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**SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATION:  
A GUIDE TO THE  
MONOGRAPHIC LITERATURE**

*Other*

U.S. General Accounting Office  
Office of Information Systems and Services

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## INTRODUCTION

When a society increasingly perceives that its resources are becoming inadequate to resolve its problems, its demand for close examination of spending programs also increases. This can be most clearly seen in the United States of the 1970's, during which time GAO assumed a leadership role in program evaluation (mandated by title VII of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) and is now "the largest program evaluator organization in the nation."<sup>1</sup>

One of the areas of greatest controversy in applying the principles of program evaluation has been that of "social" programs, for the evaluator should theoretically not only consider how well the program is run and what its impact is, but whether the program and its goals are "good" or "worthy" in themselves. The comments made in a recent article on CETA apply to, and suggest the complications involved in evaluating, other social programs:

...we must recognize that the problem with CETA lies less in tightening up its administration than in the function it has been asked to perform. CETA'S detractors direct their criticism toward its efficiency, not its effectiveness. Efficiency involves establishing systems that prevent mismanagement; effectiveness involves asking if program goals are realistic and worth the effort.<sup>2</sup>

This annotated bibliography includes books and reports, published almost exclusively in the 1970's, on principles, practices, and problems in program evaluation, with emphasis placed on programs in health (physical and mental), education, housing, the elderly, civil rights, employment and training, and income maintenance and/or redistribution. The items described in this list include discussions of how to evaluate these programs and case studies in evaluation of particular agencies and their programs; it also includes theoretical discussions of the state of the art and guides to statistical analysis. Bibliographies that contain articles and other items published earlier than 1970 are also included. Blue-cover GAO reports have not been included in this bibliography, but the following items should be noted:

- 
1. "GAO's Role in Improving 'Evaluation'," Management News, 15 Jan. 1980, p.3.
  2. Elsassser, Robert, "Congress Erred on CETA," New York Times, 7 Dec. 1979, p. A31.

Evaluation and Analysis to Support Decision-  
making (PAD-76-9)  
Audits and Social Experiments (PAD-79-1)  
Assessing Social Program Impact Evaluations,  
a Checklist Approach (PAD-79-2)

The items in this bibliography are arranged alphabetically by author (or by title if there is no author name). Each item is numbered, and the subject index following the bibliography is keyed to those numbers. The subject index lists items by type of program and type of analysis; it also lists items under "bibliographies" if that is one of the most outstanding characteristics of the item. An item may be listed several times in the index.

All of the materials listed in this bibliography are housed in the GAO Technical Library. But not all GAO library monographs on program evaluation, or even social program evaluation, are included here. For assistance in finding other material on this subject, or to obtain items listed here, contact the library's staff in Room 6536, 275-5180.

CITATIONS

1. Aaron, Henry J. Shelter and Subsidies: Who Benefits from Federal Housing Policies? Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1972. HD 7293 .A613

A well-documented academic study of Federal housing policies and especially of the impact that finance, income, and tax policies have on low-income housing. Federal tax credits and subsidies generally benefit mid- and upper-bracket homeowners; finance policies of private enterprise (red-lining) destroy or contribute to the deterioration of low-income housing. The author argues for new policies, possibly to include direct cash transfers to targeted families.

2. Abert, James G., and Murray Kamrass, eds. Social Experiments and Social Program Evaluation. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1974. H 62.5 .U5 S63

The edited proceedings of a 1972 Symposium of the Washington Operations Research Council, with papers on evaluation of income maintenance experimentation and manpower programs at the Federal level, including the WIN program; of OEO neighborhood health services; of drug rehabilitation programs; of citizen participation in the Model Cities program; and of performance contracting experiments by the OEO and in educational programs. In addition, there are sections on the evaluation of Sesame Street, transit, recreation, and neighborhood police programs.

3. Abrams, L. Annette, et. al., Accountability in Drug Education: A Model for Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: Drug Abuse Council, 1973. HV 5808 .D78

This handbook is designed for the use of educational administrators, drug educators, and researchers, many of whom are required by a 1974 law to evaluate HEW-funded programs in drug education. Topics covered include goal-setting, selection of appropriate research design, data collection, use of reliable measures of program impact, and analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., use of computers). Much of the material is applicable to other educational programs.

4. Adams, Carl R., et. al. A Study of Cost Analysis in Higher Education. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1978. LB 2342 .S79 vol. 1-4

This systematic investigation and detailed presentation of the literature, procedures, uses, and future of cost analysis in higher education was carried out by the University of Minnesota to "encourage more discriminating use of this methodology in...administrative applications." Volume 4 (pp. 7-8) includes summaries of forecasted use of cost analysis in higher education by State and Federal Governments.

5. Alkin, Marvin C., et. al. Using Evaluations: Does Evaluation Make a Difference? Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1979. LB 1028 .A377

This book attempts to establish an "analytical framework" for understanding how and why utilization of evaluation occurs. After establishing that evaluation is designed to produce decisions and not "knowledge" per se, the question is posed whether evaluation activities are underutilized or whether they actually have a "hidden" usefulness. Five evaluations of school programs are reviewed, then analyzed, for predictors of utilization. The complexity of the interaction between evaluation and program processes and participants is emphasized in an eight-point "framework" which highlights user involvement in the evaluation process (and, in the form and content of the evaluation reporting process).

6. Anderson, Lee G., and Russell F. Settle. Benefit-Cost Analysis: A Practical Guide. New York: Lexington Books, 1977. HD 47 .A268

Written for the professional, but assuming little formal training in economics, this text explains such concepts as demand and supply curves; the problems in comparing present with future costs and benefits; market and social discount rates; the risks in predicting a program's long-term effects; the differential effect of programs on population sub-groups, and the measurement of "intangible" costs and benefits. Provides a basic theoretical understanding of benefit-cost analysis while demonstrating its applications in realistic situations.

7. Anderson, Scarvia B., et. al. Encyclopedia of Educational Evaluation: Concepts and Techniques for Evaluating Education and Training Programs. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1976. LB 2806 .A65

A collection of articles, most running three to four pages, on all aspects of evaluation of educational programs, grouped into the following sections: evaluation models; functions and targets; program objectives; social context; planning and design; systems technologies (including PPBS and PERT); variables, measurement approaches and types; technical measurement considerations; reactive concerns (including the Hawthorne, John Henry, and halo effects); and analysis and interpretation. Each article, written by an authority in the field, is accompanied by a short bibliography; there is also a 26-page general bibliography with name and subject indexes.

8. Anderson, Scarvia B., and Samuel Ball. The Profession and Practice of Program Evaluation. 1st ed. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1978. LB 2823 .A66

A "working" approach to the purposes and methods of social and educational program evaluation which also focuses on the program evaluator's professional identity and role in carrying out the evaluation. Sections on evaluation procedures emphasize key conceptual elements and decision points, including fitting data sources to methods, targeting dissemination of evaluation results, and understanding fiscal and administrative relationships among funding agencies, program directors, and evaluators. The professional issues addressed include the ethical responsibilities, competency standards, prospects and status of professional evaluators.

9. Attkisson, C. Clifford, et. al. Evaluation of Human Service Programs. New York: Academic Press, 1978. HV 41 .E96

This text begins with an overview of the growth and development of human service programs as a context for the growth of program evaluation and goes on to analyze roles and functions of evaluation, evaluation on a "shoestring budget," necessary information systems concepts and methodology, community needs assessment, effectiveness measurement (outcome assessment, goal attainment scaling, cost-outcome and cost-effectiveness analyses, and quality assurance), and evaluation education. One of the few texts of its kind.

10. Banner, David K., et. al. The Politics of Social Program Evaluation. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1975. HD 2346 .U5 B25

The Opportunity Funding Corporation (OFC), created by the Office of Economic Opportunity to stimulate the flow of capital into low-income communities, is the focus of this study of the political atmosphere and constraints within which evaluation of a government program must operate. An excellent review of other work in the politics of evaluation research is used to analyze OFC data and generate new theories and recommendations. An annotated bibliography is included.

11. Barlow, Diana L., and Geoffrey Y. Cornog, compilers. A Bibliography in Program Evaluation. Springfield, Ill.: Sangamon State University Public Sector Program Evaluation Center, 1974. Z 7164 .E8 B3

An unannotated listing of books, articles, and reports dealing with program evaluation (not limited to social programs), for the most part from the 1960's and 1970's. There is an extensive index by key words in the items' titles.



12. Barsby, Steve L. Cost-Benefit Analysis and Manpower Programs. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1972. HD 5715.2 .B36

This study of cost-benefit analysis in the evaluation of federally-funded manpower programs was written in the early 1970's after the introduction of a panoply of such programs, including Neighborhood Youth Corps, Concentrated Employment Program, Job Opportunities in the Business Sector, (JOBS), the Work Incentive Program, and Job Corps. After a general discussion of the problems in measuring benefits or costs of manpower programs, and in gathering relevant data, a chapter is then devoted to each of several major categories of manpower programs: secondary and post-secondary vocational education, non-school institutional retraining, and other (e.g. Neighborhood Youth Corps, on-the-job, and work-experience) programs. Barsby concludes that cost-benefit analyses are most useful when applied to internal program analysis rather than as a measure of the overall effectiveness of different programs. Index and bibliography included.

13. Barth, Michael C., et. al. Toward an Effective Income Support System: Problems, Prospects, and Choices. Madison: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1974. HC 110 .P63 B3

A valuable study of the welfare system and cash transfer and public employment programs, including AFDC, the Family Assistance Plan, Medicaid, WIN, Supplemental Security Income, and the Opportunities for Families Program. The authors examine the goals of the welfare system, various program options, coverage by programs of intact families (especially in relation to AFDC), and interrelationships between these programs; sum up how and why these may have failed; and, make policy recommendations for the future. In particular, the authors cite program overlap and inadequate coverage of the working poor. Index, glossary, and two bibliographies are included.

14. Bennet, Carl A., and Arthur A. Lumsdaine. Evaluation and Experiment: Some Critical Issues in Assessing Social Programs. New York: Academic Press, 1975. H 62.5 .U5 E87

Eight essays on social program evaluation and its relation to the experimental process, based on papers given at a 1973 symposium. The longest of these draws on an impressively large number of social and medical innovations to describe and assess the issues, findings, and uses of randomized assignment to treatments in evaluating compensatory education programs. Two essays describe improved non-experimental regression and selection models and field trial designs used to evaluate fertility planning programs. The remaining papers address more general issues of social program evaluation, including feedback functions in social systems and alternative conceptions of evaluation.

15. Bernstein, Ilene N., and Howard E. Freeman. Academic and Entrepreneurial Research: The Consequences of Diversity in Federal Evaluation Studies. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975. H 62 .B45

Using the self-reports of principal investigators in over two hundred federally-funded (HEW) ongoing evaluation research projects, the authors examine the quality of work done by grant-supported academic groups contracted (or entrepreneurial) researchers. They also discuss possible changes in the evaluation research industry and in government responsibility for evaluation.

