

Qualitative methods evaluation in PS





Analytical methods for public projects (types)

- Quantitative methods
 - One-criteria
 - Multi-criteria
- Managerial methods
 - Empirical methods
 - Qualitative methods SWOT analysis, causal analysis



Qualitative methods for evaluation

- To determine mutual relationships between gained data
- Is used to identify and explain causal relationships and potential benefits
- Analyse difficult to quantify phenomena and processes
- Identify mutual connections
- Provide explanation of causal relationships



Causal models

- Measure impacts of many factors of different projects or programs
- E.g. Simultation models, microeconomics models or statistical models
- Models are used to evaluate impacts of differente projects / programs / policy
- Risks presence => potential risk of misleading results



- "circle" problem = project / program / policy and its consequences / effects
- influence of external factors and their share on consequences

Example:

Infrastructure development (eg. highway network) around cities and its impact on cities in the locality which are influenced

=> Economic development of influenced cities (compare to others) ???

Solution could be detailed descripiton of the project with help of various suitable methods (case study, interviews, document etc.)



Non-causal methods

- eg. participants observation, interviews, case study, preference identification etc.
- political dimension problem in decision-making process within application on projects / programs / policy in public sector
- primary vs secondary data



SWOT analysis

- Analysis of strength (S) and weak (W) sides, opportunities (O) and threats (T)
- Aim: to get subject / service / product from A to B (positioning)
- How to do?
 - Identify S and W
 - Assess O and T (inside and outside)
- Use in public sector (city development, projects and grants etc.)
- Pragmaticism empirism



Disadvantage and limits of SWOT analysis

- Wrong use or execution of the method
 - Speed of execution
 - Depth of execution
 - Wrong interpretation (causal analysis)
 - Wrong positioning in the matrix
- Use of analysis for already decided goals (bias)
- Limits of brainstorming
- Organization goals vs community goals
- Width of the working group



SWOT analysis

Intermal elements External elements	Organizational strengths	Organizational Weaknesses	External
	Strategio	options	
Environmental opportunities (and risks)	S-O : Strengths can be used to capitalize or build upon existing or emerging opportunities	W-0 : The strategies developed need to overcome organizational weaknesses if existing or emerging opportunities are to be exploited	
Environmental threats	S-T : Strengths in the organization can be used to minimize existing or emerging threats	W-T : The strategies pursued must minimize or overcome weaknesses and, as far as possible, cope with threats	Blair (20

Blair (2007)

Internal

Transform

S

Match

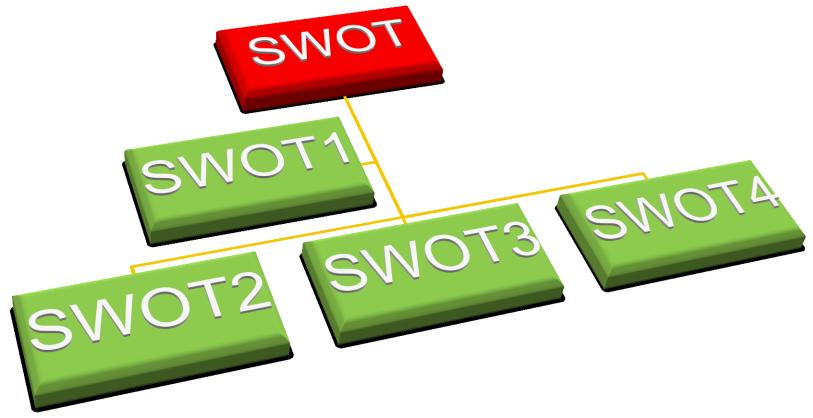


SWOT analysis (processing)

Stakeholder/ Stakeholder Group	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Steering committee	Decision making, vision and strategy	Time available. This is not high a priority project for them	Other initiatives. Sudden change of direction	Get on top 5 project list by raising profile of this project via committee meetings
Marketing	Product launch, creating buzz around go live	This could get lost in other marketing campaigns. Need targeted message.	Risk of communication to too wide a group not just early adopters	Make use of their communication routes, ezine and podcasts
Call – centre users	Expertise in existing system and processes.	Tendency to customise new system to fit old ways of working.	Early adopters negatively influence entire user group impacting 'take up'.	Turn early adopters into champions and use to train entire user group.

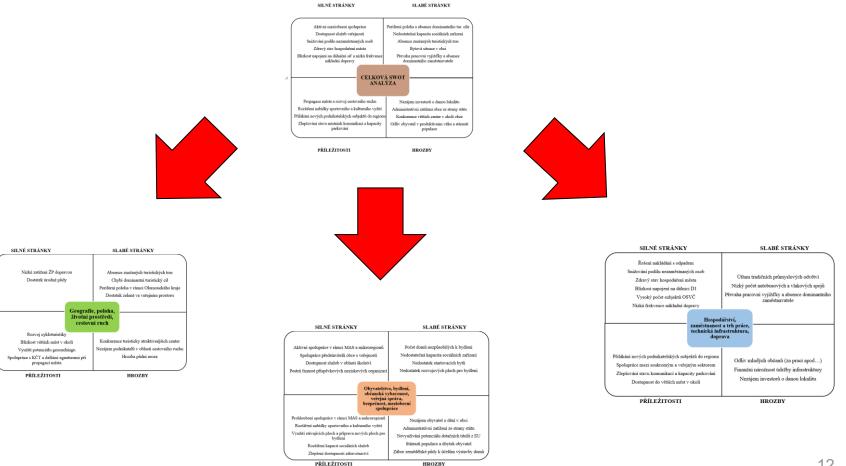


SWOT for more complex projects / subjects





CS: SWOT analysis for city Němčice nad Hanou



Vize

VIZE

"Hrušovany nad Jevišovkou jsou v roce 2027 malým městem se stabilní strukturou obyvatel, kteří pociť ují v tomto městě jistotu. Město vnímají jako domov, zázemí, ve kterém během celého roku nacházejí odpočinek, sportovní, kulturní i společenské vyžití, a které nemusí opouštět za účelem nákupů a vyhledávání kvalitních služeb. Čistota a vzhled města jsou výsledkem odpovědného chování občanů. Pracovní příležitosti jsou zajištěny rozvinutou sítí podnikatelského prostředí. Městský úřad, zasazený v malebném prostředí centra, představuje instituci blízkou svým občanům."

