

## Evaluation Programmes for Community-Based Strength and Balance Provision

### Draft Evaluation Template

What to measure?

- Demographics
- Attendance including new participants
- Adherence rates
- Location compared to destination of residency
- Current levels of physical activity start of programme
- Strength and balance test start, midway and end point
- Measure whether the project is engaging with the target customer group
- Measured against a number of person centred metrics before and activity

<b>Evaluation Project Title</b>	
<b>Evaluation Aim</b>	<i>(Measure impact of programme on health and wellbeing / measure impact of programme on number of falls, etc)</i>
<b>Evaluation Objectives</b>	<i>(list objectives, eg. Measure participation, capture self-reported social engagement of attendees, measure cost effectiveness on H&amp;SC system, capture referral pathways)</i>
<b>Evaluation Design and Methodology</b>	<i>(Typically this will be mixed methods, including use of validated tools – FES-I Conferbal – local data collection of reported falls, etc.)</i>
<b>Evaluation Outputs</b>	<i>(State period of evaluation and any reporting milestones, eg. Quarterly)</i>
<b>Evaluation Team</b>	<i>(Who is involved in collecting, collating , analysing and reporting)</i>
<b>Evaluation Time Table</b>	<i>(When will data collection commence, when will it be monitored / quarterly, when will an evaluation report be produced by?)</i>
<b>Evaluation Funding</b>	<i>(How is evaluation funded; staff time and associated costs)</i>

**Table 1: Objectives, Measures and Data Sources (EXAMPLE)**

<b>Evaluation Objectives</b> <i>(List objectives as per above and number)</i>	<b>Specific Measures</b> <i>(Measure numbers, % of attendance, etc.)</i>	<b>Data Sources / Tools</b> <i>(eg. spreadsheets, validation tools, attendance sheets)</i>	<b>Responsibility and Timescale</b>
<p>1. Measure the cost effectiveness of the programme on health and social care systems</p>	<p>Analyse Return On Investment (ROI) for SnB programme (FaME/OTAGO) to provide the following results (comparing difference between intervention and usual care):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on costs(population and per person) for health and social care</li> <li>• Financial benefits of programme</li> <li>• Financial ROI – benefits to cost ratio</li> <li>• Impact on Quality of Life – QALYS, Societal benefits of falls management exercise, benefits to cost ratio</li> <li>• Cost effectiveness of intervention -</li> </ul>	<p>Input from BCC’s Health Economist and use of PHEs ‘Return on investment of falls prevention programmes in older people in the community’ tool</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/falls-prevention-cost-effective-commissioning">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/falls-prevention-cost-effective-commissioning</a></p>	<p>Local data will be entered in PHE’s ROI tool by BCC to provide detailed and summary ROI results (April 2019).</p>
<p>2. Capture self-reported changes in social engagement in people attending the programme</p>	<p>Engagement in social activities as a result of participating in Staying Steady (social return on investment)</p>	<p>Participants will be asked about engagement in other social activity by Instructors at re-assessment, and will be recorded on the outcome spreadsheet. Also use survey and focus groups</p>	<p>Issues survey</p> <p>Providers to invite participants. BCC to conduct focus groups at 12 months.</p>