16. Bernstein, Ilene N., ed. Validity Issues in Evaluative Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1975. H 62 .V27

Five essays, with an overview, addressing a number of basic issues in establishing valid research designs for social policy experiments. Some of these essays are written fairly technically; the issues on which they focus include internal and external validity in evaluation research; the need for optimal research designs in large scale (income-maintenance) experiments; the use of randomized experiments and approximations; and important problems in research design and data analysis in the social policy setting.

17. Binstock, Robert H. and Ethel Shanas, eds. Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1976. HQ 1061 .H336

Part five of this handbook (pp. 511-663) deals with social intervention and is further broken down into chapters on political aspects (including politics of policy adoption and implementation), evaluative research, income distribution (including a review of major pension and welfare programs and a review of policy issues), health resources, social services, and future prospects. A useful one-volume overview.

18. Blalock, Hubert M., ed. Measurement in the Social Sciences: Theories and Strategies. Chicago: Aldine, 1974. H 62 .B55

A collection of 14 essays dealing with selected problems of measurement in social research. The essays, which are in-depth discussions and assume a reader with a basic knowledge in statistics, progress from data collection to data analysis, with the three sections covering implications of alternative data-collection approaches, multiple indicator approaches, and ordinal measurement. The book at least touches upon many of the concerns of those trying to measure outcome in social programs.

19. Blalock, Hubert M. Social Statistics. 2nd ed. New York: HA  
McGraw-Hill, 1972. 29  
.B59

Thorough and relatively nonmathematical coverage of important statistical theories and measures, with chapters on univariate descriptive statistics (e.g. proportions, frequency distribution, and central tendency scales); on inductive statistics (probability hypotheses, single-sample tests); on simple analysis of variance; on regression and correlation, and on sampling. A review of algebraic operations begins on p. 577, and mathematic tables are given on pp. 585-618. Index included.

20. Bogden, Robert, and Steven J. Taylor. Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Phenomenological Approach to the Social Sciences. New York: Wiley, HM  
1975. 24  
.B612

The authors intend this as a complete one-volume introduction and guide to the practice of qualitative research, including the techniques of participant observation, interviewing, and the use of personal documents. The introduction is meant to outline appropriate attitudes toward the validity of qualitative research; the body of the book is methodological, detailing phases of participant observation research and also steps in the use of personal documents and unstructured interviewing, and in creating other "non-standard" methodologies. The second half of the book develops guidelines on how to write up findings from these types of research. Most of the programs referred to are mental health and poverty programs. Contains index and bibliography.

21. Boruch, Robert F., and Henry W. Riecken, eds. Experimental Testing of Public Policy: The Proceedings of the Social Science Research Conference on Social Experiments, Minary Center, 1974. Boulder, HN  
Col.: Westview Press, 1975. 29  
.S64  
1974

Social scientists, Federal administrative and legislative policymakers met in a 1974 conference to discuss how social experimentation could contribute to formulating national and agency policy. Major social experiments in health, housing, and income maintenance provide the basis for the conference participants' analysis of the use of randomized field experiments and quasi-experiments, and in Chapter 4, of the roles of organizations (HEW, OEO, OMB, HUD, NIE) in social experimentation.

22. Borus, Michael E. Measuring the Impact of Employment-Related Social Programs: A Primer on the Evaluation of Employment and Training Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Other Job-Oriented Programs. 2nd ed. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1979. HD 5724 .B625 1979

An introduction to basic strategies in approaching evaluation of employment-related programs. The emphasis is on impact evaluation of the long-run outcomes of programs. Each of the five chapters is followed by exercises for the reader to apply the main points addressed; Chapter 3 on evaluation design and selection of the research sample, and chapter 4 on determining costs, are probably most useful.

23. Budde, James F. Measuring Performance in Human Service Systems: Planning, Organization, and Control. New York: AMACOM, 1979. HD 31 .B76947

Numerous cases are used to outline and illustrate a general management model for human service systems, the key to which is developing organizational performance standards (cost and program performance) and relating these to employee performance standards so that organizational goals are met. Chapters 4 and 5 define various mathematical approaches to evaluation, and Chapter 6 concentrates on the role of information and human behavior in management control systems.

24. Burns, Eveline M. Social Welfare in the 1980s and Beyond. Berkeley: Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, 1977. HV 95 .B84

An argument for a new approach to welfare reform in which current "gap-filling" welfare programs are criticized on several points: they have been burdened with social roles (in housing, health service, education, even tax collecting) which ought to be addressed by other agencies; they have been exclusively individualistic both in their conception and application; and they have operated without good preventive poverty policy. Burns argues for full employment, national health insurance, a higher minimum wage, and a priority placed on children, youth, and intact families. Her specific suggestion for welfare reform is a "universal taxable demogrant"--taxable income supplements made on an individual basis.

25. Caporaso, James A., and Leslie L. Roos, Jr., eds. Quasi-Experimental Approaches: Testing Theory and Evaluating Policy. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1973. H 62 .C3382

A stimulating three-part exploration of quasi-experimental evaluation in the social sciences from a group of highly respected writers in this field. The first long article develops the logic, method, and limitations of the experimental approach to "naturally occurring situations"; the second part, in three chapters, provides fascinating examples of hypothesis testing for quasi-experimental analysis in the areas of political and civil strife in Black Africa and the U.S. and economic cooperation in Europe. The third part, focused on policy evaluation, begins with an essay on administering reform programs as experiments rather than as predetermined solutions to problems. A second essay includes a lengthy discussion of a Head Start program based on a hypothesis relating organizational involvement to attitude change (pp. 235-270). The last essay in the volume describes a model of evaluation research with a discussion of internal and external validity; guidelines are proposed here for stronger research designs. Bibliography, glossary, and index included.

26. Caro, Francis, G., compiler. Readings in Evaluation Research. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1971. H 62 .C3425

An anthology of readings in evaluation research, including some by acknowledged experts in management (Likert, Argyris, Coleman), falling into four categories: basic research models and evaluation development issues; the research role in an organizational context; measurement and design issues; and case materials. This last section includes papers on a Model City program and other program evaluations in housing, delinquency, family planning, Head Start, and mental health.

27. Chelimsky, Eleanor, ed. Proceedings of a Symposium on the Use of Evaluation by Federal Agencies: 2 vols. McLean, Va.: METREK Division, MITRE Corp., 1977. JF 1351 .S9 1976

Representatives from thirty Federal agencies, OMB, CBO, GAO, and the Congress, as well as non-governmental organizations, met in 1976 to discuss agency perspectives on evaluation and evaluation efforts in a range of programs, among them the Emergency School Aid Program (ESAP II), and programs in job training, mental health, and Indian affairs. The conference also heard speeches on budgetary, Congressional, and executive use of evaluation, and reports from "working

panels" on how utilization of findings, definition of evaluation criteria, and the relation of agency needs to evaluation might be improved. Volume I is a transcript of the proceedings, while Volume II provides a summary analysis of the contributions and perspectives of the conference participants.

28. Conference on Social Programs Evaluation, Cambridge, Mass., 1974. The Evaluation of Social Programs. Clark C. Abt, ed. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1976. H 62 .A1 C66 1974

This collection of papers resulted from discussions held at a 1974 conference on social program evaluation. The seven sections include a survey of social experimentation as a means of evaluation (citing as one example the Housing Assistance Supply Experiment), representative impacts of evaluation research (including the Westinghouse/Ohio evaluation of Head Start, and separate parts on evaluation of health and education programs (including the Coleman Report and Title I). The book combines both procedural and theoretical concerns articulated by major writer/practitioners and recipients in the evaluation research field.

29. Cook, Thomas D., and Charles E. Reichardt, eds. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Evaluative Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H 62 .A1 Q34

The eight brief essays gathered in this volume question whether the choice between qualitative and quantitative methods in evaluative research is a necessary one, and describe program evaluations which involve both methods successfully. HRD housing, experimental schools, and manpower training programs were evaluated using ethnographic, combined qualitative and quantitative, and "linked" analysis of program elements. One unusual chapter discusses photography and interpretation of photographs as a technique or model for evaluation.

30. Danziger, Sheldon, et. al. The Urban Impacts of the Program for Better Jobs and Income. Madison, Wisc.: University of Wisconsin, 1979. HC 110 .S5 W52 no. 538

A brief examination of Carter's 1977 welfare system reform proposal (the Program for Better Jobs and Income), which combined tax reductions with public service jobs, work benefits and income support both for the working and the nonworking. The program's major components are outlined along with the impacts these would have had on income flows, job creation, poverty reduction and fiscal relief, and their long-term effects on regional income convergence, migration, and residential segregation.

31. Datta, Lois-Ellin, and Robert Perloff. Improving Evaluations. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H  
62  
.I54

This gathering of 18 original essays by major writers in the evaluation field addresses in succinct and authoritative terms an impressive range of evaluation issues. Federal evaluations, their direction, impact, and regulation by Government are considered in the first four essays. The next four discuss experimental evaluation designs (e.g., choice of control groups, causal modeling, time-series strategies). Another six essays address the impact of unreliable measurements in evaluation and the need to use some new mathematical and statistical approaches to augment orthodox evaluation of busing, and measures of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit in health and mental health programs are among the evaluation cases referred to in these essays. A final group of four essays considers the theoretical role of evaluation, for example in problem solving, organizational structure, and policy change.

32. Davidoff, Isabel, Marcia Guttentag, and Joan Offutt. RA  
Evaluating Community Mental Health Services: 790  
Principles and Practices. Rockville, Md.: National .E93  
Insitute of Mental Health, 1977.

A collection of readings (including journal articles, unpublished reports, and case materials) resulting from a course given by NIMH for mental health staff. Within the framework of providing a working knowledge of skills necessary for operation under the 1975 CMHC amendments, the book discusses evaluation strategy, catchment area needs assessment, designing and using information systems, and measuring outcomes and cost-effectiveness. Includes a section on PSRO's.

33. Davis, J. Ronnie, and John F. Morrall III. Evaluating LC  
Educational Investment. New York: Lexington, 1974. 66  
.D38

A look at the relation of human capital to physical capital, and the meaning and value of educational investment. Chapter 2, in which direct ("private") and indirect ("external") benefits of human investment are distinguished, and Chapter 3, discussing the process of evaluating the investment using benefit-cost and rate of return analysis, should be of interest. The three chapters discuss educational investment in the context of large social realities: discrimination, economic growth, and international trade. Includes an index.

34. Davis, Karen, and Cathy Schoen. Health and the War on Poverty: A Ten-Year Appraisal. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1978. RA 418.5 .P6038

The authors summarize basic health and poverty issues and public programs that have dealt with the link between low income and poor health. Chapters 3 through 6 review the performance of four such programs from 1965 to 1975: Medicaid, Medicare, the maternal and child health program, and comprehensive (neighborhood) health centers. The book contains a set of recommendations both for these programs and overall national policy.

