



# 7.0

## Glossary



Delivered by



West  
Yorkshire  
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West Yorkshire  
Violence Reduction  
Partnership



Answering  
tomorrow's  
challenges  
today

Glossary	
<b>Activity</b>	The actions taken or work performed through which inputs (resources, time, funding, etc.) are turned into outputs.
<b>Analysis</b>	The act of studying or examining something in detail to discover or understand more about it, or your opinion and judgment after doing this.
<b>Assumptions</b>	Conditions that must be true for the ToC to be valid and for the desired change to occur.
<b>Baseline</b>	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.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	The individuals, groups, or organisations, whether targeted or not, that benefit directly or indirectly from the intervention.
<b>Case study</b>	A systematic description and analysis of a single project, program, or activity.
<b>Causal pathways</b>	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"> <li>■ lack of regular exercise;</li> <li>■ weight gain;</li> <li>■ increased risk of heart disease.</li> </ul>
<b>Causality</b>	The relationship between one event (the cause) and another event (the effect) which is the direct consequence (result) of the first.
<b>Conclusion</b>	The opinion you have after considering all the information about something for example after reviewing evaluation evidence.
<b>Data</b>	Information collected; this could be either qualitative or quantitative (see other definitions).
<b>Data collection</b>	The collection of information to use in evaluation; this can be quantitative or qualitative.
<b>Evaluation</b>	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.
<b>Evaluation framework</b>	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	
<b>External evaluation</b>	When an evaluation is completed by someone outside of the organisation that delivered the intervention/project/programme.
<b>Findings</b>	Information that is discovered during an official examination of a problem, situation, or object for example in an evaluation.
<b>Goal</b>	An aim or purpose.
<b>Impact</b>	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.
<b>Impact evaluation</b>	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.
<b>Indicator</b>	A measure of progress of the Theory of Change.
<b>Inputs</b>	Resources provided for program implementation. Examples are money, staff, time, facilities, equipment, etc.
<b>Internal evaluation</b>	An evaluation conducted by the same organisation or team that delivered the intervention/project/programme.
<b>Intervention</b>	A specific activity or set of activities intended to bring about change in some aspect(s) of the status of the target population.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Routine tracking and reporting of priority information about a program/project, its inputs and intended outputs, outcomes and impacts.
<b>Outcome</b>	A change or result that a program or intervention aims to achieve in order to reach its final impact goals.
<b>Outcome evaluation</b>	A type of evaluation that determines if, and by how much, intervention activities or services achieved their intended outcomes.
<b>Outcome monitoring</b>	The process of systematically observing and assessing the outcomes of a particular activity, project, program, or policy.
<b>Outputs</b>	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.
<b>Participatory evaluation</b>	An evaluation approach that involves the stakeholders of a programme or policy in the evaluation process.
<b>Pre- and Post-</b>	Pre is before an intervention, and post is after an intervention is delivered.



Glossary continued	
<b>Process evaluation</b>	<p>Process evaluation is designed to understand the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ whether an intervention is being implemented as intended;</li> <li>■ whether the design is working;</li> <li>■ what is working more or less well and why.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme</b>	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.
<b>Programme evaluation</b>	Evaluation of a set of interventions designed to attain specific global, regional, country, or sector development objectives.
<b>Project</b>	An individual endeavour delivered to achieve some output.
<b>Qualitative data</b>	Non-numeric data to provide in-depth understanding collected through methods such as interviews, focus groups, or case studies.
<b>Quantitative data</b>	Numerical data (e.g., counts) collected through methods such as surveys. It can be used for statistical analysis and measurements.
<b>Reliability</b>	Consistency or dependability of data with reference to the quality of the instruments, procedures and used.
<b>Representative</b>	Typical of, or the same as, others in a larger group of people or things
<b>Sample</b>	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.
<b>SMART outcome</b>	A statement of what one expects to achieve that is Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time Bound
<b>Stakeholder</b>	Individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest or are affected by a program or intervention, including program staff, beneficiaries, partners, and policymakers
<b>Thematic Analysis</b>	A way of producing themes from texts such as interview or focus group transcripts.
<b>Theory of Change (ToC)</b>	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.
<b>Triangulation</b>	The process whereby evaluation findings are integrated around each of the research questions.
<b>Validity</b>	The quality of being based on truth or reason, or of being able to be accepted.
<b>Control Group</b>	A randomly selected group that does not receive the services, products or activities of the program being evaluated.



## Glossary sources

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