Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement An Introduction to Practice 3rd edition McDavid Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Understanding and Applying Program Logic Models

Test Bank

Examination Questions

True or False and Explain. For each of the following questions, indicate whether the statement is True or False. In a short sentence, explain why you selected that response. To earn full points, you must have a reason that backs up your choice.

1. Program outputs are necessary but not sufficient for a program to produce outcomes.
   Ans: T
   Explain. _____
   _____

2. Program logics do three things: they categorize organizational work; they outline cause-and-effect linkages; and they specify all the environmental factors that could cause program outcomes.
   Ans: F
   Explain.
   _____
   _____

3. Describing implementation activities is another way to describe expected program outcomes.
   Ans: F
   Explain.
   _____
   _____

4. Program logic models are like "snapshots" in that they capture what a program looks like to key stakeholders, at one point in time.
   Ans: T
   Explain._____
   _____

5. The open systems metaphor describes programs as machines, meaning program implementation and results can be visualized as an assembly line with linear cause-and-effect steps.

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Ans: F
Explain.
_____
_____

6. Logic modeling is an iterative and dynamic process.
   Ans: T
   Explain.
   _____
   _____

7. Programs can be thought of as means-ends relationships.
   Ans: T
   Explain._____
   _____

8. Logic models work well in environments where there is a lot of change happening.
   Ans: F
   Explain.
   _____
   _____

9. Ideally, program objectives should be stated as generally as possible to make evaluation of the program easier.
   Ans: F
   Explain. _____
   _____

10. Despite growing program complexity, many public sector interventions are under great pressure to deliver explicit, black-and-white evaluations and performance measures to political stakeholders.
    Ans: T
    Explain. _____
    _____

Compare and Contrast/Short Answers

1. What is a program logic model?

2. Distinguish between program outputs and program outcomes. Give an example of each.

3. What are key performance indicators? Give an example.

4. What is the difference between program failure and theory failure?

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5. Name the four characteristics of "good" program objectives.

Short Essay Questions

1. Discuss the limits of logic modeling as an approach to describing programs.

2. What are the five factors in the environment of programs that can offer opportunities/constraints for the success of a program? For each one, give an example that shows how it might affect the success of a program (you can decide whether each example shows a situation where the program is more likely to be successful, or less successful, as a result of the influence of that factor).

3. Discuss this statement, "Resolving competitions among values is the essence of organizational politics."

4. We have come to think of programs as open systems. Discuss the strengths and the limitations of this way of thinking about programs.

5. What is realist evaluation? Describe context–mechanism–outcomes (CMOs) and their benefits and challenges in examining program effectiveness.

6. Do you think program managers should be held accountable for outcomes in addition to outputs? Why or why not?

Essay Questions

1. What roles do program logic models play in the process of evaluating programs? For program evaluators? For other stakeholders in the evaluation process?

2. Examine Figure 2.3--the program logic model for the Income Self-Sufficiency Program. Do you think this logic model is *workable* as described on p. 25 in Chapter 2? Defend your answer.

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