35. Deal, Terrence E., and Robert R. Nolan, eds. Alternative Schools: Ideologies, Realities, Guidelines. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1978. LB 1029 .F7 A44

In the middle of this collection of essays on educational alternatives (pp. 231-271) is a guide to "issues and options" in evaluating nontraditional education programs that is in reality a brief, well laid-out guide to educational program evaluation (whether the program is traditional or not). The authors review constraints, various goals of the evaluation, methodology, data collection, tabulation, and analysis, presentation, and follow-up. The nontraditional perspective taken should be useful in light of the increasing variety of educational techniques and programs the Government funds.

36. Dolbeare, Kenneth M., ed. Public Policy Evaluation. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1975. H 61 .P8

Most of the papers in this second Sage Yearbook in Politics and Public Policy discuss principles on how to guide, assess, choose, and implement public policy evaluation, in light of new evaluation methodologies and a concern with political feasibility. One article (pp. 119-152) examines the impact of revenue sharing on spending patterns of American cities; the last four essays discuss the applications of evaluation to crime control.

37. Donabedian, Avedis. Benefits in Medical Care Programs. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1976. RA 411 .D66

A careful, thorough study of several prepaid medical care programs, including health insurance, to determine what services should be included as benefits in such programs. The effects of providing health benefits on the uses, substitution, and prices of services and on income redistribution, are examined from the point of view of expectations, evidence, and implications for .



policy and action. The objectives of medical care programs, which are both the condition and measure of the delivery of benefits, are detailed in the last four chapters from the perspective of various groups whose interests they serve.

38. Dorfman, Robert, ed. Measuring the Benefits of Government Investments: Papers Presented at a Conference of Experts Held November 7-9, 1963. Washington, D.C. HN 58 .D6

Emphasis is placed on cost-benefit analysis in this collection of seven essays presented at a 1963 Brookings Institution conference. Subjects covered include government research and development and programs in high-school drop out prevention, urban renewal, and syphilis control. In general, each paper lists the beneficiaries and cost bearers in the program, evaluates the impact of alternative types of investment on these groups, attempts to quantify benefits and costs, and evaluates the potential usefulness of the procedure. Although it is clear that cost-benefit analysis is not equally suitable for evaluating all the programs discussed, the imaginative application of evaluative techniques and the specification of benefits and costs make the essays worthwhile.

39. Dye, Thomas R. Policy Analysis: What Governments Do, Why They Do It, and What Difference It Makes. University, Ala.: University of Alabama Press, 1976. H 61 .D94

A short work by an authority in public policy who argues that public policy is determined largely by the economic resources available to the government concerned, (e.g., Federal grants-in-aid are a powerful independent variable in public policy choices) and that other influential factors such as professionalism or reformism in the attitudes of political leaders, can also be correlated with economic level, both at the State, national and municipal levels. In the author's analysis, this points to the fact that explanatory models used heretofore in describing and evaluating public policy need unbiased revision and clarification through the systematic identification of causes and consequences of public policy, especially the technique of path analysis, which permits the testing of both direct and indirect causal paths.

40. Edwards, Willie M. and Frances Flynn, compilers. Gerontology: A Core List of Significant Works. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute of Gerontology, 1978. Z 7164 .04

An unannotated bibliography of books, reports, and special issues of journals dealing with gerontology (primarily "social" or nonmedical gerontology). Arranged by subject, with author and title indexes, it includes a section on evaluative research. Items were included

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REF

at the suggestion of 28 persons knowledgeable in the field. A useful guide to the literature, especially for the auditor previously unexposed to gerontological program evaluation.

41. Epstein, Irwin, and Tony Tripodi. Research Techniques for Program Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation. HV  
New York: Columbia University Press, 1977. 95  
.E67

Written for the nonresearcher to show how research techniques can be applied to program planning, monitoring, and formative evaluation. Techniques applicable to planning include questionnaires, interviews, research of various strategies, and observation. Program monitoring can be carried out by form surveys or censuses, sampling, and data analysis. Designs described for program evaluation are interrupted time series, replicated cross-sectional survey, comparative experimental, and crossover designs. A general introduction to these techniques for the administrator or planner.

42. Fantini, Mario D. Alternative Education: A Source Book for Parents, Teachers, Students, and Administrators. LA  
New York: Doubleday, 1976. 230  
.A57

Section VI (pp. 299-347) of this collection of articles is concerned with evaluation of alternative schools and programs. The items that are in the section (including regulations of a regional accreditation association and evaluation reports of specific schools) deal specifically with qualities of alternative programs that make standard forms of evaluation inapplicable, kinds of evaluation used, and the validity of the results. Evaluation is also touched on in other sections of the book.

43. Finsterbusch, Kurt and C. P. Wolf, eds. Methodology of Social Impact Assessment. H  
Stroudsburg, Pa.: 61  
Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross, 1977. .M4926

A "partial inventory" of approaches to social impact assessment, based on papers originally presented at a 1975 workshop at the Sixth Conference of Environmental Design Research Associates. Sophisticated methodologies are associated with each of four steps in impact analysis identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: profiling, projection, assessment, and evaluation. Most of the many papers refer to the impacts of some form of economic or environmental development on a community, though impacts on individuals and organizations are also addressed. Some of the methods discussed include "iterative" assessments; causal modeling; longitudinal studies; interdisciplinary pluralistic approaches; multiple measures (e.g., triangulation); and the use of future impact projections.

44. Franklin, Jack L. and Jean H. Thrasher. An Introduction to Program Evaluation. New York: Wiley, 1976. H 62 .F694

A reference and sourcebook on program evaluation for the beginning program evaluator, but also of use to other professionals with the need to understand basic definitions, methodologies, designs, and pitfalls of program evaluation, as well as its role in the organization and management framework. The last chapter points to future trends in program evaluation, and is followed by an extensive bibliography in eight major study areas.

45. Garvin, Charles, et. al. The Work Incentive Experience. HV Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun, 1978. 95 .G36

Four years of work at three major universities on a series of related research studies produced this valuable examination of Federal Work Incentive (WIN) programs. According to its authors, this is the first such study to have as its major intention the documentation of participants' (i.e., recipients of AFDC) own reactions, to and experience with, the WIN programs through over 1800 interviews. As such, it has relevance to understanding how poor people may experience other programs' bureaucracies. A 40-year history of WIN and related programs is followed by description of the rationale and methodology of research, then by extensive reports of the findings and their implications. The conclusions stress the need for an approach to poverty which takes into account the interrelatedness of many of the problems facing the poor and the need for "consumer-oriented" programs which understand the high motivation and personal work-related expenses and needs of the WIN participants.

46. Goldstein, Irwin L. Training: Program Development and Evaluation. HF Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1974. 5549.5 .T7 G544

A complete and systematic approach to the development and evaluation of training programs, this book is written with a summary and authoritative clarity which make it useful to training professionals at many levels. Chapters describe the assessment phase of program design, the choice of criteria for evaluation, and various evaluation procedures (chapter 5); they also review instructional theory and techniques, ending with short descriptions of actual training programs and appropriate evaluation techniques and data needs.

47. Goodham, Steven E., ed. Handbook on Contemporary Education. New York: Bowker, 1976. LB  
17  
.H27  
REF

An ambitious reference volume covering a wide range of topics in contemporary education in over 100 brief essays. The first two parts may be of particular interest to evaluators. Part 1, Educational Change and Planning, moves from general planning for change to planning education in rural, industrial, community and other settings. Part 2 begins with program planning, PPBS, and systems approaches to education administration and management; it also contains articles on performance contracting, qualitative analysis, and State assessment and testing programs. (Many of the other articles in the handbook represent short evaluations or assessments of specific educational programs; all articles are followed by resource and reference lists.)

48. Goodwin, Leonard. Can Social Science Help Resolve National Problems? Welfare, a Case in Point. New York: Free Press, 1975. H  
62.5  
.U5  
G66

The author makes a theoretical argument for broadening the definition of social work to include research both involved in and studying social action. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 present empirical data on the welfare situations and assumptions made about welfare recipients. The author then proposes that the Congress institute a politically neutral Public Research Corporation whose work could transcend artificial boundaries between research and problem solving.

49. Gorham, William and Nathan Glazer, eds. The Urban Predicament. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1976. HT  
151  
.G6

The introductory chapter gives a history of Federal intervention in urban housing, planning, metropolitan government, and poverty issues, and also background on Federal revenue sharing and income maintenance. Five issues in urban life are then taken up: finance--the fiscal strain on the cities, and policy choices at the local, State, and Federal level; housing; crime; education; and transportation. Statistical tables are used throughout to describe these issues.

50. Grigsby, William G. and Louis Rosenberg. Urban Housing Policy. New York: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, 1975. HD 7293 .G73

Low-income urban housing problems and current and alternative policies, with an emphasis on mid-range planning that is economically and politically feasible, are examined in this thorough study of Baltimore's low-income housing. The study is based on household surveys, inspections of houses, interviews with owners of these houses, and meetings with groups interested in housing, including the Federal Government. The researchers felt that Baltimore's experience could be successfully transferred or related to other large urban areas, since it is a city combining qualities of old, new, north, south, large, and small metropolitan areas. The authors develop a "planning framework" for their report, describing housing needs and objectives, data, resources, images of the problems, theories, and finally alternative strategies.

51. Hagedorn, H. J., et. al. A Working Manual of Simple Program Evaluation Techniques for Community Mental Health Centers. Washington, D.C.: GPO. 1976. RA 790 .L59

Passed in 1975, Public Law 94-63 required that a minimum of 2% of community mental health centers' (CMHC) budgets be spent on program evaluation. This manual was prepared to guide CMHC personnel in choosing from among a variety of techniques and approaches to program evaluation. It suggests where and how a new evaluation may start, in addition to setting the evaluation process in the perspective of planning and project cycles, opening up the literature and other materials of program evaluation. The first two chapters deal with concepts and administration of evaluation; the next seven examine such tools as information systems; needs assessment; patterns of utilization; cost analysis; client and community impact indices; cost outcome and cost effectiveness analysis; assessing the effects of consultation and education, and quality assessment. The final chapter describes the process of citizen review in the CMHC context. An appendix listing training programs for evaluators begins on p. 364.

52. Halstead, D. Kent, ed. Higher Education Planning: A Bibliographic Handbook. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education, 1978. Z 5814 .U7 H53 REF

A heavily annotated bibliography of books and reports in all areas of higher education planning at the Federal and State levels, arranged by topic and with an author index. Many of the sections include subsections on evaluation and analysis (e.g., "benefits and costs of educational subsidies" and "outcome of higher education"); there are also sections dealing specifically with cost/outcome analyses.

53. Harberger, Arnold C., et. al., eds. Benefit-Cost and Policy Analysis: An Aldine Annual on Forecasting, Decision-Making, and Evaluation. Chicago: Aldine, 1972, 1973, 1974. HD .B435

The Aldine annuals on benefit-cost and policy analysis, of which 1974 was the last volume, include articles and studies the editor believes cover the most important work of the preceding year; several articles summarize the findings of much larger studies to which the reader is referred. Each volume begins with a summary guide to the articles included. Theoretical concerns are covered along with selected types of programs. In the 1972 volume there are articles on education, manpower training, health examination, and infant nutrition programs; the 1973 volume includes articles on national health insurance, higher education, and income support programs; the 1974 volume covers income maintenance, consumer protection, health insurance, and educational programs.

