

# Fourth Family Research Network (FRN) Forum: *“Effective Social Programme Evaluation”*

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**Family**  
RESEARCH NETWORK



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## About Programme Evaluation

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## What Is Programme?

- **Programme**  
A cluster of organized **activities** designed to solve some problem.

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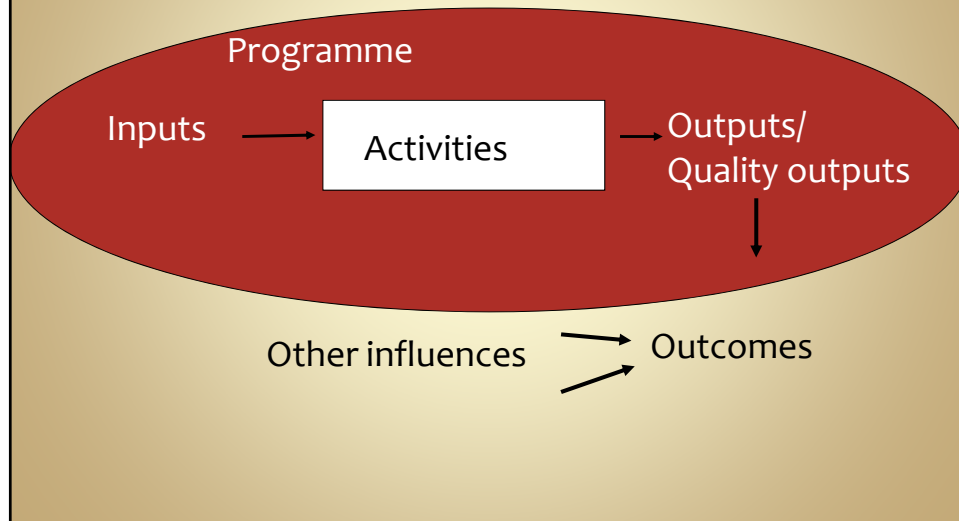
## What Is Programme Evaluation?

- Process of
- planning intervention programmes,
  - monitoring the implementation of new programmes and the operation of existing ones, and
  - determining how effectively programmes achieve their goals

(Monette et al, 2005)

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## Logic Model of Programme



## Logic Model of Programme

- Input  
Resources such as money, staff, volunteers, facilities and raw materials that are used in conducting activities of a programme

## Logic Model of Programme

- Activity  
One of the **action** components of a program.

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## Logic Model of Programme

- Output  
The quantity of a **product** or **service** produced by a program.
- Examples
  - No. of clients served
  - No. of camps organized
  - No. of financial aid applications processed
  - No. of counselling sessions organized

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## Logic Model of Programme

- Quality output  
Output that meets a predetermined service standard.
- Examples  
No. of meals in a meals delivery service program that arrive hot

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## Logic Model of Programme

- Outcome  
Changes in “**participants/clients**” after intervention/programme.  
  
Relate to participants’/clients’ knowledge, skills, behaviour, attitude, or condition

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## Logic Model of Programme

- Output is often confused as measuring outcome. One way to differentiate is that **outcomes** are **about clients** whereas **outputs** are **about program activities**.

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## Logic Model of Programme

- Programme example: **Meals on wheel**
  - Output:** No. of meals delivered each week = 400
  - Outcome:** Improved nutrition of older persons living alone in the community

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## Necessary Preconditions for Programme Evaluation

1. **Clear goals as the major criteria of the programme's success**
2. Theoretical linkage between the inputs and the expected results/goals as the basis of the programme
3. Procedural flow of the programme: structure and operation
4. **Operationalization of inputs, activities, outputs, and goals - outcome indicators**
5. **Baseline data on clients' outcome indicators before programme implementation**

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## Goals, Objectives and Outcome Indicators



## **Goals, Objectives and Outcome Indicators**

- **Goals**

“To prevent child abuse and neglect”

- **Objectives**

“To reduce the number of child abuse and neglect incidents”

- **Outcome Indicators**

“A reduced number of recurrence of reported child abuse or neglect”

## **Goals, Objectives and Outcome Indicators**

- **Goals**

“To enhance parenting skills”

- **Objectives**

“To increase the use of positive discipline”

- **Outcome Indicators**

“The increased number of reasoning used in disciplinary action”



## Outcome Evaluation

**“Is the programme (solely) responsible for observed improvement in clients, but nothing else?”**

**“ Did clients improve after the programme?”**

### **Is programme solely responsible for improvement in clients, but nothing else?**

• Group Exp	R	$O_1$	X	$O_2$
Group Con	R	$O_1$		$O_2$

- Random assignment of participants to intervention vs. control groups rules out other rivalry explanations than the programme for improvement in clients.

## Did clients improve after programme participation?

- $O_1 \times O_2$
- Group1  $O_1 \times O_2$   
Group2  $O_3 \quad O_4$
- $O_1 O_2 O_3 \times O_4 O_5 O_6$
- Group 1  $O_1 O_2 O_3 O_4 \times O_5 O_6 O_7 O_8$   
Group 2  $O_1 O_2 O_3 O_4 \quad O_5 O_6 O_7 O_8$

## References

- Royse, D. Thyer, B. A., Padgett, D. K., & Logan, T. K. (2006). *Program Evaluation: An Introduction*. Belmont, CA : Thomson Brooks/Cole.
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THANK YOU