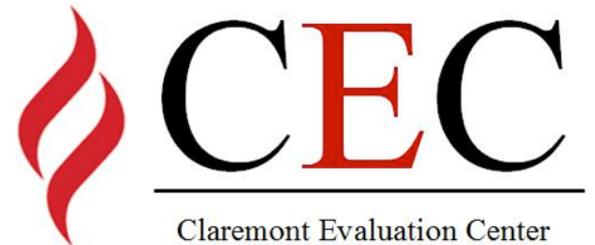


A Conceptual Evaluation Framework for Narrowing the Gap between Science and Practice

Tiffany Berry

Claremont Evaluation Center
Claremont Graduate University



American Evaluation Association, Denver, CO

Research
University

Full-time
Evaluator

Development

Evaluation

Context
of Work



Disciplinary
Training



How can we reframe
evaluation inquiry so that
we can **strategically** and
intentionally narrow
the gap between science
and practice?

Evaluation as a bridge

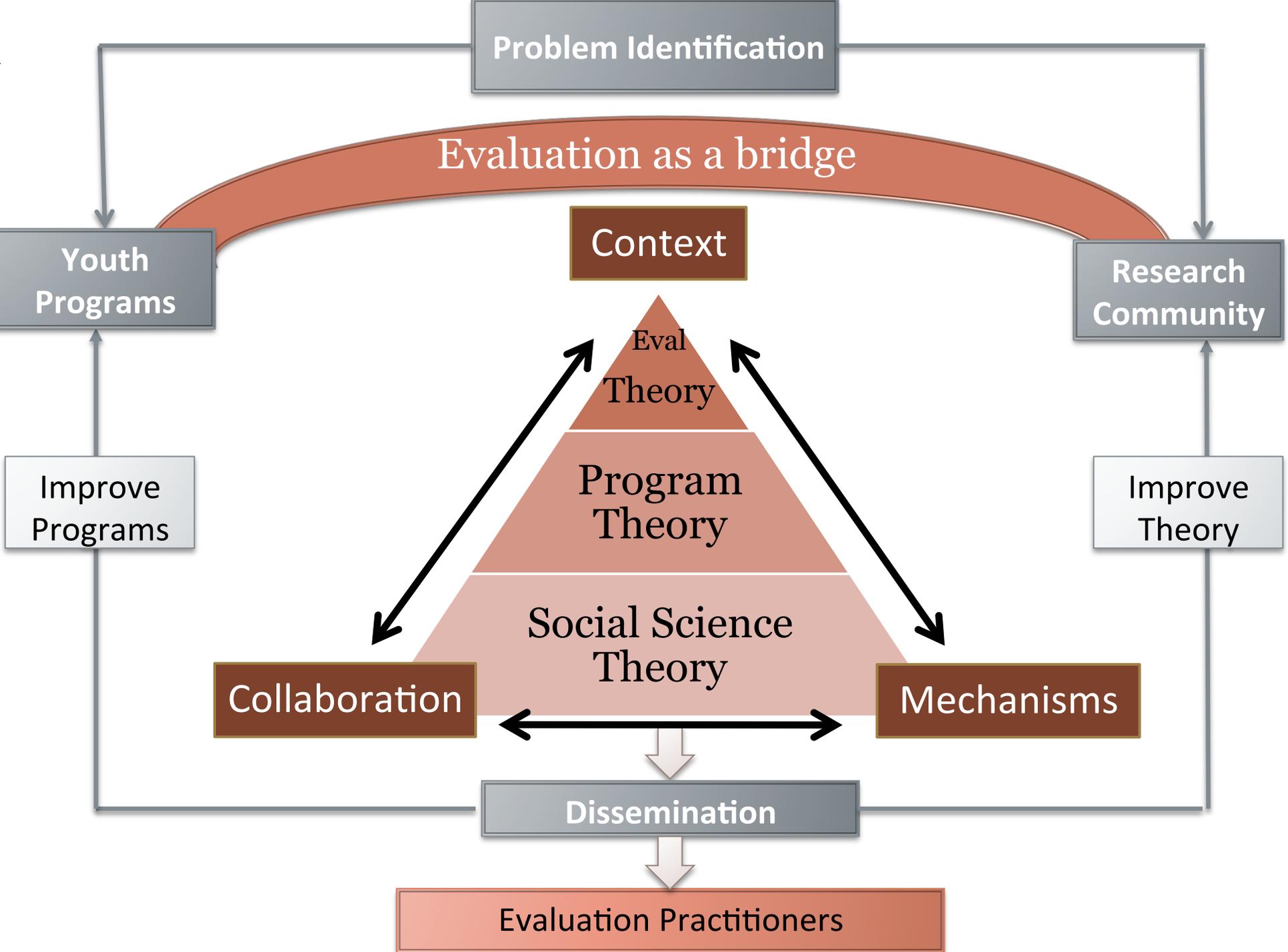
Theory

Practice



The Need for a Conceptual Model

- Applied developmental science
 - Lerner, Jacobs, & Wertlieb
- Theory-driven evaluation
 - Chen, Donaldson
 - Realist evaluation (Pawson & Tilley)
 - “What works for whom in what circumstances and in what respects, and how?”)
- Knowledge development
 - Mark, Henry, & Julnes





- Methodological innovations
- Understanding context & person/context interactions
- Knowledge of at-risk, vulnerable populations
- Identification of new variables that seem to matter, predictors; developmental trajectories

Structural

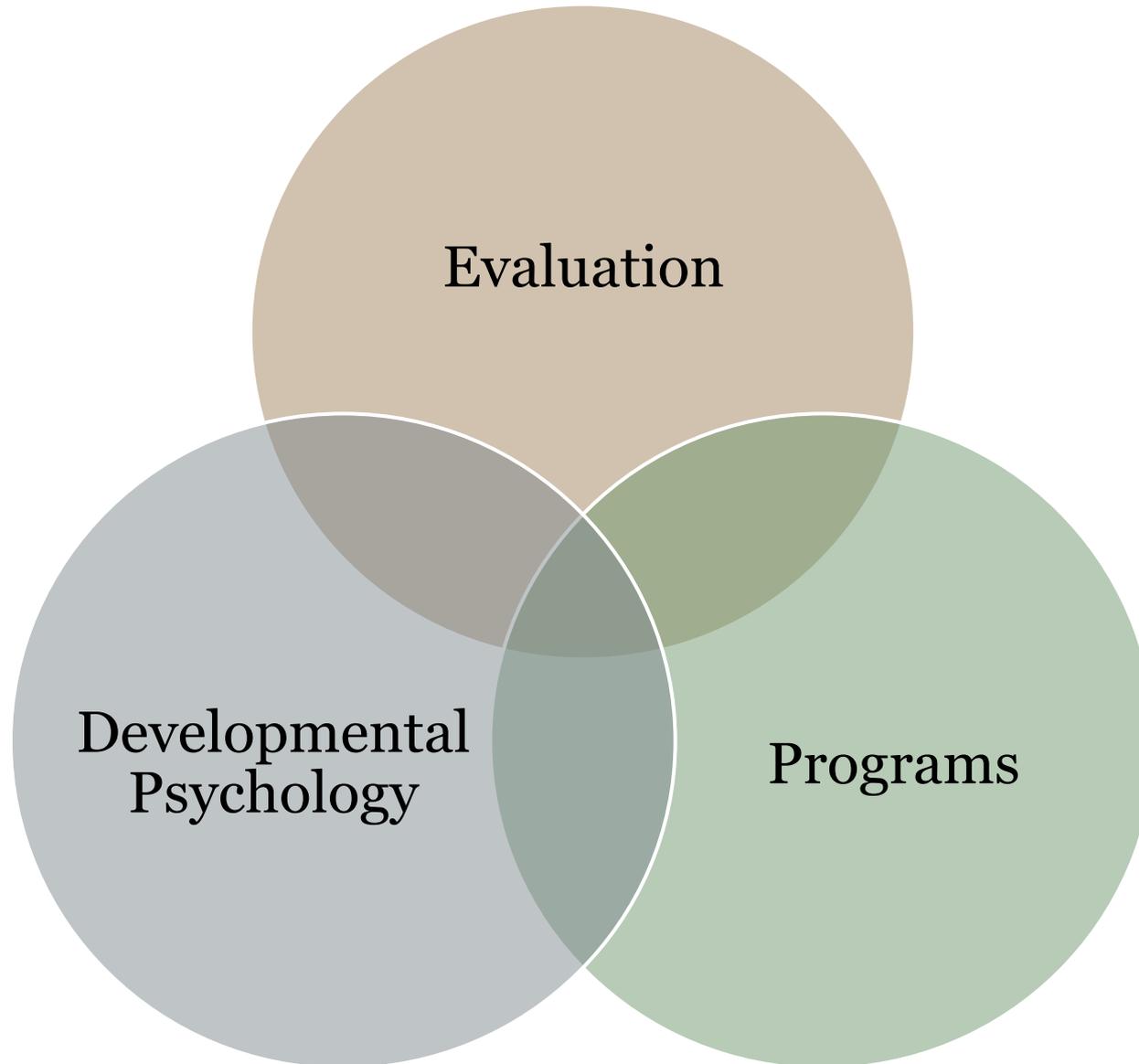
Values

Barriers

Resources

Expertise

Implications for Evaluation Training





Improving the
quality of
evaluation
practice

Improving
evaluation
influence

Improve
evaluation
sustainability

Improve the
“value” of
evaluation

Unpacking the Model in Practice

1

Aligning evaluation around
common core educational policy

2

Understanding predictors of
consistent participation afterschool

3

Examining the overall
effectiveness of a college readiness
program



Tiffany.berry@cgu.edu; 909.607.1540

Strategies for Supporting Program Sustainability During Political Change

Katherine V. Harder

Claremont Graduate University

Agenda

- Policy change and evaluation practice
- Common Core and Afterschool programs
- Our evaluation
- Lessons learned and implications