54. Harberger, Arnold C. Project Evaluation: Collected Papers. London: Macmillan, 1972. HD 47 .H28

Twelve papers describing various innovative cost-benefit analysis techniques for estimating the social rate of discount and the social opportunity costs of labor and capital and the interrelationships between them. These theories were developed during the author's 1-year experience in India. He emphasizes the applications of project evaluation to public-sector investments which promote economic development; and he distinguishes between analytic models for developed and less-developed capital markets.

55. Hardin, Einar and Michael E. Borus. The Economic Benefits and Costs of Retraining. Lexington Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1971. HD 5715.3 .M5 H37

This 1971 study focuses on Federal retraining courses in Michigan (operating under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act), analyzing their economic costs and benefits to the national product, to disposable income of trainees, and to government outlays and receipts. The similarity of Michigan programs to MDTA programs as a whole indicate that the results of the study may be generalized to all Federal retraining programs. Two chapters are devoted to the design and execution of the study, while twelve chapters detail various costs and benefits.

56. Hargreaves, W. A., et. al., eds. Resource Materials for Community Mental Health Program Evaluation. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1977. RA 790 .H37

A compilation of articles, book reviews, short manuals, research reports and other materials designed to help community mental health centers plan and use a variety of program evaluation techniques. The resources are organized into four large categories--the elements of program evaluation needs assessment and planning, management information systems, and evaluating effectiveness of services. The volume ends with an impressive bibliography of monographs, articles, journals, and documents. It is divided into eight subject areas, each with its own introduction, covering systems management, client utilization, outcome of care or intervention, community impact, information capability and data systems, functional roles of the evaluator, and statistical and methodological issues.

57. Hargrove, Erwin C. The Missing Link: The Study of the Implementation of Social Policy. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1975. H 61 .H334

A short paper in which the author suggests the kinds of research knowledge necessary to predict the consequences of two aspects of program implementation: choice of strategies and execution of program plans. The chief obstacle to implementation is the "incongruence of role perspectives among the main actors"; these perspectives and incentives are characterized for public officials from civil servants to the President in pp. 110-115. Policy implementation (or "institutional") analysis is suggested as the link between policy researchers and program officials.

58. Hatry, Harry, et. al. Practical Program Evaluation for State and Local Government Officials. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1973. HD 4605 .H38

This guide to program evaluation is aimed at both the administration and operating staff of State, county, and city programs. Avoiding extensive discussion of specific techniques or theories, it emphasizes approaches and issues which resolve problem areas and provide relatively inexpensive analyses. It examines data collection (including confidentiality and cost analysis techniques), compares various evaluation designs (such as time trend projections and controlled experimentation), and discusses such aspects as staffing. Includes illustrative examples and a bibliography. A good introductory text.

59. Hatry, Harry, et. al. Program Analysis for State and Local Governments. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1976. H 62.5 .U5 P7

Actual cases of program analysis on the local and State level are used liberally to illustrate this report on basic issues in this field. Chapter 2, which explores institutional and staff factors, roles, and procedures, and includes suggestions for selecting issues, scheduling, and reporting findings, is followed by five chapters covering technical considerations, especially estimating program costs and effectiveness, and implementation feasibility. The three appendixes describe case studies in short-term child care, police car use, and hard drug treatment. A good bibliography is also included.

60. Hauser, Philip M. Social Statistics in Use. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975. HA 29 .H298

The relationship between collection of social statistics by the Government and the use of the data in policy and program development is analyzed here both by the type of data, the forms in which it is available, and how it is generated, and by the purposes, methods, and character of the data users. A comprehensive range of statistics are discussed-- population, births, deaths, and health; marriage, divorce, and families; education; labor force, social security and welfare; delinquency and crime; consumption and the consumer; housing and construction; metropolitan transportation and land use; outdoor recreation, and, governments, elections, and public opinion polls. The book concludes with a chapter on social indicators.



61. Hinrichs, Harley H., and Graeme M. Taylor. Systematic Analysis: A Primer on Benefit-Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation. Pacific Palisades, Calif.: Goodyear, 1972. HJ 2052 .H53

"Systematic" analysis as an approach to allocating resources either in relation to a fixed budget or fixed objectives embraces investment, benefit cost, cost effectiveness, and economic analysis. This "primer" briefly outlines the theory behind this approach (pp.4-5 sketch the role of Government as decisionmaker), then illustrates different types of analyses with a series of case studies ranging from work study programs for the mentally retarded to industrial renewal and swimming pool planning.

62. Hirschorn, Norbert, et. al. Quality of Care Assessment and Assurance: An Annotated Bibliography with a Point of View. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1978. Z 6673.4 .Q83 REF

This unique bibliography should be a valuable tool for any social program auditor and an important resource for anyone interested in the quality of ambulatory medical care. Evaluative abstracts are grouped in four sections; the third ("Methods of Assessment," p. 119-182) is especially relevant, but all four sections raise provocative questions about medical institutions, their management, and their ability to provide quality health care. The authors have selected and commented on the items in the bibliography in light of five "points of view:" that assessment and assurance should be made in the context of the organization as a whole; that it should be tied to the organization's goals and the needs of the people served; that it should be an integral part of planning and managing health care systems; that quality of care can be expressed and evaluated in quantified terms; and, finally, that health care should be efficient, compassionate, continuous, and available, and it should emphasize preventive medicine and screening.

63. Hochman, Harold M. and George E. Peterson, eds. Redistribution Through Public Choice. New York: Columbia University Press, 1974. HB 601 .R4

This is a collection of revised versions of papers presented at a 1972 Urban Institute conference on income distribution in the U.S. Of particular interest is the section of papers (pp. 93-258) on the effects of specific government policy decisions, including those on policies not undertaken primarily with an eye to income redistribution, e.g., pollution control and performance contracting in education. Emphasis is placed on the need to examine distributional implications as well as efficiency in program evaluation.

64. Horst, Pamela, et. al. Evaluation Planning at the National Institute of Mental Health: A Case History. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1974. RA 790.6 .E9

This report is the result of a study, by the Urban Institute, of evaluation as it is conducted and used at NIMH. Focusing on "program evaluation" (how well the program is achieving its objectives), the study examined the development of an evaluation policy, the problems of defining program objectives and determining program evaluability, and political/managerial constraints. The reports serves both as a history of the development of evaluation in a particular agency and as a case study with wider applicability.

65. Hyde, Albert C., and Jay M. Shafritz, eds. Program Evaluation in the Public Sector. New York: Praeger, 1979. JF 1411 .P77

An anthology of writings which examine the interaction between program evaluation (and its implementation), and political and administrative environments at all levels of government. Evaluation as it relates to executive, legislative, management and planning roles of Federal, State, and municipal government is the subject of Parts II, III, and IV; chapters 7, 8, and 12 specifically deal with Federal program evaluation, the OMB, and the GAO. Case studies in the evaluation of health care and service to the aging are included in Parts V and VI.

66. Issac, Stephen. Handbook in Research and Evaluation: A Collection of Principles, Methods, and Strategies Useful in the Planning, Design, and Evaluation of Studies in Education and the Behavioral Sciences. San Diego, Calif.: Edits Publishers, 1971. BF 76.5 .18

Guidelines, methods, and techniques of research and evaluation for education and the behavioral sciences are presented here in deliberately simplified, highlighted terms to provide a convenient "pool" of information to launch the beginning evaluator or researcher (or refresh the more experienced). Research terms (designs, methods, strategies) are defined in Chapter 2, instrumentation and measurement concepts in Chapter 3; and, many statistical and mathematical models and techniques are outlined in Chapter 4.

67. James, Dorothy Buckton, ed. Analyzing Poverty Policy HC  
Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1975. 110  
.P63

The 18 papers collected here deal with Federal poverty and welfare policy, its political context, its management, the impact of specific programs and agencies, and potential alternatives. Particular programs and agencies evaluated include DOL's Manpower Administration, Neighborhood Legal Services, revenue sharing, umbrella community action agencies, and the Supreme Court, with extensive space given to the Office of Economic Opportunity, its management, biases, and interface with particular client groups. Separate sections of particular note include Richard Fogel's paper on GAO's evaluation of social services (pp. 35-40); Frederick Eisele's review of implementation of welfare policies relating to the elderly (pp. 41-45); and Robert Albritton's application of the systems dynamics concepts in computer simulation of welfare spending as a means of policy analysis (pp. 55-72). A72

68. Jencks, Christopher, et. al. Who Gets Ahead? The Determinants of Economic Success in America. HF  
New York: Basic Books, 1979. 5386  
.J39

Who Gets Ahead is a return to and a revision of a 1972 book, Inequality, in which the same author explored the disparities in occupational status and earnings. Dissatisfaction with the quality of the evidence and analysis in Inequality led to a 5-year study of 11 research surveys, during which the author and his team of researchers tried, by examining the statistics and data from these surveys, to identify the actual determinants of individual success within the present economic system. Their report is limited to the impact of individual variables (e.g., schooling, race, family background) on the occupational status, earnings, and household incomes of men. Despite (or perhaps because of) the controversies surrounding Jenck's data collection and analysis and the conclusions drawn from them, this book and Inequality are interesting for their use of data and their implications for educational program funding.

69. Kamerman, Shelia B., and Alfred J. Kahn. Social Services in the United States: Policies and Programs. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1976. HV 95 .K32

The authors describe and analyze programs in general or personal social services generally lumped together as "other social welfare" (i.e., not obviously part of the traditional five basic social program fields--income maintenance/distribution, health, education, housing, and employment/training). Most of the book is divided into six sections by type of service: child care, child abuse and neglect; juvenile residential institutional care and alternatives (foster homes, etc.); community services for the elderly; family planning; and, the delivery of social services. Within each of these sections there is a detailed review of the need for, and definitions used in, the appropriate programs; the enabling legislation; national policy (or lack of policy); current expenditures, facilities, utilization, and coordination between Federal and other groups; program models and standards; the status of research and evaluation; and, case studies of programs in middle-sized cities. Emphasis is placed on programs that were of priority concern to HEW and the Congress at the time of the study's compilation.

70. Katz, Daniel, et. al. Bureaucratic Encounters: A Pilot Study in the Evaluation of Government Services. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1975. H 62.5 .U5 B8

This volume reports the results of a national study of the utilization of government services, the evaluation of agencies, and the relationship of bureaucratic encounters to more generally held attitudes toward the government. The study was based on national sample surveys of bureaucratic experiences and analyses of specific agencies' organizations and functions. Agencies that were examined were mainly responsible for employment and training, unemployment compensation, welfare, medical benefits, and retirement benefits. Included in the introduction is a review of related research (pp. 8-19). As the title suggests, this is an interesting pilot study using the articulated response of the public to evaluate programs.

