

How to Focus and Measure Our CVIPI Efforts

Integrating Strategic Logic and Meaningful Data

April 4, 2024



CVIPI
Community Based Violence Intervention
and Prevention Initiative

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

NIJ National Institute
of Justice
STRENGTHEN SCIENCE. ADVANCE JUSTICE.

Office for Victims of Crime
OVC



BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance
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Session Overview

- Introducing the CVIPI Research and Evaluation TTA Center
- Performance Measurement and Program Evaluation
- Theory of Change
- Designing a Logic Model
- Interactive Exercise
- Wrap-up and next steps



CVIPI Research and Evaluation TTA Center

- Supports CVIPI grantees and their research partners to:
 - Measure CVI efforts
 - Generate data that accurately assess community violence, program implementation, and outcomes
 - Demonstrate community impact
 - Establish successful research and practitioner partnerships
 - Contribute to evidence about what works to prevent and respond to community and gun violence



Session Goals

- Articulate theory of change for your CVIPI intervention
- Better understand how to define measures that fit with what you're doing
- Are ready to use logic models as tools for guide performance measurement and evaluation for your CVIPI intervention
- Understand how the CVIPI Research and Evaluation TTA Center can serve as a resource to understand their performance, fidelity and outcomes



Icebreaker

- Name
- Organization and City
- “How do you feel about measuring the work you do?”



Performance Measurement and Program Evaluation

Performance Measurement

- Collecting and reporting data to summarize and assess program implementation
- Examples of questions performance measurement helps answer:
 - Who did the program/intervention serve?
 - What program activities were delivered and to whom?
 - How long did people remain in the program? Did they leave successfully or drop out?
- Measures of fidelity
 - Did we work with the people we intended to or in the places we said we would?
 - Did we do as much or work with as many people as we said we would?
 - Were the program activities done as designed/planned?



Program Evaluation

- *Process evaluation* seeks to answer the question: how did program implementation unfold, and what can be learned from that?
- *Impact/outcome evaluation* seeks to answer the question: Did the program alone produce the observed outcomes?
- Examples of questions program evaluation helps answer:
 - What were the key successes and challenges experienced by the program?
 - Did the program reduce gun violence?
 - Did program participants do better than if they hadn't been in the program?
- Big outcome evaluation challenge—compared to what?



So What's the Difference?

Performance Measurement	Program Evaluation
Ongoing	Discrete
Responsive and adaptive	Answers a predetermined set of questions
Relies on program and outcome data	Usually supplements program data with other data collection and research methods
Mostly done by program staff	Typically carried out by people outside the program

Source: Tatian (2016). [Performance Measurement to Evaluation](#)