Evaluation as a bridge



Policy and Evaluation Practice

- ❑ Evaluation practice is embedded in a political context
- ❑ Evaluators can be proactive partners with program stakeholders
- ❑ Support program sustainability during political change

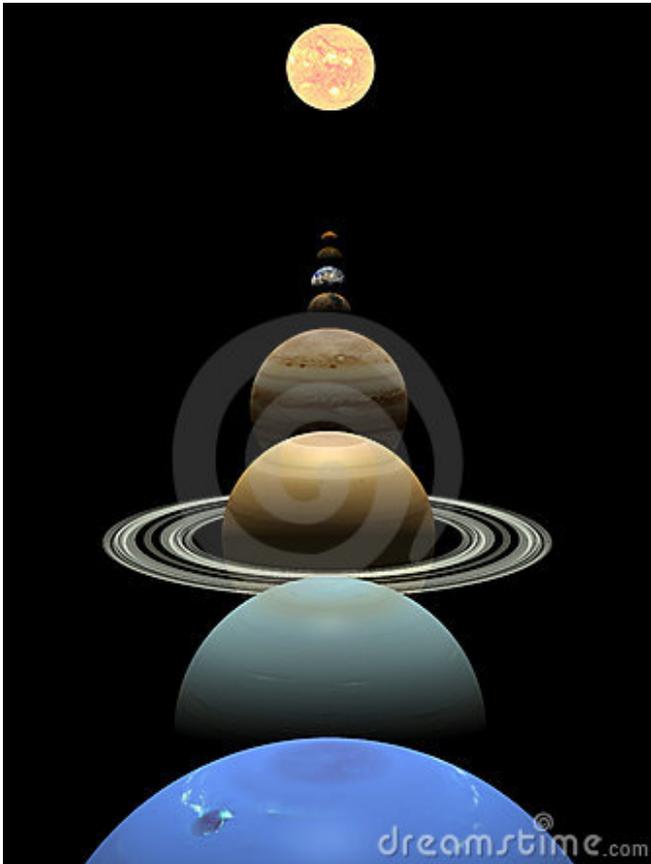
Common Core

- 
- Common Core provides new learning goals and assessments for K-12 instruction.

- 
- Adopted by 46 US states and currently being implemented in schools.

- 
- Developed to meet new demands of 21st Century workforce and as education reform to improve high school graduation rate.

Assessing alignment between Common Core and afterschool



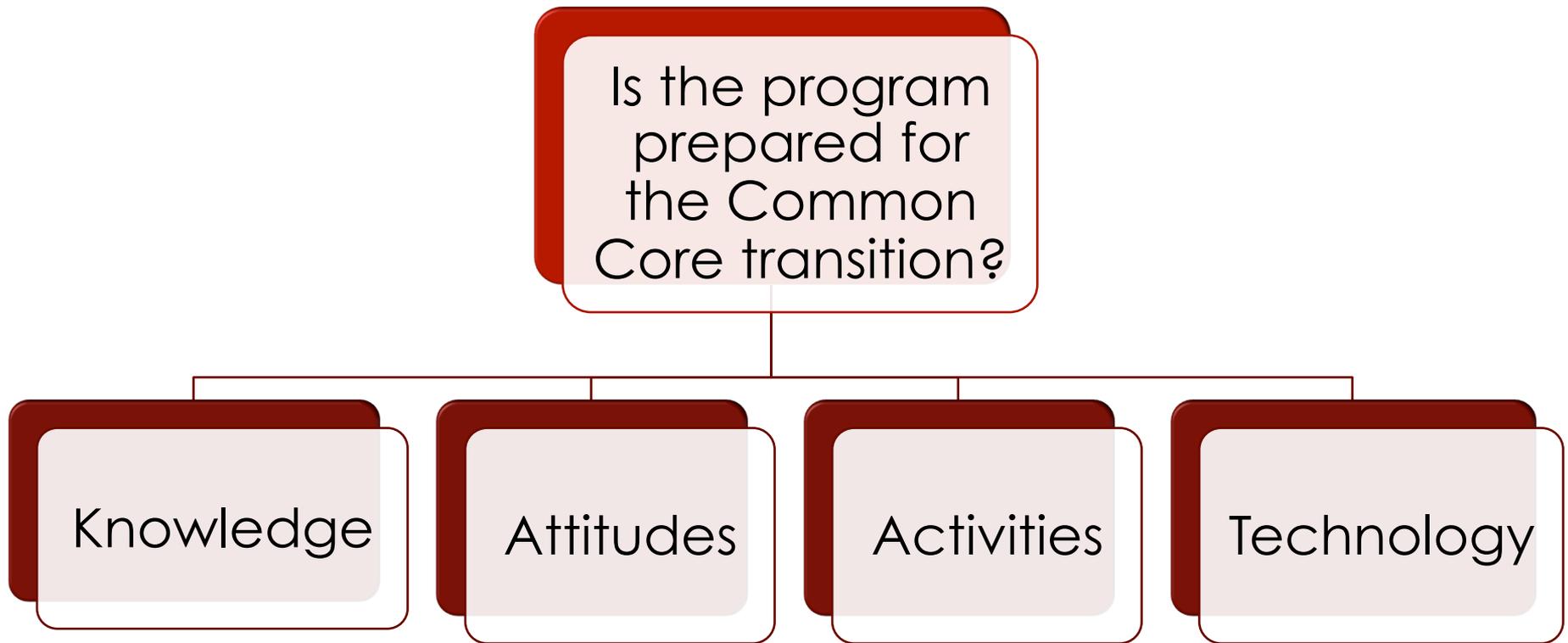
- ▣ Increase knowledge of Common Core
- ▣ Communicate and organize trainings with school staff
- ▣ Align afterschool activities with habits of mind

(Devaney & Yohalem, July 2012)

Our evaluation

- ▣ School district in greater Los Angeles area
- ▣ Afterschool program
 - ▣ Serves approximately 7,000 students
 - ▣ Sites: 16 elementary, 6 intermediate, 1 K-8
 - ▣ Program providers: 7 Community Based Organizations

Framing the question



Knowledge & Communication About Common Core

- Staff Survey
- Parent Survey

Attitudes Toward Common Core

- Staff Survey

METHODS

Current Activities

- Staff Survey
- Site Observations

Technology

- Staff Survey
- Parent Survey
- Student Survey

Evaluation Findings

Knowledge

46% of parents reported receiving information about Common Core

Staff are unfamiliar with most of the Common Core learning goals

Attitudes

Many staff were unsure of the role of afterschool in the Common Core

30% of staff felt that their program would *not* change

Evaluation Findings

Activities

Staff reported that the activities offered are aligned with Common Core

Site observations showed a different story

Technology

42% of staff reported no access to computers

84% of parents report that their child has access to a computer

What did we learn?

- ▣ Open-ended questions on staff survey provided rich data on staff knowledge and attitudes
- ▣ The evaluation revealed areas for improvement in staff-parent communication
- ▣ Access to technology in programs
- ▣ Future directions for this year's evaluation

Back to the bridge

Evaluators



Research
Community

Youth-Serving
Programs

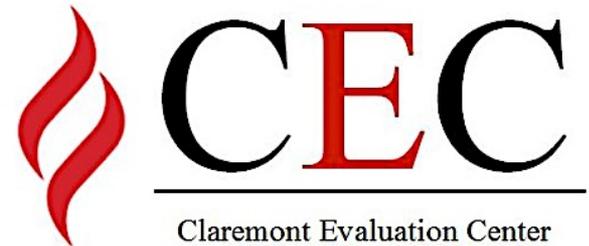
Thank you!!

Katherine V. Harder (katherine.harder@cgu.edu)

Claremont Graduate University

Claremont Evaluation Center, Claremont, CA

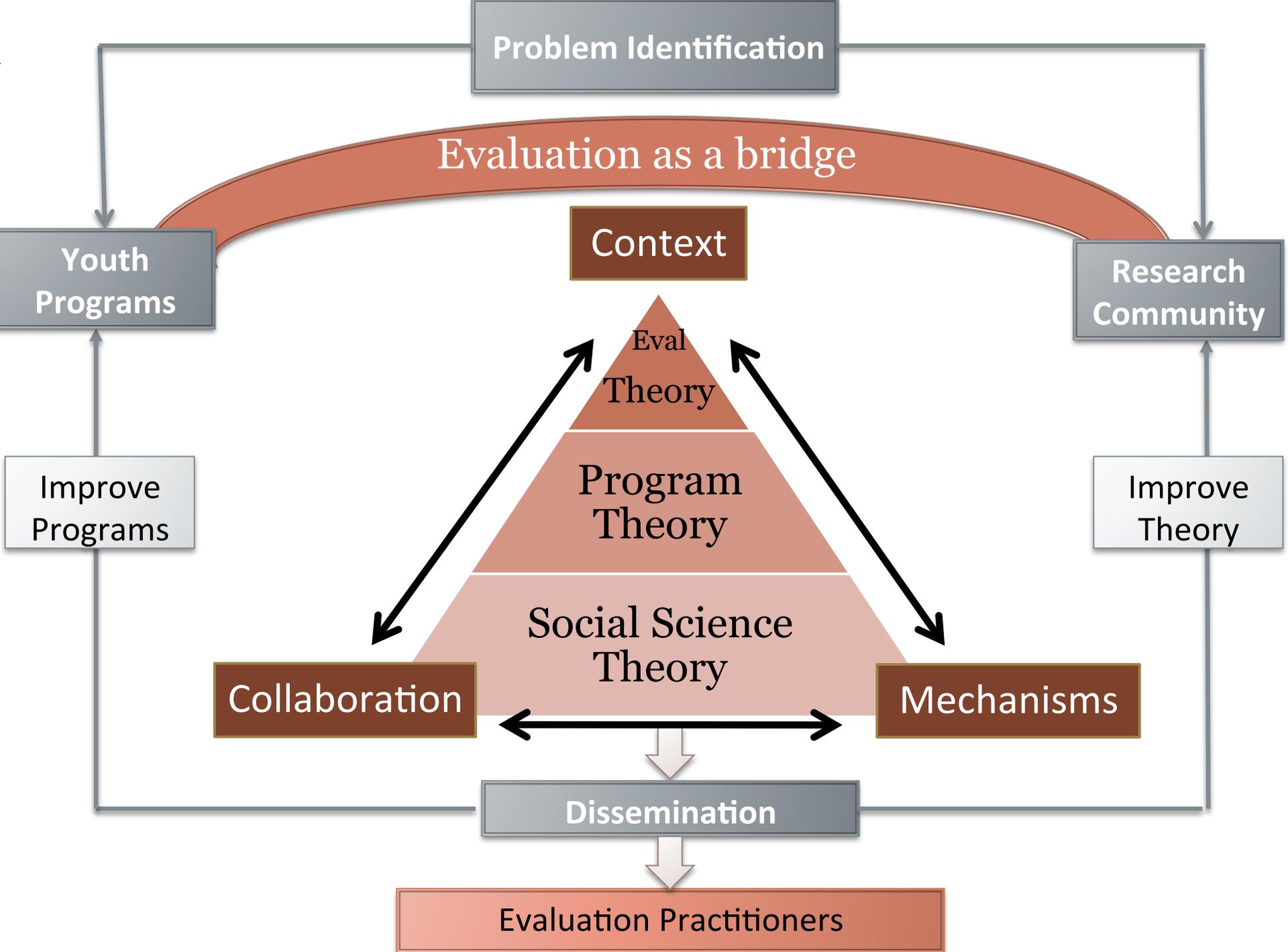
Applying Developmental Principles in Evaluation Practice: Examining Predictors of Program Attendance



