Threshold Concepts in the Practice of Evaluation Capacity Building

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Threshold Concepts in the Practice of Evaluation Capacity Building

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Research Problem

- · Limited education & PD to prepare for ECB practice
- No established curriculum to ensure quality & consistency

So...

- How do evaluators figure out how to do ECB?
- What do they learn that is most consequential for their ECB practice?

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Research Questions

- 1. What professional learning strategies do program evaluators use to develop their capability to build the evaluation capacity of nonevaluators?
- 2. What conceptions do evaluators hold about evaluation capacity building and their roles as evaluation capacity building practitioners?
- 3. What threshold concepts are revealed in the challenges and epiphanies evaluators experience while learning how to build the capacity of non-evaluators to do and use evaluation?

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Practitioner Assumptions

Assumption 1:

ECB requires more than technical skills in evaluation. A competent evaluator is not necessarily equally competent as an ECB practitioner (Baizerman et al., 2002; Stockdill et al., 2002).

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Practitioner Assumptions

Assumption 2:

ECB is inherently an educative act that requires knowledge and skills for teaching or training (King, 2020; LaVelle & Donaldson, 2021).

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Practitioner Assumptions

Assumption 3:

Proactive facilitation of individual and collective learning is a defining feature of ECB, setting it apart from routine evaluation practice (e.g., Preskill & Boyle, 2008).

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Quantitative-Qualitative Sequential Exploratory Design

Phase I - Quantitative

- Online survey of ECBPs
- RQ1 Map landscape of professional learning strategies used
- RQ3 Preview challenges of learning how to do ECB
- Descriptive & thematic analysis

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Quantitative-Qualitative Sequential Exploratory Design

Phase 2 - Qualitative Data

- · One-on-one interviews via zoom
- RQ2 Identify different ideas about ECB purpose & roles RQ3 - Identify challenges of learning to do ECB & pivotal insights that transform practice (i.e., threshold concepts)
- Phenomenographic analysis to capture and pool a range of distinct ideas

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RQ1. Learning Strategies

Findings:

- Most used informal (88%) and non-formal (74%) vs. formal strategies (39%)
- · Informal learning takes many forms
- Common content ECB & stakeholder engagement
- Unique to formal learning Adult learning & org learning

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RQ1. Learning Strategies

Interpretation:

- Illustrates the piecemeal nature of preparation for ECB practice
- Little preparation related to two defining features of ECB
 adult learning & organizational learning

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RQ2.Conceptions of ECB

Findings – Purpose of ECB:

- Support the evaluator
- Encourage use of findings
- Foster development & application of skills
- · Cultivate conditions for sustained practice

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RQ2.Conceptions of ECB

Interpretation - Purpose of ECB:

- In practice, ECB addresses individual capacity and organizational capacity
- All conceptions of ECB purpose are consistent with ECB as a continuum of practice

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RQ2.Conceptions of ECB

Findings – ECBP roles:

- Subject matter expert
- · Resource developer
- Collaborator
- · Facilitator, coach, mentor
- · Educator, teacher, trainer

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RQ2.Conceptions of ECB

Interpretation – ECBP roles:

- ECBPs (in this sample) embrace educative roles
- However, if relatively few complete education or professional development related to educating, how prepared are they for this role?

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RQ3. Challenges

Challenges to learning

• Obstacles to learning about ECB

Challenging to learn

· Challenging domains of ECB practice

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RQ3. Obstacles to Learning

Findings:

- · Shortage of practical resources
- Limited access to ECB-relevant course & professional development
- Insufficient time to learn from practical experience

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RQ3.Challenging Domains of Practice

Findings:

- · Securing commitment to ECB
- · Tailoring interventions to specific contexts
- · Adapting to existing evaluation capacity
- · Communicating with non-evaluators
- · Facilitating meaningful learning

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RQ3.Threshold Concepts

- Associated with one of the challenging domains of ECB practice
- Evidence of pivotal insight that transformed understanding of or approach to ECB practice

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Threshold Concept 1

Securing commitment to ECB begins with building positive working relationships at multiple levels of an organization.

- · Active listening
- · Building trust
- · Problem-solving around pain points

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Threshold Concept 2

Tailoring ECB interventions to specific contexts requires understanding the host organization as a system of influences that shape what is realistic and feasible to accomplish.

- · Learning culture
- · Power dynamics
- Data infrastructure

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Threshold Concept 3

Adapting to non-evaluators' existing capacity for evaluation establishes realistic expectations and motivates participation and sustained engagement in ECB.

- Evaluation can be difficult for non-evaluators to grasp
- · Assess what they are ready for

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Threshold Concept 4

Communicating with non-evaluators involves using accessible language and visual tools to encourage engagement and foster meaningful learning.

- · Avoid technical language/evaluation jargon
- · Data visualization, dashboarding
- · Logic models, theory of change pathway models

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Threshold Concept 5

Facilitating meaningful learning calls for educative processes that extend beyond technical training to cultivate evaluative thinking and support the routine use of evaluation for learning and decision-making.

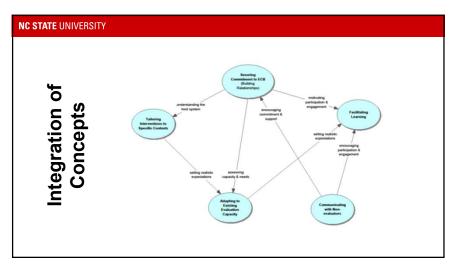
- · Not a "sage on the stage"
- Evaluation capacity is not a widget

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Applications

- Developing a process theory of ECB
- Mapping competencies to domains of ECB practice
- Organizing curriculum:
 - ✓ ECB overview course
 - ✓ Professional development modules
 - √ Self-study program



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Skill-based Competency Domains

Castleman (2021), Castleman & Fierro (2024):

- Contextual
- Interpersonal
- Educative
- Technical

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Concept-based Competency Domains

Securing commitment to ECB

- · Building trust and motivating others
- · Knowledge of participatory evaluation practices
- Building positive working relationships at multiple levels of an organization

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Concept-based Competency Domains

Tailoring intervention to specific contexts

- · Knowledge of organizational change mechanisms
- · Applying a systems thinking lens to building evaluation capacity
- Applying knowledge of organizational development principles to build evaluation capacity
- Assessing readiness of system components to support ECB (e.g., leadership, learning culture, knowledge management resources)

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Concept-based Competency Domains

Adapting to Existing Evaluation Capacity

- Conducting an initial assessment of participants' existing capacity to inform ECB design
- Designing the ECB intervention, including documenting the approach

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Concept-based Competency Domains

Communicating with non-evaluators

- Using non-technical language as appropriate in written and verbal communications
- Applying data visualization skills to present and explain complex data
- Usings causal mapping tools to co-construct and document shared understanding

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Concept-based Competency Domains

Facilitating meaningful learning

- Knowledge of adult learning, instructional design, and facilitation techniques
- Developing tools and templates for ongoing use in programs and organizations
- Adopting a variety of educative roles as needed, including teacher, facilitator, coach, mentor
- Evaluating the ECB intervention or approach

Key Limitations

- Small survey sample
- · Sampling frame did not include Internal Evaluation TIG
- · Threshold concepts limited to individual capacity building
- Does not differentiate learning from internal vs. external or direct vs. indirect ECB experiences

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Future Research

- · Testing foundational threshold concepts and the connections between them
- Exploring the next level of threshold concepts in each challenging domain of ECB practice
- · Identifying foundational threshold concepts in organizational capacity building

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