Program Evaluation

Dissertation Outline

Chapter 1: Introduction

- Clear statement of the research problem
- Evidence that supports the existence of the problem
- Probable causes related to the problem
- Brief description of the need for an evaluation approach
- Descriptive information related to the organization where the program is located
- Logic model- program theory or theory of action
- Program description: goals, objectives and scope of the activities
- Description of the stakeholders and relevant audience associated with the evaluation
- Purpose of the evaluation, including its significance- identify and define the concepts and ideas that are central to the study
- Research questions- specific, feasible and measurable
- Definition of Terms

Chapter 2: Literature Review

- Discussion of the elements of the program, including the logic model
- Synthesis and summary of the findings relevant to the elements of the program
- Exploration of the gaps or deficiencies in prior research and discussion of how future studies should replicate, extend and/or differ from past research
• Identify critical variables in the proposed evaluation

Chapter 3: Methodology

• Choice of evaluation model, including a discussion of how the measures are grounded in program evaluation literature and a rationale for the selection of the measures
• Development and design of evaluation instruments
• Data collection: detailed discussion of study participants, selection process, procedures for data collection, validity and reliability, and other pertinent information (e.g., subscales, number of items in each scale)
• Costs/benefit analysis of the design with a focus on accuracy, validity and reliability of study instruments
• Data analysis: include descriptive and inferential statistics as appropriate for quantitative studies and analysis procedures for qualitative studies
• Professional Evaluation Standards: identification and discussion of adherence to the standards. Include a discussion of safeguards put in place to insure confidentiality during data collection, analysis and reporting of results. Provide a description of the IRB process.
• Provide a study timeline to include the development of the proposal, research instruments, proposal defense, IRB process, pilot study, data collection, data clean up, data analysis and interpretation of results
• Discuss limitations, delimitations and assumptions

Chapter 4: Results

• Summary findings
• Results presented in sequence relative to each research question
• Include relevant tables and figures
• Findings are reported without rationale or discussion

Chapter 5: Executive Summary

• Introductory paragraph providing an overview of the study
• Expansion of results relative to each research question
• Link findings to relevant research
• Discussion of implications of the findings for practice
• Recommendations for the specific program as related to the evaluation
• Recommendations future evaluation and research

Appendices: May include

• Instruments (questionnaires, interview protocols, observation instruments, consent forms)
• Site approval letter and IRB approval
• Redacted information from study site
CHAPTER 1

In this section, you will introduce your readers to the issue you are exploring. Be sure to make your first sentence a compelling “hook.” State the major thesis that guides your study.

**Problem Statement**

In this section you will provide a concise statement of the problem (one or two paragraphs).

**Statement of Context for EdD**

Here you will make a case for the proposed relationship between the variables under study.

**Example of Level Three Heading**

It may be helpful to provide your readers with subheading to guide them through your argument. This will be even more important in Chapter 2 than in Chapter 1.

**Section Headings**

If you divide your section using subheading, be sure to include at least two at any given level.

**Research Questions**

After a brief introduction, list your questions in a numbered list. These research questions, worded in exactly the same way, will be repeated at the beginning of Chapter 3.

**Significance of the Study**
Here, you will make a case for why the problem you have proposed to study is both interesting (contestable) and important (negative consequence will be avoided or positive consequences will ensue with the information that may be gained from your study).

**Definitions of Terms**

Provide your readers with constitutive definitions of any specialized terms that you use, especially those that may have multiple definitions in the literature. You may quote specific authors whose work you may be following. This is not the place to discuss operational definitions (i.e., measures of your constructs). These will be provided in Chapter 3.
CHAPTER 3

You'll probably start with a brief introduction, stating once again the purpose of your study.

Research Questions

Provide a brief introduction linking what you presented in Chapter 2 to your research questions. Then list your research questions exactly as they were listed in Chapter 1.

Method

You should avoid “stacking” headings one of top of the other with no intervening text. Describe the nature of your study (e.g., mixed methods, quasi-experimental, program evaluation, etc.)

Participants

Tell who you plan to invite to participate in your study. Be as specific as you can at this point.

Data Sources

Describe the nature of the data you will use to answer your research questions. Again, avoid stacking headings.

Measure one. Describe your survey in detail, including the number of items in each section, the response scale, any available validity and reliability information, as well one or two sample items.

Measure two. Provide the same information for each measure you will use in your study, including extant student achievement data from SOLs.
**Interview protocol.** If your study is qualitative in nature, you will describe your interview protocol for individual or focus group interviews, document or other artifact analysis, and any other data sources that will be part of your study.

**Data Collection**

Describe how you will recruit participants to your study, including any incentives you will offer. Be specific about your data collection plan.

**Data Analysis**

Describe specifically how you plan to analyze your data. It is helpful to provide a table that lists each research question along with the data sources and the data analysis that you plan to use to answer each question. See Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Question</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Data Analysis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question 1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Question 2</td>
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<td>Question 3</td>
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<td>Question 4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Ethical Considerations**

Describe the procedures you will follow to secure appropriate permissions to conduct your study through the W&M Education Institutional Review Board (IRB) and to protect your participants from any potential harm.
Assumptions, Delimitations, and Limitations

Describe the underlying assumptions of the research method or approach that you are selected for your study. The delimitations and limitations sections of your research proposal describe situations and circumstances that may affect or restrict your methods and analysis of research data.

Delimitations define the parameters of the investigation. In educational research the delimitations will frequently deal with such items as population/sample, treatment(s), setting, and instrumentation. Delimitations are choices made by the researcher which should be mentioned. They describe the boundaries that you have set for the study. Limit your delimitations to the things that a reader might reasonably expect you to do but that you, for clearly explained reasons, have decided not to do.

Limitations are influences that the researcher cannot control. They are the shortcomings, conditions or influences that cannot be controlled by the researcher that place restrictions on your methods and conclusions. Any limitations that might influence the results should be mentioned. You might consider limitations affecting the instruments you utilized, the sample, your analysis, the nature of self-reporting, time constraints, and limitations to the generalizability of the findings.