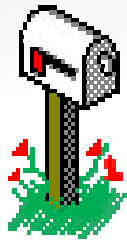
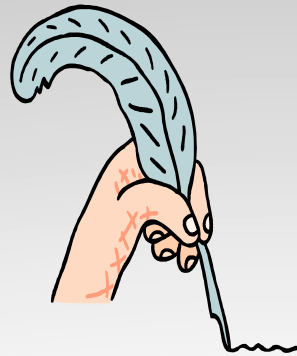
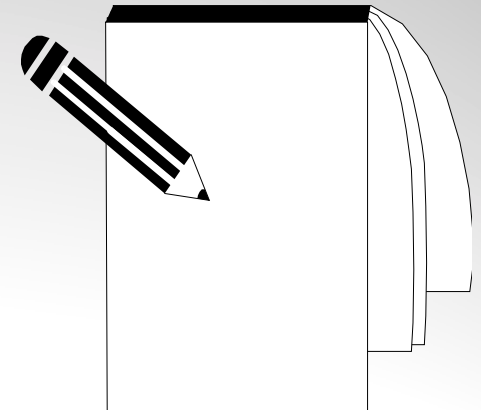


ETHIC: PROGRAM EVALUATION STANDARDS



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ETIKA (ETHIC)



Pengertian Etika dalam Evaluasi Program:

- **Pemikiran** yang **rasional** tentang gagasan, perilaku dan perbuatan yang diyakini kebaikan atau keburukannya setelah mempertimbangkan pengaruhnya bagi diri sendiri, orang lain, lembaga, dan masyarakat.

ETIKA (ETHIC)



Etika dalam Evaluasi Program:

- **Prinsip (*Principles*)**
- **Standar (*Standards*)**

Prinsip diambil dari Royse, *et al.* (2006)

Standar diambil dari Sanders, *et al.* (1994)

The Program Evaluation Standards: How to Assess Evaluations of Educational Programs. 2nd edition.

The Joint Committee on Standards for Educational Evaluation
(James R. Sanders, Chair)

The Program Evaluation Standards: How to Assess Evaluations of Educational Programs. (2nd edition)



The Joint Committee on Standards for Educational Evaluation for the 1994 Edition

Chair: James R. Sanders

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Ralph Alexander & Robert Baker (The American Psychological Association)

Marsha Berger & Beth Bader (the American Federation of Teachers)

Rolf Blank (the Council of Chief State School Officers)

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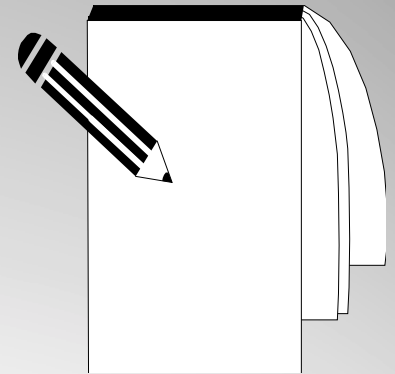
Phillip Hosford (the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development)

Thomas Houlihan & Henry Johnson (the American Association of school Administrators)

Edgar A. Kelley & W. Eugene Werner (the National Association of Secondary School Principals)

PROGRAM LOGIC MODELS

- A Basic Logic Modeling Approach:
- Logic Models that Categorize and Specify Intended Causal Linkages
- **Flow Charts**
- Constructing Program Logics in Program Evaluations
- **Program Technologies**
- Program Objectives, Program Environments, & Organizational Objectives
- Strength and Limitations of Program Logics



(Mc David & Hawthorn, 2006)

**Feasibility
Standards**



**PROPRIETY
Standards**

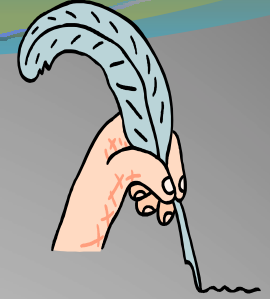
STANDARDS

**ACCURACY
Standards**

**UTILITY
Standards**

Standard: Presentation of the standard
in the form of a “should” statement

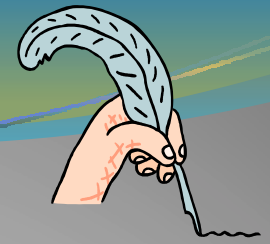
UTILITY STANDARDS




- Stakeholder Identification (U1)
- Evaluator Credibility (U2)
- Information Scope and Selection (U3)
- Values Identification (U4)
- Report Clarity (U5)
- Report Timeliness and Dissemination (U6)
- Evaluation Impact (U7)

(Sanders, *et al.* 1994)

Utility standards (1)



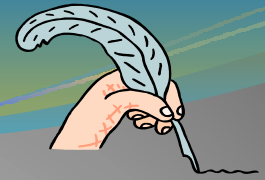
 The Utility standards are intended to ensure that an evaluation will serve the information needs of intended users.