71. Kershaw, David and Jerilyn Fair. The New Jersey Income-Maintenance Experiment: Volume I: Operations, Surveys, and Administration. New York: Academic Press, 1976. Volume II: Labor-Supply Responses. Harold W. Watts and Albert Rees, eds. New York: Academic Press, 1977. Volume III: Expenditures, Health, and Social Behavior, and the Quality of the Evidence. Harold W. Watts and Albert Rees, eds. New York: Academic Press, 1977.

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The New Jersey Income Maintenance Experiment involved 1350 families in a 3-year controlled experiment with negative income tax, and was the precursor of even larger experiments with social policy variables in the U.S. (In 1970 the GAO filed a report critical of the New Jersey experiment.) The first two volumes are a description of the operations and administration (volume 1) and the labor supply responses (volume 2) to the guaranteed income experiment. Volume 3 reviews the effect of the program on participant's expenditures, health, and social behavior. The validity and "generalizability" of the evidence is also examined in volume 3. The feasibility of social experimentation was exhaustively tested by the New Jersey research, and these volumes are valuable as a comprehensive source of information on that pioneering model.

72. Klein, Robert E., et. al. Evaluating the Impact of Nutrition and Health Programs. New York: Plenum Press, 1979.

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.P18  
1977

The project of an international group of professionals in health and nutrition programs in Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States, this unique volume reports and discusses evaluations of the impact these often complex and multidimensional programs have on family health and national development, using such indicators as health status, household economics, family structure, and educational outcomes. Recent U.S. experiences are examined in pp. 39-97; implementing and using evaluations, and problems in evaluation practice, are also treated. A very useful "clarification of concepts and terms," beginning on p. 387, not only glosses evaluation jargon but relates terms to each other.

73. Kotz, Arnold, et. al. The Policy Analysis Source Book for Social Programs. Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association, 1976.

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.E8  
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REF

These two volumes contain over 4000 abstracts of books, articles, or reports analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of current and alternative social programs.

They are arranged by major social issue (health, housing, land use and community development, education, manpower and employment, income security, and social and rehabilitation services) and are extensively indexed by specific subject area or program (such as Head Start), methodology used or discussed (such as benefit-cost analysis), program impact (such as income distribution effects), and author.

74. Lampman, R. J. Labor Supply and Social Welfare Benefits in the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1978. HD 5724 .L325

The author uses empirical studies to examine the impact that post-1950 increases in social welfare expenditures (both grants that add to non-income labor of beneficiaries and taxes that finance benefits and reduce net wage rates) may have on a reduction in labor supply. This volume also includes reviews of Lampman's analysis by Barry Friedman and Daniel Hamermesh.

75. LaPorte, Valerie, and Jeffrey Rubin, eds. Reform and Regulation in Long-Term Care. New York: Praeger, 1979. RA 644.6 .R44

A collection of studies and position papers on financial aspects of long-term medical care in the U.S. Of particular interest are the following papers: "Options for Federal Financing of Long-Term Care"; "An Analysis of Regulatory Issues and Options in Long-Term Care"; "The Auditing of Long-Term Care and Disability Programs"; and, "Cost Impact of Federal Regulations and Standards for Nursing Homes".

76. Levitan, Sar A., and Gregory Wurzburg. Evaluating Federal Social Programs: An Uncertain Act. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1979. H 62.5 .U5 L47

A thoughtful and concise presentation of the present and potential role of evaluation within the Federal government, questioning whether Federal evaluations provide a convincing basis for making decisions about social programs. Chapters 3 and 4 compare the strengths and weaknesses of evaluation in the legislative and executive branches (the CRS, CBO, GAO, Department of Labor, and HEW). Not an entirely negative assessment, this study does, however, attempt to discourage unreasonable expectations about the validity or utilization of evaluations.

77. Livingstone, John Leslie, and Sanford C. Gunn, eds. HF  
Accounting for Social Goals: Budgeting and 5657  
Analysis of Nonmarket Projects. New York: .L53  
 Harper and Row, 1974.

A collection of readings on social accounting (which in this book includes all nonmarket programs, weapons systems as well as social programs). Sections, each with case studies, discuss resource budgeting, cost-effectiveness analysis, multiple goal program budgeting, information systems, and evaluation and control. Case studies relevant to this bibliography include hospitals and special education.

78. Lloyd, Cynthia, B., and Beth T. Niemi. The Economics HD  
of Sex Differentials. New York: Columbia Univer- 6095  
 sity Press, 1979. .L558

The authors cite the conflict between objective evidence of women's secondary economic status and wage and unemployment differentials predicted by orthodox theory as evidence of the need to understand the dynamics (and feedback effects) of sex discrimination in the labor market. Labor market segmentation, partly due to women's limited mobility, and the "vicious circle" in which lack of job experience prevents women from acquiring the training they need, lead to the theory of investment in human capital as a "key link between supply decisions and occupational choices." Chapter 6 examines, in detail, the role of law and government policy in responding to or reflecting economic sex discrimination; various forms of income redistribution, social security and welfare programs, unemployment insurance, employment and training programs, legislation, and judicial precedent are included in this discussion.

79. McLaughlin, Milbrey Wallin. Evaluation and Reform: The LA  
Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, 217  
Title I. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1975. .M28

A review of program evaluations mandated by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, detailing the failure of several major cost-effectiveness evaluations of compensatory education programs which resulted. In this history of "reform, counterreform, demand, and compromise," the local lack of incentives to collect and report data, the lack of Federal enforcement provisions, and the local perceptions of Federal commitments as unstable, all share the blame for the evaluations' failure. Moreover, the complexity of evaluating more than 30,000 locally implemented projects was underestimated. The case can be used to illustrate the degree to which the internal and external "logic" of evaluations interact and shape each other.

80. Magill, Robert A. Community Decision Making for Social Welfare: Federalism, City Government, and the Poor. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1979. HV 95 .M26

The first half of this study provides an historical analysis of federalism and social welfare policy from the Early Federalism of conditional grants-in-aid; to social welfare in the (Depression) era of Cooperative Federalism; through the Creative Federalism of the 1960's which brought forth City and County Community Action, Poverty, and Model Cities Programs, to General Revenue Sharing under the Nixonian New Federalism. The author identifies a trend toward local decisionmaking for social welfare programs, and in the second half of his study gives an empirical analysis of the programs above, detailing his research methods, samples, and variables. He concludes that "for social services to be delivered on the local level, there must be some outside direction or control."

81. Mark Battle Associates. Evaluation of Information and Referral Services for the Elderly: Final Report. Washington, D.C.: HEW, 1977. HV 1461 .M3

This report presents results of an HEW-funded evaluation of how well State and Area Agencies on Aging are meeting Administration on Aging requirements for information and referral services. The importance of the report, aside from the results of the survey, rests in the methodology of random sampling and the selection of aspects to evaluate.

82. Masters, Stanley, and Irwin Garfinkel. Estimating the Labor Supply Effects of Income Maintenance Alternatives. New York: Academic Press, 1977. HD 5724 .M29

One of the Institute for Research on Poverty Monograph Series, this is a technical examination of methodological problems in labor supply analysis. Despite the title, the book goes beyond income maintenance problems to thoroughly discuss previous labor supply studies and potential and actualized biases. Using data from the 1969 Survey of Economic Opportunity and the 1972 wave of interviews from the Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics in order to have the largest possible sample base, the authors discuss alternative manipulations to produce a complete set of labor supply equations. Data from such programs as AFDC, Unemployment Insurance, and the New Jersey negative income tax are also discussed. Mathematical and other technical skills are assumed by the authors, most obviously in the appendices on simulation estimate and result derivation and regressions.



83. Meenaghan, Thomas M., and Robert O. Washington, Social Policy and Social Welfare: Structure and Applications. New York: Free Press, 1980. HV 40 .M457

An examination of choices and constraints in deciding social welfare program policy. The authors discuss the formulation of the concept of a social program and the selection, among alternatives, of a solution to the problem. Programs looked at include Social Security, manpower policy and legislation, community mental health, and programs for the elderly.

84. Mikesell, R. F. The Rate of Discount for Evaluating Public Projects. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1977. HD 47.5 .M49

A short monograph arguing for the importance of the rate of discount to public policy decisions, and further arguing that the proper way of determining the rate is to use the private sector rate based on present values, rather than lower rates associated with calculations of long term social benefits. The application of the social rate of discount to a variety of projects (with or without private counterparts, involving renewable or exhaustible resources or environmental accounting) is also discussed.

85. Milkman, Raymond H., et. al. Alleviating Economic Distress: Evaluating a Federal Effort. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1972. HC 110 .P63 A7

A report on the evolution of programs of the Federal Economic Development Administration, 1965-1971, in urban, rural, and American Indian communities. Designed to alleviate unemployment, loss of population and income, the EDA programs developed a "Growth Center Strategy" to identify future areas of economic growth to which residents of distressed communities could migrate or commute. The second half of the report describes cost-benefit evaluations of the EDA programs, which found them to be mostly successful even though the EDA was replaced in 1973 by Federal revenue sharing programs.

86. Miller, Donald H. Planning Evaluation: A Selective Bibliography on Benefit-Cost, Goal Achievement, and Related Analytical Methods. Monticello, Ill.: Council of Planning Librarians, 1975. Z 5942 .C68 no. 935 REF

An unannotated bibliography of articles, reports, and books on planning evaluation, arranged according to method of evaluation. The typology includes "limited" methods such as cost-revenue analysis; benefit cost analysis, its extensions and applications (especially in urban renewal,

family health, transportation, and labor force planning); cost effectiveness analysis, strategies and cases (especially in welfare policy and education); goals achievement rating schemes, and multidimensional scaling. Many of the citations are to British publications.

87. Morell, Jonathan A. Program Evaluation in Social Research. New York: Pergamon Press, 1979. H62 .M644

A blueprint for evaluation as "applied, relevant social research," emphasizing outcome evaluation. Various chapters discuss types of evaluation, validity issues, usefulness, and implementation, generally in a fairly theoretical tone. Includes a bibliography.

88. Morris, Lynn Lyons, ed. Program Evaluation Kit. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1978. LB 2806 .P76

Because of the current vogue for accountability and cost effectiveness, there are suddenly many "evaluators" who have never conducted an evaluation. This set of eight books is a complete "how-to" guide for such new practitioners. The Evaluator's Handbook is a step-by-step text to planning and managing the evaluation, with referral to the other volumes when appropriate (and to experts in the relevant field if necessary). The other volumes cover goals and objectives; evaluation design; measuring program implementation, attitudes, and achievement; statistical calculations, and report presentation. A truly remarkable tool, especially for (but not limited to) the novice.

