PRESENTATION TO: AUSTRALASIAN EVALUATION SOCIETY CONFERENCE

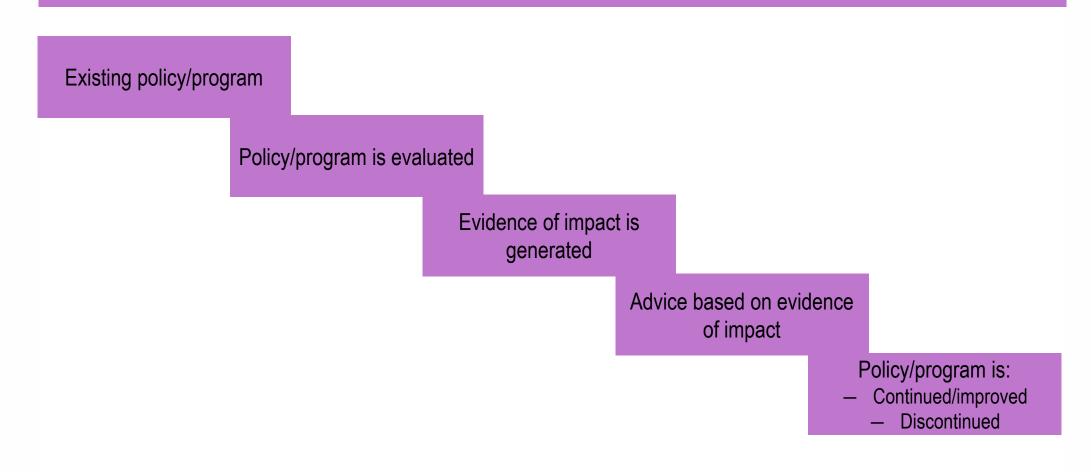
4 SEPTEMBER 2017

EVALUATION-BASED ADVICE WITH UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE

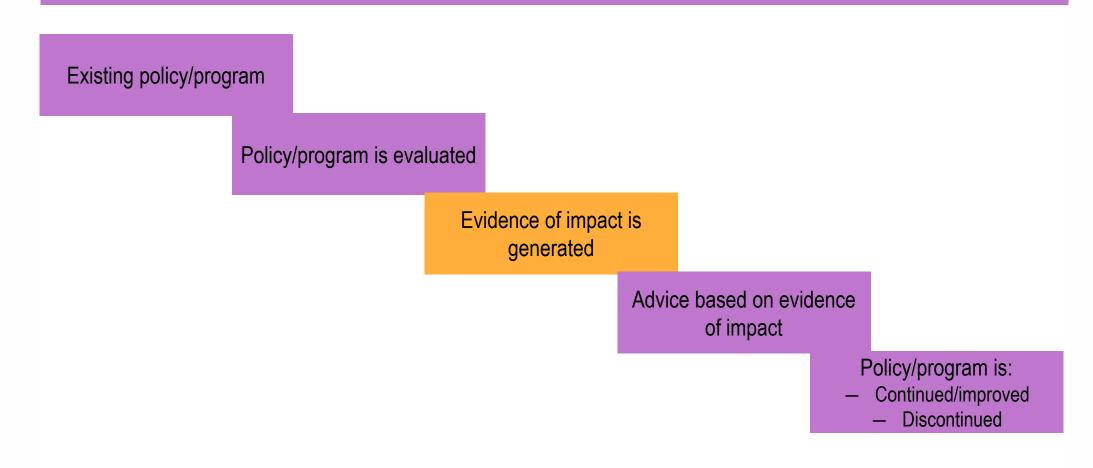
PRESENTERS: MARTIN GOULD LES TRUDZIK



IMPACT EVALUATION: THEORY OF CHANGE



IMPACT EVALUATION: THEORY OF CHANGE



IMPACT EVALUATION: HIERARCHY OF EVIDENCE

Hierarchy of evidence

- 1. Systematic reviews (meta analyses) of multiple randomised control trials (RCTs)
- 2. High quality RCTs
- 3. Systematic reviews (meta analyses) of natural experiments and before-after studies
- 4. Natural experiments (quasi experiments)
- 5. Before-after (pre-post) studies

Source: Leigh (2009)

IMPACT EVALUATION: HIERARCHY OF EVIDENCE

Hierarchy of evidence

Frequency of evidence (stylised)

