



# Welcome!



**CAUSAL  
PATHWAYS**

# The Causal Pathways Initiative

*Making visible the "black box" of philanthropic and systems change strategies, helping us collectively see how systems are (or are not) changing*

**An international network of** evaluators, methodologists, philanthropic leaders, and more.

**Focused on** supporting philanthropy, other funders and their evaluation partners to open-up the black box of strategy and systems change by **building awareness, will, and skills to use evaluation approaches that can make sense of causal relationships** without depending on more traditional experimental and quasi-experimental approaches.

# Introduction to Contribution Analysis as a theory-based evaluation approach

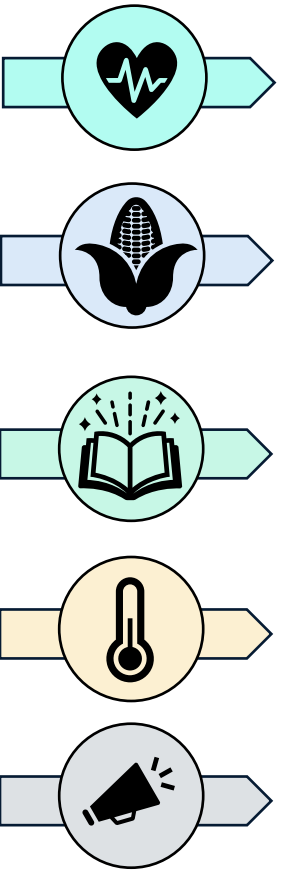
**Drew Koleros,**  
Principal Researcher  
Mathematica

April 2024

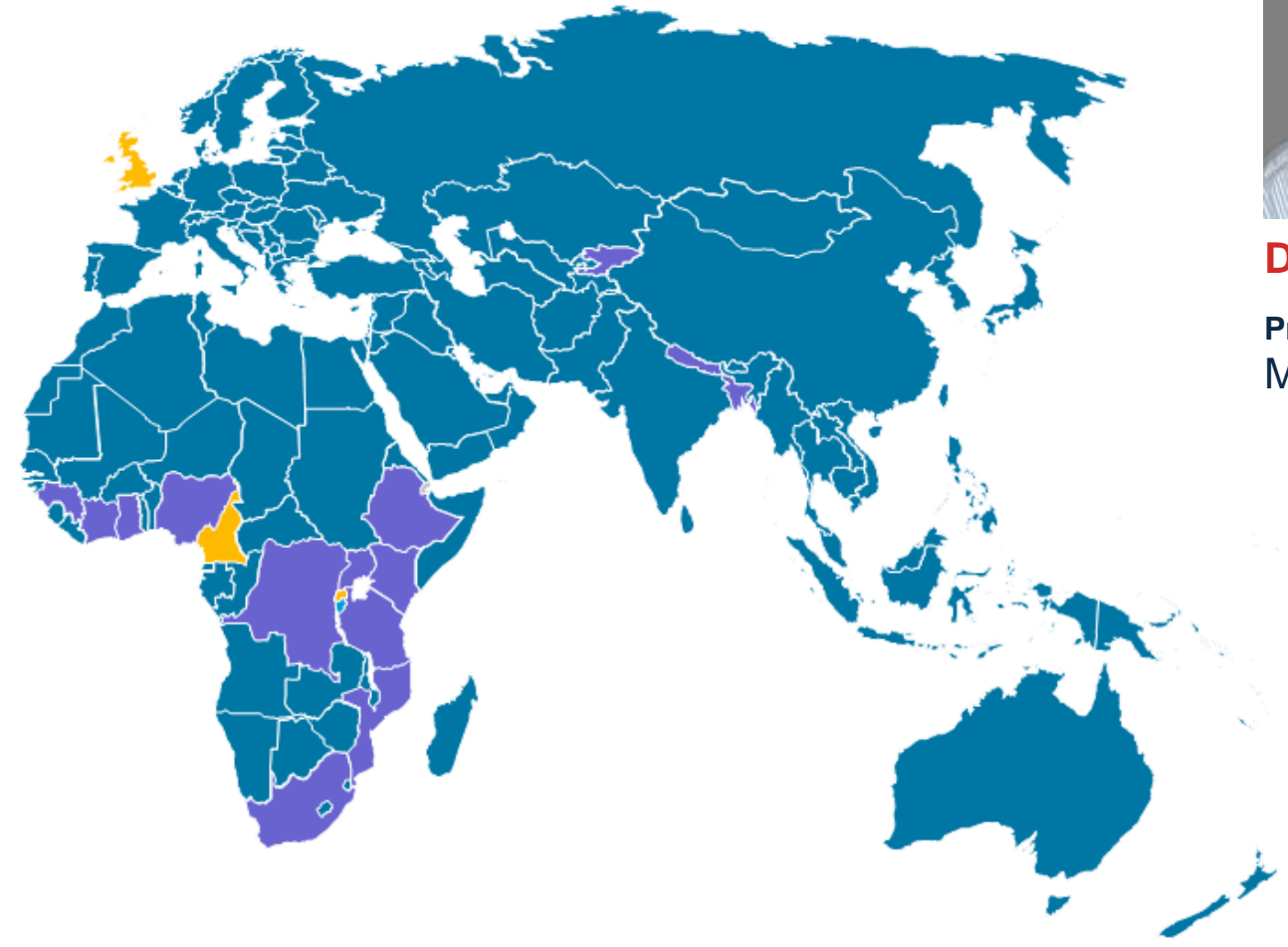




**Drew Koleros (he/him)**  
Principal Researcher,  
MATHEMATICA



- Global health
- Health equity
- Food systems
- Market system
- Education and employment
- Climate mitigation and adaptation
- Advocacy and policy change / community power building



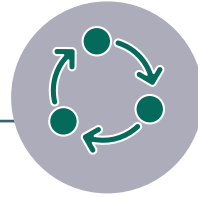


# Programs are getting more complex



## Multi-year timeframe where many factors influence outcomes

- Different actors involved over time
- Involvement of several layers of government



## Systems change efforts target multiple levers of change

- Multiple partners delivering different aspects of the initiative
- Numerous types of activities undertaken



## Emerging outcomes and uncertainty

- Activities are flexible and responsive to changing context
- Feedback loops lead to adaptation in design and delivery





# What's an evaluator to do?



**Theory-based approaches can assist in addressing challenges to evaluating interventions in complex systems:**

- Dealing with the inherent complexity of certain types of interventions
- Overcoming some of the limitations of more conventional experimental evaluation designs

# Causal inference

How do we know whether an intervention caused a change?

# Within the world or program evaluation, evaluators are faced with two main tasks:

- 1. Measure the expected results of an intervention**
- 2. Attribute those results to the activities of the intervention**



# Experimental and quasi-experimental design evaluations do both

**Compare between two otherwise identical cases to isolate the effects of the intervention:**

- Treatment – receiving the intervention
- Control – not receiving the intervention

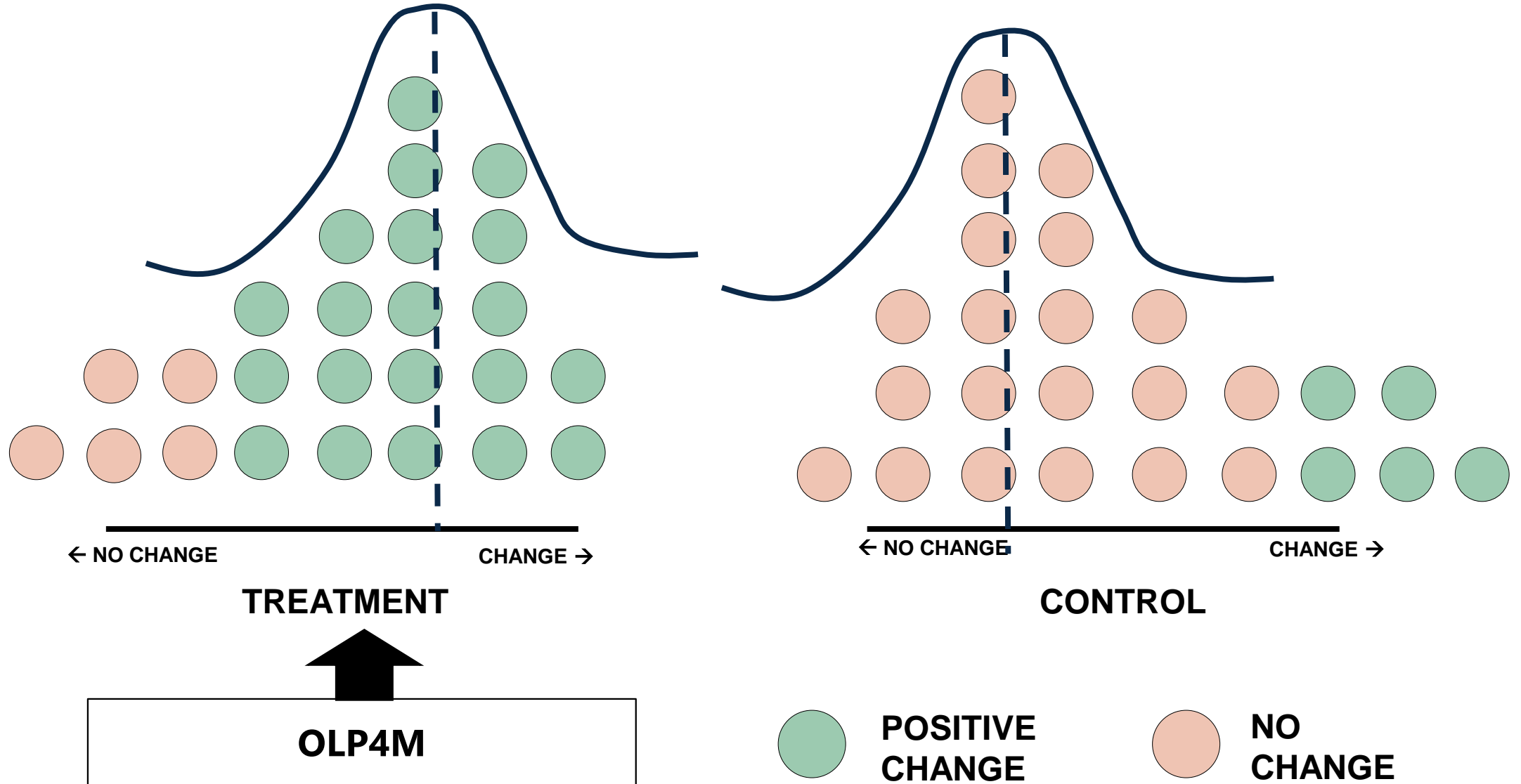
**Use counterfactual thinking to determine program attribution**

