

Evaluating Educational Programs: Using Formative Evaluation for Ongoing Program Improvement

Georgia Compensatory Educational Leaders, Inc. 2015 Conference

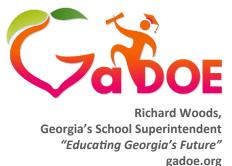
Nicholas L. Handville Operations Analyst III Office of School Improvement



SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT & DISTRICT EFFECTIVENESS







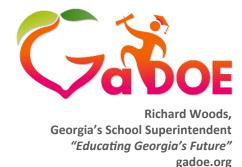
This session will cover evaluation planning and formative evaluation. Formative evaluation occurs prior to or during program implementation with the aim of improving program design and performance. Topics covered in this session will include: an introduction to theory of change and logic models, needs assessments, planning and conducting formative evaluations, and using evaluation results to improve education programs during the school year. This session is designed to be beneficial to those working with educational programs regardless of prior experience with evaluation.

Assessing Your Needs and Interests



- Expectations and goals for the workshop
- Experience with evaluation





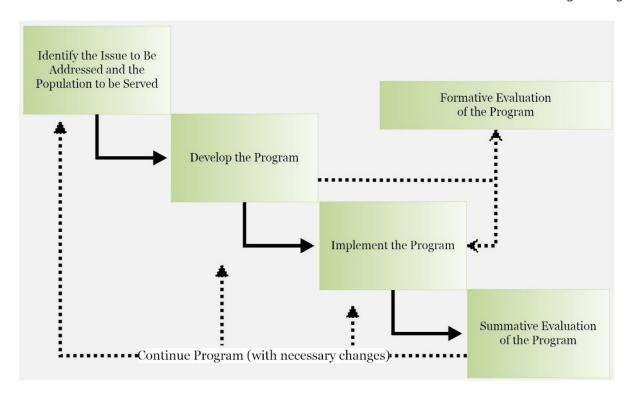
- Program life cycle framework
- Mission statements, goals, and objectives
- Logic models, theory of change, theory of action
- Formative evaluation
- Process evaluation

Program Life Cycle Framework



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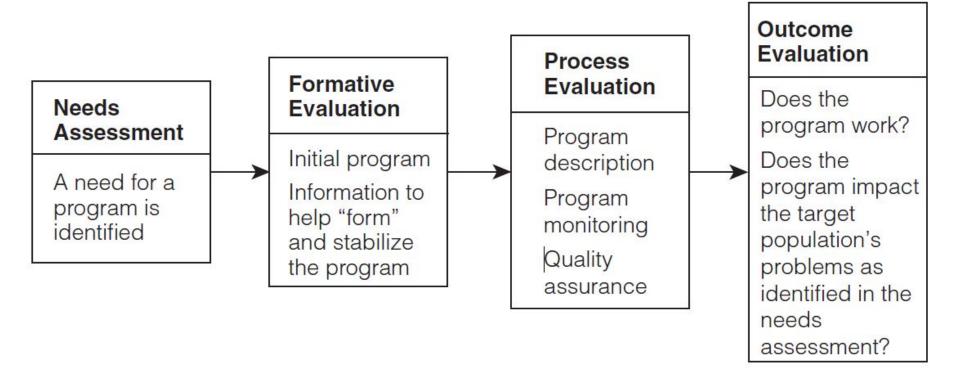
- 1. Identify the issue to be addressed and the population to be served.
- **2. Develop** the program
- **3. Implement** the program
- **4.** Evaluate the program
- **5. Determining** success and future of program





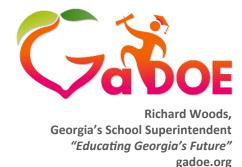


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Source: Royce (2010)

Mission Statements, Goals, and Objectives



- Mission statements
 - Explain what the agency or program is all about
 - Provide a common vision for the organization (along with vision statement)
- Goals
 - Specify a program direction based on values, ideals, mandates, and program purpose
 - Speak to aspiration of the work
 - Provide focus, orientation, and direction
- Objectives
 - Specific and precise
 - Allow for measurement of progress toward goals
 - Should have a single aim or result that is clearly verifiable





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RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES	IMPACT (Long-term)
In order to accomplish our set of activities we will need the following:	In order accomplish our objectives for the program we need to do these activities:	We can monitor our activities by counting or recording these events or products:	We expect our program of activities will lead to the these changes:	We expect that the program will eventually lead to these changes:

Adapted from: Kellogg Foundation (2004)

Theory of Change



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5. Strategy

[Identify successful engagement strategies to achieve your policy objective]

6. Assumptions

[State the assumptions behind how and why the identified change will happen. This allows to check on whether the activities and outputs are appropriate for influencingchange in the desired direction in this context.



