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Mixed Method Evaluations: Opportunities and Challenges

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Overview

- Goals and objectives
- Definitions
- Potential and opportunities
- Challenges
- Future directions

General types of evaluations

Type of Evaluation	Recognizable Features
Experimental Net Impact Analysis	Random assignment; control group
Quasi/non-experimental Net Impact Analysis	Multivariate statistical modeling; comparison group(s)
Cost-Benefit/Cost-effectiveness Analysis	Cost analysis, ROI
Performance and Outcome Analysis	Program outcome analysis and performance measurement; participant tracking; statistical simulations
Implementation & Process Analysis/Implementation Science	Field-based organizational analysis; program and service descriptions; observational analysis; surveys; qualitative & quantitative analysis

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Definitions

- Quantitative analysis plus qualitative analysis in an impact evaluation
 - Impact analysis plus process analysis
 - Impact analysis plus implementation analysis
- But also...
 - Experimental plus non-experimental or quasiexperimental analysis of impact
 - Performance analysis
 - Embedded studies with different but complementary methods
 - Multisite, multiple time period studies

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Potential and Opportunities

- Strengthens causal impact analysis
 - Create program and process measures and variables to include in impact analysis. Inform replications
 - Strengthen external validity by extrapolating from one or more studies
 - Support replicability. Define context, settings, treatment and practice details
- Informs practice and programs
 - Expand adoption of evidence-based approaches
 - Improve performance metrics. Refine measures; promote continuous performance improvement and sustainability
 - Analyze organizational dynamics (e.g., systems change, innovation diffusion)
- Improves theory refinement and building
 - Set priorities for future research and evaluations
 - Support method development (e.g., meta-analysis, Bayesian analysis, implementation science)
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Challenges

- Resource limitations
 - Some very labor intensive methods (e.g., field-based implementation analysis; participant baseline and follow-up surveys)
 - Dominant components (e.g., RCTs with surveys) often crowd out other design components
 - Impact analytic models rarely can include (many) program variables
- Limited academic acceptance
 - Dominant methods and disciplines take priority
 - RCTs over QEDs, meta analysis, implementation analysis
 - Quantitative over qualitative
 - Reaction to RCT dominance
- Under-developed common standards for some methods
 - Theoretical frameworks
 - Variable specifications
 - Analytic methods

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Future Directions

- Seize the opportunity the current emphasis on evidencebased policymaking presents
 - Institutionalize a culture of evaluation for public policy decision-making
 - Federal evidence-based policy priorities (e.g., "Evidence" Act) encourages and mandates rigorous evaluations and evidence-building in every department
 - Facilitate the adoption of evidence-based practices
 - Inform the growing demand for utilization-focused and practice-oriented evaluations
 - Establish standards beyond RCTs
 - The "next generation" of federal evidence-based clearinghouses include technological and methodological standards for various methods and designs

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Future Directions (cont.)

- Accelerate methodological development
 - Incorporate, and continue to develop, mixed methods for <u>both</u> external and internal validity (e.g., meta-analysis, Bayesian methods, integrating implementation variables)
 - Improve <u>both</u> quantitative and qualitative mixed implementation analysis
 - Refine frameworks, models, & methods for participatory and utilization-focused studies (e.g., research-practice partnerships, continuous program improvement)
 - Share measures, variables and validated survey constructs (e.g., baseline instruments, variable definitions, implementation analysis frameworks)
 - *Strengthen graduate school training* (e.g., cross-disciplinary mixed method instruction)

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Information and Contact

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