- When everything is the same except the intervention, the difference between the two groups (treatment and control) is the effect caused by the intervention

# ONLINE LEARNING PLATFORM TO IMPROVE MATH SKILLS



# (Quasi-) Experimental design of OLP4M



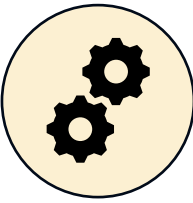


# Shortcomings associated with (quasi-) experimental designs

Increased math skills



OLP4M

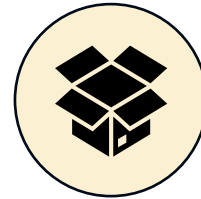
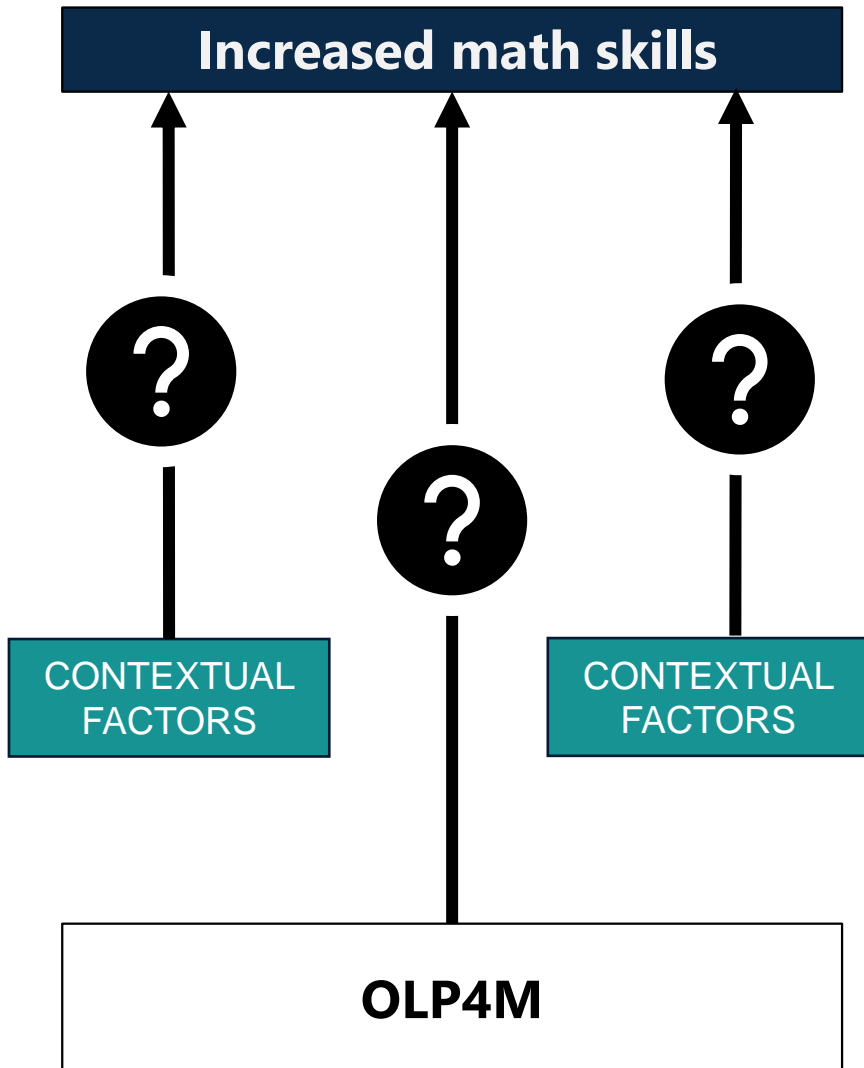


**Practicality:** In many contexts, these designs can be difficult or impossible

- Ethical considerations
- Sample size considerations
- Real world constraints
  - May not be an opportunity to manipulate the delivery of the intervention as required to demonstrate attribution
  - Resources or time required
  - Availability of data



# Shortcomings associated with (quasi-) experimental designs

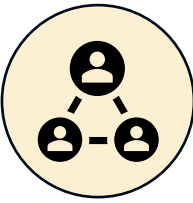
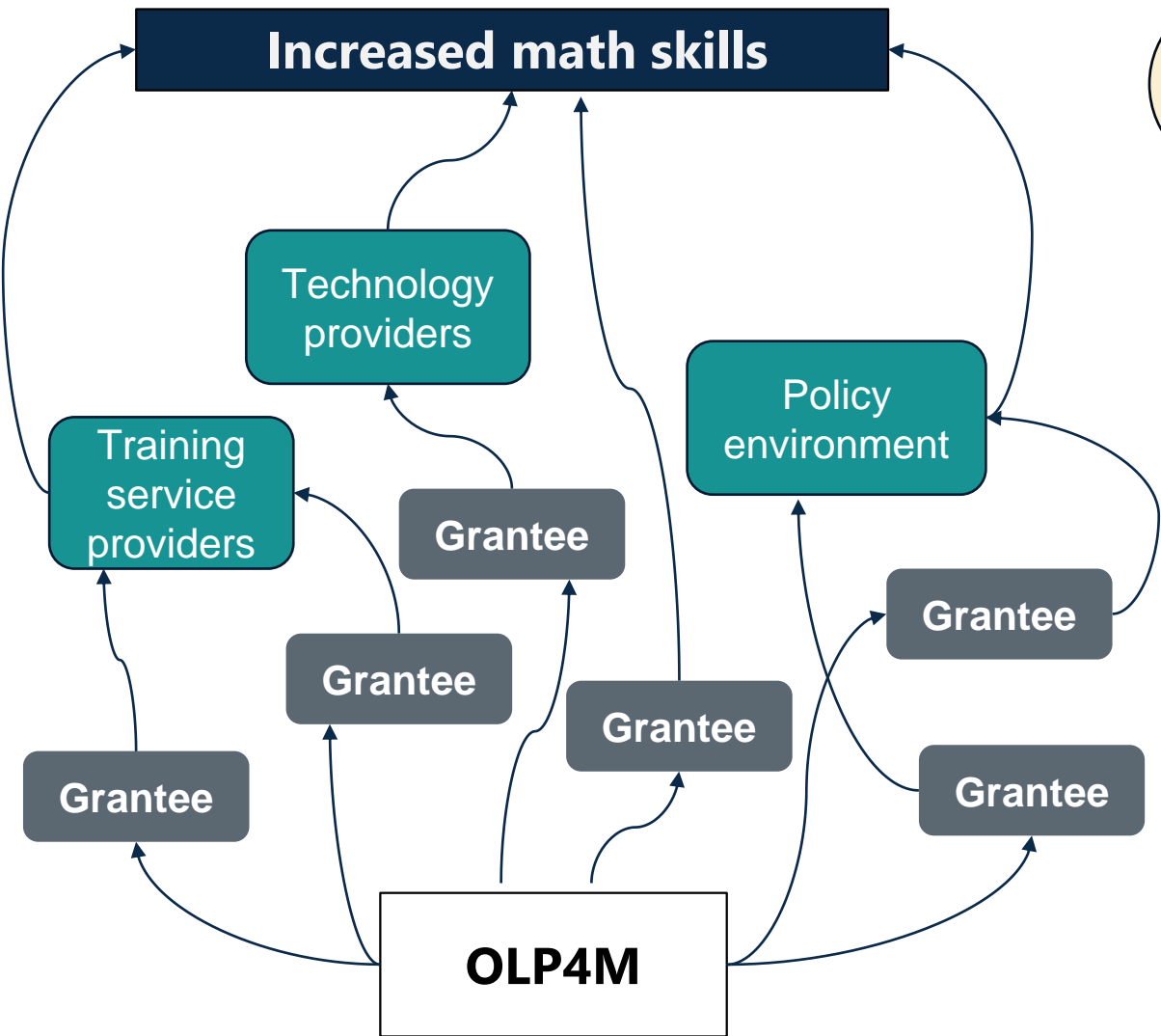


## Unable to unpack the “black box”

- Not aimed at understanding *why and how the observed changes occurred*
- Can't answer questions such as:
  - What was it about the intervention or the context that caused the change?
  - In cases where the expected changes were not observed, what didn't work?
  - Was the underlying theory of the program wrong, or was it poor implementation?



# Shortcomings associated with (quasi-) experimental designs



## Suitability for evaluating systems change

- These designs associate a single cause with a given effect
- Can't address key aspects of complexity:
  - Multi-year timeframes where many factors influence outcomes
  - Multiple efforts targeting multiple levels of change
  - Emerging outcomes and uncertainty

Source: Drew Koleros (2024). Introduction to Contribution Analysis as a theory-based evaluation approach. CausalPathways.org.