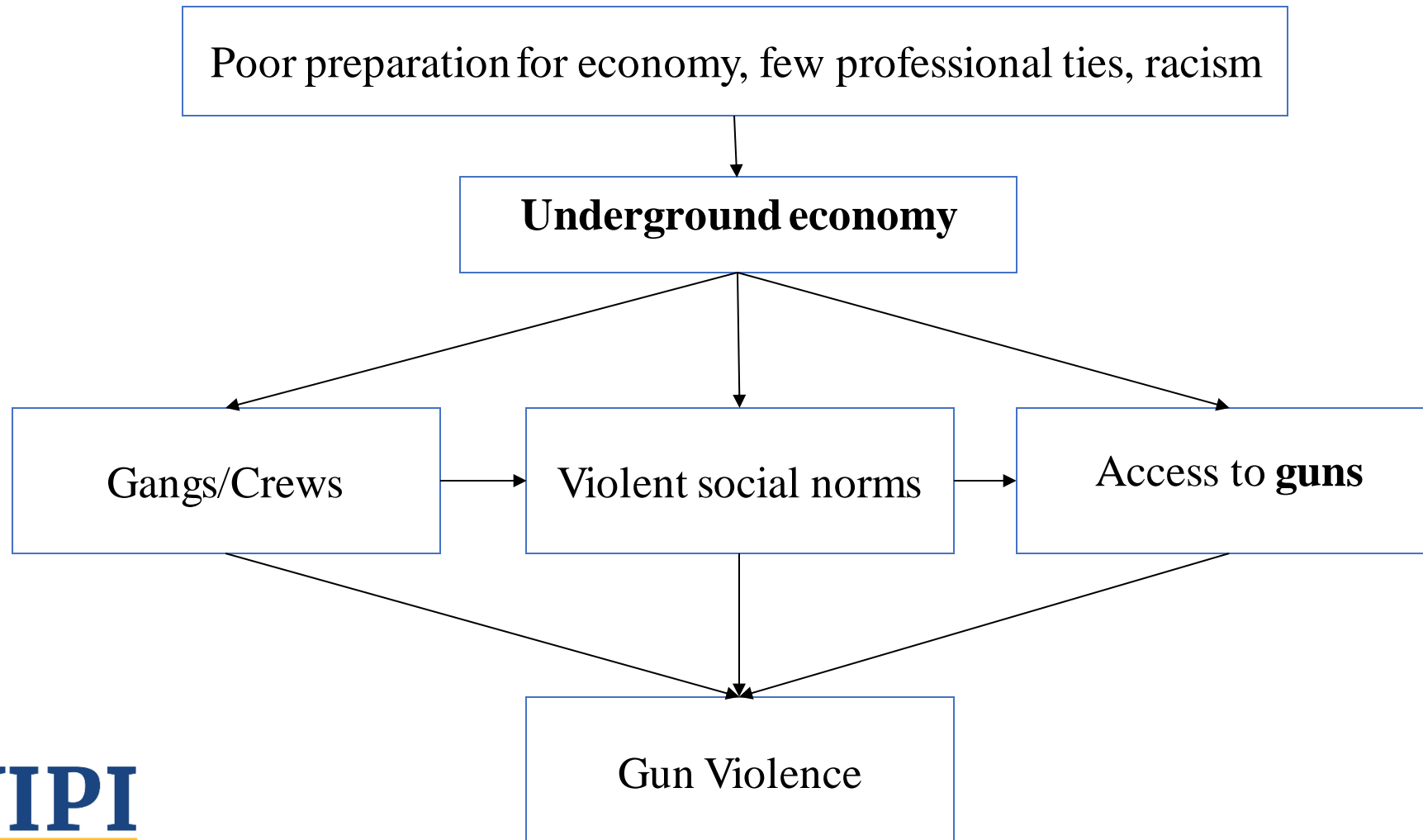
Theory of Change

Theory of Change: Why Does Your Program Exist?