89. Morris, Robert. Social Policy of the American Welfare State: An Introduction to Policy Analysis. New York: Harper and Row, 1979. HN 65 .M614

This brief text proceeds from the premise that social welfare is increasingly the province of government, and that a social policy for government must be better defined. Social policy concepts are introduced in the context of public policies and social norms; the history and scope of social policy in five major areas are then described in chapters on income maintenance housing, personal services, health policies, and policies about children, families, and the aged. Finally "radical" and "directional" policy alternatives and the tools of formal policy and analysis (Chapter 9) are examined.

90. Moursund, Janet. Evaluation: An Introduction to Research Design. Monterey, Calif.: Brooks/Cole, 1973. H 62 .M68

A short nonmathematical textbook introducing "the logic...of good research planning" and methods. Chapter 1 describes early planning stages, emphasizing the integration of program and evaluation planning; Chapter 2 covers

choosing and gathering data; chapters 3 and 4 discuss basic topics in research design, including causality, sampling, variables, and analyzing data. The final chapter covers some problems in project administration: obtaining funding, gathering a staff, communicating research results. An appendix on pp. 139-147 defines and describes the operations and uses of computers as they relate to research.

91. Moynihan, Daniel P. The Politics of a Guaranteed Income: The Nixon Administration and the Family Assistance Plan. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. HC 110 .I5 M65

A history of executive, congressional, and citizen roles in shaping the Family Assistance Program proposed by President Nixon in 1969 but never passed by the Congress. Thorough and popularly written from the perspective of one of the program's architects, and emphasizing the radical change in social policy which a guaranteed income proposal represented. The program itself is analyzed in detail on pp. 113-235.

92. Mullen, Edward J., and James R. Dumpson and Associates. Evaluations of Social Intervention. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1972. HV 41 .E98

The findings of thirteen major experimental research evaluations from the 1960's involving educational, family, community, and other improvement projects (some federally supported) are reviewed briefly, and used as the basis for an examination of the need to use research more effectively at all levels of social intervention. The failures (or insignificant successes) found by these evaluations lead the authors to make specific recommendations to practitioners, educators, researchers, planners, and administrators for the use of theory and education to restructure the social intervention process.

93. Murnane, Richard J. The Impact of School Resources on the Learning of Inner City Children. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1975. LC 5131 .M87

Report on a study of the impact of school resources on educational achievement, based on the author's longitudinal, microdata study. The author also reviews other recent (frequently conflicting) studies of factors affecting learning in school. The various methodologies for educational program evaluation discussed in this book are of great interest due to the large amount of money and number of programs devoted to educational success at all levels of government.

94. Mushkin, Selma J. *Biomedical Research: Costs and Benefits*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1979. R 854  
.U5  
M87

A comprehensive report, supported by tables and graphs, on the long-run economic costs of disease and the role of biomedical research in reducing costs and mortality. The research model used a series of determinants (income, environment, stress, health care, and biomedical sciences) to explain mortality rate differences among regions and geographic areas; it also made an attempt to quantify advances in biomedical science. Chapters 1 and 14 outline important cost-benefit analysis and accounting concepts and procedures used in this study.

95. Nagel, Stuart S., and Marian Neef. *Policy Analysis in Social Science Research*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H 62  
.N63

Designed to assist the social scientist select research techniques, by highlighting six key focuses in policy analysis: inference; prediction; determining and rejecting causation; combining and relating goals; optimization of choice, level, or mix; and deductive modeling. The final chapter discusses how all these methods can be applied, using queuing theory, optimum level and choice analysis and optimum sequencing, critical path and Markov chain analysis, to delay reduction in the legal process.

96. National Academy of Sciences. *Evaluating Federal Support for Poverty Research*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1979. HC 110  
.P6  
N28

HEW commissioned this book primarily as an evaluation of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin. It follows 8 years after the very similar Nelson Report, which the OEO sponsored, and agrees substantially with it. This study addresses poverty policy research: its current state and future directions, its pattern of Federal support, and its use in policymaking; longer chapters evaluate the Institute per se and the Nelson Report. A series of papers was commissioned by the study and gathered in a companion volume. An appendix provides an interesting guide to Federal poverty research programs and research organizations.

97. National Academy of Sciences. *Knowledge and Policy in Manpower: A Study of the Manpower Research and Development Program in the Department of Labor*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1975. HD 5715.2  
.N3

The Department of Labor commissioned this assessment of the first 12 years of its manpower research and development programs. Using a variety of inquiry methods (interviews,

observation, archival searches, data collection, staff and commissioned papers), the evaluators focused on the almost unique circumstances of having a government research and development office within a "mission-oriented" government setting (the MDTA), and in particular, an R & D program in the social and behavioral sciences. Their report consists of a descriptive analysis with recommendations, and is followed by two extensive bibliographies.

98. Palmer, John L., ed. Creating Jobs: Public Employment Programs and Wage Subsidies. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1978. HD 5724 .C78

The Brookings Institute and the Institute for Research on Poverty sponsored a conference in April 1977 at which the eight papers in Creating Jobs were presented. Several of these discuss the potential net employment impact of job creation, using a variety of economic models; other papers review public employment programs, including the Supported Work Demonstration, job creation for the handicapped in the Netherlands, and work relief programs in the 1930's. Their analysis focuses on the effects of job creation on productivity. A final paper examines the distinction between structural and cyclical job creation programs.

99. Patton, Michael Quinn. Qualitative Evaluation Methods. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1980. H 62 .P3218

An exceptional approach to the side of evaluation which has been least amenable to scientific and systematic treatment. The author reviews qualitative research models and strategies which can generate valid, useful, and credible information for decisionmaking, with ample use of concrete examples and experiences. In part I, evaluators will find a framework (and even a checklist on p. 88) for deciding when it is appropriate to use qualitative evaluation methods; the processes of collecting qualitative data through field observation and indepth interviewing are explored in Part II; the last section examines the purposes of qualitative analysis, and various approaches to interpreting (and presenting) qualitative data. An extremely useful and provocative book.

100. Patton, Michael Quinn. Utilization-Focused Evaluation. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1978. H 62 .P322

Based on his own experience and on interviews and conversations with many evaluation users, participants, and staff members, the author has put together this book which outlines how each step in the evaluation process may be focused by the goal of utilization: identifying and organizing the users of information, choosing relevant questions, goals, methods, and measures, and interpreting

and disseminating data. Each chapter provides brief examples which anchor the discussion. Some readers may chafe at the abundance of Zen and Sufi anecdotes used to illuminate the author's approach.

101. Perry, Charles R., et al. The Impact of Government Manpower Programs in General, and on Minorities and Women. Philadelphia: Industrial Research Unit, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 1975. HD 5724 .I4

The authors discuss the methodological and conceptual problems in evaluating the impact of training programs, particularly the selection of a common basis upon which to compare evaluative studies. They then attempt to compare the results of various programs and critically analyze and consolidate the findings of over 200 evaluative studies (many of which have never been published). An excellent bibliography is included.

102. Piven, Frances Fox, and Richard A. Cloward. Regulating the Poor: The Functions of Public Welfare. New York: Vintage Books, 1971. HV 95 .P5

The authors present an argument, based on historical evidence, that relief rolls expand and contract in a cyclical response to large scale workforce dislocations, and operate so as to enforce low-wage work legally, administratively, and culturally. The movements for welfare rights have their most potent weapon in pushing the relief system past its capacity to the point where radical reforms are inevitable. Chapters 4 and 5 treat the statutory and administrative enforcement of low-wage work from the 1940's through the 1960's; Chapters 6 and 7 deal with the national and local impacts of Federal intervention through the Great Society programs (Community Action Program grants, OEO, AFDC).

103. Poister, Theodore H., et al. Applied Program Evaluation in Local Government. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1979. HD 4431 .P65

Quasi-experimental evaluations of three local public programs in small and medium-sized cities are presented here in order to illustrate the feasibility of low-level, low-cost formative program-performance evaluations in local government. The three case studies were transit improvement, housing rehabilitation, and crime prevention programs in Williamsport, Harrisburg, and York, Pennsylvania. Evaluation methodology is emphasized in order to assist other small cities in developing stronger in-house data collection and analysis.

104. Poister, Theodore H. Public Program Analysis: Applied Research Methods. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1978. H 62 .P575

Quantitative analysis methods necessary for program analysis are presented and integrated with qualitative aspects in such areas as problem definition, research design, development of measures, and data collection. The book includes examples from programs in a variety of subject areas as it progresses from a general overview through basic statistics (descriptive and inferential statistics and sampling) and general analysis approaches (including experimental and quasi-experimental design) to more advanced statistical techniques.

105. Prichard, Elizabeth R., et al. Home Care: Living With the Dying. New York. Columbia University Press, 1979. R 728.8 .H65

Chapter 30 (pp. 247-259) discusses a proposed model for evaluation of home care for terminal cancer patients. This model project, which was supported by the National Cancer Institute, is of interest to evaluators of Federal health-related programs because of recent suggestions that the Government increase its support of home health care (as opposed to current emphasis on institutional care).

106. Riecken, Henry W., and Robert F. Boruch. Social Experimentation: A Method for Planning and Evaluating Social Intervention. New York: Academic Press, 1974. H 61 .R493

A committee appointed by the Social Science Research Council summarized the state of the art of the use of experimental and quasi-experimental design in planning and evaluating social programs. The advantages and disadvantages of this method are reviewed along with major issues in measurement, design, and analysis. The committee also discusses operating problems in the field, institutional and political factors, and the issues of ethics and confidentiality. They conclude with abstracts of illustrative experiments in a range of social programs, including mental health and rehabilitation, special education, and fertility control.

107. Roberto, Eduardo L. Strategic Decision-Making in a Social Program: The Case of Family-Planning Diffusion. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1975. HQ 763.6 .U5 R6

An examination of the administration and delivery of family planning services in a decisionmaking framework. The author combines theories from marketing and systematic

social planning analysts to focus on the diffusion of these services, and in his conclusions stresses the need for a continuing, mutually reinforcing cycle of planning and evaluation systems; chapters 9 and 10 address operational and quasi-experimental impact evaluation.

108. Rossi, Peter Henry, and Walter Williams, eds. Evaluating Social Programs: Theory, Practice, and Politics. New York: Seminar Press, 1972. H 62 .R664

The essays collected here discuss methodological and field procedures and problems of actual evaluation studies while discussing theories, statistical design requirements, and political factors. Case studies discussed include an Office of Education study on quality of educational opportunity, evaluations and field experiments in compensatory education, attempts to evaluate Federal manpower programs, and issues in income maintenance experimentation.

109. Rossi, Peter Henry, et al. Evaluation: A Systematic Approach. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1979. H 62 .R666

This textbook assumes some technical knowledge in its discussion of the use of evaluation research in planning, designing, and implementing social programs. The emphasis is on impact assessment; there is also detailed discussion of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness techniques. Each chapter includes a set of "key concepts" (definitions) and examples of actual research done in health care, community education, psychiatry, criminal justice, urban development, and related fields.

A related book, Doing Evaluation, is forthcoming from the same authors; it is intended as a guide for dealing with evaluation without extensive resources, e.g., in less developed countries.