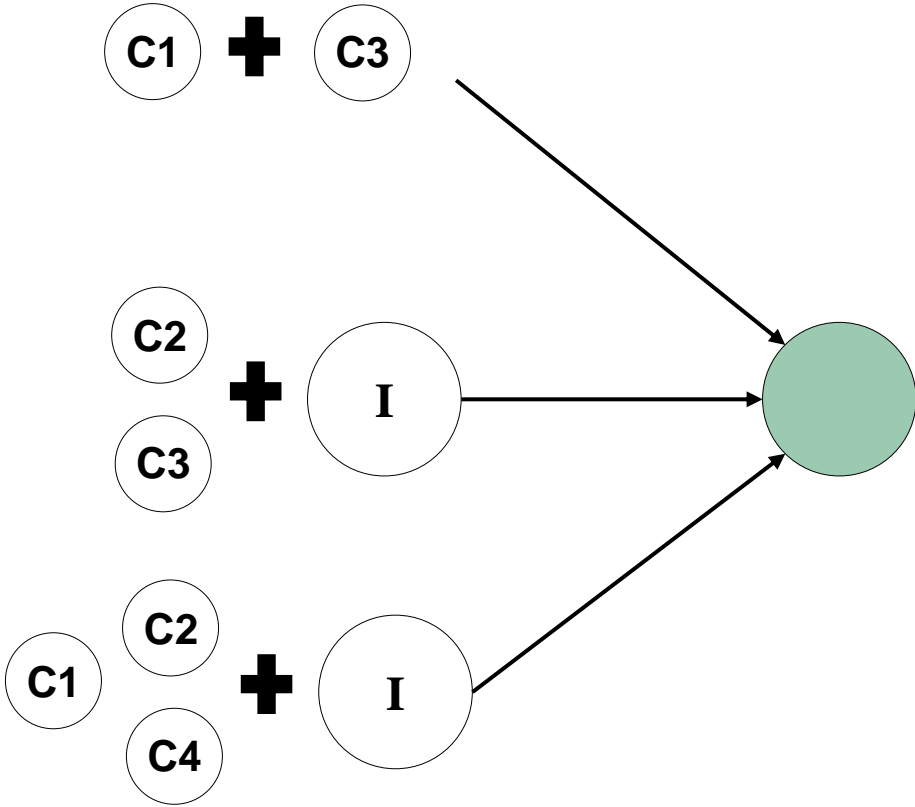
# What to do when (quasi-) experimental designs are either impossible or unsatisfactory?

- **A range of evaluation designs and methods exist that can help in these situations**
- **These designs provide a way to assess the extent to which an intervention has *produced or influenced* observed results by drawing on alternative causal inference approaches**
- **They open the “black box” by examining what role the intervention played in producing the observed results**



# Configurational approaches / case-based comparisons

- **Use set-analytics to explore the multiple combinations of causes that lead to an effect**
- **Causal inference is implied through comparison of cases with similarities and differences**
- **Various combinations of 'attributes' may lead to the same outcome**







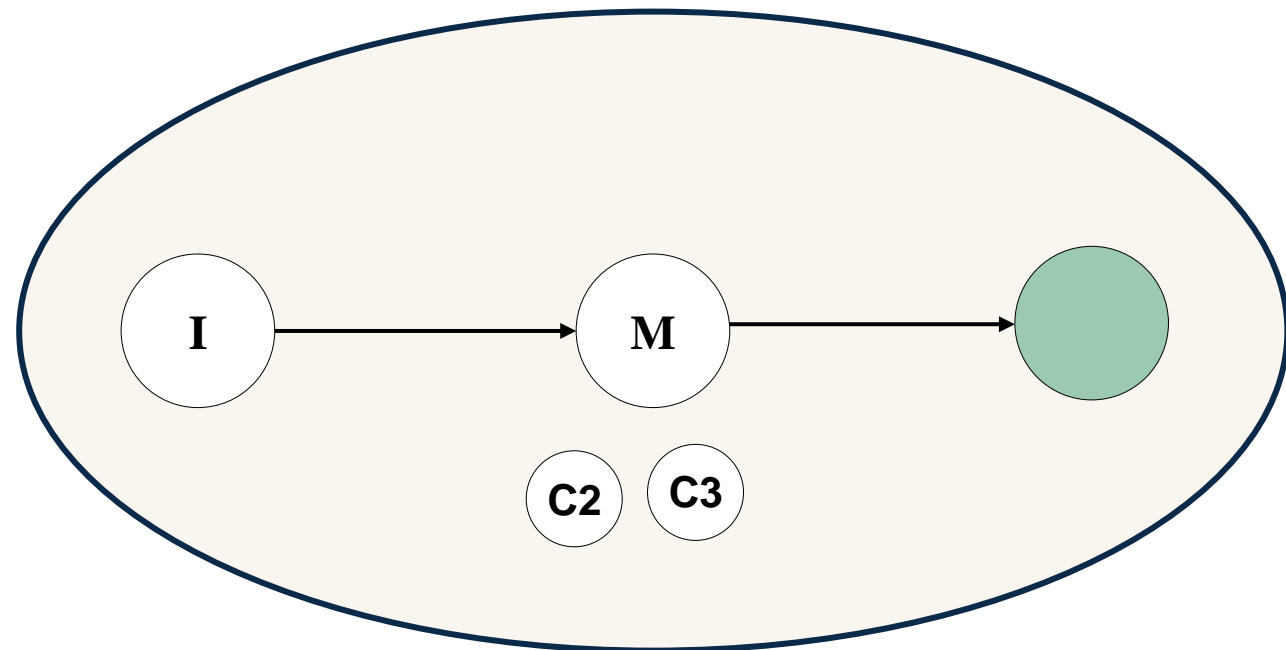
# Theory-based approaches to evaluation

## / Generative causation

- Provide a detailed description of a causal mechanism (M) that led to a specific event

## / 'Unpacking causal arrows'

- Connecting cause and effect through (more) in-depth theoretical analysis





# Causal inference approaches

## EVALUATION DESIGN APPROACH



Experimental and quasi-experimental designs

- RCTs
- Statistical designs



Case-based comparisons

- Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)



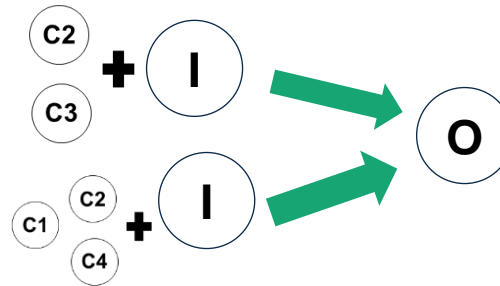
Theory-based approaches

- Contribution analysis
- Realist evaluation
- Process tracing

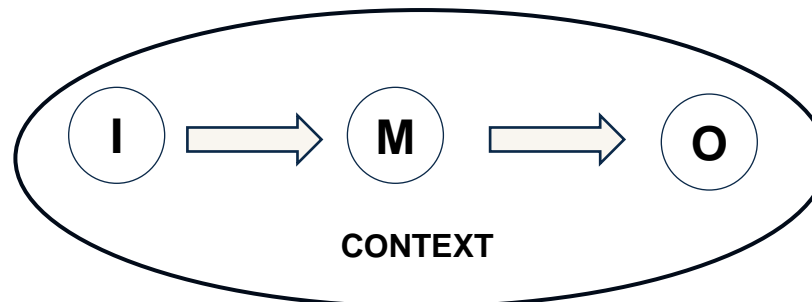
## PRIMARY PURPOSE



Identifying **average effects**



Identifying **heterogeneous effects**



**Understanding** heterogeneous effects

## EVALUATION QUESTIONS

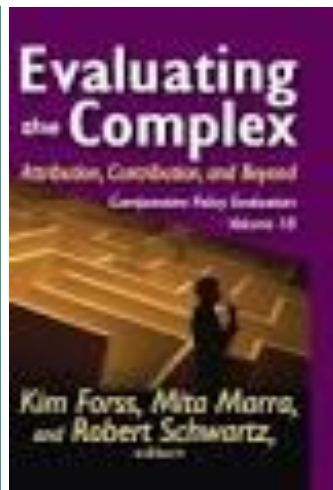
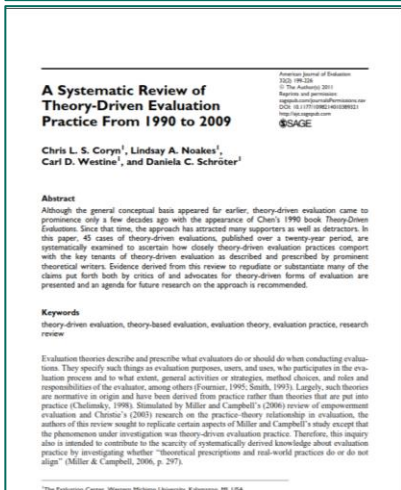
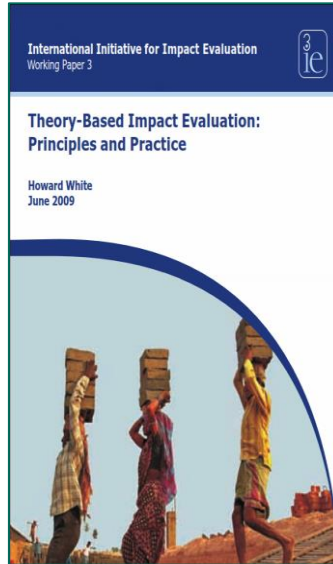
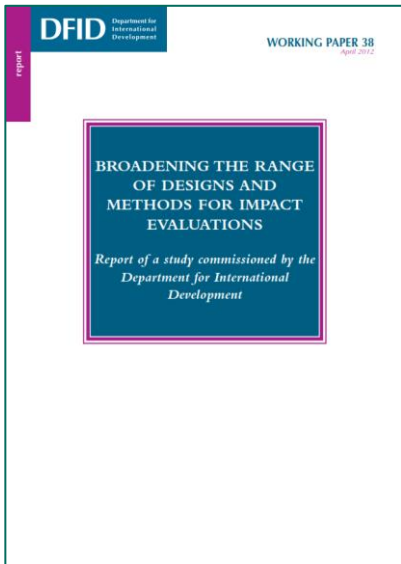
- Does it work?
- To what extent did it work?
  
- How does the intervention work in combination with other interventions or factors to make a difference?
  
- Why and how does it work?
- For whom?
- Under what conditions?



