



Evaluation of Health Programs

Program evaluation has become increasingly important as projects are required to demonstrate their impact. SRBI staff have extensive experience working with clients to design appropriate and cost-effective evaluation designs to best determine project outcomes and impact. Given SRBI's ability to conduct a broad range of research, we are able to offer our clients a complete set of methodologies to best assess project and program success. SRBI staff are also able to conduct advanced statistical analyses of information to objectively assess project strengths and weaknesses.

Please contact Dr. John Boyle, Managing Partner of SRBI's Health Research Practice, at (301) 608-3883 for additional information.

Study Examples:

- NCI Survey of Worksites, School Worksites, and Religious Organizations
- NCI Physician Training in Smoking Cessation Techniques
- NHLBI Evaluation of Physician Attitudes and Practice Regarding Cholesterol and Coronary Heart Disease
- CDC Community Response to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence
- Seatbelt Tracking Study
- Alcohol Targets of Opportunity
- And many others

Case Studies:

Evaluation of Fighting Back: A Drug and Alcohol Intervention Survey

SRBI conducted this study on behalf of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation as part of the evaluation of their "Fighting Back" program. Nearly 14,000 interviews, including an oversample of 2,000 interviews with 16-21 year olds, were conducted by SRBI in a ten week period from April 24 to June 26, 1995 in 47 communities. The 23 minute survey was conducted by telephone. A second follow-up assessment with 20,000 interviews in these communities was completed in 1997. A third follow-up survey involving 18,800 interviews in these communities was completed in 1999.

National Needs Assessment of COPD in the United States: 2003

In 2003, SRBI conducted this study on behalf of the National Coalition on COPD, a network of COPD patient organizations. One large objective of the study was to understand the impact that COPD patient organizations have on the health of COPD sufferers. By comparing a sample of COPD sufferers affiliated with the COPD patient organizations with a national list sample of households identified with a member with emphysema, the impact of the organizations could be examined. Interestingly, while the health status of the two groups of COPD patients was similar, those patients affiliated with a COPD patient organization had better information about the disease and the types of care available. The additional information from physicians and respiratory therapists about the contribution of COPD patient organizations enabled these organizations to determine how best to assist COPD sufferers in the future.