110. Rossi, Peter Henry, and Katherine C. Lyall. Reforming Public Welfare: A Critique of the Negative Income Tax Experiment. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1976. HC 107 .N53 I56

A sociologist and an economist critique the OEO-sponsored Negative Income Tax Experiment; though they call it a "great administrative success" demonstrating the feasibility of experimentation as an administrative technique, they also claim that the independent variables chosen were defective, leading to inconclusive findings; moreover, that the experiment should have been designed to test policy and political (not "microtheory") hypotheses. Chapter 8 deals briefly with the internal and external politics of the experiment, including the role of the GAO audit (pp. 161-164).



111. Rivlin, Alice M. Systematic Thinking for Social Action. H  
 Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1971. 62  
 .R56

Based on a series of lectures delivered by the author at Berkeley, this book examines the state of the art of Federal social program evaluation as the 1970's began. Covering the areas of health, education, and income security maintenance, it discusses cost-benefit analysis, specification of social goals, social change indicators, payoffs of comparable programs, and program impact evaluation. A thought-provoking critique of Government activity.

112. Rutman, Leonard, ed. Evaluation Research Methods: A Basic Guide. H  
 Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1977. 62  
 .E85

This collection of papers emphasizes conceptual and methodological issues in program effectiveness evaluations. A substantial amount of space is devoted to a discussion of program evaluability. Also discussed are the problems of measuring and attributing change to social intervention programs, experimental and quasi-experimental design, and cost-benefit analysis. A mental health program is examined as a case study, including a discussion of increasing the utilization of evaluation research findings.

113. Salamon, Lester M. Welfare, the Elusive Consensus: Where We Are, How We Got There, and What's Ahead. HV  
 New York: Praeger, 1978. 95  
 .S23

Condensed from the 1977 report of the Welfare Policy Project at Duke University, this volume reviews the performance, history, and future of welfare policy in general at considerable length in the first essay. The remaining eight essays include a critique of Carter's welfare policies; a summary of public opinion surveys on welfare; discussion of the demography of welfare populations; of attempts to link work with welfare; on the economic impact of federalizing state welfare programs; on problems and techniques of welfare program administration, and on microsimulation for estimating costs and rates of participation in welfare programs.

114. Saltman, Juliet Z. Opening Housing: Dynamics of a Social Movement. HD  
 New York: Praeger, 1978. 7293  
 .S253

A study of the national movement against racial discrimination in housing from historical, sociological, and perspectives, with a long case study of Akron, Ohio. The movement's evaluation includes participant observation in Akron, various State and regional audits, and a nationwide audit conducted in 1976-77 by HUD and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

115. Sanders, James R., and Donald J. Cunningham. Techniques and Procedures for Formative Evaluation. Portland, Ore.: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1979. LB 1027 .S26

In this short research paper, formative evaluation (evaluation as programmed feedback) is broken into four stages, each of which may be characterized by a set of techniques and procedures. For predevelopmental evaluation (of needs, tasks, etc.) these include sampling, the Q-sort, and task analysis. Evaluation of objectives (the second stage) can be achieved by survey questionnaires, the Delphi technique, questions of the target audience, or content analysis. Stage 3, interim or early product development, can be evaluated formally or informally, by descriptive checklists, content analysis, learning structure analysis, critical appraisal, and developmental testing; and final product evaluation may be experimental or quasi-experimental, use validation studies, cost analyses, descriptive or goal-free evaluation.

116. Schmidt, Richard E., et. al. Serving the Federal Evaluation Market: Strategic Alternatives for Managers and Evaluators. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1977. H 62.5 .U5 S4

Based on work with the Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, 1971-1975, this Urban Institute paper addresses topics of great interest to Federal evaluators in establishing criteria for planning, managing, and evaluating (in-house) Government evaluation offices. It suggests a market approach to analyzing the needs of three Federal evaluation sectors--policymakers, program managers, and individual officials. It then goes on to describe the staffing and organizing implications of serving these markets. Such an approach can guide evaluation office planning, clarify debates between evaluation offices and review groups (like the GAO), and help establish a Federal evaluation policy. The appendixes on assessment of evaluability, rapid feedback evaluation, and the definition of Federal evaluation, are also useful.

117. Schulbert, Herbert C., et. al., eds. Program Evaluation in the Health Fields. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1969. RA 427 .S42

A large collection of readings from the mid-1960's intended for both researchers and administrators. Goal attainment and systems models are presented as alternative bases for developing health program evaluation techniques and theories, with the former giving rise to

field, laboratory, experimental and quasi-experimental methods (including PERT, the Program Evaluation and Review Technique) and the latter leading to non-experimental, multivariate, and path analysis. It is suggested that the goal-oriented approach fails to take account of the complex relation of programs to various systems and so discourages evaluation implementation, while a systems approach may itself involve feedback and linkage mechanisms to bridge the gap between research data and program modification.

118. Scioli, Frank P. Jr., and Thomas J. Cook, eds. H  
Methodologies for Analyzing Public Policies. 61  
 Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1975. .M492

The essays collected here suggest the need for a variety of approaches in designing a method for analysis and impact assessment. Cost-benefit analysis is examined here as well as more recent methodologies or adaptations of existing methodologies, including path analysis, quasi-experimental design, time-series analysis, and regression analysis. The essays are written on various levels of sophistication and include varying degrees of specificity; each includes references.

119. Seidler, Lee L., and Lynn L. Seidler, eds. Social H  
Accounting. Los Angeles: Melville, 1975. 61  
 .S45

The history, concepts, and practice of social accounting are presented in an array of readings ranging from court rulings and case studies to Rousseau's Social Contract. The emphasis is on the development of the concept of social income and on how conventional accounting skills may be modified and applied by accountants to analysis and solution of social problems. The SEC's environmental accounting requirements and Abt Associates Annual Report and Social Audit are used to illustrate the practice of corporate social accounting; Part V is devoted to environmental accounting, and Part VIII contains case studies, including two on the financial impact of legalized abortion in New York City, and the economic benefits of a community methadone clinic.

120. Smith, Nick L., and Stephen L. Murray. The Use of H  
Path Analysis in Program Evaluation. Portland, 62  
 Ore.: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, .S65  
 1978.

Path analysis, the construction of "explicitly formulated alternative structural (causal) "models" using path diagrams and structural equations, is presented in this brief paper as a way to derive structural analysis of

social programs in the context of experimental, quasi-experimental, and especially nonexperimental evaluation methods and data; this is made possible by making latent or presumed variables explicit and testing whether "a proposed set of interpretations (e.g., of statistics) is consistent throughout." An overview and illustration of path analysis are provided, followed by a listing of major strengths and weaknesses of this method.

121. Spiegel, Allen D., and Herbert Harvey Hyman. Basic Health Planning Methods. Germantown, MD.: Aspen Systems Corp., 1978. RA 393 .S67

This compendium of methods and techniques for health planning include information important in developing and evaluating delivery programs. Of the six major sections (which also include discussions of health resources inventory, priority determination, and implementation), the most directly relevant are the chapters on needs assessment and evaluation; various indexes, scales, and models are reviewed, checklists, measurement instruments, and vocabulary are provided, and steps for evaluation of preventive health programs, hospital performance, an occupational health program, and drug abuse centers are included. An excellent one-volume source of information for health program-related work.

122. Stevens, Robert, and Rosemary Stevens. Welfare Medicine in America: A Case Study of Medicaid. New York: Free Press, 1974. HD 7102 .U4 S83

A readable, thorough evaluative analysis of the history and development of Medicaid programs. The interplay of the courts and the Congress, of State and Federal governments, of legislation, program administration, and political and economic factors are examined in detail; the authors refer to a multitude of social and social medicine programs (Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, the Family Health Insurance Plan, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Medicare, to name only a few), and in particular to programs in New York, California, and Illinois. Chapter 4 ("Benign Neglect, 1970-73") and the Epilogue also discuss National Health Insurance as it relates to the Medicaid experience.

123. Stopher, Peter B., and Arnim H. Meyburg. Survey Sampling and Multivariate Analysis for Social Scientists and Engineers. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1979. QA276.6 .S76

A textbook linking sampling and subsequent multivariate analysis for social scientists and engineers, this book treats techniques of data collection, methods of sampling,

computation of population values and sampling errors and various statistical-analysis techniques. While simple algebra is used wherever possible, a basic knowledge of probability and calculus is also assumed.

124. Struening, Elmer L., and Marcia Guttentag. Handbook of Evaluation Research. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage, 1975. H 61 .H3 REF

This is a "handbook" in the sense that it offers expert guidance through the crucial steps in making an evaluation research study. The variety of authors represented allows readers to consider a range of important alternatives to approaching evaluation. Volume 1 emphasizes the strategies and measures used in conceptualizing, designing, and carrying through evaluation and research. Volume 2 gathers together expert literature in a number of content areas: the human and political side of the evaluation process; cost-benefit analysis; the evaluation of mental health programs (including federally legislated Community Mental Health Centers in New York), to which the bulk of this volume is devoted; and individual articles on public health and new careers programs and on the effectiveness of early intervention. Volume 2 also has an extensive cumulative bibliography.

125. Suchman, Edward A. Evaluative Research: Principles and Practices in Programs. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1967. H 61 .S888

One of the earliest examinations of evaluative research included here, this volume emphasizes the need for striking a balance between "rigorous design and method and situational realities" in such research. The author, drawing on his experience in public health, provides background in the principles of evaluative research and the roles of objectives, assumptions, values, and validity issues; also in research methods, design, and measures. Chapters 8 and 9 provide useful insights into the administrative aspects of program evaluation implementation and design

126. Thurow, Lester C. Generating Inequality: Mechanisms of Distribution in the U.S. Economy. New York: Basic Books, 1975. HB 821 .T47

According to this analysis, the labor market is not a conventional bidding market in which competition for jobs is based on wages asked or offered, but is rather a market for allocating jobs which are actually "training slots"

on the basis of the relative costs of training the worker. Education is marketable not because it affects productivity, but because it reduces training costs. In Chapter 8 Thurow outlines the implications for income distribution policies of an analysis based on these observations, on the "random walk" theory of wealth, and on statistical discrimination against women and minorities in allocating jobs.

127. Towery, O. B., et al. Quality Assurance for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services: An Annotated Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1979. Z 6664 .N5 T68 REF

Over one hundred fully annotated entries, representing "most of what has been written" in the field; Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO's) are emphasized, but also included are articles and monographs on model quality assurance programs, program evaluation, and related issues: medical records, confidentiality, etc. The majority of the entries are for articles from professional psychiatric journals.

128. Tripodi, Tony, et. al. Social Program Evaluation: Guidelines for Health, Education, and Welfare Administrators. Itasca, Ill.: F. E. Peacock, 1971. HN 29 .T7

Guidelines for how administrators of health, education, and welfare programs can use evaluation as a management technique for systematic feedback of information; decisions as to when evaluations of what kind are needed, and how to use them, are illuminated by chapters on program development, the use of consultants, techniques of evaluations, and differential evaluation (identification and evaluation of various stages in program development).