# Theory-based approaches to evaluation



# Theory-based approaches to evaluation



- / An approach to evaluation and not a specific method or technique
- / A way of structuring an evaluation and undertaking analysis
- / Use an explicit theory of change to draw conclusions about whether and how an intervention contributed to observed results.



# Context and causation in theory-based approaches



## CONTEXT

- Pay explicit attention to the context
- Understand the contextual circumstances under which cause leads to effect
- Explicitly identified and/or represented through causal assumptions underpinning a theory



## CAUSATION

- Understand a program's contribution through a generative interpretation of causation, rather than through comparison to a counterfactual
- In-depth theoretical analysis to identify and/or confirm causal processes and the supporting factors at work in context



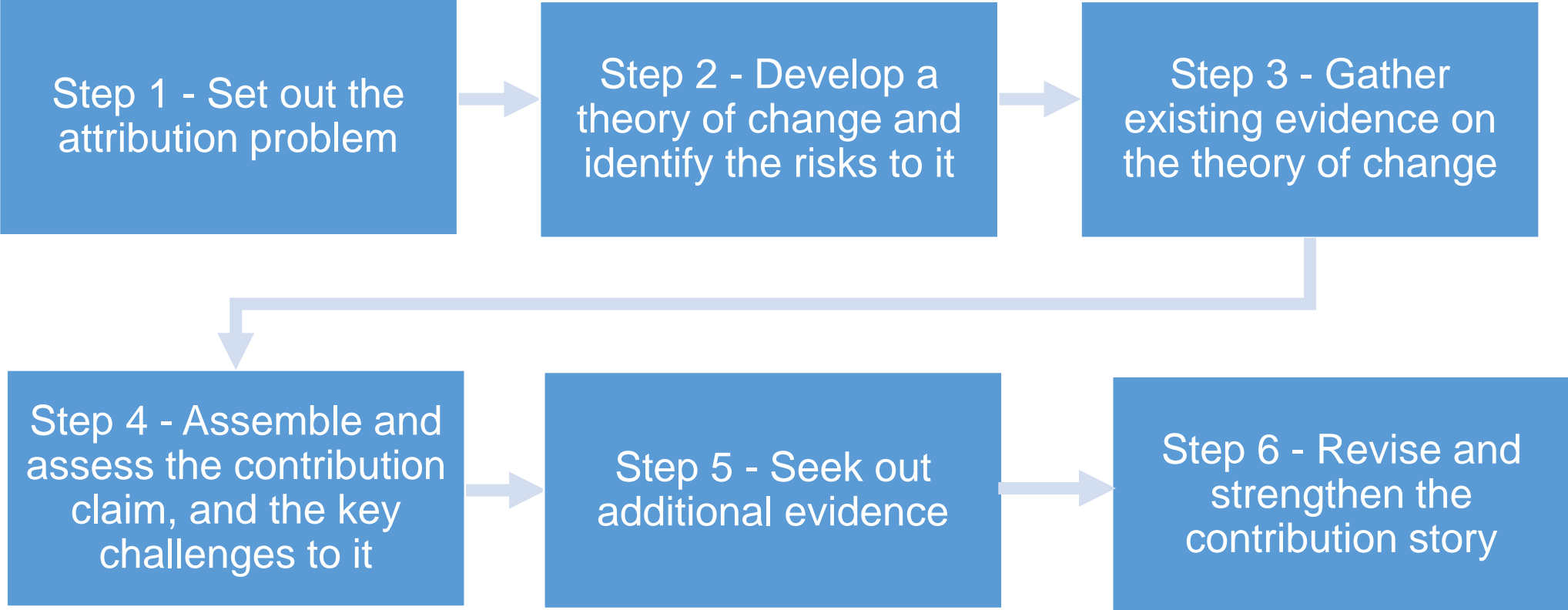
# Contribution Analysis

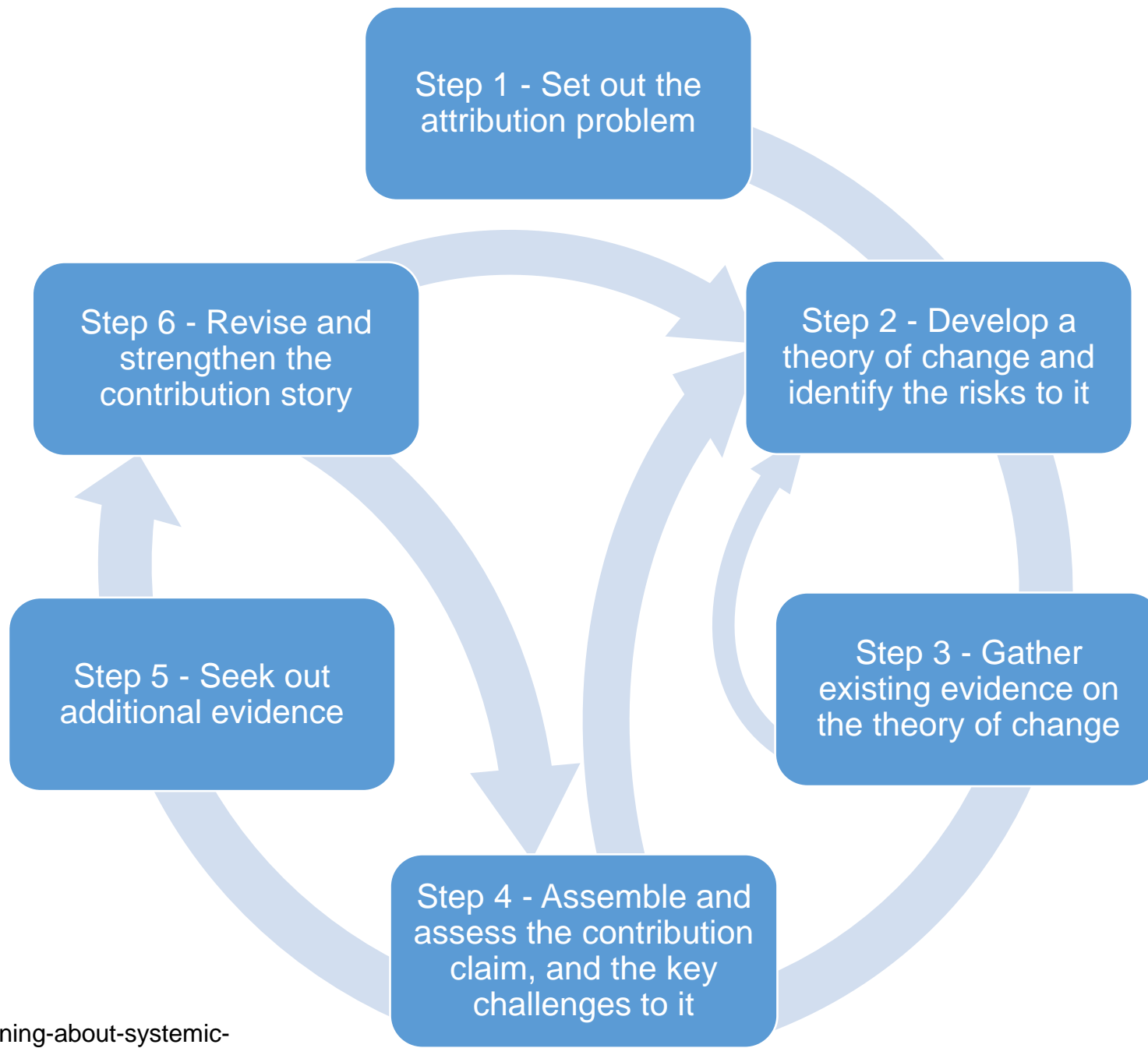
- / **Theory-based approach that uses an intervention's theory of change as the basis against which to assess evidence regarding its progress and achievements**
  - Strength of theory of change is critical to the approach
  - Accommodates different types of data and evidence
- / **Changes in outcomes are the result of multiple factors, including the intervention**
  - Several factors acting together to bring about change
  - Each factor acts as a contributory cause
  - None being sufficient on its own to bring about the desired change
- / **Answers questions related to how, why, and under what conditions**
- / **Outcome of a contribution analysis is a contribution story or contribution claim about how, why and under what conditions an intervention contributed to an outcome**
  - The aim is to make credible causal claims about the contribution an intervention is making to any observed results



