



# **TOOL** DEVELOPING EVALUATIONS THAT ARE USED

Evaluation (aka reality testing) – a systematic process of testing ideas, hunches and beliefs about the nature of a challenge and how it might be addressed through the use of data and rigorous 'sense-making'.

### MAIN IDEAS

- Most evaluation findings are not used by their intended users for their intended use.
- There are a variety of different factors that affect the uptake of evaluation findings;
  e.g. interest in findings of evaluation user, evaluability of intervention, skill of the evaluator, political context, etc.
- Research suggests that the "personal factor" is the most important: the interest of the evaluation user in the evaluation process and findings, the quality of the evaluator, and the trustful working relationship between the two.
- Evaluation findings, if used at all, are usually one piece of the decision making pie, not the whole pie. Rhetoric about "data-based decision making" and "evidence based practice" can give the impression that one simply looks at evaluation results and a straightforward decision follows. Erase that image from your mind. That is seldom, if ever, the case.
- Michael Quinn Patton. Utilization-Focused Evaluation. 4th Edition.
- The probabilities of getting intended users to use evaluation findings can be improved by embracing a utilization-focused approach.
- There are many helpful strategies typical of a utilization-focused approach.

# WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "USE"?

- 1. Instrumental use evaluation findings are used to directly inform a decision, improve a program or policy, develop new directions, or contribute to solving a problem the findings are linked to some subsequent, identifiable action.
- 2. Conceptual use when an evaluation influences how key people think about a program or policy and understand it better in some significant way but no immediate action or decision

flows from the findings.

- 3. Process use when an evaluation encourages people to more fully embrace the process of evaluative thinking, learning, and use of data in making decisions but no immediate action or decision flows from the findings.
- 4. Misuse when evaluation users manipulate evaluation data findings or process for some political or self-interested purpose.

# TYPES OF USES (PURPOSES)

- 1. Judgment (Summative) to help decision-makers decide whether to sustain, wind-down or expand an intervention.
- 2. Learning (Formative) improve or refine an intervention.
- 3. Accountability demonstrate that resources are well-managed, intervention plan followed and results attained.
- 4. Monitoring manage the intervention, routine reporting, early identification problems.
- 5. Development create or radically adapt an intervention in dynamic conditions.
- 6. Knowledge generation enhance general understandings and identify generic principles about effectiveness.

## THREE CRITICAL QUESTIONS

### **#1 Primary Intended Users:**

Who are the primary intended users of the evaluation and what are their major questions?

### **#2 Primary Intended Use:**

What is the intended user's primary intended use of the evaluation findings?

# **#3 Tailoring Key Features:**

What are the key features to keep in mind to improve the probability that primary intended users "use" the evaluation findings ('interpretive lens', preferences for data and methods, window-of-use)?



### RESOURCES

Drowning in Data. Alive Conner Snibbe. <a href="http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/drowning">http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/drowning</a> in data/

Evaluation Blues: How Accountability Requirements Hurt Small Non Profits the Most. Laura Silverstein and Erin Maher. <a href="http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/evaluation">http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/evaluation</a> blues/

Why Measure? Nonprofits Use measures to Show they are Efficient, but what if Donors Don't Care?. Katie Cunningham, Marc Ricks. <a href="http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/why\_measure/">http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/why\_measure/</a>

The High Cost of Accurate Knowledge. Kathleen Sutcliffe and Klaus Webber. <a href="http://hbr.org/2003/5/thehigh-cost-of-accurate-knowledge/ar/1">http://hbr.org/2003/5/thehigh-cost-of-accurate-knowledge/ar/1</a>

Utilization-Focused Evaluation: An Interview with Michael Quinn Patton. <a href="http://www.hfrp.org/evaluation/the-evaluation-exchange/issue-archive/family-support/a-conversationwith-michael-quinn-patton">http://www.hfrp.org/evaluation/the-evaluation-exchange/issue-archive/family-support/a-conversationwith-michael-quinn-patton</a>

An Evaluation Scope of Work. United States Agency for International Development. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\_docs/PNABY207.pdf

Utilization-Focused Evaluation. 4th Edition. Michael Quinn Patton. http://www.amazon.ca/UtilizationFocused-Evaluation-Michael-Quinn-Patton/dp/141295861X

