Monitoring and Improvement Approaches Appropriate When Implementing a Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program

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Welcome Jaclyn Ruiz

What you can and cannot expect on today's call

You can expect us to:

- Discuss the monitoring and evaluation activities that might be part of an OPA-funded project
- Present design considerations for planning monitoring and improvement activities

We will not:

- Talk about specific requirements of OPA grants or NOFOs
- Provide consultation on your proposed project

Presenter



Katie Adamek

- Former sexuality educator in Massachusetts, Washington, New York City and the U.S. Peace Corps
- Former staff in Planned Parenthood clinics
- On Evaluation TA team for 2010 and 2015 TPP grantees
- Works in sexual and reproductive health space, including evaluations of the Title X program
- Understands the benefits and challenges of real-world TPP program implementation

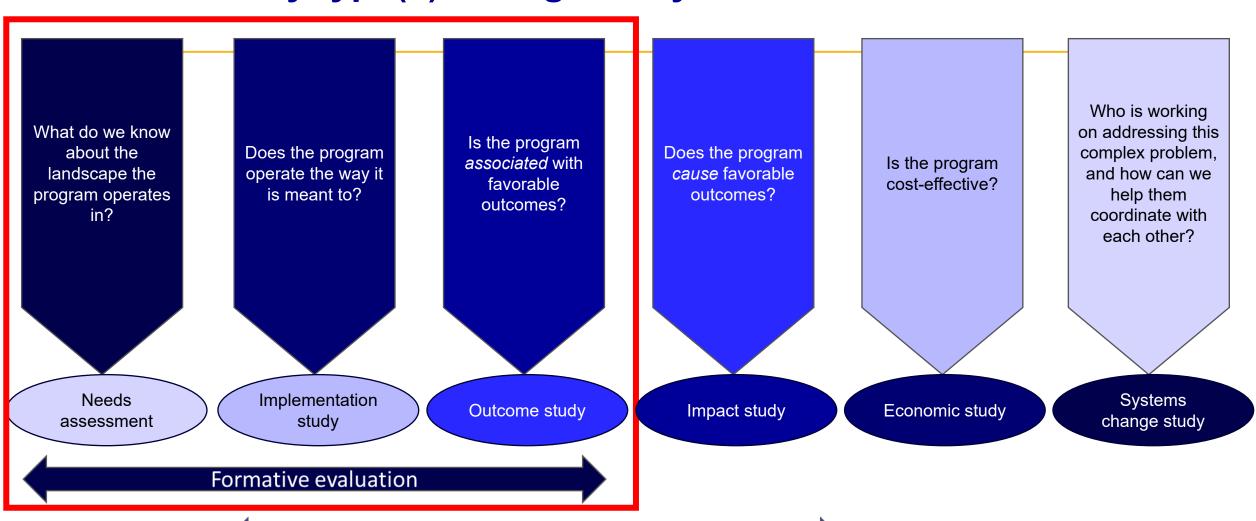
Agenda

- Reminder: formative evaluation
- Preparing for monitoring and improvement
- Design considerations

Reminder: Formative Evaluation



Which study type(s) are right for you?



Preparing for Monitoring and Improvement

Purpose of monitoring and improvement

- Plan your TPP project
- Monitor program implementation, identify issues, and improve the project
- Identify key lessons and findings throughout the project life cycle that warrant dissemination

Using needs assessment data to plan your program

- Determine gaps or needs for TPP programming and complementary services
- Select programs that are a good fit for intended population and settings
- Identify services to complement program implementation
- Identify community partners

Monitoring and improvement during implementation

- Assess the quality of project implementation
- Identify problems and improve the way you are implementing programs, including the use of evidence-based programs (EBPs)
- Identify strategies to solve problems and document how those strategies were used
- More details in the next section

Disseminating information

- Beginning of project period
 - Chosen intervention and the reason for the choice
 - Identifying, recruiting, and working with potential partners
 - Community feedback
- Middle of project period
 - What is going well and what needs to be improved
 - Early implementation findings
 - CQI process
- End of project period
 - Findings
 - Lessons learned

Design Considerations

Monitoring and improvement goals

- Goals help keep the project on track and help you understand:
 - If a project is meeting benchmarks
 - If individual programs are being implemented with high quality and fidelity to the program models
 - If project staff are creating a safe and inclusive environment for participants
 - How adolescent-friendly your partners' services are
 - Whether the community is aware and supportive of the programs being implemented
- Goals should be holistic and tied to the logic model

Questions to ask about monitoring and improvement structure

- Will we use an established approach (Plan-Do-Study-Act; Getting to Outcomes; Learn, Innovate, Improve (LI²)) or an original approach?
- Do we plan to do the monitoring ourselves or hire an outside evaluator?
 - If using an outside evaluator, be involved in all decision making on which data are being collected and how they will be used

Matching monitoring and improvement goals to data sources

- The data sources you choose should be the ones that align best with your monitoring and improvement goals
 - Sources for monitoring whether implementation is on track
 - Sources for monitoring when things go awry
 - Sources for measuring whether program tweaks have improved the program
- Different types of data (qualitative and quantitative) will probably be necessary to comprehensively monitor and promote improvement

Quantitative data sources

- Fidelity monitoring tools
- Enrollment or attendance data
- Partnerships and referral data
- Facilitator surveys
- Progress reports
- Youth pre- and post-test surveys

Qualitative data sources

- Observations
- Debrief meetings or interviews
- Focus groups
- Meeting notes from community engagement

Timeline

- How often do you need to collect data to monitor implementation (fidelity, quality, and satisfaction)?
- Ongoing data collection to understand quality and reach
 - Fidelity logs
 - Enrollment data
- Point-in-time data collection to understand progress or satisfaction
 - Interviews with facilitators
 - Focus groups with participants
- Timing may vary over the course of your project

Illustrative Example #1

- Goal: To understand whether an EBP is being implemented with high quality and fidelity to the program model
- Data sources and frequency of data collection
 - Ongoing: independent observations, fidelity monitoring tools
 - Point-in-time: debrief meetings with facilitators, focus groups with participants
- Potential issue identified through monitoring: Key content not being delivered due to time constraints
 - Use data to identify problem, create solutions, and monitor whether solutions addressed issue (CQI)

Illustrative Example #2

- Goal: To understand how youth-friendly partner's services are
- Data sources and frequency of data collection
 - Ongoing: partnership referral data
 - Point-in-time: discussions or interviews with partners, focus groups with participants
- Potential issue identified through monitoring: Youth concern that services are not confidential
 - Use data to identify problem, create solutions, and monitor whether solutions addressed the issue

Key reminders

- Set realistic, useful, and relevant goals
- Determine the best structure for monitoring and improvement activities
- Select data sources well matched to your goals
- Assess what you are learning regularly
- Disseminate information and findings throughout the project

Questions?