Brenda Miranda
Claremont Graduate University
Claremont Evaluation Center

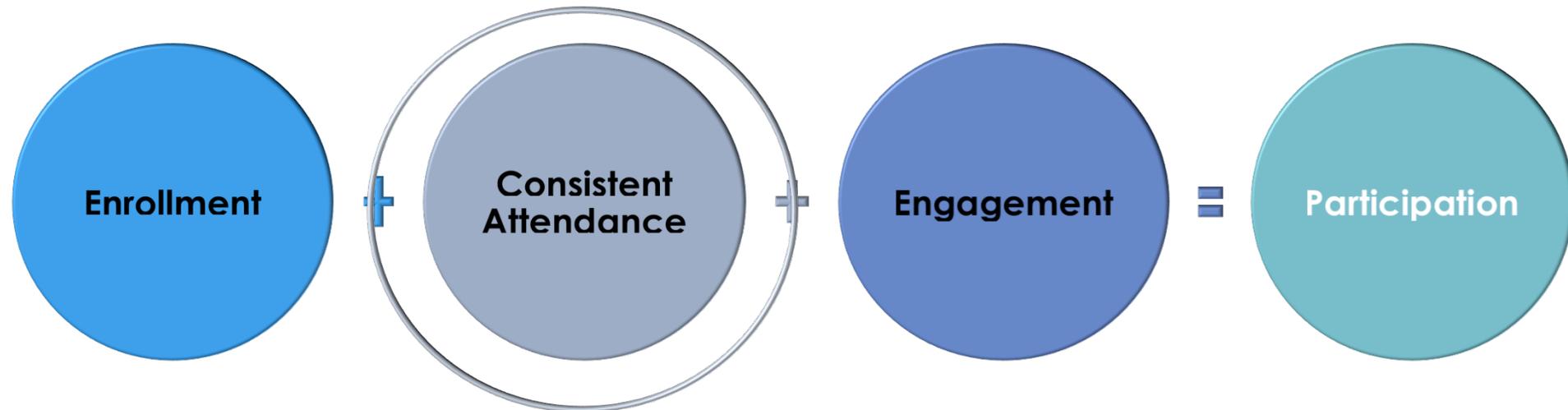
American Evaluation Association, Denver, CO

What factors predict program attendance?



Measuring Program Attendance

- ▣ Moved away from a Yes-No dichotomy
- ▣ Participation Equation



Measuring Consistent Attendance

Cumulative

Total number of days students participated

Duration

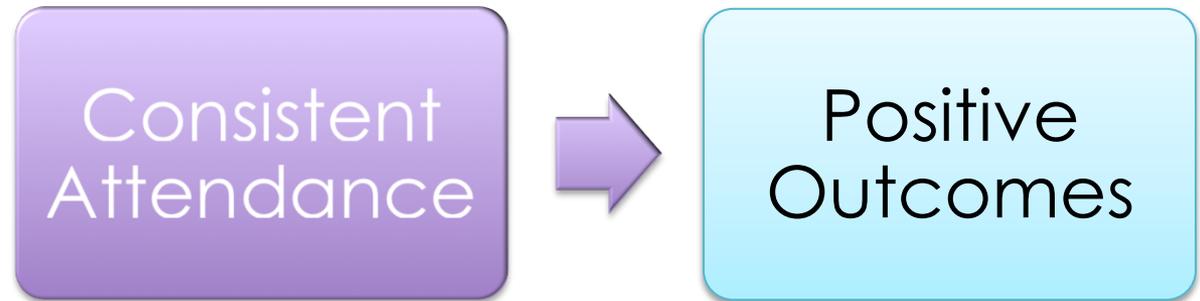
Total number of months students persisted in the program

Intensity

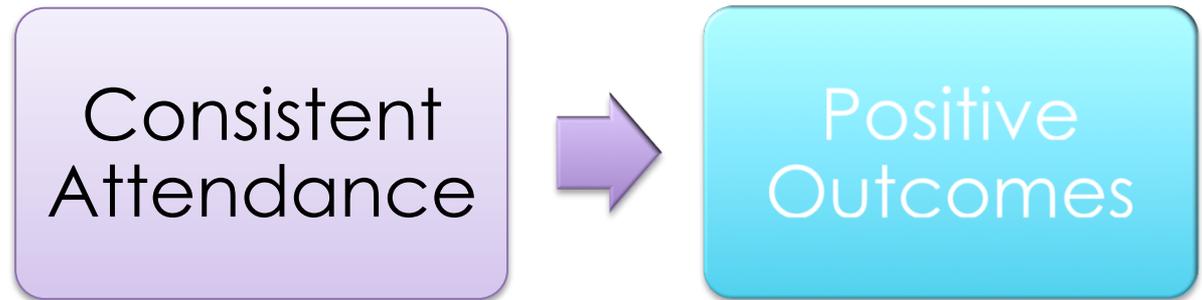
Percent of days attended per month out of total days the program operated, averaged across the academic year

Examining *Mechanisms* Associated with Positive Youth Outcomes

A Closer Look at the Mechanisms of Change



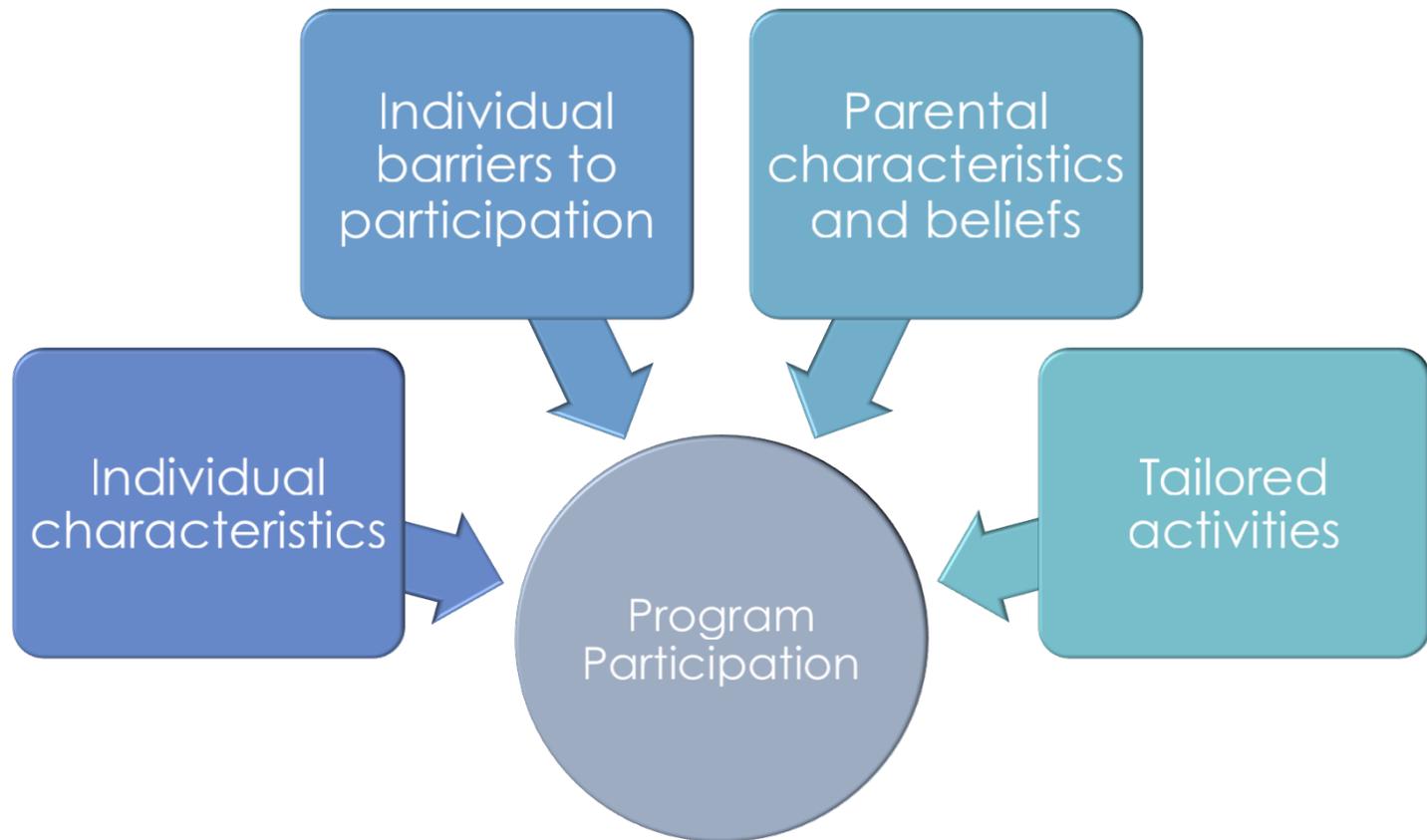
A Closer Look at the Mechanisms of Change