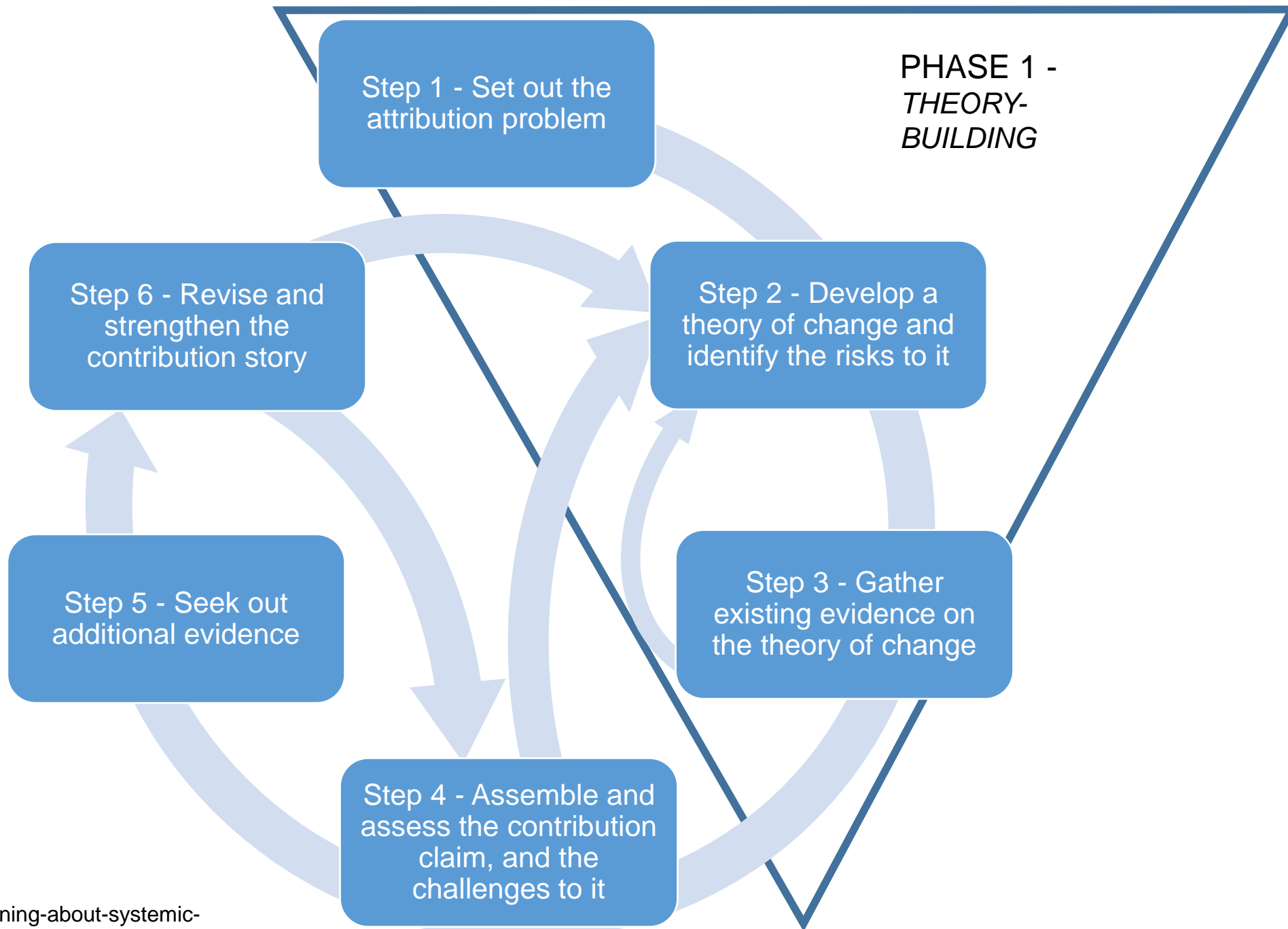


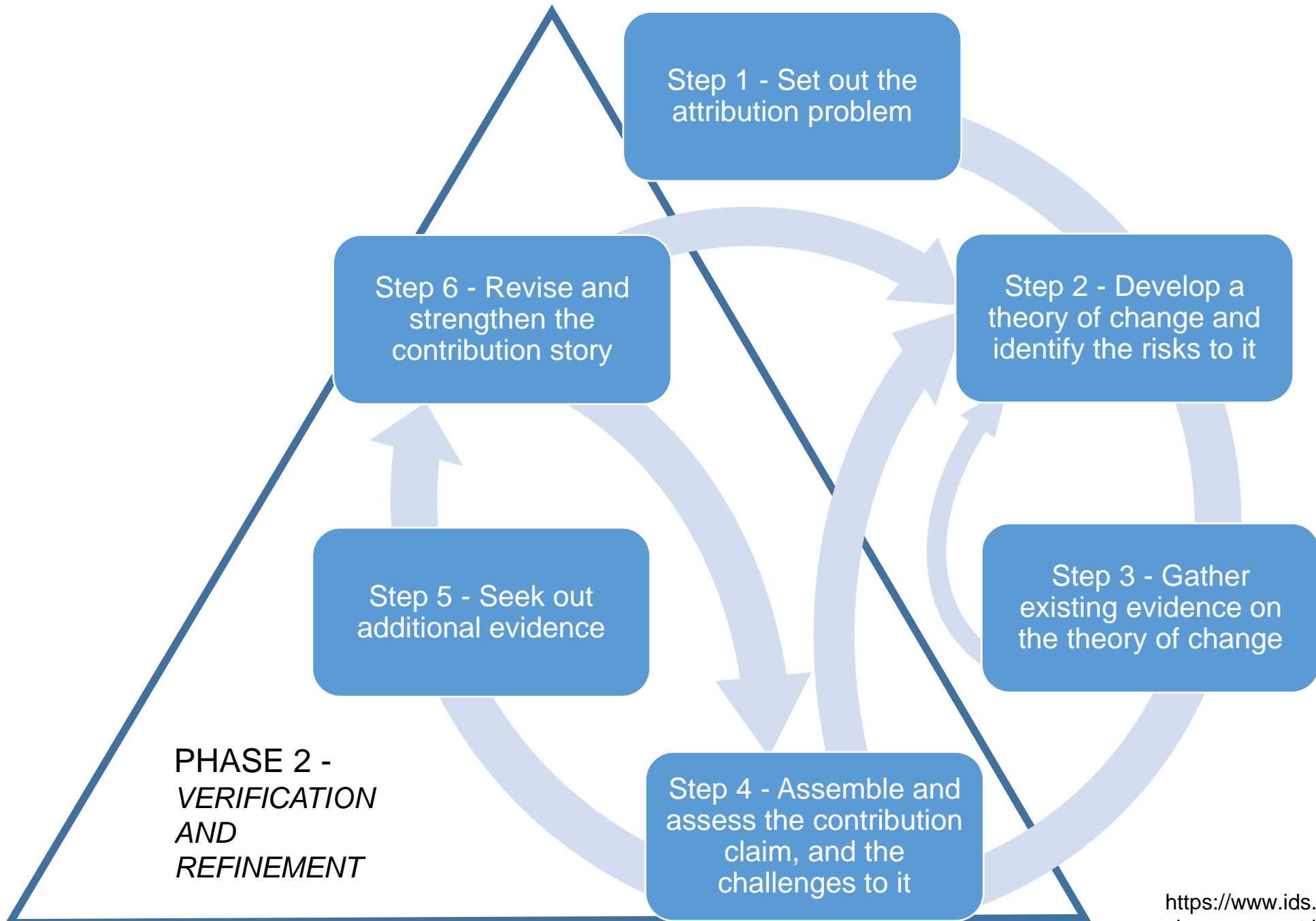
# Six steps of contribution analysis







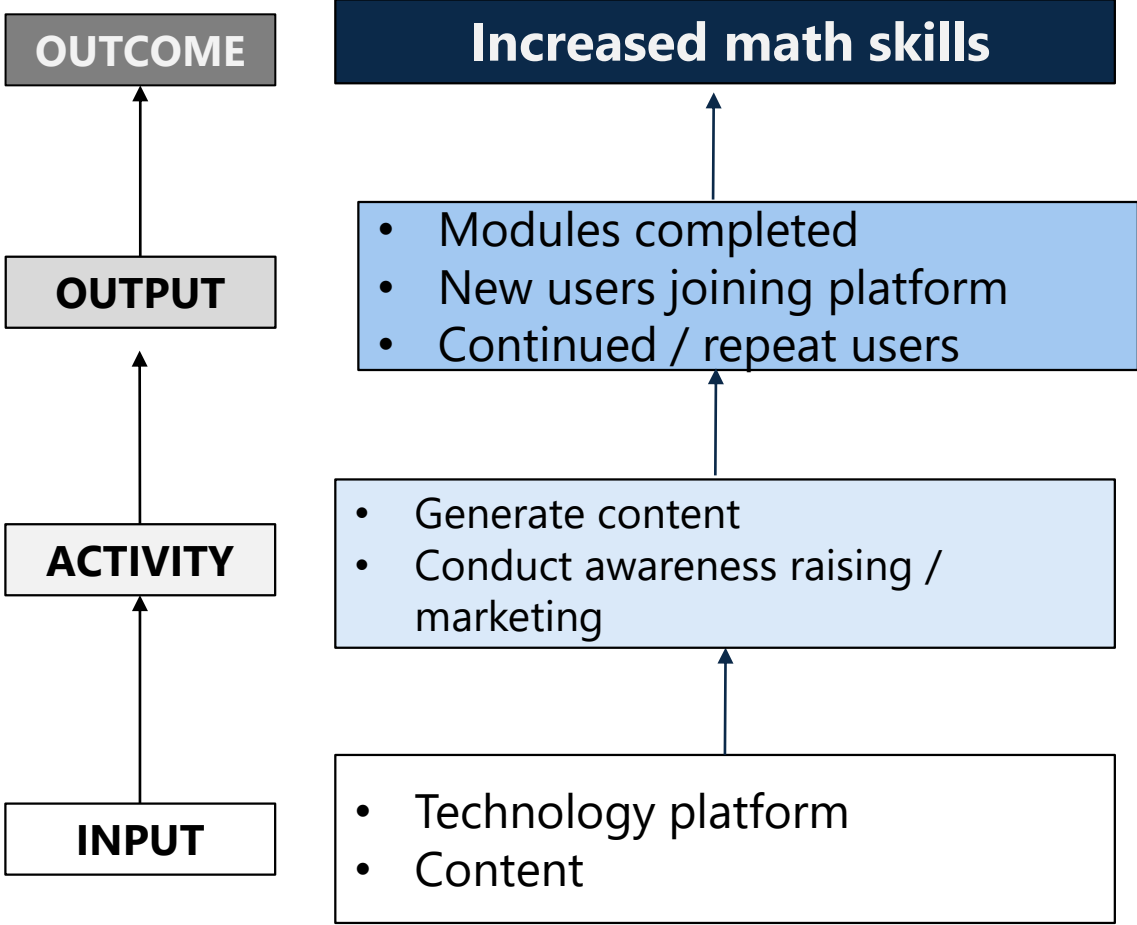




<https://www.ids.ac.uk/opinions/learning-about-systemic-change-a-contribution-analysis-inspired-approach/>

# CRITICALITY OF A ROBUST THEORY OF CHANGE

# OLP4M Logic Model



# OLP4M Theory of Change

**Increased math skills**

Content is tailored to individual needs, providing targeted support and challenge