4. Influential factors

[What are the influential factors, drivers, risks and opportunities that could influencechange?

1. Problem or issues

[What is the current state of the problem, questions the evaluation is attempting to solve or what issue(s) are you striving to address?]

2. Policy influencers' needs andentry points

[What needs, leverage and resources the team and the policy influencers identified have?]

3. Desired results

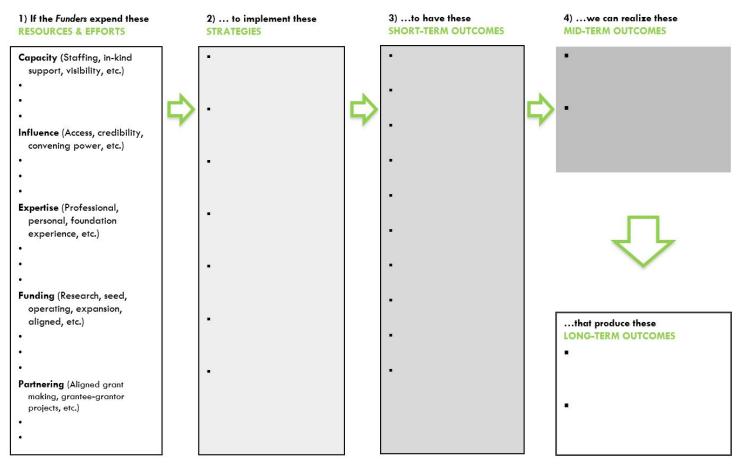
[How would success look like? Identify what are your desired outcomes in the near and longer term? What long-term change the study seeks to support and for whose ultimate benefit? These become your outputs, outcomes and impact]

Adapted from: Kellogg Foundation (2004)





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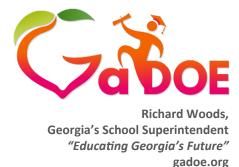
Adapted from: http://dovetailing.us/theory-action-template



Formative Evaluations

- Seeks to influence the initial development of a program
- Focus is on qualities of the program itself, not program outcomes
- Allow for adjustments and improvements to program

Conducting a Formative Evaluation



- Approach 1: Locate model standards
- Approach 2: Get expert consultation
- Approach 3: Form an ad hoc evaluation committee



Process Evaluation



- Can be conducted anytime during a program
- Used to identify what was learned during program implementation
- May help determine if program failure was due to a poor program model or intervention or if it was the result of program implementation

Process Evaluation: Purpose and Goals



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- Program description
- Program monitoring
- Quality assurance





- Is the program serving the right target group(s)?
- Are potential clients rejecting the program or dropping out? Why?
- Is the program being implemented in accordance with the program design?
- Is the program producing the expected outputs (such as services or products)?
- Is the program meeting its standards of quality?
- What implementation obstacles are being encountered? What implementation differences exist among site locations?
- Are significant internal or external events affecting the program, its staff, or its clients?

Challenges to Avoid During Evaluations



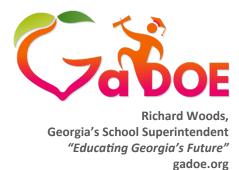
- Starting Data Collection too early in the life of a program
- Failure to clarify program expectations about what can be learned from the evaluation
- Inadequately training data collectors
- Inappropriate involvement of program providers in data collection.



Group Activity:

Designing and Implementing Your Formative Evaluation

Closing Thoughts: What We Have Learned



- How has your understanding of evaluating a school-based program been enhanced?
- In what ways can you use what you have learned to improve your program?





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