A Closer Look at the Mechanisms of Change

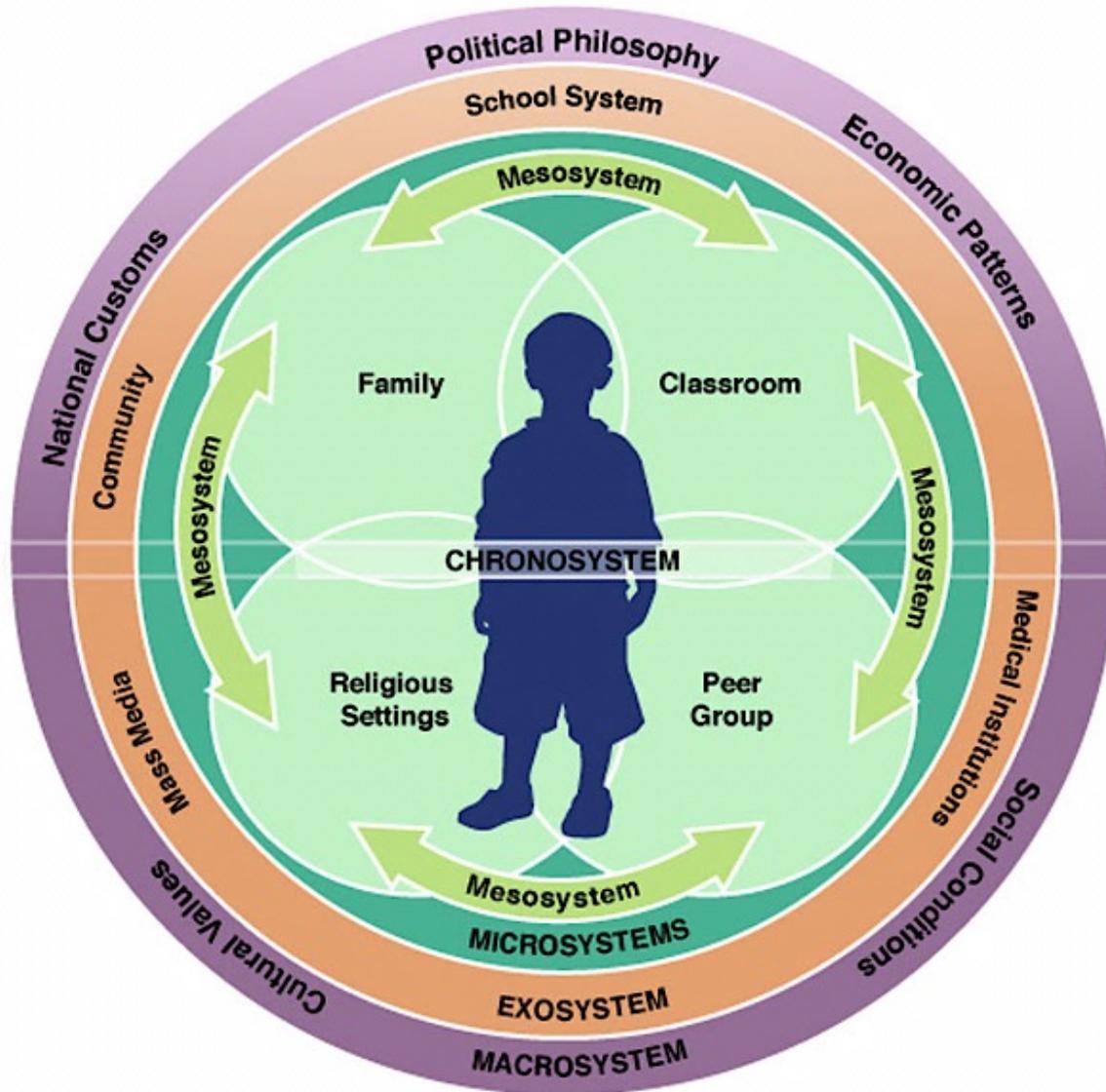


What factors predict program participation?

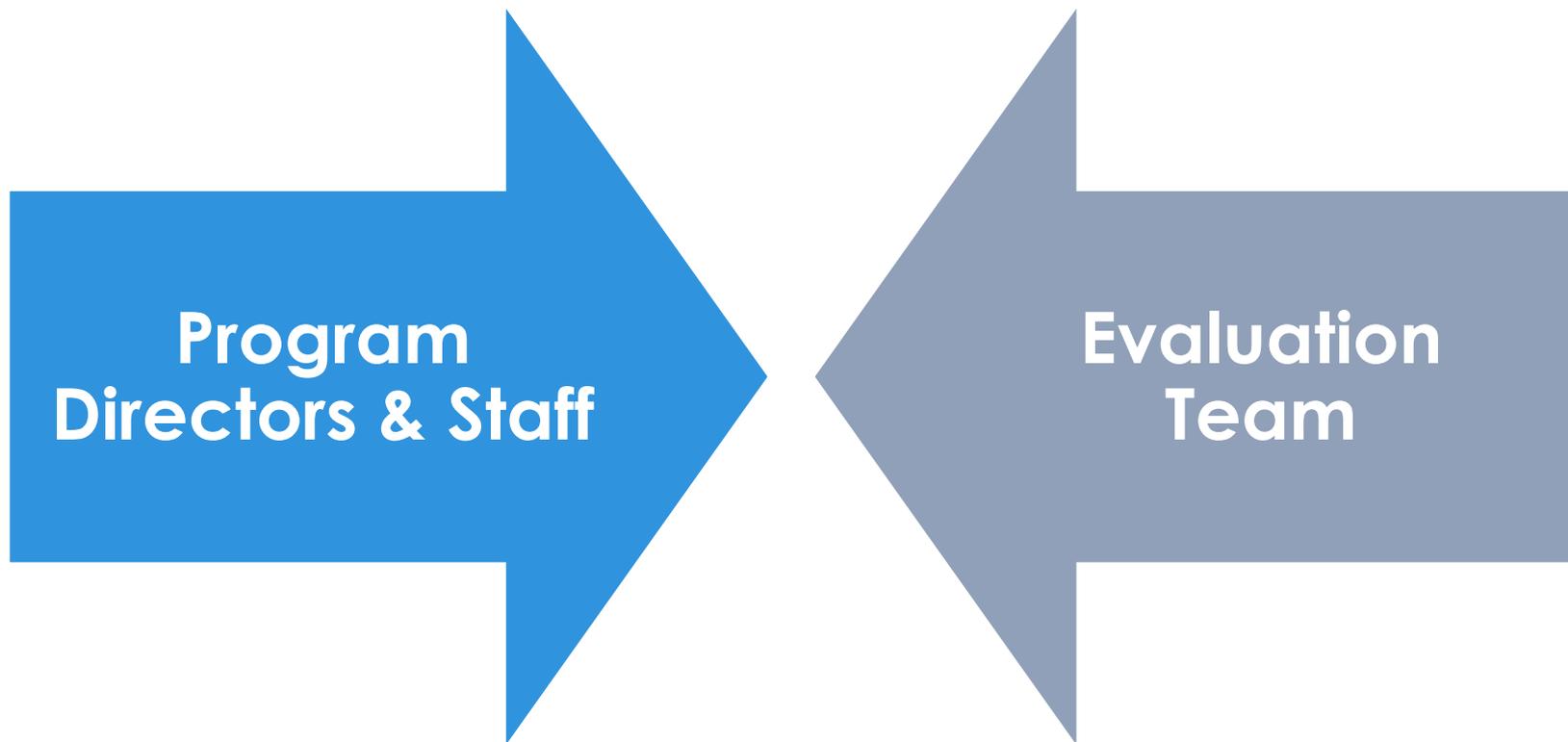


Unpacking the Context via Social Science Theory

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Model of Child Development



Understanding Program Theory Through Collaboration



Demographic & Structural

Grade

- 6th, 7th or 8th

Reason for
Joining

- Self, parent, friend, or teacher/
principal

Transportation

- Parent, other adult, or self

Program Context

Program Satisfaction

- I enjoy coming to the program.
- The things I learn at the program are important to me.

Relationship with Peers

- I have a lot of friends in the program.
- I can trust the other kids in the program.

Restricted Involvement

- I only attend the program when my favorite sport is in season.
- I only attend the program to get academic support (e.g., test prep, homework help)

School Context

School Climate

- During the school day, I feel safe at this school.
- I am proud of my school.

Perceived Teacher Support

- Teachers at my school expect me to go to college.
- Teachers at my school give me extra help when I need it.

School-Program Interaction

School Involvement in Program Events

- My teachers attend program events.
- My principal attends program events.

