

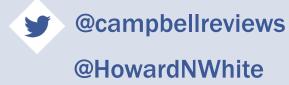
PRODUCING AND USING EVIDENCE FOR IMPACT

Transforming the non-profit sector conference: good enough evidence for social good

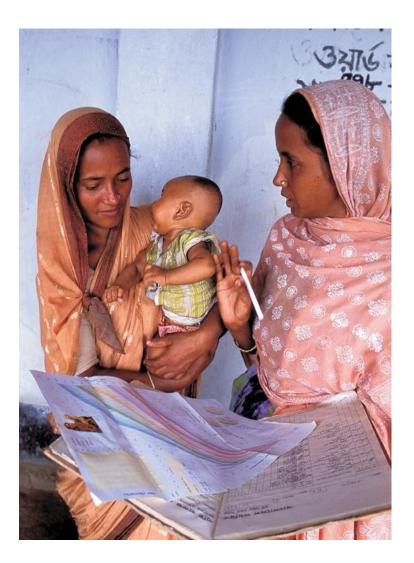
October 20-21 2021

Howard White

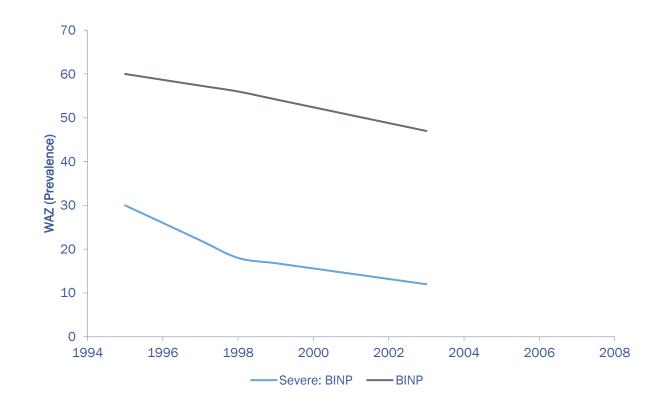
Campbell Collaboration



A nutrition programme in Bangladesh



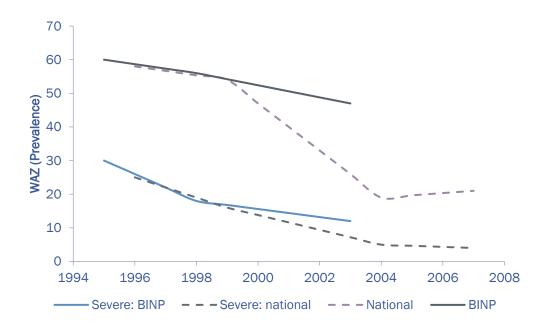
Malnutrition in project areas



What do we mean by impact?

- Impact is the difference the programme makes (usually to final outcomes like education, employment and empowerment)
- This is NOT the change in the outcome before and after the project
- It is the outcome achieved compared to what it would have been in the absence of the project (the fallacy of "results frameworks")
- We measure impact with impact evaluations using a comparison group, e.g. randomized controlled trials

The fall in malnutrition in BINP project areas was seen across the whole country... it was nothing to do with the project

