

THE JEWISH BOARD DESIGNING THE EVALUATION

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Research Design

Pre – post design will be used in the Jewish Board outcome, the pattern used for this population and program is observation, assessment, interviews, service plan which is implemented based on information collected from other professionals that is involve with treatment for the client, referrals received before the client entered the program, consumers are selected by the state department for Mental health and other professionals to the appropriate program and residence, that is appropriate for the client wellbeing.

The pre- post research exhibits a cumulative design, that a program is established is working effectively meeting the needs of the clients. Working with the mentally ill, evaluation and assessments are done often, observing if the consumer goal are met or not or reassessing what inputs is needed to meet the goals of individuals. Staff continue to encourage clients to follow their care and treatment, ensuring safety measures are observed and all information shared by client and documented is kept secure.

Data Collection Procedure

Collecting data, the evaluation plan will use questionnaires and interviews one and one to gather information to best serve the clients and meet their needs. Utilizing qualitative data collection for interviews and observational studies form the foundation of many theoretical and practical approaches in mental illness and psychiatry. For example, Freud’s approach to psychoanalysis was grounded in qualitative case studies with his patients (Leuzinger -Bohleber, M & Kachele H, 2015). Qualitative research is used to advance knowledge and understanding of mental health, and mental illness and related services and systems as well as contributors of qualitative research to the mental health field.

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There are three main data collection methods in qualitative research, observation, in – depth interview and focus group discussion (Data Collection Methods, n.d.) Quantitative method emphasizes on objective measurements and the statistical mathematical or Numerical analysis of data collection through polls, questionnaires and surveys, there are several Methods by which one can gather data, at the Jewish Board observation, questionnaires, telephone Interviews and face- to – face interviews can utilize, Quantitative methods and techniques is also use to measure human behavior and other attributes. Quantitative data is measurable while qualitative is descriptive (<https://www.apa.org/action/science /quantitative>. Using these measures is not costly, large population is not required, inexpensive, can conduct meetings in the conference room or office, can be done on a weekly schedule face to face with the client.

Data collection Instrument (Measurement)

The researcher will utilize mental health information from client records, diagnosis, demographics details, health history, prescription documentation, etc to establish standardized measurements tools in this outcome of evaluation plan. Some measurements used, Interviews, observation, questionnaires, check list, rating scales. The Beck depression Inventory (BDI) is most widely used self-rating scale, developed in 1961 by Aaron Beck based on symptoms he observed to be common among depressed patients, The BDI consists of 21items of emotional behavioral and somatic symptoms that takes 5-10 minutes to administer (Yuan-Pang & Gorenstein, 2013). A systematic review of mental health measurement scales for evaluating the effects of mental health prevention interventions (Boccia & Ricciardi, 2020). Continuum and suitable measurement are needed to improve understanding and evaluation of preventative interventions. This research focused to evaluate mental health prevention interventions to disclose the outcome of measurement in mental health. Future research on measurement and

supporting researchers to decide on appropriate outcome measurement for prevention would be beneficial for the field.

Sampling Plan

Jewish Board – Mental health clinical Licensed social work service program Evaluation Plan Sampling a technique of selecting members of the population to make a statistical inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. At the residence where I serve less than 35 young male adults sample method is not use in the program. Observing the operation of services delivered, convenience sample method can be use, all clients are not focus, incapable following up schedule appointments. Convenience Sample method partakers are chosen based on readiness to take part in collection periods.

DATA ANALYSIS

Qualitative Data

The results of this evaluation plan will use questionnaires observation, interviews and check lists, interviews one on one with workers for data collection purposes. Good communication with the client, may motivate the individual to share and give more information that is vital for rendering competent services an appropriate decision which will be beneficial for the client wellbeing and expand research scope. Further than researcher expect, this form data collection is inexpensive, stimulates behavioral differences in individuals, researchers obtains sufficient details on why people act in a certain way, qualitative and quantitative methods are comparable they both comply to certain principles of scientific research and difficulty the principles of validity and reliability govern effective research which help researchers to develop better assumptions (Palinkas & Horwitz, 2015).

Quantitative Data

The results of this evaluation will conduct a descriptive analysis; observation, questionnaires, checklist, interviews, to evaluate the progress of the Jewish Board treatment program, the data analysis gathered will consist of a history of the clients age, gender, demographic, diagnosis/ treatment, physiology social, hospital admissions, programs attending, police and psychologist reports. The findings will be reported during weekly meetings led by the director accompanied by workers on site and reported on data documentation via computer stored in a system named Avatar. This evaluation plan will be observed and thoroughly check for progress in consumer behavior if the goals that was agreed upon was accomplished.

Finding and Implications

The outcome evaluation may disclose effective results of the Jewish Board program at a Micro Level, this outcome. Evaluation is anticipated to identify the program progress or reassessment needed to achieve its goals, by assessing clients accomplishments with goals and objectives established on admission to the program, areas observed are consumers more knowledgeable now about their mental illnesses, the purpose of following treatment ,medication management, how to prevent relapses and avoid ongoing hospitalizations, the effectiveness of the program on their lives, equipped with skills and knowledge to go back into society coping managing and function daily which is a long term outcome of the Jewish Board program. After engaging in this activity, the findings are reported to the director, all workers involved in the welfare of this population, the information presented consists of all the client data, methods used, data collection procedures, and data analysis.

Reference

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