

Summative Confidence

An Introductory Overview



**P. Cristian Gugiu, A.B.D.
Interdisciplinary Ph.D. in Evaluation
Western Michigan University**

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Validity of Evaluation Conclusions

- Model Training Program in Evaluation
 - Daniel Stufflebeam (1971)
 - Three nationally known evaluators evaluating the same program at the same time and with access to the same information and personnel reached three different conclusions.
- Financial-dependence on clients
 - Tell them what they want to hear mentality
- Selective disclosure of conclusions



Issues with Existing CI Methods

- CIs do not account for design elements
- Traditional CIs account for four factors, but only three contribute to precision.
 - 100(1 – α)% CI: $\theta \pm Z_{(\alpha/2)} \times \sigma/\sqrt{n}$
- Proper interpretation of a CI
 - The proportion of CIs that would contain the “true” result if the study was replicated ad infinitum.



Defining Summative Confidence

- Definition
 - A confidence interval for composite variables that accounts for design characteristics, such as sampling and measurement error.
- Two types of Summative Confidence
 - Floating interval, fixed confidence level
 - Fixed interval, variable confidence level



Logic of Summative Confidence

- Everything can be measured
- Measurement error accumulates as data is synthesized
- Increased information leads to improved precision



Factors to Consider in Analysis

- Family Type I Error (alpha)
- Values (i.e., criteria of merit and worth)
 - The number, organizational structure, and correlations between the values
- Standards
 - Soft hurdles, hard hurdles, and bars
- Effect size
- Sample size
- Heterogeneity



Factors (cont.)

- Measurement error
 - Inter-rater reliability
- Sampling error
- Construct validity
- Triangulation
- Weighting scheme



Faculty Tenure Review Example





Summative Confidence Vs. Meta-Analysis & Other Analyses

- Multiple studies VS. a single study
- Summative conclusions are not true dependent variable. They are constructed variables.
- Traditional statistical analysis do not account for some type of design elements.



Power of Summative Confidence

- Power analysis
 - Post hoc
 - A priori
- Strengthening “weak” designs
- Cost analysis

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