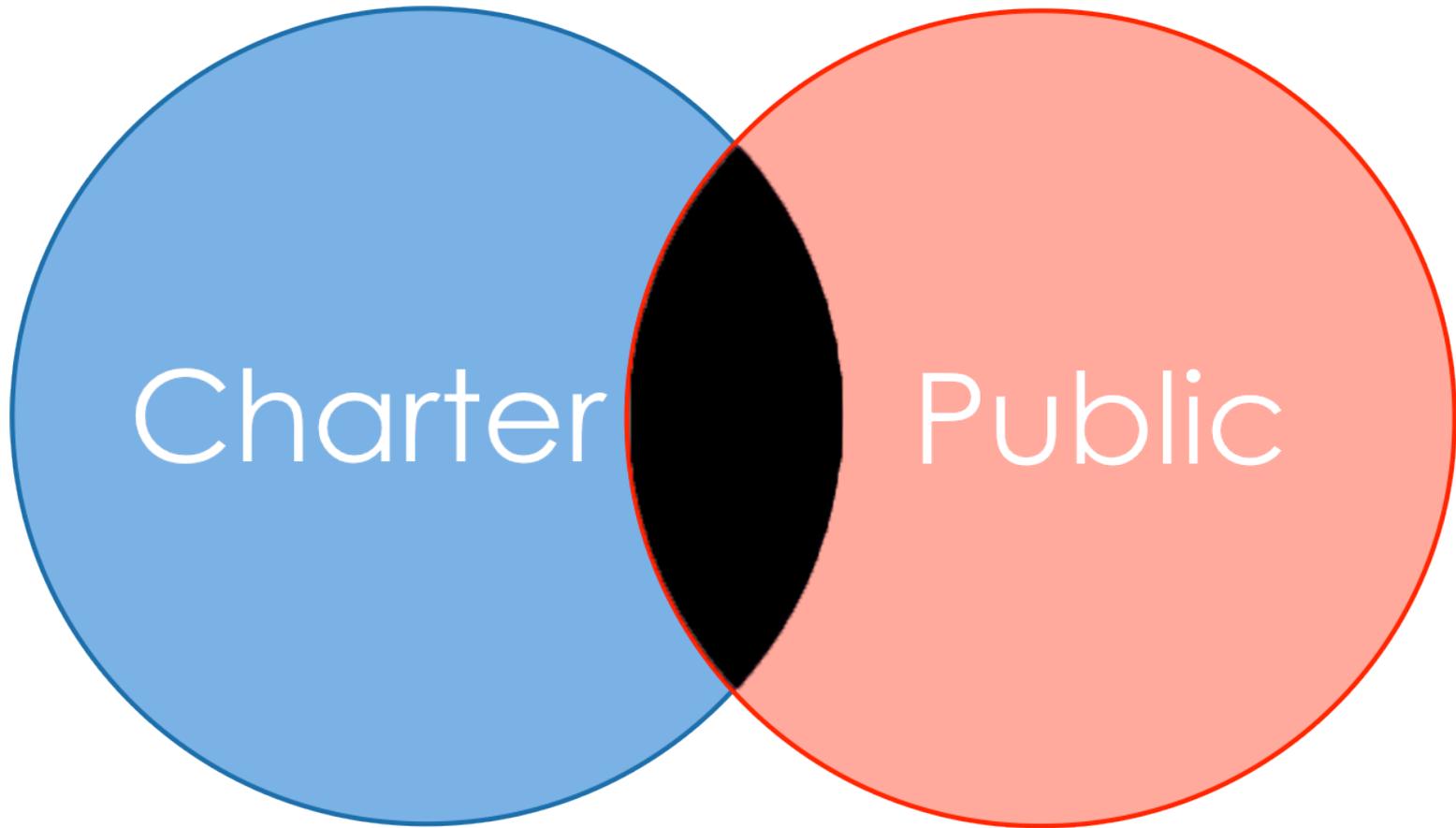
School Support for the Program

- My school values the program.
- My school encourages me to attend the program.

Academic Synergy

- My program leader know what I'm learning during regular school time.
- The program helps me better understand what I learn during regular school time.

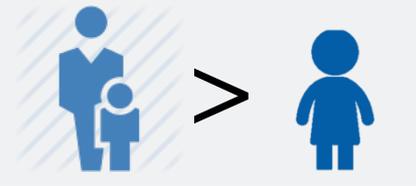
Disaggregating Data



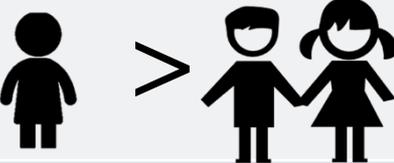
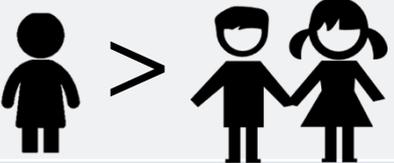
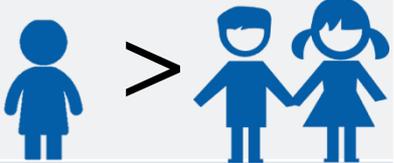
Demographic & Structural Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
Grade	↓	↓	↓
Reason for Joining			
Transportation			

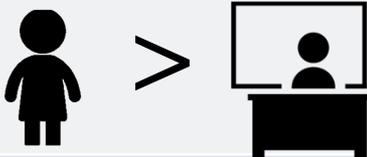
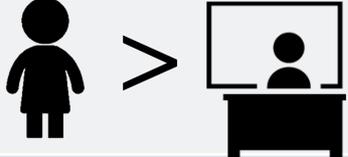
Demographic & Structural Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
Grade			
Reason for Joining			
Transportation			

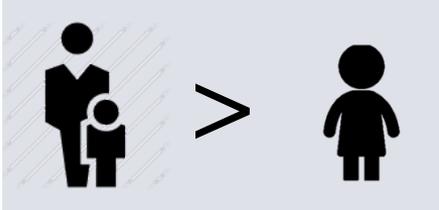
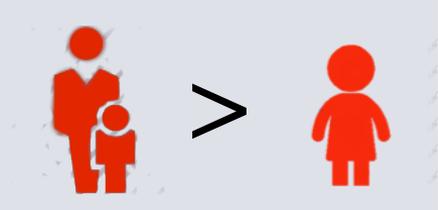
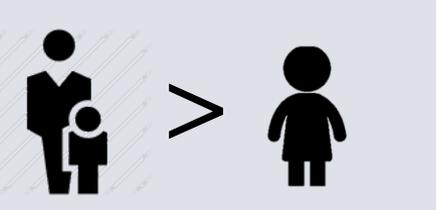
Demographic & Structural Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
Grade			
Reason for Joining			
Transportation			

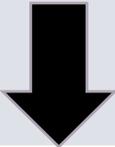
Demographic & Structural Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
Grade			
Reason for Joining			
Transportation			

Demographic & Structural Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
Grade			
Reason for Joining			
Transportation			

Program-Related Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
Program Satisfaction			
Relationship with Peers			
Restricted Involvement			

School-Related Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
School Climate			
Perceived Teacher Support			

School-Program Interaction Findings

	Cumulative	Duration	Intensity
School Involvement in Program Events	--	--	--
School Support for the Program			
Academic Synergy			

Summary of Findings

- ▣ Context matters: more significant predictors for charter school sites
- ▣ Structural & demographic factors are highly predictive of attendance
- ▣ Program-level factors less predictive than expected
- ▣ School-level factors and the communication between program staff and teachers may matter more in some contexts

Implications

Evaluation Practice

- Examining mechanisms of change using social science frameworks
- Collaborating with stakeholders
- Disaggregating data

Implications

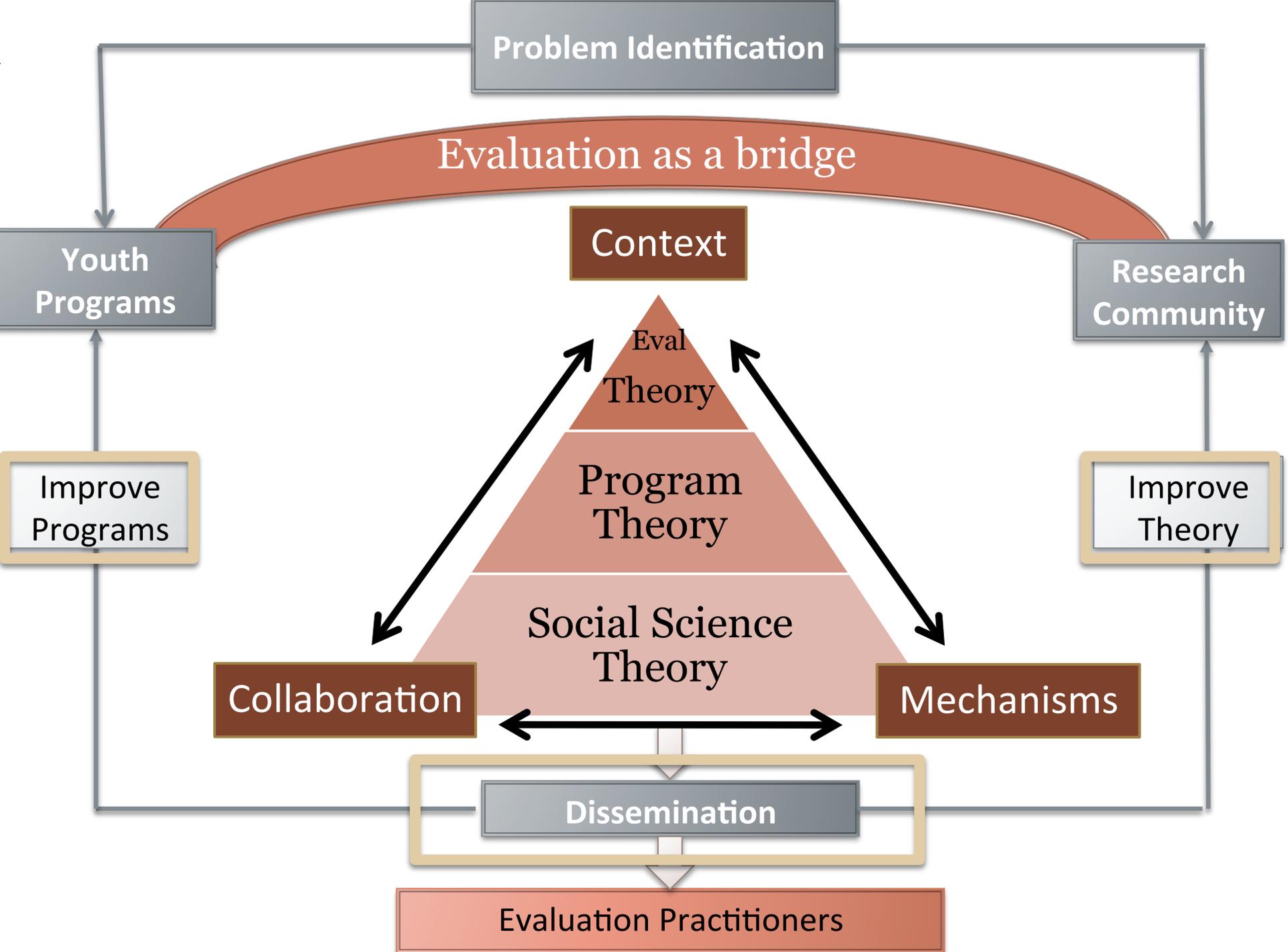
Program Practices

- Keeping students who have been “hooked” by specific activities
- Identifying ways to promote consistent attendance across grades
- Creating better communication streams between program staff and teachers