Feedback promotes deeper learning and mastery of concepts

- Teachers use data to enhance the classroom experience
- Teachers have capacity to provide more tailored content
- Teachers willing and motivated to engage

Students receive personalized content

Students receive immediate feedback on their performance

Teachers gain insights into individual student strength based on data collected on platform

Students use platform regularly

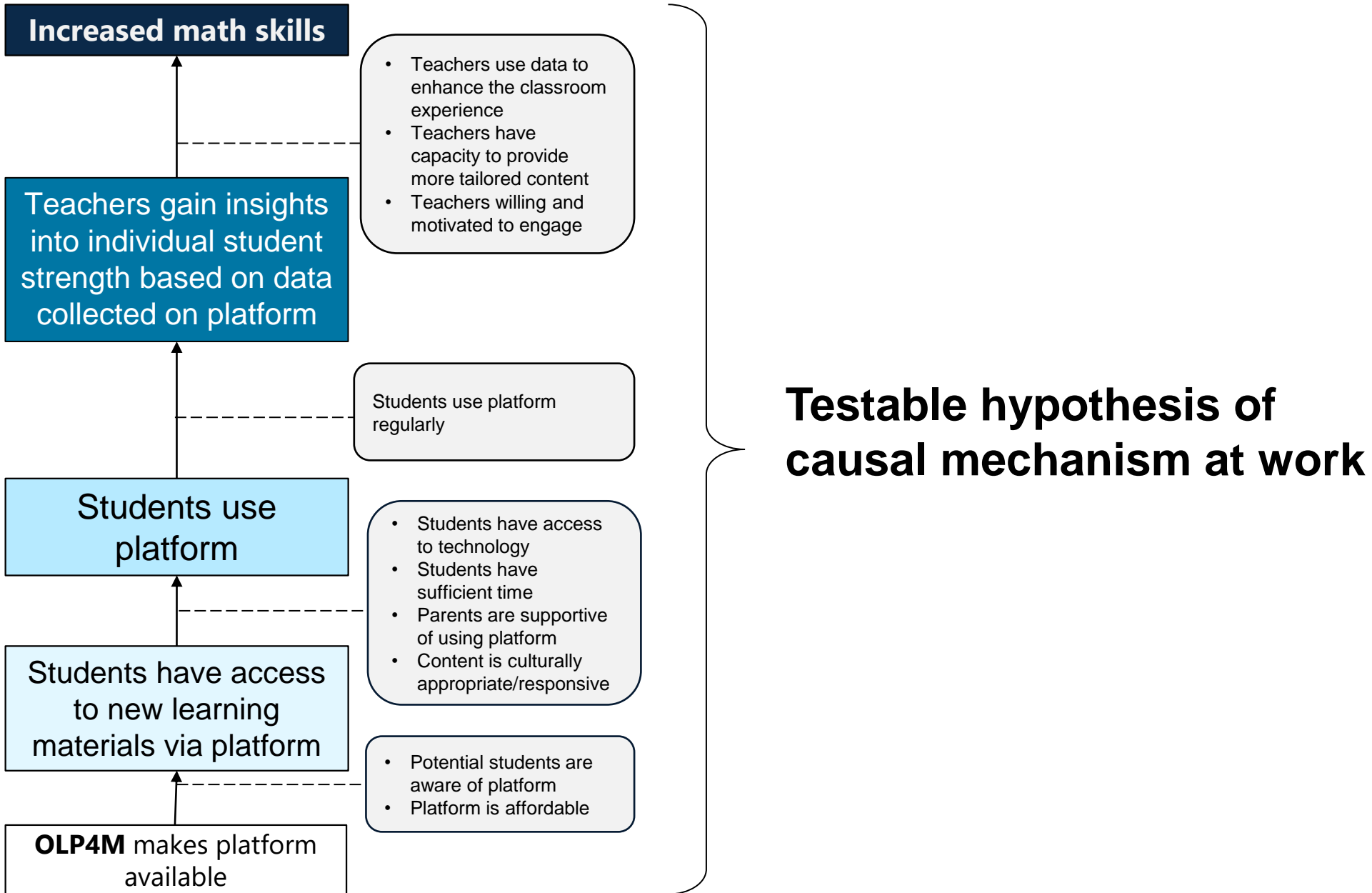
Students use platform

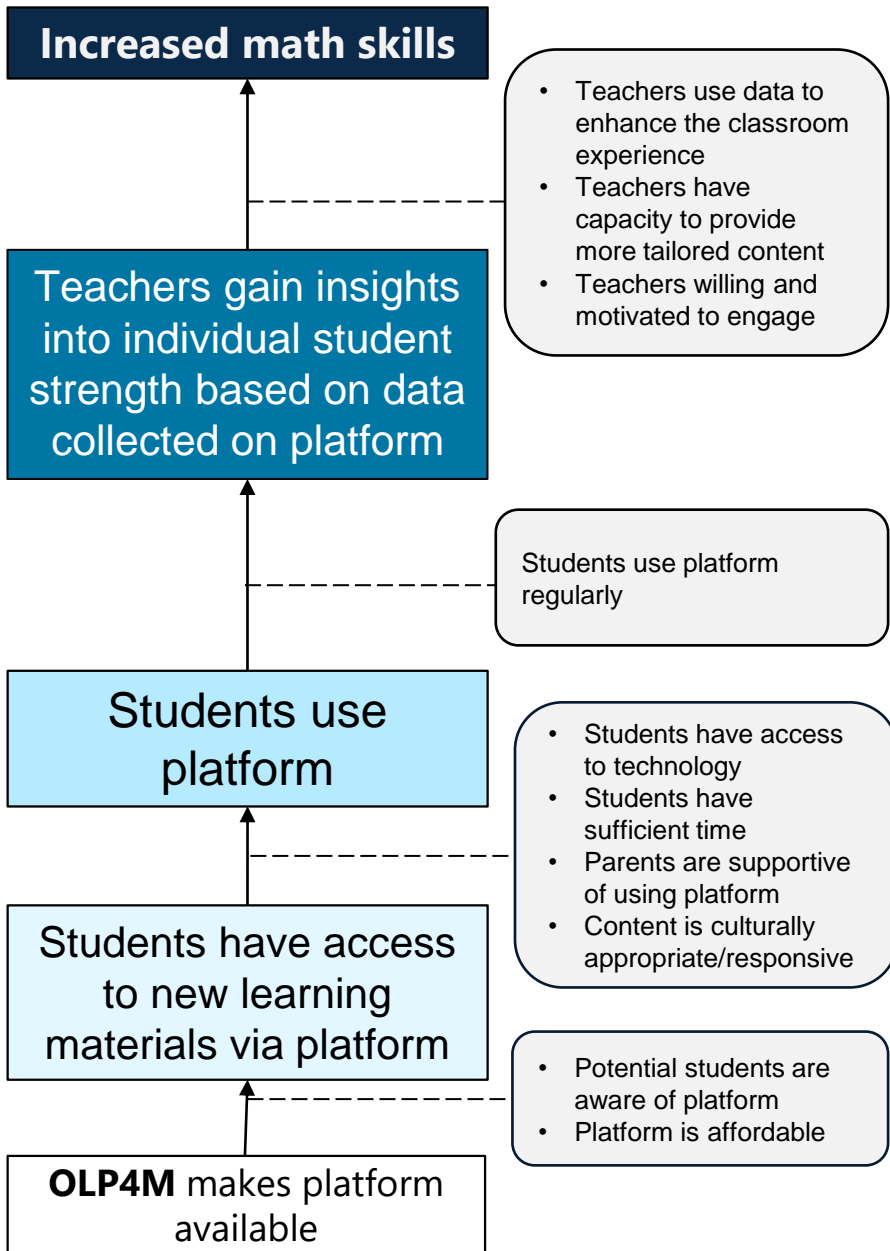
- Students have access to appropriate technology
- Students have sufficient time to engage
- Parents are supportive of using platform
- Content is culturally appropriate and responsive

Students have access to new learning materials via platform

- Potential students are aware of platform
- Platform is affordable

**OLP4M** makes platform available





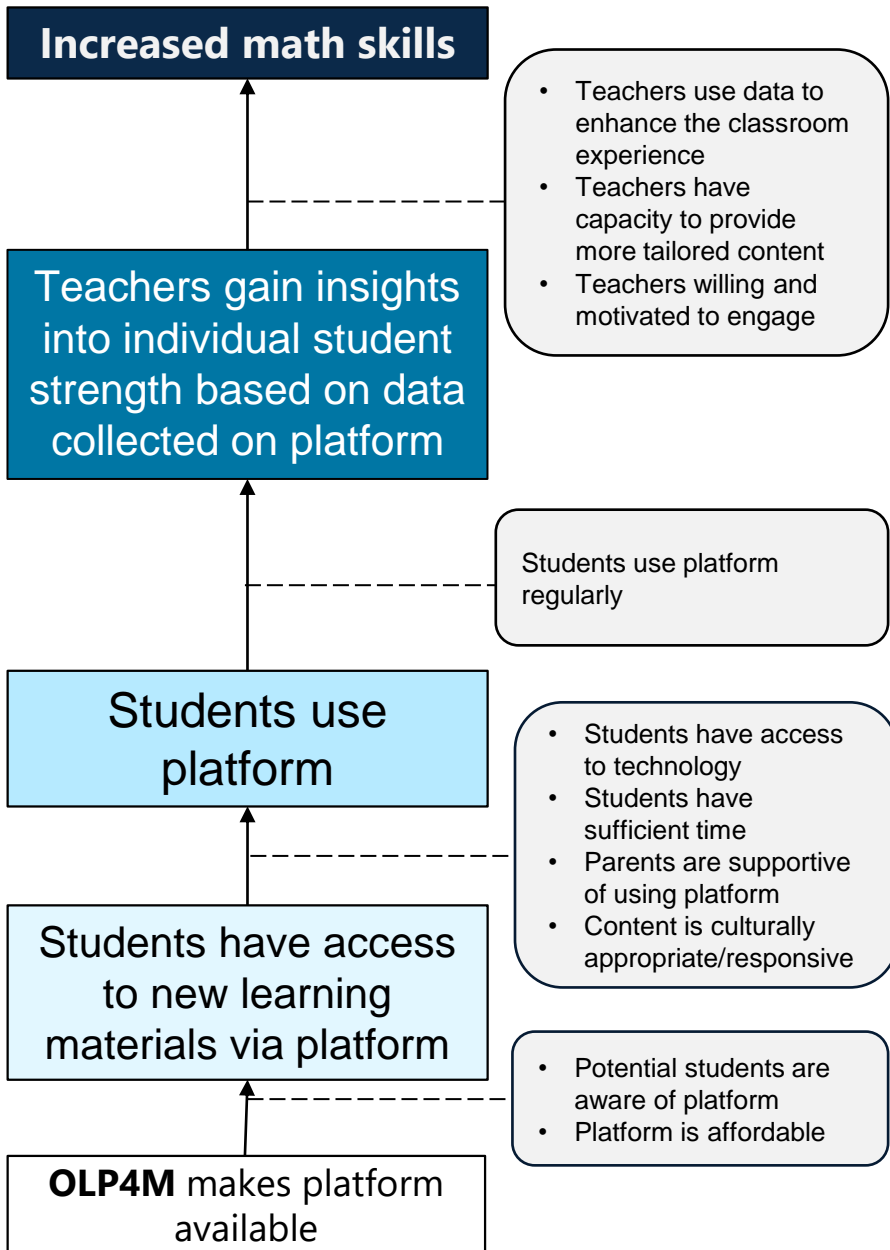
Did math skills improve among students using the platform?