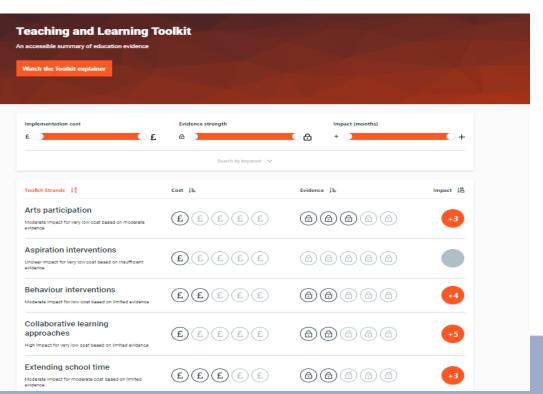


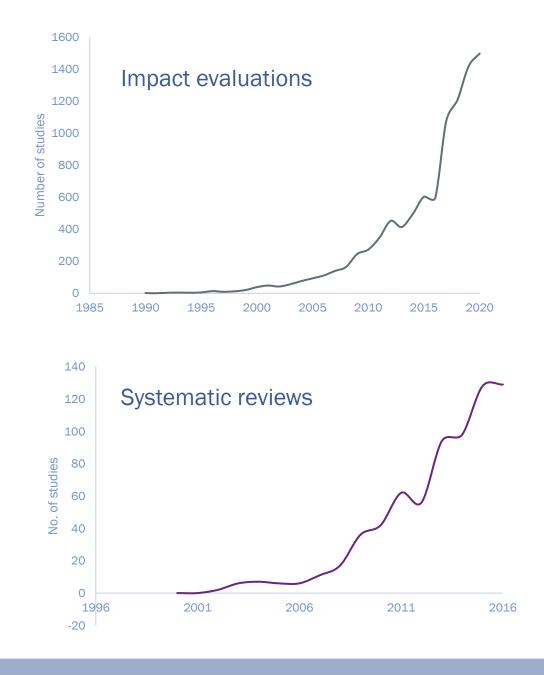
The evidence revolution

1. Rise of rigorous impact evaluation (including RCTs) and systematic reviews

2. Legislating for evidence and evidence-based budgeting

3. What Works Movement (knowledge brokers)





Source: 3ie evidence hub

What does this mean for you?

Should you be a producer or a user of evidence? (or both)

The case against production

Giving Evidence

Enabling giving based on sound evidence

Home Advice Research Speaking and writing Insights Wishlist About us Contact

 \leftarrow We don't know how to get donors to use more evidence to Webinar: intro to evidence, and the evidence about child abuse improve their giving \rightarrow

Many (many!) charities are too small to measure their own impact

Posted on January 18, 2021 by carolinefiennes

Most charities should not evaluate their own impact. Funders should stop asking them to evaluate themselves. For one thing, asking somebody to mark their own homework was never likely to be a good idea.

This article explains the **four very good reasons that most charities should not evaluate their own impact**, and gives **new data** about how many of them are too small.

Source: https://giving-evidence.com/2021/01/18/small/

Buy the book! www.givingevidence.com/book

Search



The four reasons why not

Wrong incentive Lack of skills Lack of funding Too small for statistical power

BUT you SHOULD be a USER

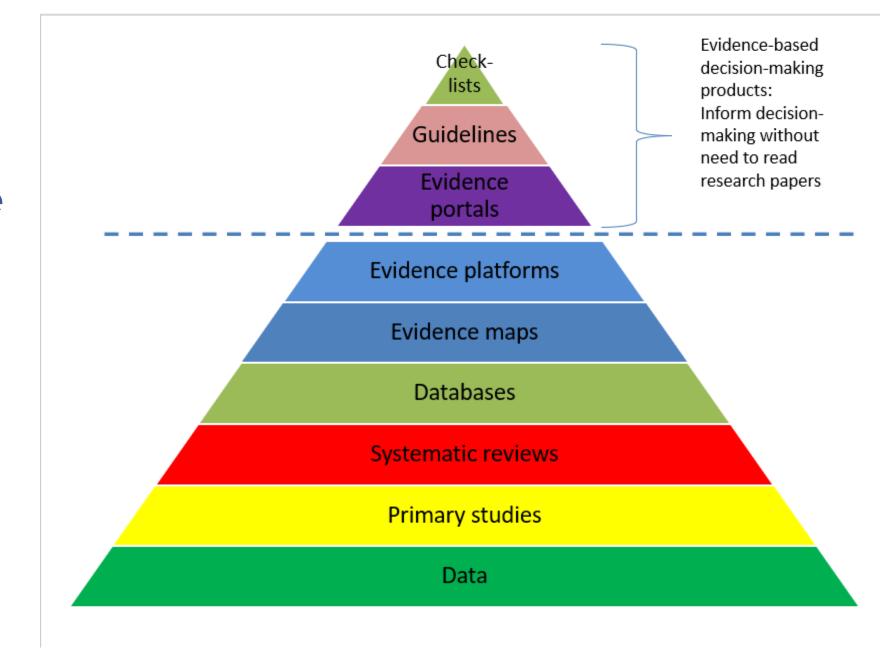
Yes and no: collect the evidence appropriate to your scale and your needs: Clara's story



Monitoring
Real time evaluation
Impact evaluation

How to be a user of evidence: the knowledge brokering pyramid

Source: https://www.nature.com /articles/s41599-019-0253-6



Evidence portals (toolkits)

Example of Youth Endowment Fund toolkit for interventions to reduce youth offending: The top level

https://youthendowmentfund.org.uk/ toolkit/



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2

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SETTINGS

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YEF Toolkit

An overview of existing research on approaches to preventing serious youth violence.