1. Systematic reviews (meta analyses) of multiple randomised control trials (RCTs)

2. High quality RCTs

- 3. Systematic reviews (meta analyses) of natural experiments and before-after studies
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OUR FINDINGS ARE BASED ON A WIDE RANGE OF EXPERIENCE



NEW COLOMBO PLAN

Connect to Australia's future - study in the region

Evaluation of the New Colombo Plan Scholarship and mobility programs

The Higher Education Participation and Partnerships Program (HEPPP) Higher education



Australian Government

Attorney-General's Department

Review of the NPA on Legal Assistance Services Justice services

Evaluation of the NPA on Skills Reform Vocational education



The Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) and Skills for Education and Employment (SEE) Program Vocational education and skills



Northern Territory Indigenous Education Strategy (IES) Early childhood and school education

OUR HEPPP EVALUATION — RECENT CASE STUDY

Document analysis

- Program documentation
- University Participation annual reports (223), and grant-based NPP reports (100)
- University evaluations of HEPPP-funded projects over 500 evaluation documents from 32 universities
- · International higher education equity literature

Data analysis

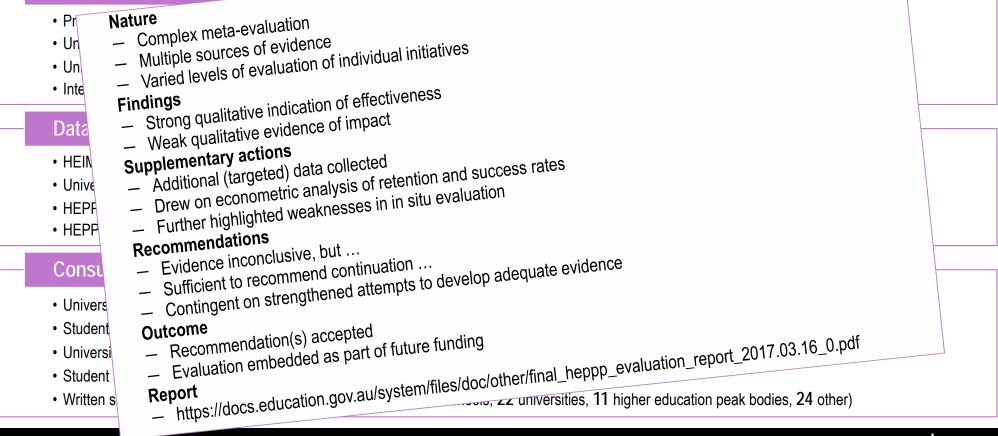
- HEIMS, and Apps and Offers
- University-provided data on individual student involvement in HEPPP, and on Partnerships partners (schools, RTOs etc) 28 universities
- HEPPP project inventory (developed from annual reports) more than 3,000 HEPPP projects
- · HEPPP and higher education finance data

Consultations

- University interviews 124 interviews across the 38 universities; 9 site visits
- Student interviews 30 interviews across numerous project types and universities
- University staff survey 359 responses (across 25 universities)
- Student survey 3,544 responses (across 23 universities)
- Written submission processes 136 submissions received (79 schools, 22 universities, 11 higher education peak bodies, 24 other)

