

Rethinking Use in Evaluation Studies

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AES Workshop, Darwin
September 2006

Objectives

- A better understanding of the process of use in evaluation studies
- What research tells us about the influences on use
- What strategies might be employed to enhance use

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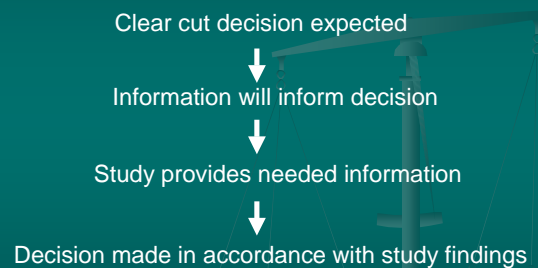
Workshop schedule

8:30 – 9:00	Welcome Background on use and influence
9:00 – 10:00	Group work - program description
10:00 – 10:30	Morning tea/coffee
10:30 - 11:30	Group work - analysing use
11:30 - 11:45	Group reporting and discussion
11:45 – 12:00	Discussion on enhancing use

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Traditional perspective



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What do we mean by use?

- Instrumental Use (Decision Making)
 - overt decision making
- Conceptual Use (Enlightenment)
 - to better understand a program/policy or the issues related to it
- Strategic Use (Persuasive)
 - to persuade others or to use it to gain particular outcomes
- Process Use (Engagement)
 - learning from involvement in the evaluation process

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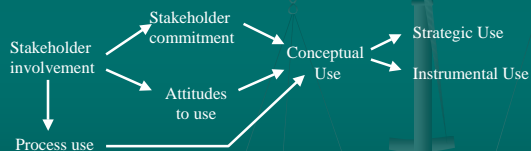
Factors influencing use

- Context factors
 - Information needs and competing information
 - Political and financial climate
 - Decision characteristics
 - Personal characteristics especially commitment
- Process factors
 - Evaluator credibility
 - Quality of study, including timeliness, communication, relevance
 - Findings of study
- Interactive factors
 - Involvement/participation of stakeholders
 - Interaction of evaluator and stakeholders
 - Social processing by stakeholders

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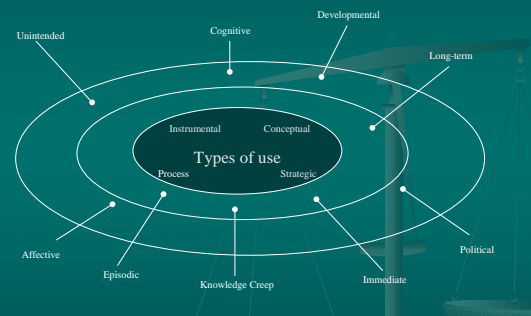
Stakeholder involvement & use



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Expanded understanding of evaluation use

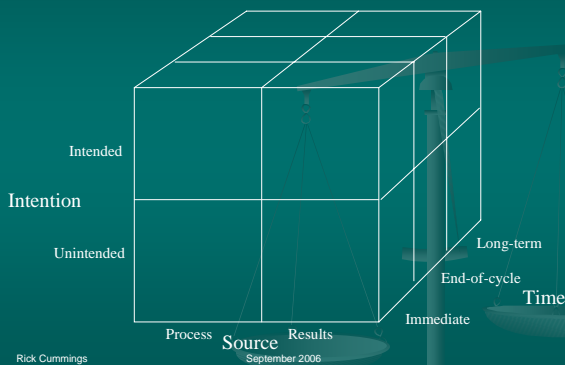


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Based on Kirkhart, 2000, p6

Kirkhart's integrated theory of influence



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Issues/implications for evaluators

- Are evaluators agents of change or providers of independent information?
 - Should evaluators just provide information to be used by others?
 - Are evaluators entitled to try to influence?
- Is the role of evaluators jeopardised by taking either of these positions?

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Implications for evaluation practice

- Define use/influence broadly
- Use/influence is multifaceted but common and can be increased
- Plan the evaluation study for use/influence
- Involving stakeholders may be the most important influence on use/influence
- Involve stakeholders right from the beginning
- Two way flow of information is critical
- Report regularly with an eye to use/influence

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Delineating

- Explicitly identify stakeholders and assign a priority
- Involve stakeholders in identifying evaluation questions
- Involve stakeholders in designing the study
 - Design for use
 - Program logic (Funnell)
 - Theory of action (Patton)
 - Realistic evaluation (Pawson & Tilley)

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Obtaining

- Cycle of delineating, obtaining & providing
- Participatory evaluation
 - (Greene, Fetterman)
- Process use
 - (Patton)

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Reporting

- Stakeholders specific reporting
- Interim reports encourage use
- Ideas on improving reporting (Patton)
 - Be intentional and purposeful in reporting
 - Focus reports on primary intended users
 - Avoid surprising stakeholders
 - Think positive about negatives
 - Distinguish dissemination from use
- Final report - the horse has bolted

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Utilising

- Identify likely users and their uses
- Provide information in a way which can be used directly
- Threats to utility (Patton, 1997)
 - Failure to focus on intended use by intended users
 - Inadequate involvement of stakeholders in design of study and changes
 - Low evaluator credibility
 - Low stakeholder understanding of and/or commitment to the program or evaluation study
 - Evaluator is politically naive
- Evaluator follow-up

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