Find out more about the toolkit SORT BY: A-Z • EVIDENCE QUALITY 0 After-school programmes ESTIMATED IMPACT ON VIOLENT CRIME 3 4 5 Programmes which take place after EVIDENCE OUALITY COST school and involve academic support, ର୍ବ୍ଦ୍ର୍ LOW £ 0 enrichment, or social skills development. HARMFUL LOW MODERATE HIGH 0 Anti-bullying ESTIMATED IMPACT £ ££ £££ programmes COST EVIDENCE OUALITY ON VIOLENT CRIME School-based programmes designed to £ QQ LOW Hide approaches with 'Insufficient reduce bullying evidence of impact' ADVANCED FILTERS 0 OTHER OUTCOMES ର୍ତ୍ତ୍ର୍ MODERATE reduction in Bullying perpetration PREVENTION TYPES **Boot Camps** OUTCOMES ESTIMATED IMPACT Military-style boot camps for young ON VIOLENT CRIME EVIDENCE OUALITY COST people who have been convicted of an 0000 £££ HARMFUL offence

Second level of the toolkit



Toolkit > Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

A talking therapy which helps people recognise and manage negative thoughts and behaviours.

What is it? Is it effective?	ESTIMATED IMPACT ON VIOLENT CRIME: HIGH \textcircled{O}	PREVENTION TYPE Secondary Tertiary
How secure is the evidence?		SETTING
How can you implement it well?	EVIDENCE QUALITY:	Community Custody
What programmes are available?		THEMES Social skills and mental health
How much does it cost?		
Topic summary	OTHER OUTCOMES	EVIDENCE QUALITY
Downloads	HIGH reduction in Behavioural difficulties	<u> </u>

What is it?

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) is a type of talking therapy that has been used to address a range of psychological difficulties. When it is applied to violence prevention, it is based on the idea that negative or impulsive thoughts and behaviours might make someone more likely to lash out or act aggressively. These thought patterns will often be related to trauma accumulated through chronic experience of serious violence and other distressing events. They could include a tendency to misconstrue comments as disrespectful or provocative, be hypervigilant and always 'on guard', or seek revenge.

CBT aims to help children and young people become more aware of these negative thoughts and learn to change or manage them. The therapist might work with a child to explore how their assumptions relate to reality, better understand other people's behaviour and motivations, and use problem-solving skills to cope with

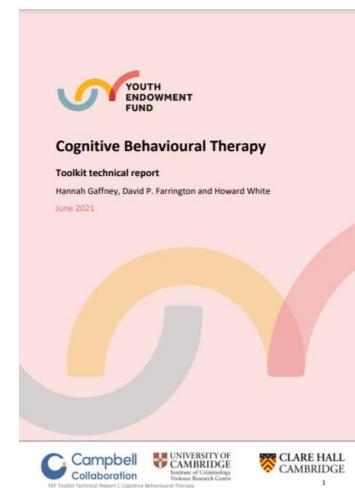
Toolkit content is based on a technical report which is based on systematic reviews



Campbell Systematic Reviews 2007:6 First published: 9 August, 2007 Last updated: 9 August, 2007

Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Programs for Criminal Offenders

Mark W. Lipsey, Nana A. Landenberger, Sandra J. Wilson



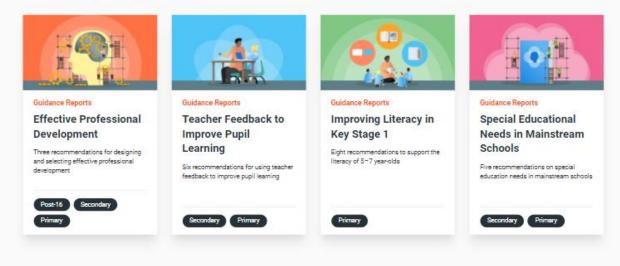
Guidance and checklists are also based on systematic reviews

Guidance reports for Education Endowment Foundation

https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/educa tion-evidence/guidance-reports

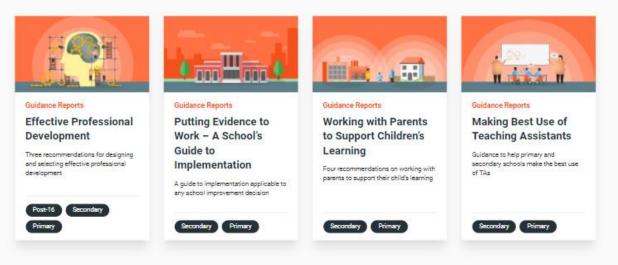
Latest Guidance Reports

The most recently released guidance reports



Leadership

Evidence on leadership from the Teaching and Learning Toolkit alongside the findings from recent EEF projects.



(8)

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Aquaculture for improving productivity, income, nutrition and

women's empowerment in low- and middle-income countries: A

Constanza Gonzalez Parrao 🗙, Shannon Shisler, Marta Moratti, Cem Yavuz, Arnab Acharya, John Eyers,

Access to Health Services

Interventions that provide access to health care may be through mobile street outreach, access to health professionals in a non-traditional setting, or treatment for mental and physical health.