What individual and other contextual factors help explain teachers' level of engagement with the data generated on the platform?

How did teachers use / engage with data generated on the platform?

How often did students use / engage in the platform?

Did students use / engage in the platform?



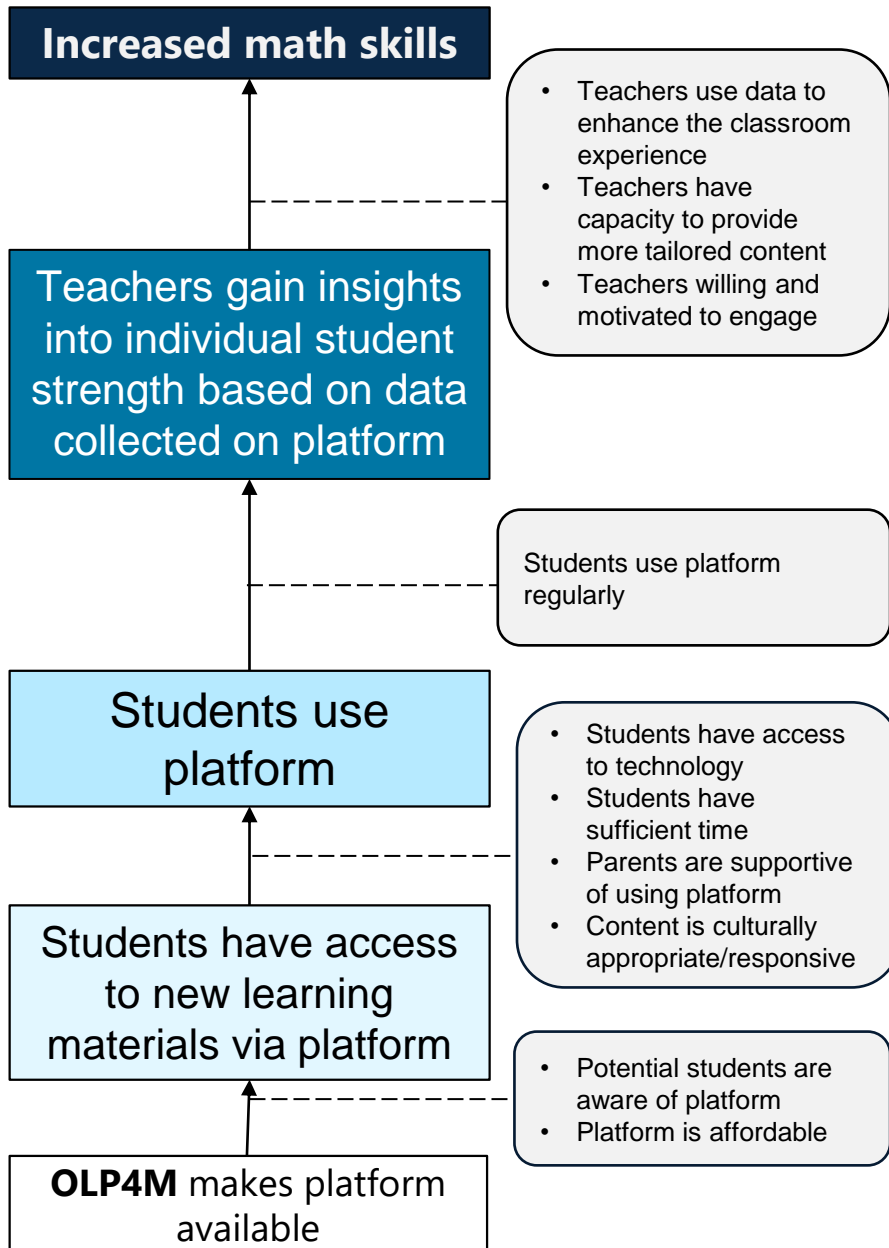
## Gathering data to test our hypotheses and answer evaluation questions

- Evidence against each step in the causal impact pathway
- Evidence against causal link assumptions

## Mixed methods data sources

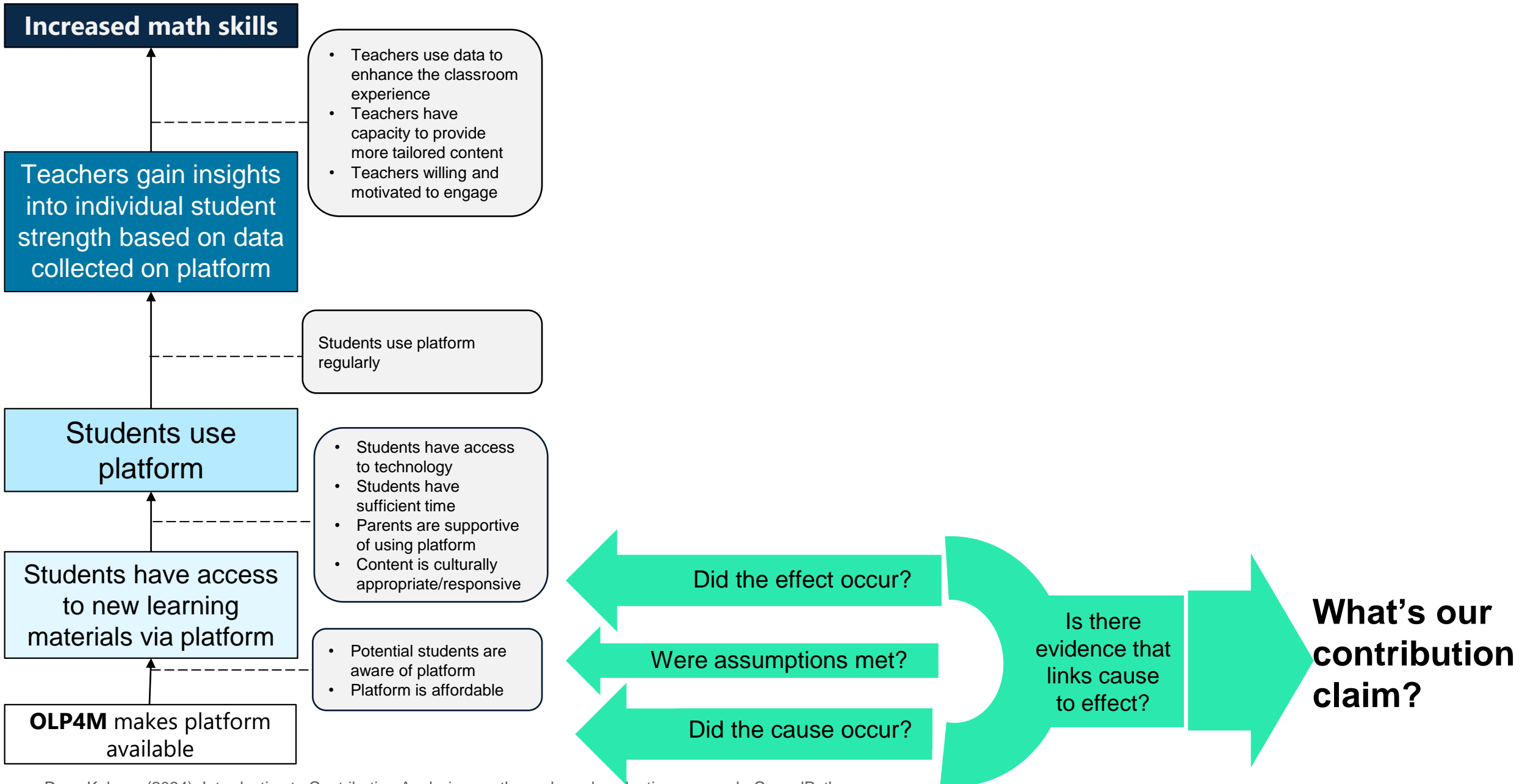
- Quantitative and qualitative
- Primary and secondary
- Internal and external