U1 Stakeholder Identification. Persons involved in or affected by the evaluation should be identified, so that their needs can be addressed.

U2 Evaluator Credibility. The persons conducting the evaluation should be both trust-worthy and competent to perform the evaluation, so that the evaluation findings achieve maximum credibility and acceptance.

U3 Information Scope and Selection ...

Utility standards (2)



- U3 Information Scope and Selection.** Information collected should be broadly selected to address pertinent questions about the program and be responsive to the needs and interests of clients and other specified stakeholders.
- U4 Values Identification.** The perspectives, procedures, and rationale used to interpret the findings should be carefully described, so that the bases for value judgments are clear.
- U5 Report Clarity.** Evaluation reports should clearly describe the program being evaluated, including its contexts, and the purposes, procedures, and findings of evaluation, so that essential information is provided and easily understood.

Utility standards (3)



U6 Report Timeliness and Dissemination. Significant interim findings and evaluation reports should be disseminated to intended users, so that they can be used in a timely fashion.

U7 Evaluation Impact. Evaluations should be planned, conducted, and reported in ways that encourage follow-through by stakeholders, so that the likelihood that the evaluation will be used is increased

(Sanders, *et al.* 1994)

FEASIBILITY STANDARDS

The feasibility standards are intended to ensure that an evaluation will be realistic, prudent, diplomatic, and frugal.

🍷 Practical Procedures (F1)

🍷 Political Viability (F2)

🍷 Cost Effectiveness (F3)

(Sanders, *et al.* 1994)



FEASIBILITY Standards

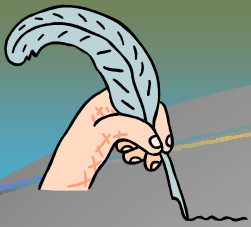
- F1 Practical Procedures.** The evaluation procedures should be practical, to keep disruption to a minimum while needed information is obtained.
- F2 Political Viability.** The evaluation should be planned and conducted with anticipation of the different positions of various interest groups, so that their cooperation may be obtained, and so that possible attempts by any of these groups to curtail evaluation operations or to bias or misapply the results can be averted or counteracted
- F3 Cost Effectiveness.** The Evaluation should be efficient, and produce information of sufficient value, so that the resources expended can be justified.



PROPRIETY STANDARDS

- SERVICE Orientation (P1)
- Formal Agreement (P2)
- Rights of Human Subjects (P3)
- Human Interactions (P4)
- Complete and Fair Assessment (P5)
- Disclosure of Findings (P6)
- Conflict of Interest (P7)
- Fiscal Responsibility (P8)

(Sanders, *et al.* 1994)



PROPRIETY STANDARDS (1)

The propriety standards are intended to ensure that an evaluation will be conducted legally, ethically, and with due regard for the welfare of those involved in the evaluation, as well as those affected by its results.

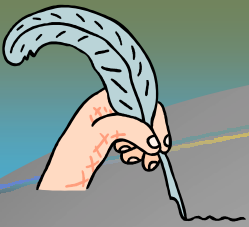
P1 Service Orientation. Evaluation should be designed to assist organizations to address and effectively serve the needs of the full range of targeted participants.

P2 Formal Agreement. Obligations of the formal parties to an evaluation (what is to be done, how, by whom, when) should be agreed to in writing, so that these parties are obligated to adhere to all conditions of the agreement or formally to renegotiated.



PROPRIETY Standards (2)

- P3 Rights of Human Subjects.** Evaluation should be designed and conducted to respect and protect the rights and welfare of human subjects.
- P4 Human Interactions.** Evaluation should respect human dignity and worth in their interactions with other persons associated with a n evaluation, so that participants are not threatened or harmed.
- P5 Complete and Fair Assessment.** The evaluation should be complete and fair in its examination and recording of strengths and weaknesses of the program being evaluated, so that strengths can be built upon and problem areas addressed.



PROPRIETY standards (3)

- P6 Disclosure of Findings.** The formal parties to an evaluation should ensure that the full set of evaluation findings along with pertinent limitations are made accessible to the persons affected by the evaluation, and any others with expressed legal rights to receive the results.
- P7 Conflict of Interest.** Conflict of interest should be dealt with openly and honestly, so that it does not compromise the evaluation processes and results.
- P8 Fiscal Responsibility.** The evaluator's allocation and expenditure of resources should reflect sound accountability procedures and otherwise be prudent and ethically responsible, so that expenditures are accounted for and appropriate.

