Evaluability Assessments of Programs and Policies to Prevent Childhood Obesity

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Project team

- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
 - Laura Leviton
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - Laura Kettel Khan
- Diane Dunet
- Jo Anne Grunbaum
- Leah Robin
- Seraphine Pitt Barnes
- Macro International, Inc.
 - David Cotton

- Nicola Dawkins
- Mary Ann K. Hall Thearis Osuji

Karen Cheung

- Starr Rice
- CDC Foundation
 - John Moore

- Holly Wethington
- Experts in childhood obesity and evaluation

Overview

- Background
- Evaluability Assessments
- Project Purpose
- Project Scope
- Methods
- Progress
- Conclusions

Background

- Prevalence of childhood obesity (BMI ≥ CDC 95th percentile) has tripled in the past thirty years
- Communities and organizations are experimenting with strategies to prevent childhood obesity
- Evidence-based programs and strategies are needed
- Evaluability assessments (EA) help to determine if community-level programs and policies are ready for evaluation

Evaluability Assessments

What is it?

- Assess program and policy:
 - plausibility of desired outcomes
 - feasibility of full implementation
 - potential for rigorous evaluation

Why do them?

- Rigorous evaluation costly & time consuming
- Programs/policies
 implemented without
 fidelity failed
 evaluations
- Determination of readiness for evaluation

Project purpose

- Identify environmental programs and policies ready for rigorous evaluation
- Increase the capacity of researchers to use evaluability assessment
- Conduct a synthesis to describe environmental programs and policies

Project Scope

- Two-year project
- Topic areas
 - Afterschool/daycare
 - Food access
 - Local wellness policies
 - Comprehensive school physical activity programs
 - Land use and transportation policies/projects for physical activity

- Systematic process
 - Solicited nominations of programs and policies in each topic area
 - Afterschool/daycare (N=81)
 - Food access (N=55)
 - Local wellness policies (N=146)
 - Selected programs and policies that met inclusion/exclusion criteria
 - Afterschool/daycare (N=25)
 - Food access (N=22)
 - Local wellness policies (N=25)
 - Expert panel selected several for evaluability assessment

- Selection by expert panel based on:
 - Potential impact
 - Innovativeness
 - Reach
 - Acceptability to stakeholders
 - Feasibility of implementation
 - Feasibility of adoption
 - Sustainability
 - Generalizability/transportability
 - Capacity

- 26 recommended programs and policies
 - 7 Afterschool programs, 2 daycare programs, and 1 daycare policy
 - 5 programs: dedicated physical activity (PA) time, nutritious snacks
 - 4 programs: PA focused, nutrition education
 - 1 policy: regulations for PA time and nutrition
 - 10 Food access programs
 - 5 farmers markets
 - 3 supermarket or corner store programs
 - 2 restaurant programs altered menus to offer healthier choices
 - 6 Local wellness policies
 - All selected policies addressed PA and nutrition in the school

- Review of program and policy documents
 - Draft logic model
- Conducted 3 day evaluability assessment site visit
- Trained site visitors conduct:
 - Interviews with various types of stakeholders:
 - Lead administrator
 - Program manager
 - Staff
 - Partner
 - Evaluator
 - Other stakeholder

- Interviews which included the following issues:
 - Overview of program/policy
 - Logic model
 - Data collection activities
 - Staffing capacity
 - Funding
 - Sustainability
 - Current evaluation activities
- Technical Assistance (TA) or debriefing session on 3rd day
- Reports and recommendations
- Follow-up TA call with CDC experts

Progress

- Completed 25 evaluability assessments
- Four topic areas are currently being explored
 - Afterschool/daycare
 - Food access
 - Comprehensive school physical activity programs
 - Land use and transportation policies/projects for physical activity
- Synthesis reports are being developed for:
 - Afterschool/daycare, food access, and local wellness policies

Conclusions

- Innovation is everywhere
- Evaluability assessment works
- Evaluability assessment field is growing

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