



7.0

Glossary



Delivered by



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Yorkshire
Combined
Authority

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West Yorkshire
Violence Reduction
Partnership



Answering
tomorrow's
challenges
today

Glossary	
Activity	The actions taken or work performed through which inputs (resources, time, funding, etc.) are turned into outputs.
Analysis	The act of studying or examining something in detail to discover or understand more about it, or your opinion and judgment after doing this.
Assumptions	Conditions that must be true for the ToC to be valid and for the desired change to occur.
Baseline	Information collected before or at the start of a project or program that provides a basis for planning and/or assessing subsequent progress and impact.
Beneficiaries	The individuals, groups, or organisations, whether targeted or not, that benefit directly or indirectly from the intervention.
Case study	A systematic description and analysis of a single project, program, or activity.
Causal pathways	Any links between a cause and an effect that is part of the mechanism for change. For example, there would be a causal pathway from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ lack of regular exercise; ■ weight gain; ■ increased risk of heart disease.
Causality	The relationship between one event (the cause) and another event (the effect) which is the direct consequence (result) of the first.
Conclusion	The opinion you have after considering all the information about something for example after reviewing evaluation evidence.
Data	Information collected; this could be either qualitative or quantitative (see other definitions).
Data collection	The collection of information to use in evaluation; this can be quantitative or qualitative.
Evaluation	The rigorous collection and analysis of information about program/ intervention activities, characteristics, and outcomes that determine the merit or worth of the program/intervention. Evaluation studies provide credible information for use in improving programs/ interventions, identifying lessons learned, and informing decisions about future resource allocation.
Evaluation framework	An overall framework for evaluations across different programs or different evaluations of a single program (e.g. process evaluation; impact evaluation). For example, this could include guidance on data, management or an underlying theory applied to the evaluation.



Glossary continued	
External evaluation	When an evaluation is completed by someone outside of the organisation that delivered the intervention/project/programme.
Findings	Information that is discovered during an official examination of a problem, situation, or object for example in an evaluation.
Goal	An aim or purpose.
Impact	The long-term, cumulative effect of programs/interventions over time on what they ultimately aim to change, such as a change in crime rates, knife-related injuries or killings, and gang violence. Note: Impacts at a population-level are rarely attributable to a single program/intervention, but a specific program/intervention may, together with other programs/interventions, contribute to impacts on a population.
Impact evaluation	An objective test of what changes have occurred, the scale of those changes and an assessment of the extent to which they can be attributed to the intervention.
Indicator	A measure of progress of the Theory of Change.
Inputs	Resources provided for program implementation. Examples are money, staff, time, facilities, equipment, etc.
Internal evaluation	An evaluation conducted by the same organisation or team that delivered the intervention/project/programme.
Intervention	A specific activity or set of activities intended to bring about change in some aspect(s) of the status of the target population.
Monitoring	Routine tracking and reporting of priority information about a program/project, its inputs and intended outputs, outcomes and impacts.
Outcome	A change or result that a program or intervention aims to achieve in order to reach its final impact goals.
Outcome evaluation	A type of evaluation that determines if, and by how much, intervention activities or services achieved their intended outcomes.
Outcome monitoring	The process of systematically observing and assessing the outcomes of a particular activity, project, program, or policy.
Outputs	The results of program/intervention activities; the direct products or deliverables of program/intervention activities, such as the number of sessions completed, the number of people served, the number of knives seized.
Participatory evaluation	An evaluation approach that involves the stakeholders of a programme or policy in the evaluation process.
Pre- and Post-	Pre is before an intervention, and post is after an intervention is delivered.



Glossary continued	
Process evaluation	<p>Process evaluation is designed to understand the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ whether an intervention is being implemented as intended; ■ whether the design is working; ■ what is working more or less well and why.
Programme	A set of interventions, activities or projects that are typically implemented by several parties over a specified period of time and may cut across sectors, themes and/or geographic areas.
Programme evaluation	Evaluation of a set of interventions designed to attain specific global, regional, country, or sector development objectives.
Project	An individual endeavour delivered to achieve some output.
Qualitative data	Non-numeric data to provide in-depth understanding collected through methods such as interviews, focus groups, or case studies.
Quantitative data	Numerical data (e.g., counts) collected through methods such as surveys. It can be used for statistical analysis and measurements.
Reliability	Consistency or dependability of data with reference to the quality of the instruments, procedures and used.
Representative	Typical of, or the same as, others in a larger group of people or things
Sample	A group of people or things that is chosen out of a larger number and is asked questions or tested in order to get information about the larger group.
SMART outcome	A statement of what one expects to achieve that is Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time Bound
Stakeholder	Individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest or are affected by a program or intervention, including program staff, beneficiaries, partners, and policymakers
Thematic Analysis	A way of producing themes from texts such as interview or focus group transcripts.
Theory of Change (ToC)	A Theory of Change describes how and why a program is expected to work and explains the underlying causal chain or theory that connects the building blocks and ultimate goal. It is often depicted as a map or pathway of change considering inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact.
Triangulation	The process whereby evaluation findings are integrated around each of the research questions.
Validity	The quality of being based on truth or reason, or of being able to be accepted.
Control Group	A randomly selected group that does not receive the services, products or activities of the program being evaluated.



Glossary sources

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