ACCURACY STANDARDS



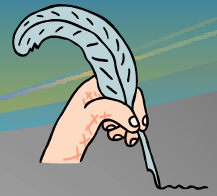
- ❑ Program Documentation (A1)
- ❑ Context Analysis (A2)
- ❑ Describes Purpose and Procedures (A3)
- ❑ Defensible Information Sources (A4)
- ❑ Valid Information (A5)
- ❑ Reliable Information (A6)
- ❑ Systematic Information (A7)
- ❑ Analysis of Quantitative Information (A8)
- ❑ Analysis of Qualitative Information (A9)
- ❑ Justify Conclusions (A10)
- ❑ Impartial Reporting (A11)
- ❑ Metaevaluation (A12)

ACCURACY STANDARDS



- ❏ Program Documentation (A1)
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- ❏ Justify Conclusions (A10)
- ❏ Impartial Reporting (A11)
- ❏ Metaevaluation (A12)

Accuracy standards (1)



❖ The accuracy standards are intended to ensure that an evaluation will reveal and convey technically adequate information about the features that determine worth or merit of the program being evaluated.

A1 Program Documentation. The program being evaluated should be described and documented clearly and accurately, so that the program is clearly identified.

A2 Context Analysis. The context in which the program exists should be examined in enough detail, so that its likely influences on the program can be identified.

A3 Describes Purpose & Procedures. The purposes & procedures of the evaluation should be monitored & described in enough detail, so that they can be identified & assessed

A4 Defensible Information Sources ...

ACCURACY standards (2)



- A4 Defensible Information Sources.** The sources of information used in a program evaluation should be described in enough detail, so that the adequacy of the information can be assessed.
- A5 Valid Information.** The information gathering procedures should be chosen or developed and then implemented so that they will assure that the interpretation arrived at is valid for the intended use.
- A6 Reliable Information.** The information gathering procedures should be chosen or developed and then implemented so that they will assure that the information obtained is sufficiently reliable for the intended use.
- A7 Systematic Information ...**

ACCURACY standards (3)



- A7 Systematic Information.** The information collected, processed, and reported in an evaluation should be reviewed and any errors found should be corrected.
- A8 Analysis of Quantitative Information.** Quantitative information in an evaluation should be appropriately and systematically analyzed so that evaluation questions are effectively answered.
- A9 Analysis of Qualitative Information.** Qualitative information in an evaluation should be appropriately and systematically analyzed so that evaluation questions are effectively answered.
- A10 Justify Conclusions ...**

ACCURACY standards (4)



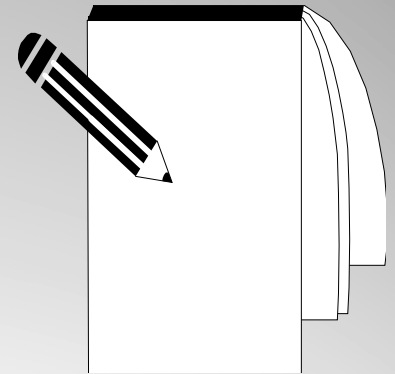
- A10 Justify Conclusions.** The conclusions reached in an evaluation should be explicitly justified, so that stakeholders can assess them.
- A11 Impartial Reporting.** Reporting procedures should guard against distortion caused by personal feelings and biases of any party to the evaluation, so that evaluation reports fairly reflect the evaluation findings.
- A12 Metaevaluation.** The evaluation itself should be formatively and summatively evaluated against these and other pertinent standards, so that its conduct is appropriately guided and, on completion, stakeholders can closely examine its strength and weaknesses.

Deciding Whether to Evaluate

(James R. Sanders, 1994)

Most relevant standards:

- Stakeholder Identification (U1);
- Evaluator Credibility (U2);
- Evaluation Impact (U7);
- Political Viability (F2);
- Cost Effectiveness (F3);
- Service Orientation (P1);
- Formal Agreement (P2);
- Conflict of Interest (P7);
- Program Documentation (A1);
- Context Analysis (A2);
- Metaevaluation (A12)

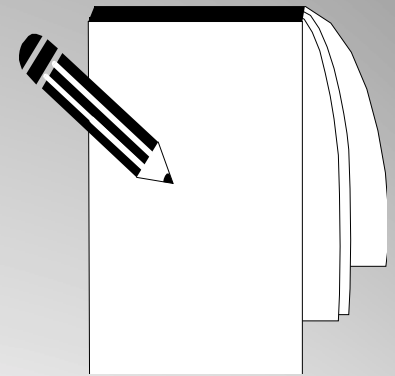


Defining the Evaluation Problem

(James R. Sanders, 1994)

