

EVALUATION MODEL

Goals of Model: (1) Make more people aware of what services are available and how they are being used; (2) Use the impact evaluation model (IEM) to provide evidence of what the COVID-19 Relief funding is achieving.

Stage	Impact Evaluation Model	Evidence/Sources of Change
Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and promote the COVID-19 Relief Fund • Screen all applications using tool developed by Community Impact • Make recipients feel supported • Raise community awareness of the commitment of TUW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of advertisements run on COVID-19 Fund • # of applications submitted & marked as acceptable • # recipients receiving awards & dollar amount of awards • Difference in dollars requested versus funded
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies understand the role of TUW and use of funds • Community sees agencies as agents they can turn to for assistance • Agencies feel confident they can deliver services with new resources • Needs in the community are met given dollars available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of applicants accepting funds at specific dollar amounts • Difference in calls to agencies since COVID-19 • Stated gaps in services from agencies after receiving funds • # of individuals & # services per \$ funded; expected service level at total requested \$
Intermediate Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agencies seen as integral to helping community recover • TUW is seen as a catalyst for improving lives in Tri-County • Agencies continue to operate and offer services • Individuals' lives are improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # served by agency as a % of their service area's population • Increased agency engagement with TUW relative to initial engagement • # agencies shutting doors during COVID-19 • Six-month evaluation of service levels in agencies post-COVID

**Final
Outcomes**

- Improved community outcomes compared with need without TUV funding

- Regression discontinuity design on effect of \$ (gap TUV filled)

SAMPLE OF STATISTICAL MODEL

Equation 1: $Service_{i,COVID} \sim b_{10} + b_{11}Service_{i,PreCOVID} + g_{1n}X_{i,n} + \varepsilon_1$

Equation 2: $Service_{i,COVID} \sim b_{20} + b_{21}TUV_i + g_{2n}X_{i,n} + \varepsilon_2$

Equation 3: $Service_{i,COVID} \sim b_{30} + b_{31}Service_{i,PreCOVID} + b_{32}TUV_i + g_{3n}X_{i,n} + \varepsilon_3$

Equation 4: $Service_{i,COVID} \sim b_{40} + b_{41}Service_{i,PreCOVID} * b_{42}TUV_i + g_{4n}X_{i,n} + \varepsilon_4$

Where

$Service_{i,COVID}$ are the service levels for an individual agency (i) during COVID

$Service_{i,PreCOVID}$ are the same i th agency service levels before COVID

TUV_i is the funding amount received by the i th agency from TUV

$X_{i,n}$ is a matrix of agency-specific measures such as staff size, service area and budget

b represents the slope coefficients for each individual measure

g is the rand effects coefficient for agency specific measures

ε is the error term

This model tests whether TUV's funding had mediating or moderating effects on service levels. Mediating effects would imply that TUV funding facilitated the increase in service level) whereas moderating effects would suggest that prior service levels affected the COVID service levels but TUV funding strengthened the provision of that service.