Case Management / Critical Time Intervention

Critical time intervention is a model of intensive case management for people transitioning between types of accommodation (e.g. those being discharged from an institution).

Continuum of Care

The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as

Multisystemic Therapy® for social, emotional, and behavioural problems in youth age 10 to 17: An updated systematic review

So, where to find evidence?

1.Hire knowledge brokers

2.Use existing toolkits

and guidance

3.Consult reviews

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CAMPBELL

Birte Snilstveit,

Linked Article Protocol

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 🖄 Open Access 💿 🕥

systematic review and meta-analysis

Plain language summary on the Campbell website

First published: 30 September 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1195

📆 PDF 🔧 TOOLS < SHARE

Collaboratio

Background

Abstract

Multisystemic Therapy® (MST®) is an intensive, home-based intervention for families of youth with social, emotional, and behavioural problems. MST therapists engage family members in identifying and changing individual, family, and environmental factors thought to contribute to problem behaviour. Intervention may include efforts to improve

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CAMPBELL Collaboration SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS UPDATED SYSTEMATIC REVIEW 🖄 Open Access 😨 🛈 and meta-analysis Julia H. Littell 🔀, Therese D. Pigott, Karianne H. Nilsen, Stacy J. Green, Olga L. K. Montgomery, First published: 08 October 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1158 Linked Article: Protocol Systematic review Plain language summary on the Campbell website

SECTIONS

SECTIONS

Evidence and gap maps are an interactive guide to the evidence



The map contains 399 studies that evaluate the effectiveness of youth employment and skills interventions. Of these, 378 are impact evaluation studies and 21 are systematic reviews



		Outcomes									
		Economic			«	Education & skills					
		Costs	Cost-benefit	Cost-effectiveness	Multiplier & spill over effects	Education completion & qualific.	Access to/ in education	Education quality	Techn. skills & vocation. training	Digital skills	Transferable (plus life skill
training/skilling	Prior Learning Assessment & Recognition (PLAR)					•					
	Education, tech. & vocation. training (TVET)	••	••	••	••	•:	•:	••	**	•	•

Click on a cell to get a list of studies

Clear Filters		Group by
Outcomes		Sort by:
Costs		Costs an
Cost-benefit		Jesperse July, 2008
Cost-effectiveness		Employn
Multiplier & spill ov	1	Fitzenber
Education completi		2001
Access to/ in educ		Long-rur Fitzenber
Education quality		2007
Techn. skills & voc…		The effec
Digital skills		Stephan 2006
Transferable skills		A duratio
Financial services		López-Ac
Business creation		June, 200
Business performa		A firm of Brudevol

p by:	None	\sim		

Title ~

Costs and benefits of Danish acti... Jespersen S T; Munch J R; Skipper L ; July, 2008

Employment effects of the provisi... Fitzenberger B ; Speckesser S ; 2001

Long-run effects of training progr... Fitzenberger B ; Völter R ; 2007

The effects of active labor market ...Stephan G ;2006

A duration analysis of CONALEP (... López-Acevedo G ; June, 2004

A firm of one's own: experimental ... Brudevold-Newman A ; Honorati M ; ... Costs and benefits of Danish acti market programmes. Labour eco

The Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP) a positive effect on estimated average qu employment effects after some time

Intervention: The study looks at Active La Policies (ALMP) in Denmark for members Unemployment Insurance (UI) which inclutraining, public job training, classroom traresidual programmes. Private employers unemployed people in a job training progra wage subsidy. The participants in public job employed in a public institution where a material rate applies, and the monthly earnings eco payments. Participants in classroom train

Х

All

Click on a study in the list to access the study



Labour Economics Volume 15, Issue 5, October 2008, Pages 859-884



Costs and benefits of Danish active labour market programmes 🖈

Svend T. Jespersen ^{a, 1} 🖾, Jakob R. Munch ^b 😤 🖾, Lars Skipper ^{c, 2} 🖾

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2007.07.005

Get rights and content

Abstract

Where to find reviews (and maps)

1. 3ie evidence hub (development) **2.** Epistimonikos (health) **3.** ERIC (education)



3ie Development Evidence Portal

This repository is an extensive compilation of impact evaluations, systematic reviews, and evidence gap maps in international development.

Evidence gap maps

3ie has developed an interactive online platform that allows users to explore the evidence in a particular gap map.



Evidence impact summaries

Evidence impact summaries briefly describe how 3ie-supported evidence has informed and influenced decision makers.