Implications

Social Science

- Findings add to existing theory regarding program attendance
- Identifies several areas for future research





Brenda Miranda
brenda.miranda@cgu.edu

**The Role of Evaluation in
Investigating Youth Development
Processes in Context:
Experiences in a College Readiness
Program Evaluation**

Michelle Sloper, M.A.
Claremont Evaluation Center
Claremont Graduate University



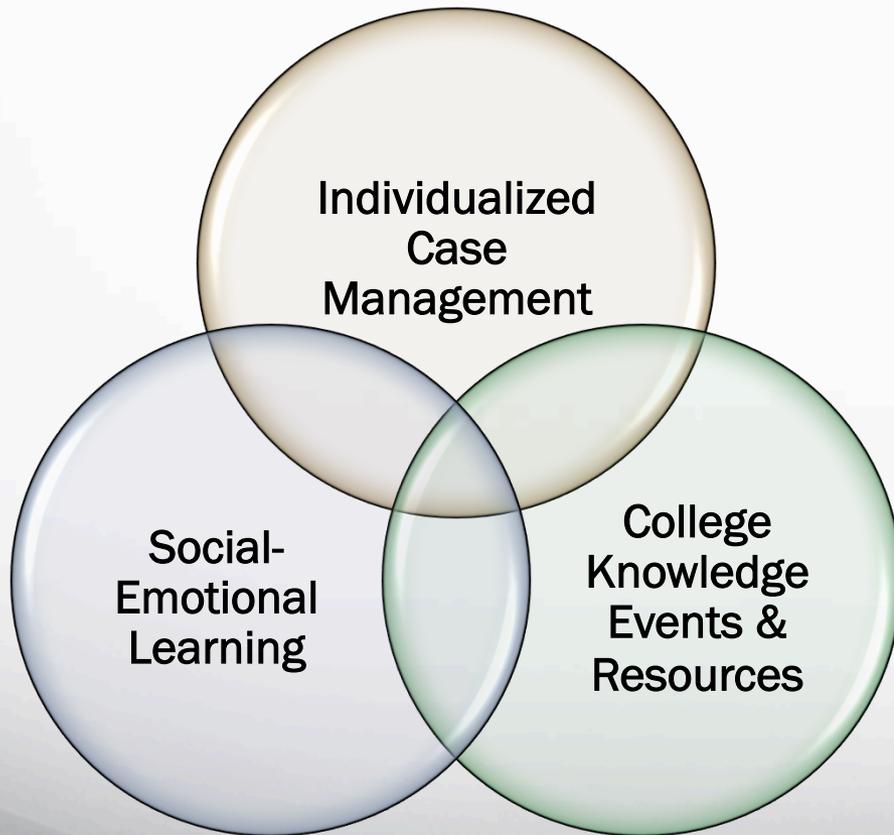
Evaluation
Community

Research:
Academic
Community

Practice:
Youth
Serving
Programs



Evaluation Context: College Readiness Program



- Multi-site program located in Los Angeles County
 - MS & HS, primarily Hispanic/Latino students
- 4th year of external evaluation
- Unique program service model

