

# An Overview of Research and Evaluation

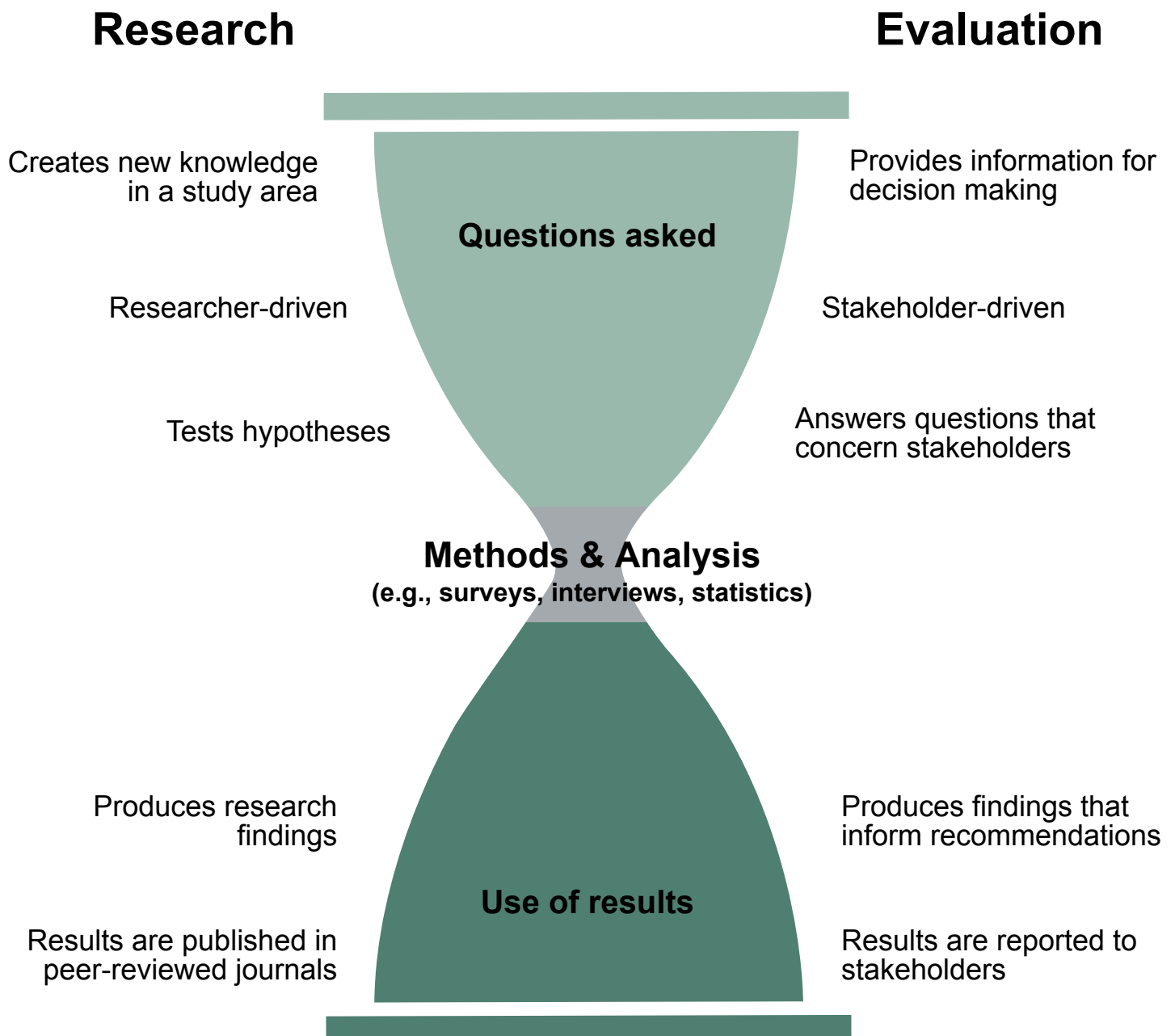
**“Research seeks to prove, evaluation seeks to improve.”**

-Michael Quinn Patton, Founder and Director of Utilization-Focused Evaluation

The process of research and evaluation differ in:

- The beginning (what questions are asked)
- The end (how the results are used)

However, both processes may overlap in the middle by using the same methods and analyses.



# Research vs. Evaluation

## Research

- Is the source of most new scientific ideas and ways of thinking about the world
- Often has less direct application to the real world than evaluation
- Typically involves the following steps:
  1. Identify the research question
  2. Review the literature
  3. Formulate hypotheses
  4. Develop the research design
  5. Collect data
  6. Analyze data
  7. Interpret and report

## Evaluation

- Applies research processes to assess programs\* regarding:
  - **Design:** Is the program operating as intended?
  - **Implementation:** Was the program implemented as planned?
  - **Utility:** Is the program providing benefits and achieving the goals and outcomes that were anticipated?
- Usually has an immediate and practical use
- Often used to:
  - Identify a program's strengths and promising practices
  - Develop better practice within an organization
  - Monitor and improve practice in a program or organization

\*Evaluation can also be conducted on projects, initiatives, interventions, policies, or strategies.

## References

- Levin-Rozalis, M. (2003). Evaluation and research: similarities and differences. *The Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, 18(2), 1-31.
- Preskill, H. (2010). Similarities and differences between research and evaluation - simple graphic. Retrieved from <http://comm.eval.org/communities/community-home/librarydocuments/viewdocument?DocumentKey=c1cdc062-463f-4b60-92e6-d9fe6ebd8b01>
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