129. Tufte, Edward R. Data Analysis for Politics and Policy. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974. HA 29 .T782

A relatively nonmathematical exposure of techniques in the use of statistics, especially in fitting equations to data, and also illustrating the potential and limitations of quantitative data analysis. Detailed examples are used to illustrate study designs for prediction from data and to highlight discussions of bivariate and multiple regression, as well as special related issues.

130. Tufte, Edward R., ed. The Quantitative Analysis of Social Problems. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1970. H 61 .T9

The papers collected here (some for the first time) serve both as a text for analyzing data in the social sciences and as information on specific programs. The readings are grouped into a) assessments of quantitative work (including a criticism of statistical studies of smoking and lung cancer, b) quantitative studies of particular economic, political, and social problems, organized by the origin of the data (including findings and regression procedures from the "Coleman Report" on educational opportunity), and c) papers on data analysis and research design.

131. Ulman, Lloyd, ed. Manpower Programs in the Policy Mix. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. HD 5724 .U55

The contributors to this volume, while critical of U.S. manpower policies, nevertheless "favor active market policies as an instrument of redistribution or stabilization, or both." They disagree about whether these objectives can be achieved independently or not, but all point to the general need for more comprehensive manpower policies which are developed in the context of job availability, antidiscrimination, and cost and incomes policy and programs. The impact of manpower programs on inflation and unemployment and the impact of fiscal policies in Sweden on manpower are specifically addressed.

132. United States Congressional Budget Office. The Effect of PSROs on Health Care Costs: Current Findings and Future Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1979. RA 399 .A3 U52

A case study in the evaluation of a social program, with analysis of the effectiveness of the evaluation itself, and options and suggestions for both the program and the evaluation. The program concerned is the Public Standards Review Organization (PSRO's) program instituted in 1972 to promote delivery of more effective and economical health care services by means of (concurrent) peer review of hospital admissions.

133. United States General Accounting Office. Evaluating Federal Programs: An Overview for the Congressional User. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GAO, 1976. JF 1351 .U53

A pictorial summary of the following report, for "The Congressional User."

134. United States General Accounting Office. Evaluation and Analysis to Support Decisionmaking. JF  
Washington, D.C.: U.S. GAO, 1976. 1351  
.U54

A basic document published by GAO's Program Analysis Division in 1976 to disseminate some of GAO's perspectives on and experience with the process of evaluation, with an emphasis on the continuum between analysis and evaluation, and a useful chapter (Chapter 5) on the practical steps of managing and performing an evaluation study. Also includes an annotated bibliography.

135. United States General Accounting Office. Office of Program Analysis. Federal Program Evaluations: A Directory for the Congress. Z  
Washington, D.C.: U.S. GAO, 1977. 1223  
.A1  
U5323  
REF

An inventory of 1700 Federal program evaluation reports produced by 49 agencies between June 1975 and June 1977. Each report is abstracted and the citations also give full information as to the reports' source and availability. Multiple indexes are provided, by agency, congressional committee, U.S. Code and Public Law numbers, program name, budget function, and subject.

136. United States Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Benefit-Cost Analyses of Federal Programs: A Compendium of Papers Submitted to the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government. HJ  
Washington: GPO, 1973. 7539  
.B45

These eleven papers are collected to illustrate the utility of benefit-cost analysis in the evaluation of government programs and to recommend ways in which analyses done at that time could be improved. The papers, written by some of the outstanding names in the evaluation field, include discussions of the Family Assistance Plan (welfare reform providing federally-financed income guarantees and an extension of cash transfers to the working poor), the Federal housing program, Medicare, and various educational, manpower, and training programs. Also included is a survey of Federal program evaluation practices (as of 1971).

137. Viscusi, W. Kip. Welfare of the Elderly: An Economic Analysis and Policy Prescription. HV  
New York: Wiley, 1979. 1461  
.V57

The author contends that present policies are not, but should be, subjected to systematic rethinking and analysis; this volume attempts to provide that analysis.



The theories, strategies, and effects of government policies on the economic well-being of the elderly are integrated with information about their economic needs and status. "All federal cash and in-kind assistance programs for the aged" are analyzed for their objectives and performance (with an interagency breakdown on pp. 192-197). In the last chapter, future policy reforms are suggested, some which are monetary while others relate to employment of the elderly.

138. Weeks, Lewis E., et al., eds. Financing of Health Care. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Health Administration Press, 1979. RA 410.53 .F56

The second of two impressive anthologies on health care published by Inquiry magazine and Blue Cross, this volume sets out in 45 essays the major issues in health care financing: health care expenditures and insurance benefits, and their implication for use of health services; hospital payment incentives, controls, and prospective payment and reimbursement; the impact of Medicare, Medicaid, and National Health Insurance; and the allocation of resources and capital financing in health care. Five of the twelve papers in Part IV ("The Governmental Role") discuss the impact of Medicare on costs and payments, and of Medicaid payments on recipients' use of medical services. The remaining essays in this section address strategies, design, costs, economic effects, and experimental approaches to National Health Insurance.

139. Weiss, Carol H., compiler. Evaluating Action Programs: Readings in Social Action and Education. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1972. H 62 .W396

An exceptionally useful selection of readings with three bibliographies, designed for the "evaluator-in-training" but also for the working evaluator. This volume draws on expertise in many disciplines to point out the constraints within which evaluation operates and to suggest alternative strategies of design, measurement, structure, and especially communication in the process of gathering information for decision and policymakers. Quite a few of the 20 readings relate to education programs. The bibliographies cover conceptual and methodological issues, illustrations of evaluation studies, and design, measurement, sampling and analysis.

140. Weiss, Carol H. Evaluation Research: Methods for Assessing Program Effectiveness. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973. H 62 .W3962

A clearly outlined, basic text on the applications of social research tools and methods in program evaluation, with a particularly useful chapter (pp. 60-91) defining types of evaluation design, from experimental designs to comparative program evaluation to PPBS. Other chapters describe the process of identifying program goals and evaluation measures, the gap between evaluation and implementation, the purposes of evaluation, and the "inhospitable ...action context" within which evaluations are carried out. Three bibliographies, (on methodological and conceptual issues; on design measurement, sampling, and analysis; and of illustrative evaluation studies) are included on pp. 129-154.

141. Wholey, Joesph S. Evaluation: Promise and Performance. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1979. JF 141 .W47

The author's contention that evaluation of government programs must become more efficient, effective, and responsive prompted this extremely methodical and pragmatic book. In it, Wholey presents a sequential strategy for evaluation with which evaluators can determine what information is likely to be useful and, by following this sequence, can acquire that information in timely increments. The steps identified are evaluability assessment; rapid feedback evaluation (summarizing readily obtainable information); performance monitoring (in terms of program objectives); and intensive (experimental and quasi-experimental) evaluation. The last chapter describes the management of a useful evaluation program. For each step the author has provided illustrative examples from Federal and local agencies (among them HEW, DOL, HUD, and LEAA), a description of methods, resources required, potential problems, and possible solutions.

142. Wholey, Joseph S., et. al. Federal Evaluation Policy: Analyzing the Effects of Public Programs. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 1970. H 61 .F4

One of the earliest books included in this bibliography, it is "an evaluation of the Federal Government's ability to evaluate." Using urban programs as examples, this study examines the status of evaluation in four agencies, methods and activities used, administration, organizational relationships and responsibilities, and funding and staff resources;

and makes recommendations for improvement. Specific programs cited include vocational education, Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Follow Through Act, maternal and child health, Model Cities, urban renewal, manpower development and training, work incentives, Head Start, and Job Corps. Although somewhat dated, this is a good, brief overview of Federal evaluation. A bibliography is appended.

143. Wholey, Joseph S. Zero-Base Budgeting and Program Evaluation. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1978. HJ 2031 .W48

Principles of simplified zero-based-budgeting and program evaluation and their implementation are outlined in this volume. Using case studies from Arlington County, Virginia and the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as evidence, the author claims that these tools, in the hands of a personally involved top policymaker, can result in effective, efficient programs by minimizing paperwork and generating information and "decision-packages" only as needed. The focus of the book and of chapter 8 in particular, is on how these principles could be applied specifically in improving government efficiency and effectiveness.

144. Williams, Walter. Social Security Research and Analysis: The Experience in the Federal Social Agencies. New York: American Elsevier, 1971. HN 59 .W5

A veteran of the War on Poverty and a former employee at OEO, the author cites the failure of Federal social agencies to implement programs, especially the failure of PPBS and Adult Manpower programs in the mid-1970's. Programs meant to reduce poverty and barriers to equal opportunity have not made social policies an effective tool; and social science researchers have failed to address the needs of the Federal agencies charged with these programs. The need to strengthen the link between the Federal and research communities through policy analysis by more powerful central and analytical offices within the social agencies is discussed.

145. Williamson, John W. Assessing and Improving Health Care Outcomes: The Health Accounting Approach to Quality Assurance. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1978. RA 399 .A1 W54

An argument for the feasibility of using health care outcomes (broadly defined to include economic, social, and other variables) to discover correctable problems in the provision of quality health care services. The author presents three indexes for health accounting using outcomes as the basic quality assessment measure: efficacy, effectiveness, and efficiency. Chapters 6 through 11 summarize

over 80 completed health accounting studies, then make recommendations which could be generalized to the development of other cost-effective, outcome-based quality assurance systems.

146. Wool, Harold. Discouraged Workers, Potential Workers, and National Employment Policy. Washington, D.C.: National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1978. HD 5724 .W625

A careful review of many years of government and academic research describing methods of measuring hidden unemployment, and the different estimates which they produce, concluding with suggestions for new economic and manpower policies. Cross-sectional, time-series, econometric, and population survey findings as related to labor force and supply measurement are each addressed.

147. Zigler, Edward and Jeanette Valentine. Project Head Start: A Legacy of the War on Poverty. Riverside, N.J.: Macmillan, 1979. LC 4091 .P73

A compilation of important articles describing various facets of the fifteen-year old Head Start program, this volume begins with the early history and work of key planners and administrators of the program, followed by papers focused on the pre-school education and comprehensive social services offered through Head Start. The final section (pp. 399-508) combines the history of evaluation of the program (on-site, in social science literature, and by the OEO, OCD, and the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families), with examinations of the long-term effects of early intervention, especially those revealed by longitudinal studies; there is also a chapter on parents' testimony. The book ends with several critiques of the program's success to date.

148. Zusman, Jack, and Cecil R. Wurster, eds. Program Evaluation: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington, 1975. HV 5825 .P76

The result of a 1974 conference held on alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health service program evaluation, the papers gathered here have much wider applicability. Areas covered include a review of recent evaluation work, selected techniques, and training. Space is devoted to the distinctions among types of evaluations (outcome vs. process, cost-effectiveness, goal attainment scaling). The papers are consistently well-written and, though not simplistic, easily comprehended.

## I N D E X

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