Evaluation Opportunities



Establish Relationships

Position the Evaluation

Develop a Theory of Change

Examine Implementation

Explore Empirical Links

Disseminate Widely

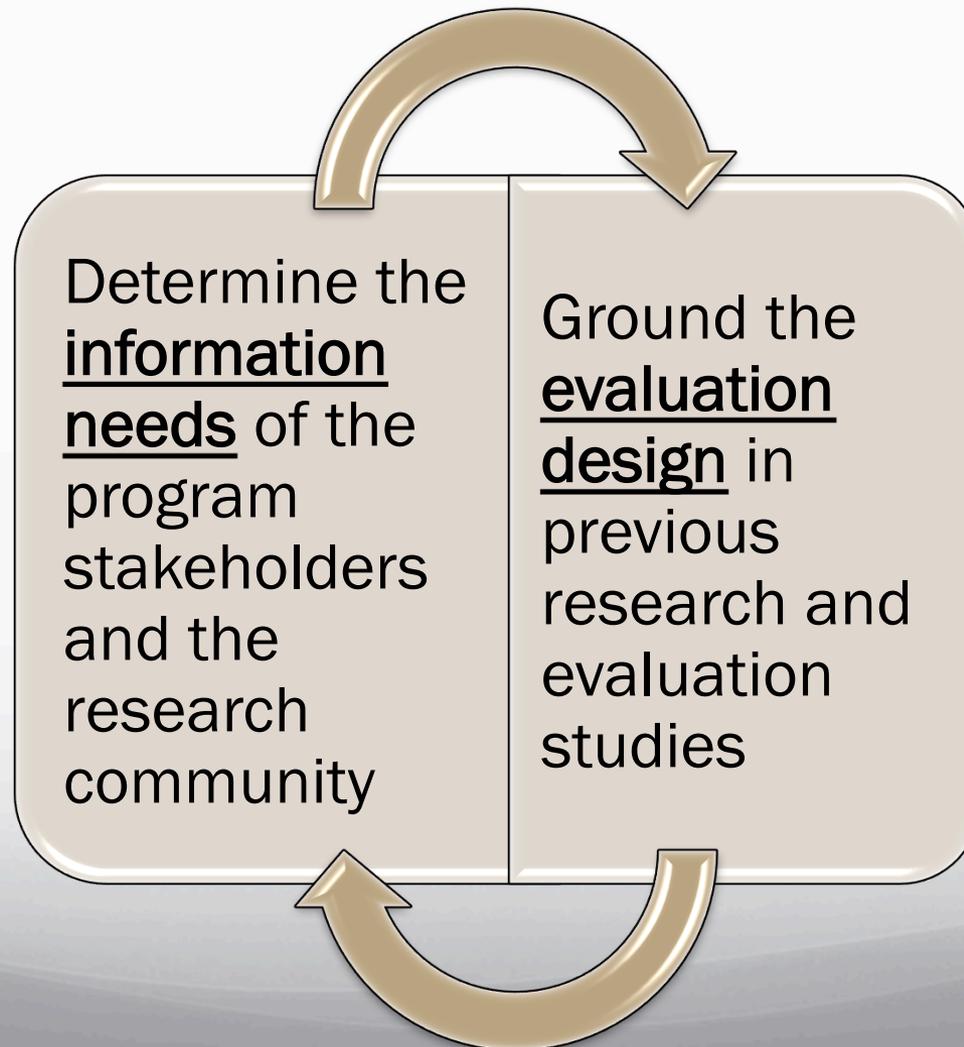
Establish Relationships

Program staff
& leadership

Content
experts

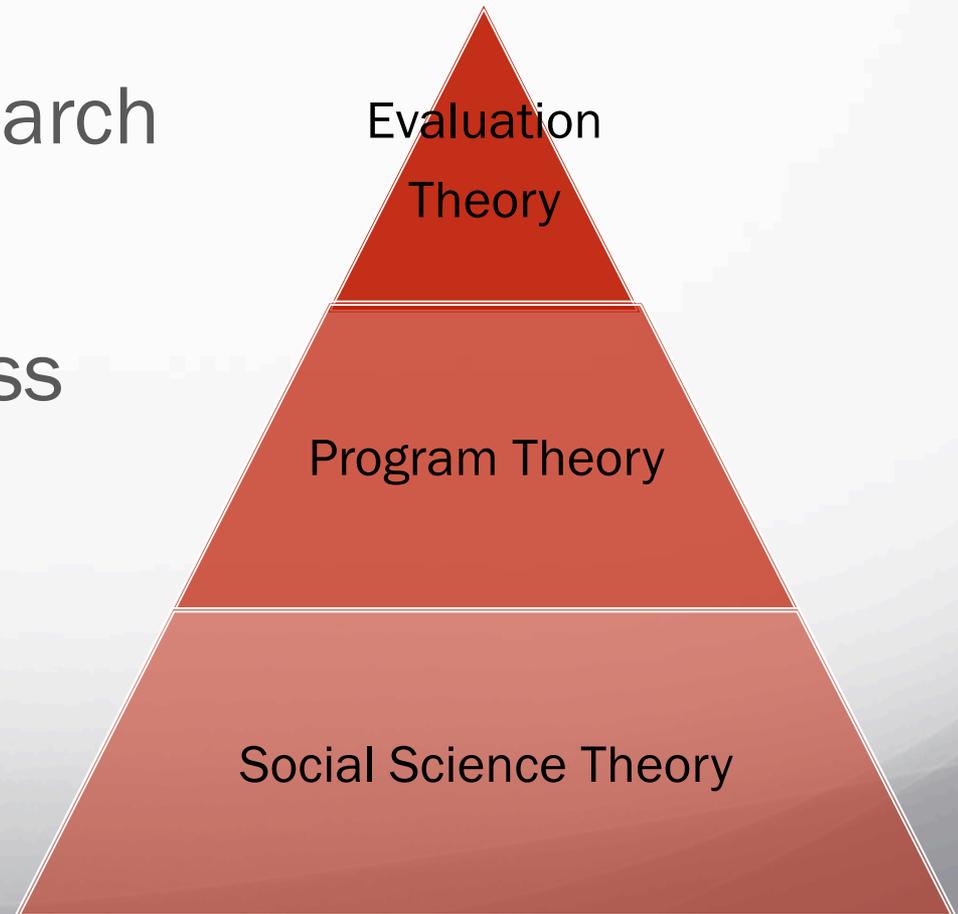
Research
community

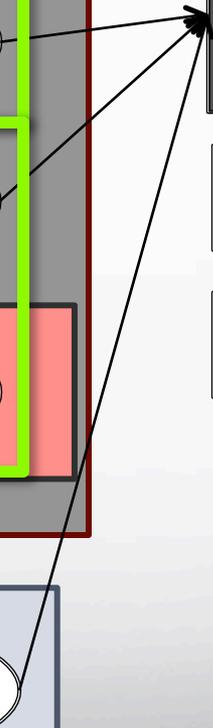
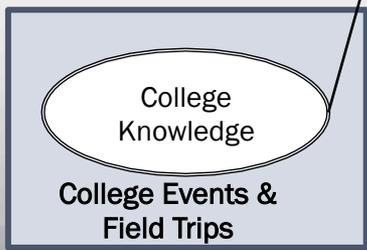
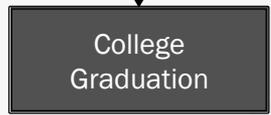
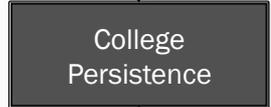
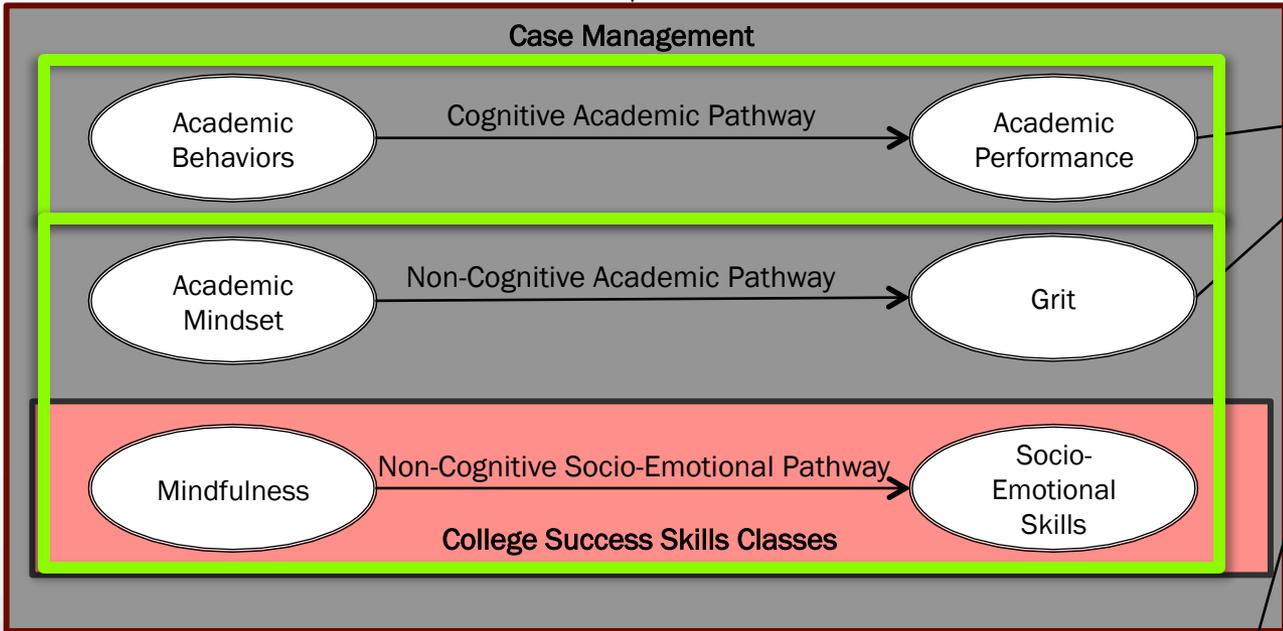
Position the Evaluation for Success



Develop a Theory of Change/ Study Model

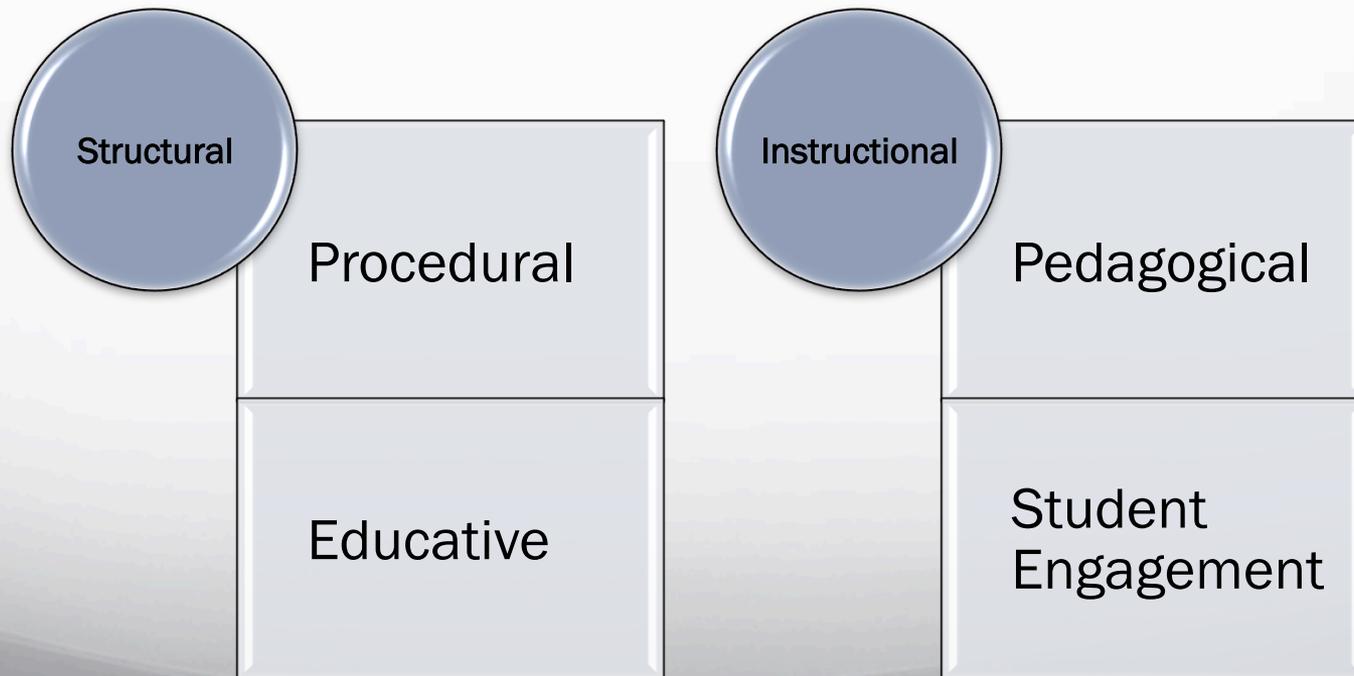
- Foundation for evaluation and research study
- Collaborative process with diverse stakeholders