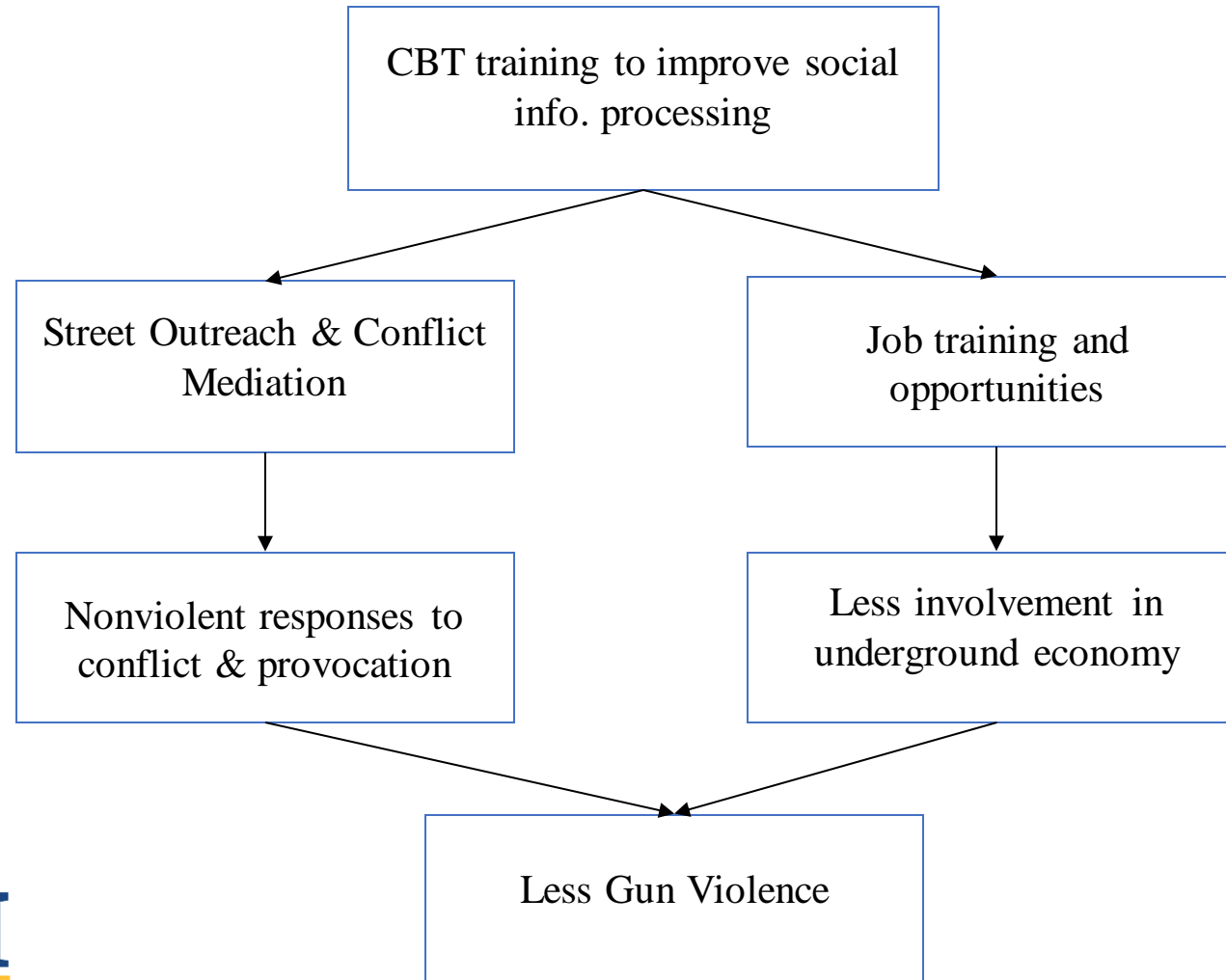
- What problem is your program aiming to solve?
- What's driving the problem?
- How does what you're doing address what's driving the problem?
- So... What is your theory of change?



Example of a Conceptual Model for Urban Gun Violence



Example of a Theory of Change for CRED- or Roca-like program



Designing a Logic Model: A Tool for Connecting Program Purpose to Meaningful Measures

Logic Modelling: A Tool to Think This Through

- Starting from the *theory of change*, the intervention's approach to changing something in the world
- A *logic model* is a graphic that shows how an intervention is supposed to work and achieve results