Název

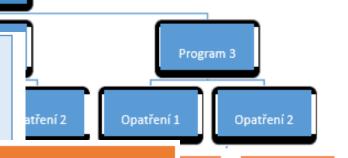
Popis

Lokalizace

Harmonogram

Odpovědnost za realizaci

Náklady a financování



ktivita 1

ktivita 2



December A	
Program A	
Mřete městem	
mestem	

	Důležitost	1
	Název	B1.4 Revitalizace zámku
	Lokalizace	zámek
	Donic	realizace z hlediska investiční náročnosti podmíněna získáním
Vistavba bytových Harmone	•	dotačních prostředků
		vedení města
		2014-2020
	Náklady a financování	120 000 tis. Kč - dotace

18 000 tis. Kč – dotace 10 800 tis. Kč

B1.3 Výstavba DPS

18 bytových jednotek

ul. Kovářská

vedení města

2015-2018

1

 Programové cíle A
 Proj

 Zvyšení podílu zeleně (extravilán, intravilán).
 Zachování stávajk

 Dobudování infrastruktury kanalizace a vody.
 Vystavba bytových

 Zvyšení separace a ekologické likvidace odpadu.
 Vybudování prvků

 Napojení stávající stiť cyklotras na páteřní cyklotrasy.
 Podpora zájmovýc

 Postlení oboustravné komunikace občan vs. MŮ.
 aktivit.

		Název	B1.5 Kouzelné hřiště u MŠ
		Lokalizace	MŠ
		Popis	vybudování dětského hřiště v rámci MŠ
		Odpovědnost za realizaci	ředitelka MŠ, investiční technik
		Harmonogram	2014-2015
		Náklady a financování	3 000 tis. Kč – dotace 2 700 tis. Kč
		Důležitost	1
<u>Opatření A</u>	SI. Atraktivita B2. Bezpečnosi B3. Volnočasot		
 A1. Podpora rozvoje všech prvků technické infrastruktury A2. Fungování Městského úřadu 		Název	B1.6 Oprava fasády ZŠ
		Lokalizace	ZŠ ul. Nádražní
vůčí občanoví A3. Podpora ekologických aktivit		B - *-	

CS Hrušovany n. J. Zdroj: Cyprich (2014)

Rozvojová aktivita 1



Focus groups vs roundtable

Focus groups

- Time: app. 60-90 minutes
- Small groups of people interested in the issue (around 7 people)
- Together discussing about previously chosen issue / topic
- Advantage: lower time consumption
- Advantage: developing debate / discussion and potential space for generating of new opinions and views

Roundtable

- Time: 90 minutes +
- Large group with potential of representativeness (see rules for representativeness)
- Multidisciplinarity and more topics
- Advantage: connection and confrontation of municipal council (mayor) with residents
- Advantage: potentially higher objectivity => findings objectivisation

Further methods

Case study

- For more detailed description and analysis of the project
- Collecting data (qualitative, quantitative)
- Critical analysis, implementation analysis or analysis of project impacts
- See structure and form

Interview

- To find out specific type of information or gain more complex view
- Type: free, semi-structured and structured
- Suitable selection of the sample and interviewer experience

Questionnaire survey

- Segmentation of the sample (representativeness??).
- See rules for questionnaire preparation
- Closed questions vs vs open vs semi-open question
- Test (structure, answers, calibration)
- Data coding for further processing



Helpful tips

- If secondary data are not available, it is necessary to collect primary data (expensive, time-demanding etc...)
- Not everybody is interested in full use of evaluation or asessment sensitive issues and areas (politicians, public officers, etc..)
 - Fear of different outcomes
 - Fear of criticism or feedback
- Therefore it is important to consult with them definition of the problems (why the program is applied) and also the plan of evaluation / asessment
 - Because they are providing information and data
 - Because they can help with interpretation of results and realization of recommendations
 - Beacuse if they become active adversaries, they can sabotage the project or its evaluation or asessment



Causal analysis

- Approach: searching and exploring of connections between two or more phenomena / processes
- Goal: Get deeper into essence of phenomena / processes observed
- Goal: Get through to causal connections
- Cause = existence of phenomena (A) is resulting (consequence) into existence of different phenomena (B)
- Disadvantage
 - Sensible to the level of awareness and subjective approach of individual investigators



Causal analysis

- Deductive type
 - We know consequences => We dont know their causes (revealing)
- Induktive type
 - We know their causes => We dont know consequences (revealing)

Tools:

- Kepner method
- Causal chain
- Tree of causal relations
- Ishikawa
- Diagram of causes and consequences
- Causal diagnosis
- Analysis of the force field
- Pareto analysis
- Causal layers



Causal chain

- Causal deduction
- Assumption (1 cause => 1 consequence)

Example:

- 1. High price of the service
- 2. Low demand
- 3. Low volume of the production of this service
- 4. Reduced utilization of production factors
- 5. Unused production capacity (expensive production)

Alternatively can be used for the tree of causal realations (assumption: 1 consequence has more causes)





Thank for your attention ©