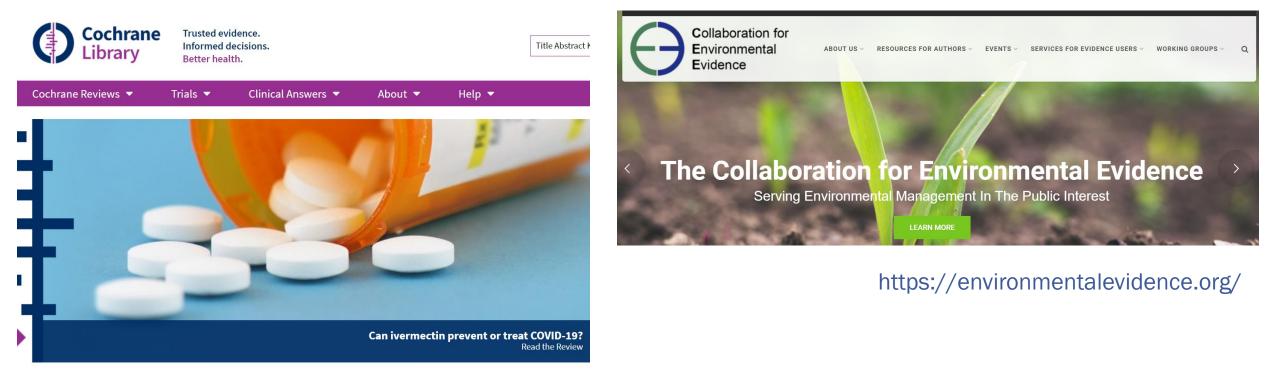


Replication studies

We track and maintain a list of all 3ie-funded and in-house replication studies.

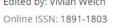
Source: https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub

Or go directly to the collections



https://www.cochranelibrary.com/









https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/18911803

They are all searchable

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	21 results for "elder older ageing" anywhere ★ SAVE SEARCH 3 RSS	
	Articles & Chapters (21)	
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	ም Export Citation(s)	
	PROTOCOL	eers
	Trine Filges, Anu Siren, Torben Fridberg, Bjørn Christian, Viinholt Nielsen Campbell Systematic Reviews Volume 14, Issue 1 First published: 27 November 2018	
+ ; ;	PROTOCOL ^① Open Access PROTOCOL: Personal assistance for non-demented older adults (65+) with imparent adults (65+) wi	airments

DOI: 10.1002/cl2.1124

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW



Voluntary work for the physical and mental health of older volunteers: A systematic review

Trine Filges | Anu Siren | Torben Fridberg | Bjørn C. V. Nielsen

VIVE-Campbell, Copenhagen, Denmark

Correspondence

Trine Filges, VIVE-Campbell, Herluf Trollesgade 11, Copenhagen 1052, Denmark. Email: tif@vive.dk

Abstract

Background: The increasing imbalance between the number of older adults not working and the number of adults in the age range of labour force participation (age range 20–64) has long been a fundamental public policy challenge in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries. At a societal level, this growing imbalance raises serious concerns about the viability and funding of social security, pensions and health programmes. At an individual level, the concern is probably more that of aging well with the prospect of many years in retirement. Some research suggests that retiring for some carries the risk of a fast decline in health. Volunteering can play a significant role in people's lives as they transition from work to retirement, as it offers a "structured" means of making a meaningful contribution in society once the opportunity to do so through work has been cut off. Some older people consider voluntary work as a way to replicate aspects of paid work lost upon retirement, such as organisational structure and time discipline. In many countries, volunteering of the older adults is increasing and programmes designed execifically for this subperputation are emerging. Volunteering

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And every review has a Plain Language Summary



Plain Language Summary Social Welfare

Volunteering improves the physical and mental health of older volunteers



There are increasing numbers of older adults who no longer work. Volunteering has the double benefit of the activity for these adults and the value of the services they provide as volunteers. The evidence suggests that volunteering improves the physical and mental health of volunteers, notably a reduction in mortality. The evidence is inconclusive for other outcomes because of the small number of studies.

2020

What is this review about?

The increasing imbalance between the number of older adults not working and the number of adults in the age range of labour force participation is a fundamental public policy challenge in high-income countries. Retiring may carry the risk of a fast decline in health.

Volunteering can play a significant role in people's lives as they transition from work to retirement. Volunteering may contribute to individuals ageing well and society ageing well because volunteering by older adults relieves a societal burden while helping these volunteers to maintain health and functionality.

This review examines the evidence of impact of volunteering on the physical and mental health









The evidence revolution is here...

Join us





Thank you.

Howard White CEO, Campbell Collaboration @campbellreviews @HowardNWhitein the-campbell-collaboration

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