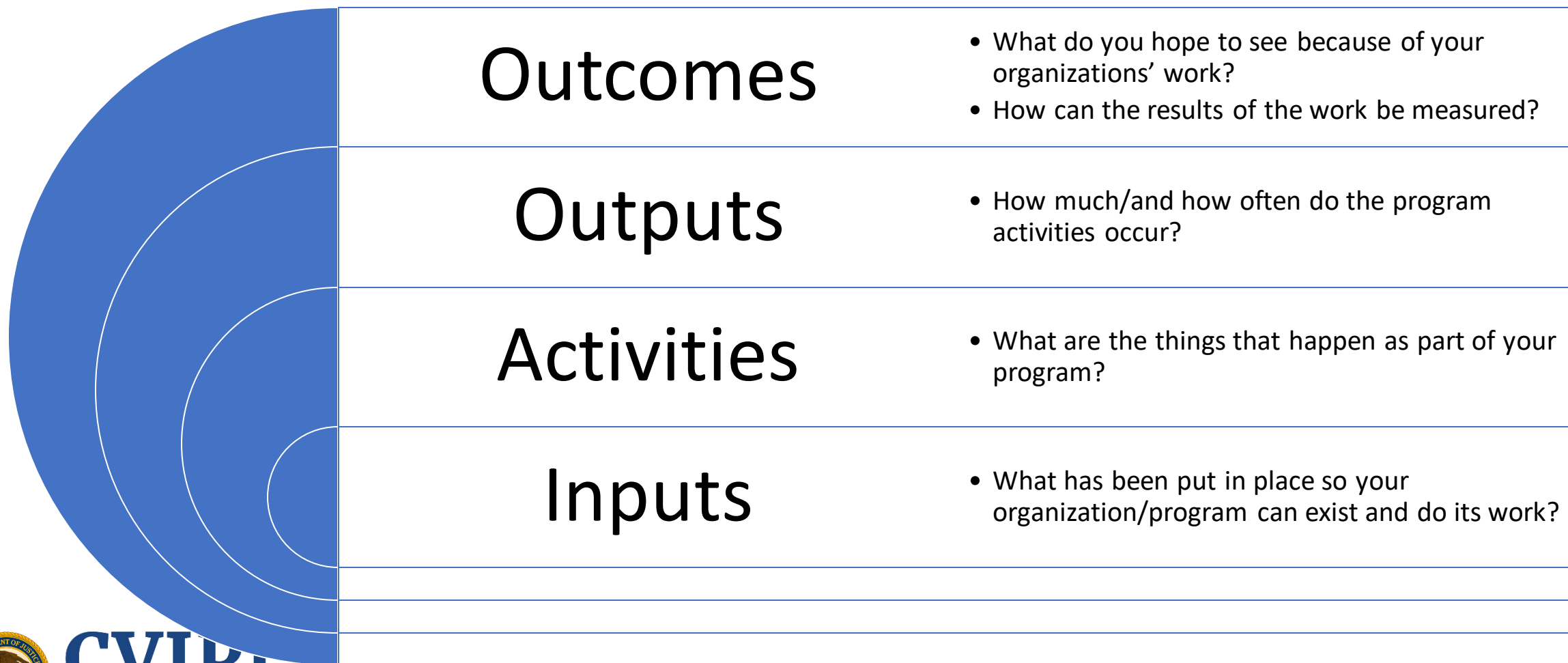


What's the Value of Logic Modelling?

- Makes your assumptions explicit
- Builds a shared understanding and expectations for the program among everyone involved
- Helps you identify the data that will be most meaningful to monitor and improve programming
- Tells external stakeholders what problem you're focused on solving and that you are qualified to do so
- May be required by funders (or impress them if they don't require it)
- Sets foundation for program assessment and improvement



Framing a Logic Model



Inputs, Activities and Outputs

Inputs



- Examines the investments that exist to allow your program to operate
- “What do we need to make our program happen?”

Inputs

Funding sources

Evidence-based method strategy (e.g. CBT in READI)

Shooting review or problem analysis

Staff

Examples of Inputs

BJA programmatic funding

Recreation Center

MOU with Community-based organization

5 Violence Interrupters

3 case managers

1 Program director

Activities



- Examines program operations & what the organization does
- “What’s supposed to happen?”

Activities

Starts with a verb

Includes the work of the organization

Examples of Activities

Provide case management services

Respond to shooting scenes

Canvas neighborhoods

Make referrals to services

Mediate conflict

Host community events

Outputs



- Examines how often activities happen
- “Is what’s supposed to happen actually happening?”

Outputs

Considers how often activities happen

Helps to think about frequency

Examples of Outputs

Provide case management services to (number of clients) each year

Respond to (number of) shooting scenes each year

Canvas neighborhoods (frequency)

Outcomes

Outcomes



- Examines the results of your work
- “Are we seeing the successes we hoped for?”