Most relevant standards:

- Stakeholder Identification (U1);
- Service Orientation (P1);
- Program Documentation (A1);
- Context Analysis (A2);
- Described Purposes and Procedures (A3);
- Metaevaluation (A12)



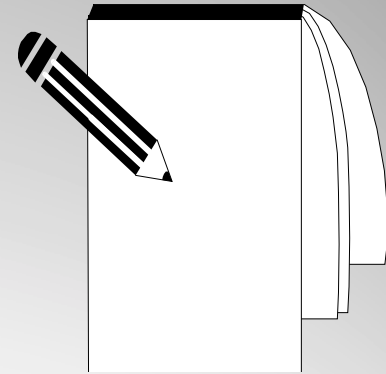
Designing the Evaluation

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Stakeholder Identification (U1);
- Information scope and Selection (U3);
- Values identification (U4);
- Practical Procedures (F1);
- Formal Agreement (P2);
- Complete and Fair Assessment (F1);
- Program Documentation (A1);
- Described purposes and Procedures (A3);
- Defensible Information Sources (A4); (A6);
(A8); (A9); (A10); (A11);
- **Metaevaluation (A12)**



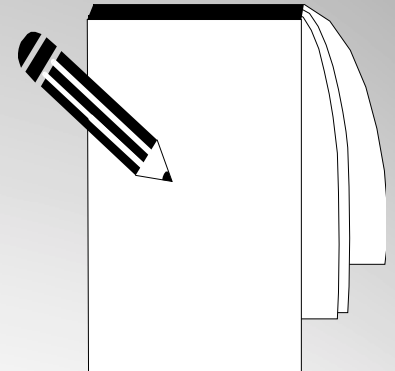
Designing the Evaluation

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Stakeholder Identification (U1);
- Information scope and Selection (U3);
- Values identification (U4);
- Practical Procedures (F1);
- Formal Agreement (P2);
- Complete and Fair Assessment (F1);
- Program Documentation (A1);
- Described purposes and Procedures (A3);
- Defensible Information Sources (A4); (A6);
(A8); (A9); (A10); (A11);
- **Metaevaluation (A12)**



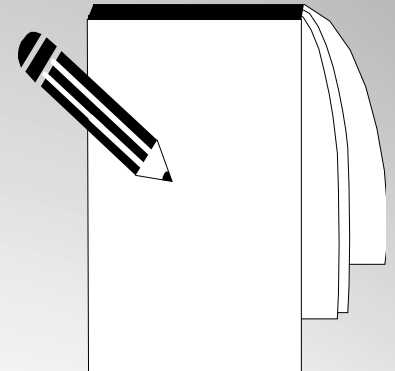
Collecting Information

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Evaluators Credibility (U2);
- Information scope and Selection (U3);
- Values identification (U4);
- Practical Procedures (F1);
- Formal Agreement (P2);
- Rights of Human Subjects (P3);
- Human Interactions (P4);
- Complete and Fair Assessment (P5); (A1);
(A2); (A3); (A4); (A5); (A6); (A7);
- **Metaevaluation (A12)**



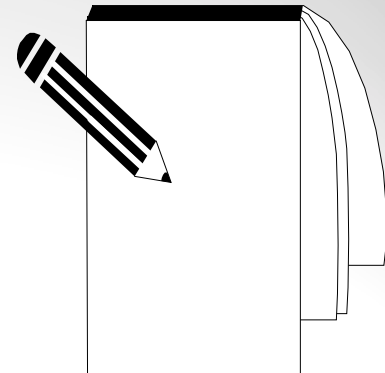
Analyzing Information

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Values identification (U4);
- Practical Procedures (F1);
- Program Documentation (A1);
- Context Analysis (A2);
- Analysis of quantitative Information (A8);
- Analysis of Qualitative Information (A9);
- Justify Conclusions (A10);
- Metaevaluation (A12)**



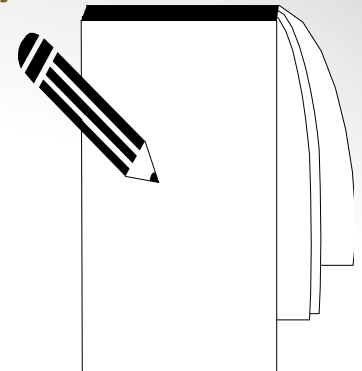
Reporting the Evaluation

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- 🍷 Stakeholder Identification (U1);
- 🍷 Information scope and Selection (U3);
- 🍷 Values identification (U4);
- 🍷 Report Clarity (U5);
- 🍷 Report Timeliness and Dissemination (U6);
- 🍷 Evaluation Impact (U7);
- 🍷 Service Orientation (P1); (P3); (A1); (A2);
(A3); (A4); (A10); (A11);
- 🍷 **Metaevaluation (A12)**