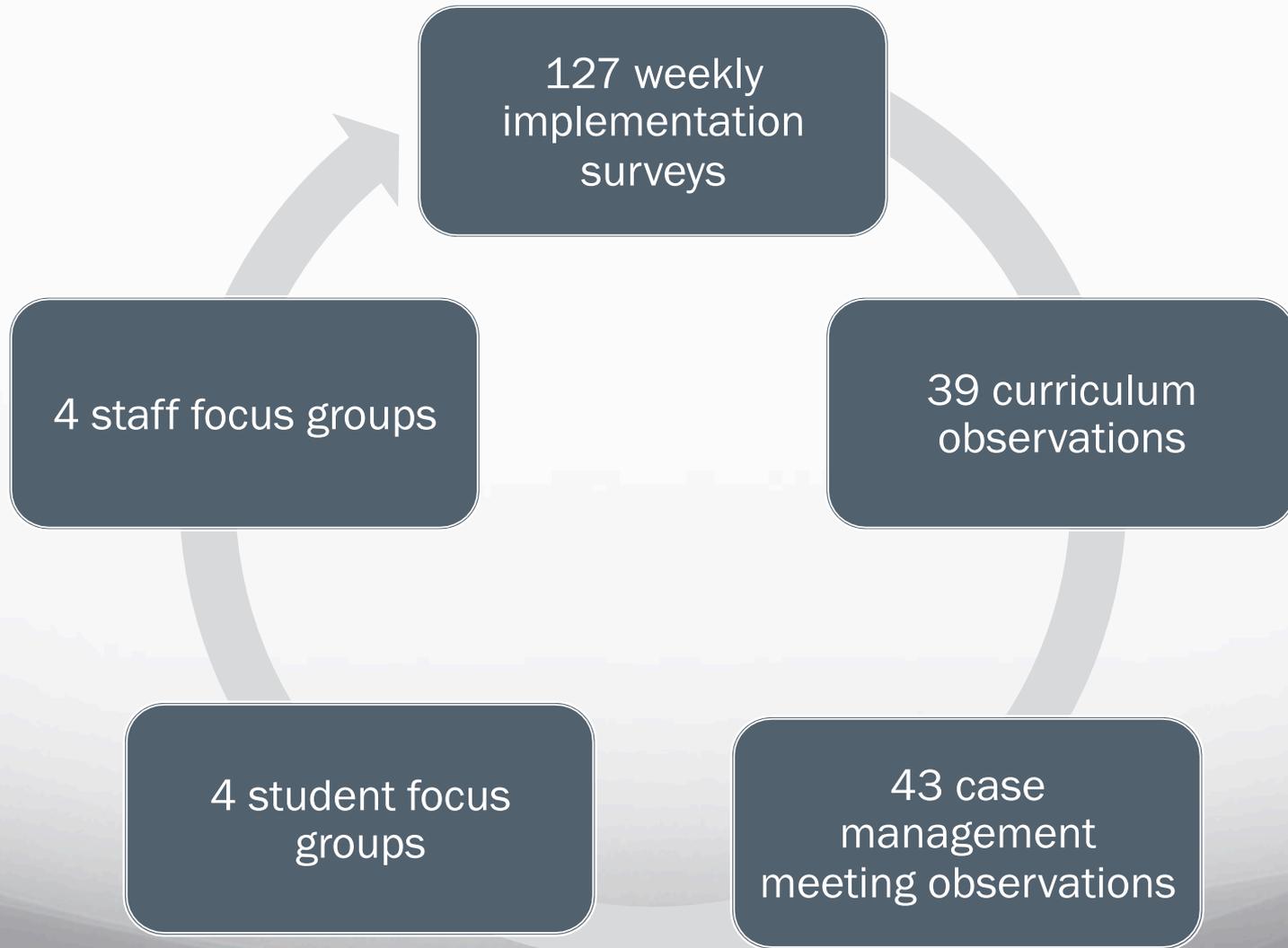


Examine Fidelity of Implementation

- Strong focus on curriculum implementation
- Century, Rudnick, & Freeman (2010) FOI framework



Implementation Measures



Explore Empirical Links

- Our first year of examining this conceptual model resulted in a number of important implementation findings.



Quasi-
experimental
evaluation study
(2014-2015):

Social-emotional
predictors of
college readiness

Role of program in
promoting social-
emotional
competencies

Disseminate Findings Widely

- Program Leadership & Staff:

Weekly
Implementation
Summaries

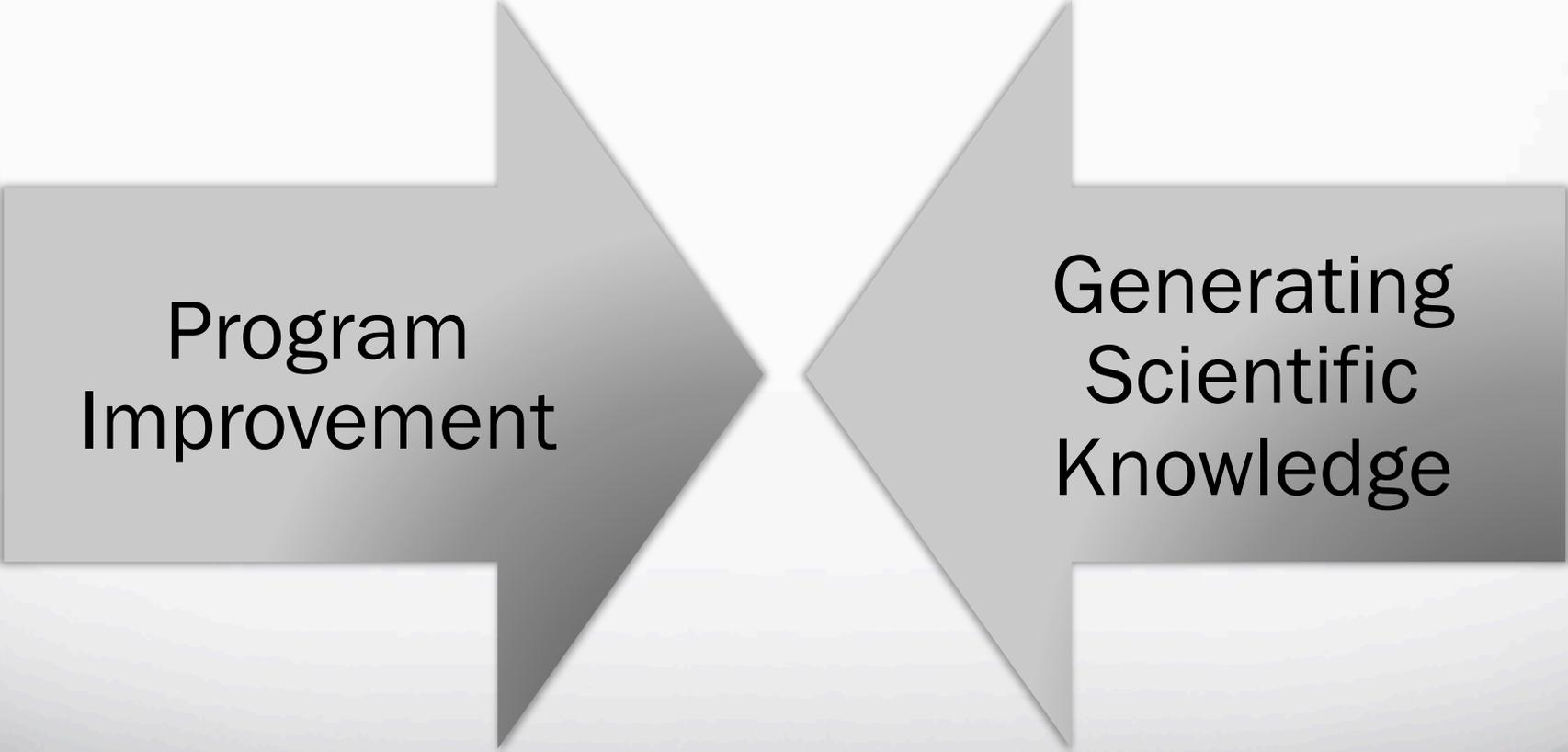
Evaluation
Updates

Final Written
Report

Final Findings
Presentations

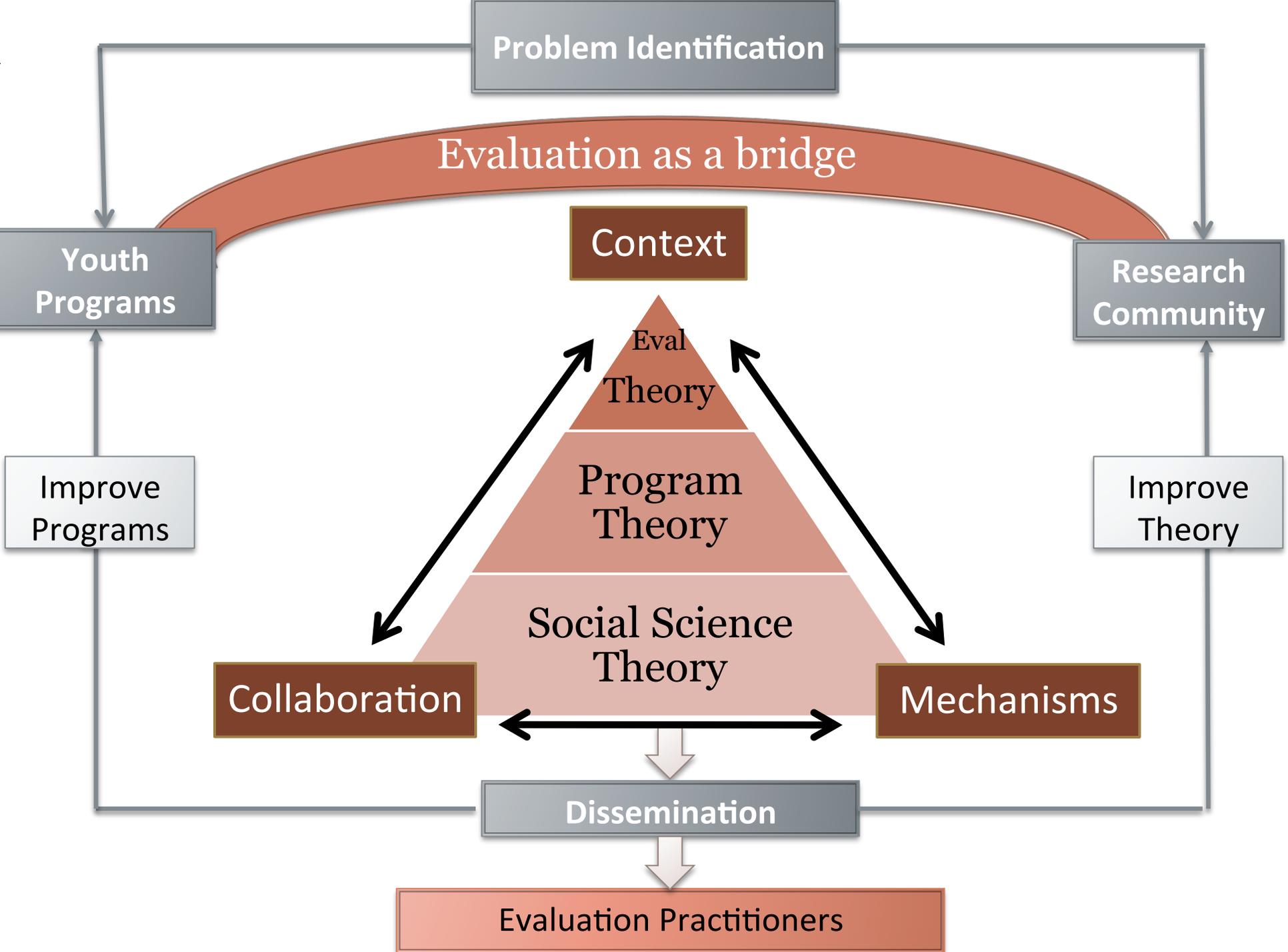
- Academic Audiences:
 - Conference presentations
 - Publications

Two Primary Purposes



Program
Improvement

Generating
Scientific
Knowledge





Questions or Comments?

Contact Information:

Michelle Sloper

Claremont Evaluation Center

michelle.sloper@cgu.edu