Outcomes

Legacy you want your program to leave

Sets standard for success

May want shorter-term and longer-term measures

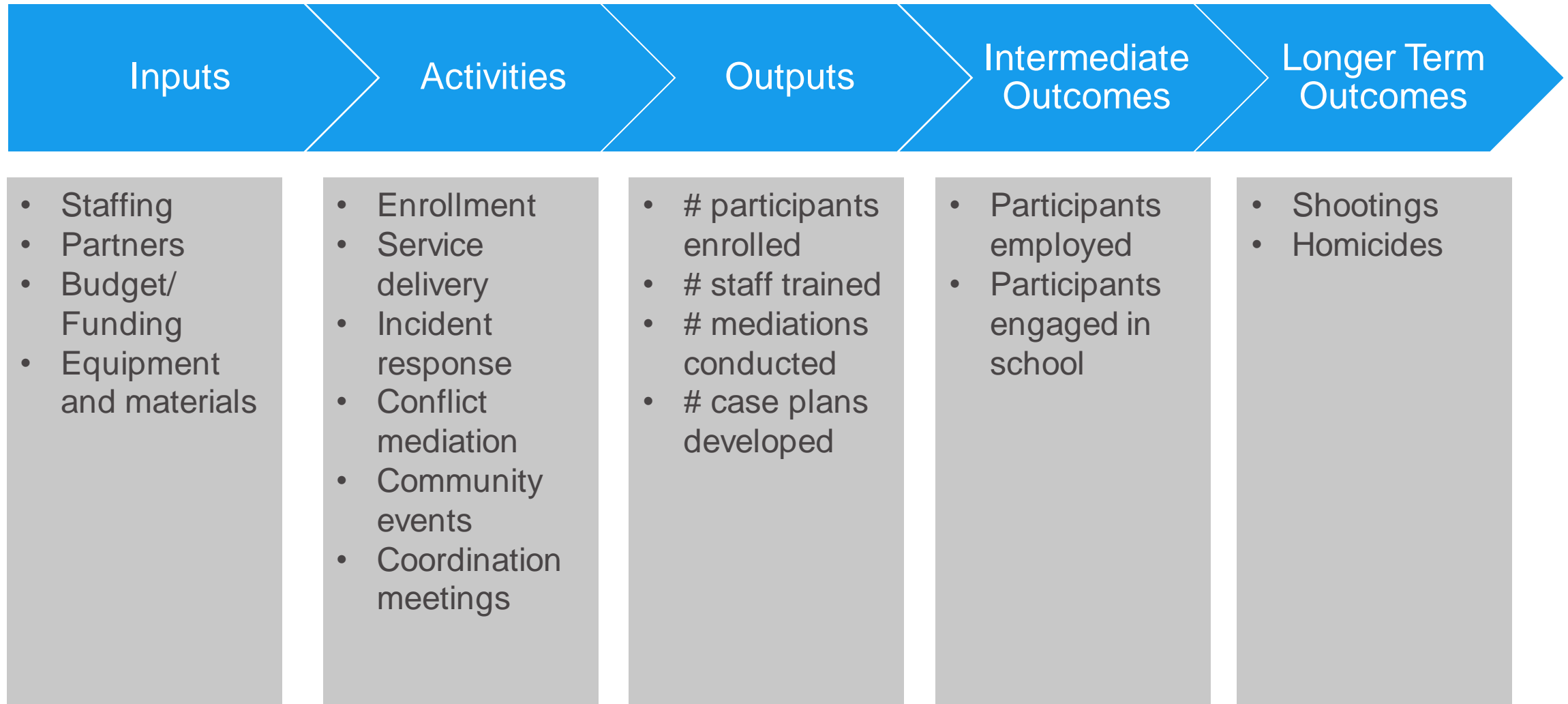
Examples of Outcomes

Participants employed

Shootings in neighborhoods where program is active

Youth incarceration rates

Theory of Change: Short statement of the change you're trying to make and how it relates to the causes of the problem you're trying to solve



When you have data, it's hard to say that [our program] is not accomplishing our goals. When you have no data, it's easy to say that.

--CVI program stakeholder quoted in the Research Based Practice Guide to Reduce Youth Gun and Gang/Group Violence

Collecting Valid, Reliable, Useful Data

- Ensure data collection aligns with components of your logic model and key determinants of program impact.
- Attend to the quality of data collection with checks and verification.
- Advantages of using standardization measures (e.g., attitudes about using violence to respond to conflicts and provocations)



Thank You

Contact us: CVIPIResearchTA@urban.org



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