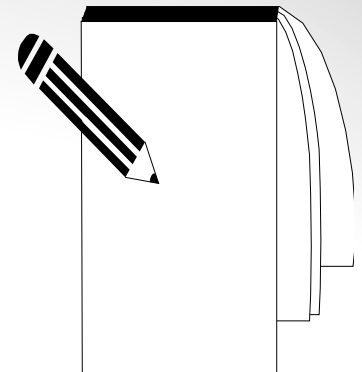
Budgeting the Evaluation

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Information scope and Selection (U3);
- Cost Effectiveness (F3);
- Formal Agreements (P2);
- Fiscal Responsibility (P8);
- Program Documentation (A1);
- Described Purposes and Procedures (A3);
- Metaevaluation (A12)**



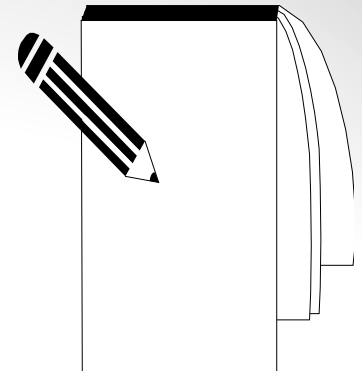
Contracting the Evaluation

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Stakeholder Identification (U1)
- Evaluator Credibility (U2);
- Information scope and Selection (U3);
- Report Timeliness and Dissemination (U6);
- Political Viability (F2);
- Service Orientation (P1);
- Formal Agreement (P2); (P3); (P6); (P7);
(P8); (A1); (A3);
- **Metaevaluation (A12)**



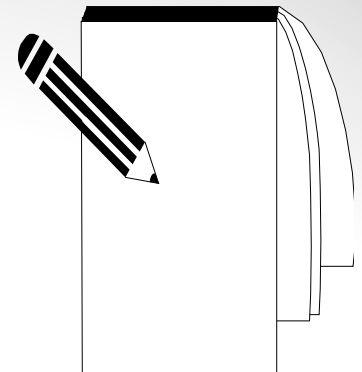
Managing the Evaluation

(James R. Sanders, 1994)



Most relevant standards:

- Stakeholder Identification (U1)
- Evaluator Credibility (U2);
- Report Timeliness and Dissemination (U6);
- Political Viability (F2);
- Cost Effectiveness (F3);
- Service Orientation (P1);
- Formal Agreement (P2); (P3); (P4); (P7);
(P8); (A3); (A7);
- **Metaevaluation (A12)**



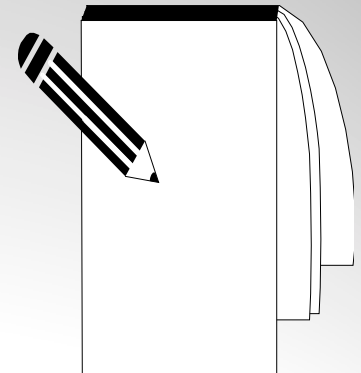
Staffing the Evaluation

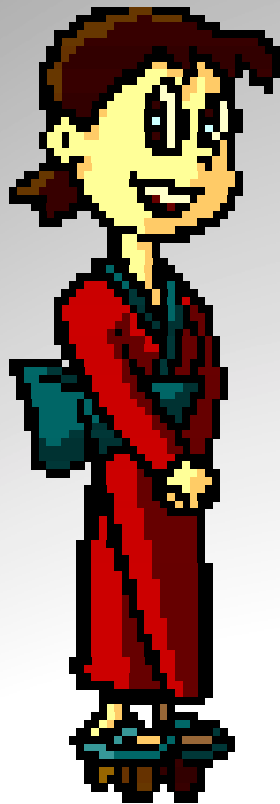
(James R. Sanders, 1994)



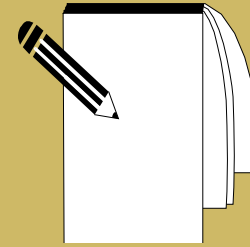
Most relevant standards:

- ❏ Evaluator Credibility (U2);
- ❏ Political Viability (F2);
- ❏ Conflict of Interest (P7);
- ❏ Impartial Reporting(A11);
- ❏ **Metaevaluation (A12)**





THANK YOU



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