OUR HEPPP EVALUATION — RECENT CASE STUDY

Document analysis



OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIES

1. Triangulate the before-after evidence

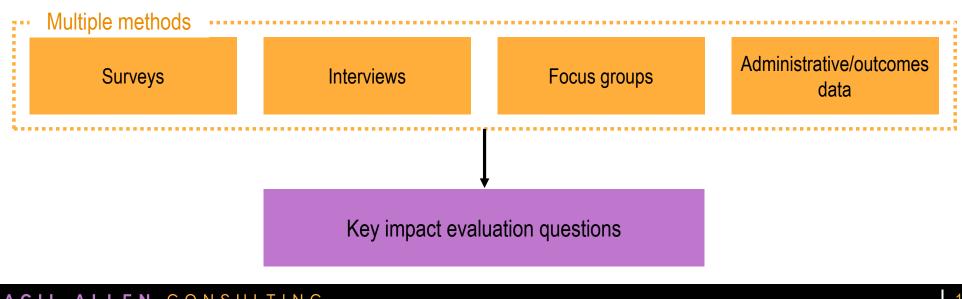
2. Corroborate with external evidence

3. Theorise (and if possible triangulate the theories)

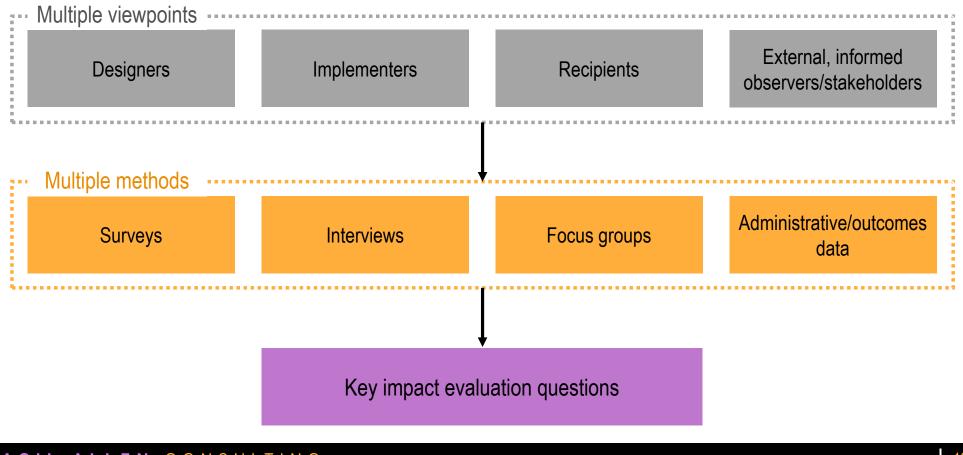
4. Consider the impact of any advice/change itself, and the environment in which it is made

Coda (some additional thoughts)

1. TRIANGULATE THE BEFORE-AFTER EVIDENCE



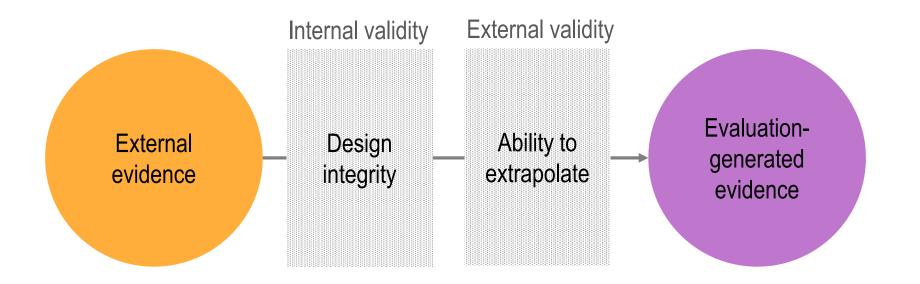
1. TRIANGULATE THE BEFORE-AFTER EVIDENCE



2. CORROBORATE WITH EXTERNAL EVIDENCE



2. CORROBORATE WITH EXTERNAL EVIDENCE



3. THEORISE



Theories can give some guide to likely outcomes. And can be subjected to scrutiny and debate

Theories can include:

how systems work

- how individuals/firms/organisations react

Key questions:

- What are the preferences and incentives of agents?
 - Are agents likely to act 'rationally'?
 - Are there cognitive biases at play?

4. CONSIDER THE IMPACT OF ANY ADVICE/CHANGE ITSELF, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH IT IS MADE

Weak evidence	→ Weak case for significant change
Any change leads to adjustments and likely costs for individuals and organisations involved in the policy/program	These costs should be weighted more heavily under conditions of weak evidence
The organisational/political environment influences how the advice will be received	Important to be extra cautious with weak evidence
Consider the if there is risk asymmetry to any changes	Some changes may lead to greater participant downside risk, relative to the upside risk

CODA (SOME ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS)

Accurately set evaluation commissioners' and stakeholders' expectations

Should understand the rigour of evidence that will be produced

Consider behaviour biases that may impact the advice

- Confirmation bias
- Attribution asymmetry
 - Cognitive inertia
- Recency / primacy effect / anchoring

There may be scope trade-offs

Trade-off between breadth of evidence and rigour of evidence

Push in the direction of better evidence collection

- Policy/program designed with evaluation data collection imbedded
 - Move evaluation evidence up the hierarchy

OUR CONTACT DETAILS



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