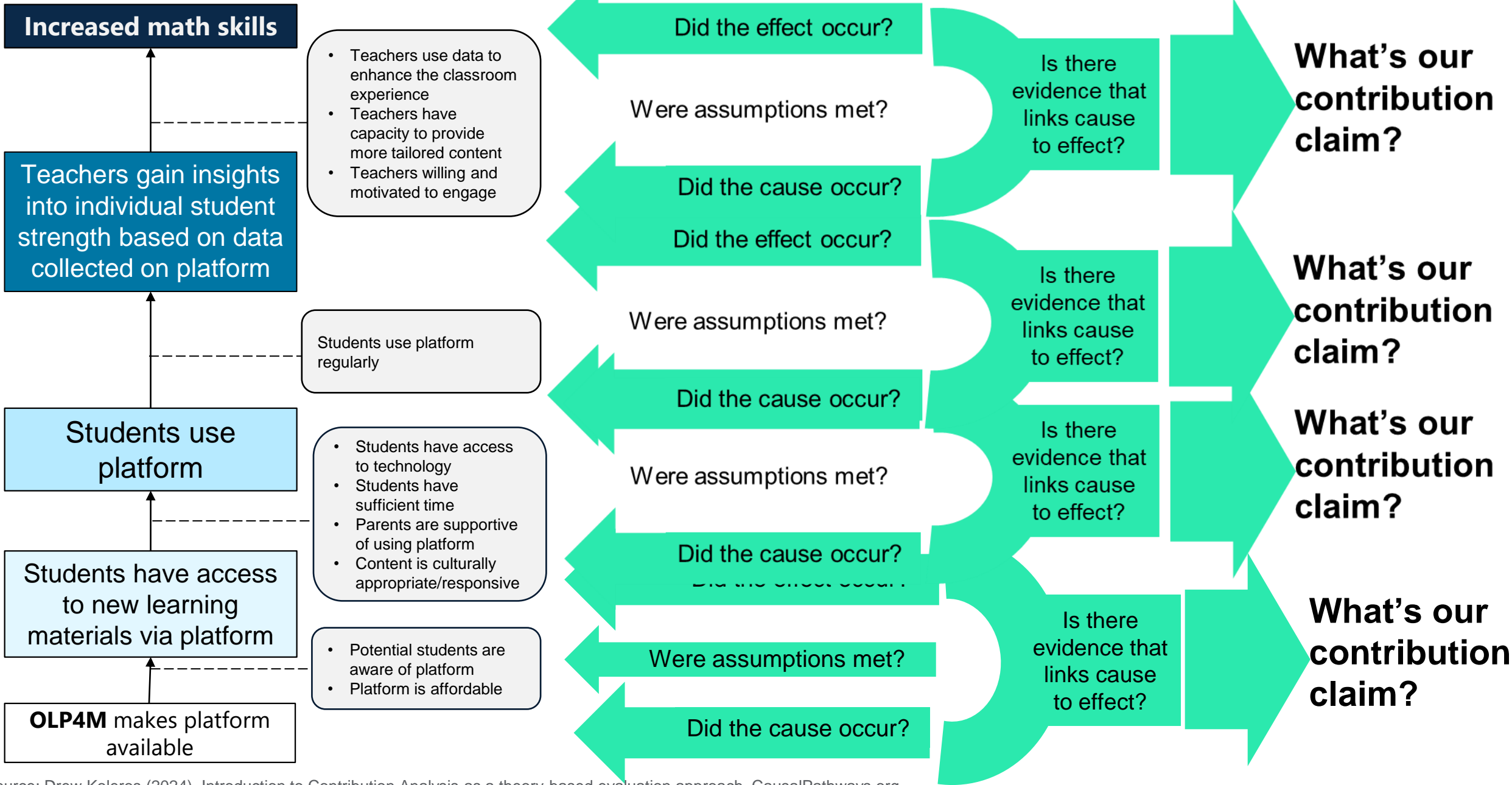




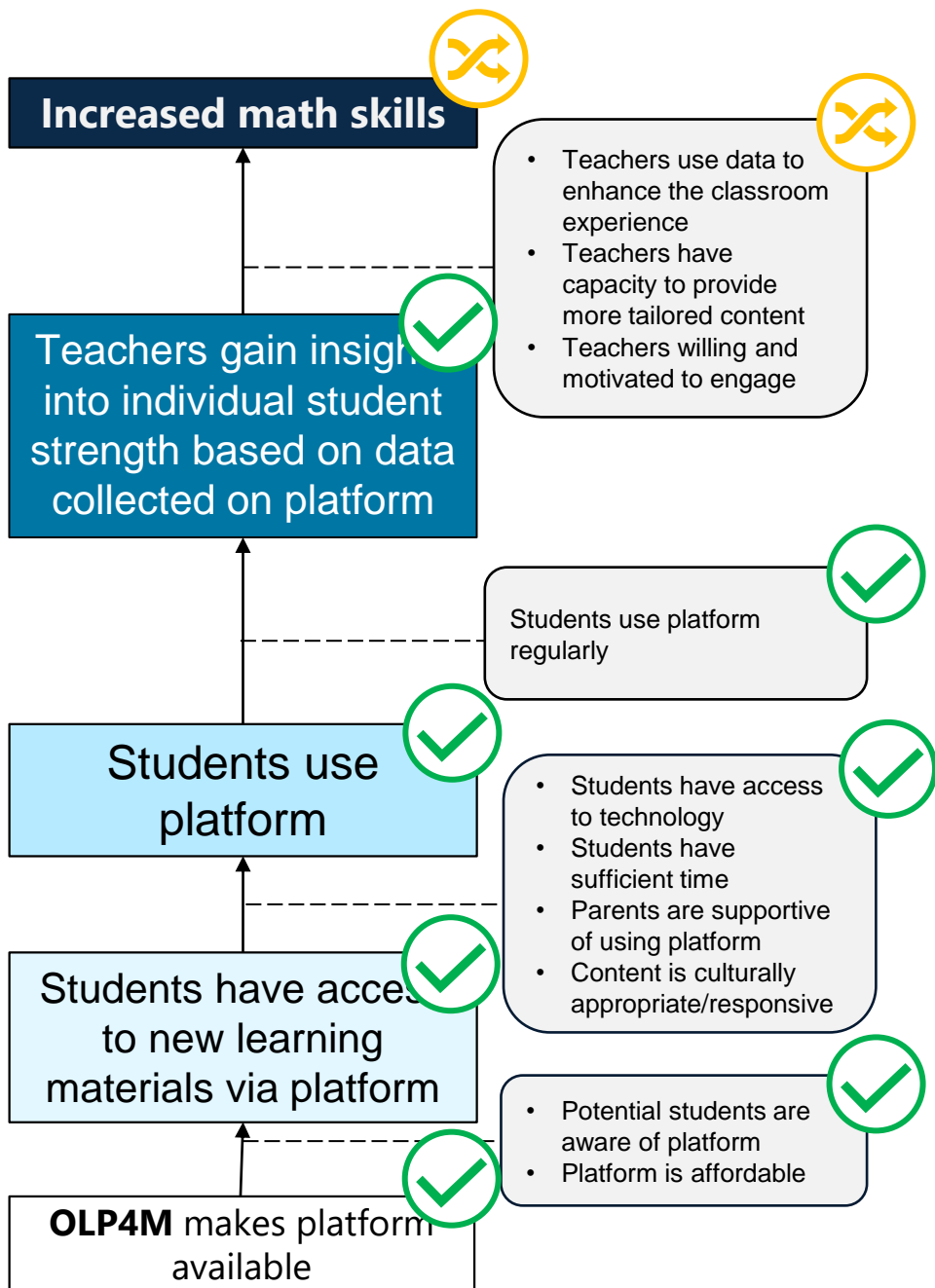
## Analyze empirical evidence gathered along the theory of change

- Theory building and theory refining
- Strength of evidence confirming / disconfirming the hypothesis / causal mechanism
- Ruling out alternative hypotheses
- Identifying specific contextual factors that help explain why / how the intervention worked in different contexts





Source: Drew Koleros (2024). Introduction to Contribution Analysis as a theory-based evaluation approach. CausalPathways.org.



# Output of contribution analysis

/ **Contribution claim**

/ **Contribution story**

/ **Contribution narrative**

/ **Impact story**

/ **Complex narrative that presents multi-source evidence supporting your contribution claim**



# Quality of a “contribution story”

1. **Plausibility:** Is the theory of change plausible?
2. **Implementation according to plan:** Was the program implemented with high fidelity?
3. **Evidentiary confirmation of key elements:** To what extent are the key elements of the theory of change informed by or based on existing evidence?
4. **Identification and examination of other influencing factors:** To what extent have other influencing factors been identified and accounted for?
5. **Discard alternative explanations:** To what extent have the most relevant alternative explanations been disproved?

Mayne, J. (2012). "Contribution analysis: Coming of age?" [Evaluation 18\(3\): 270-280.](#)

# Key messages on contribution analysis

- Theory-based approach
- Answers questions related to how, why, and under what conditions
- Typically described in six steps however these steps are iterative and flexible
  - Theory building and theory refining
- Strength of theory of change is critical to the approach
- Accommodates different types of data and evidence
- Outcome of a contribution analysis is a contribution story or contribution claim about how, why and under what conditions an intervention contributed to an outcome



# Further readings

- / **Government of Canada. (n.d.). Theory-Based Approaches to Evaluation: Concepts and Practices. Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/audit-evaluation/evaluation-government-canada/theory-based-approaches-evaluation-concepts-practices.html#toc2>**
- / **Koleros, A., and J. Mayne. "Using Actor-Based Theories of Change to Conduct Robust Evaluation in Complex Settings." Canadian Journal of Programme Evaluation, vol. 33, no. 3, 2019, pp. 292-315**
- / **Mayne, John. (2019). Revisiting Contribution Analysis. Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation. 34. 10.3138/cjpe.68004.**
- / **UK Department for International Development. (2012). Chapters 3 and 4. Broadening the Range of Designs and Methods for Impact Evaluations. DFID Working Papers, No. 38. Available at <https://www.oecd.org/derec/50399683.pdf>**

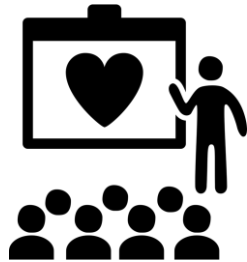




**Thank you!**



# Resources from the Causal Pathways Initiative

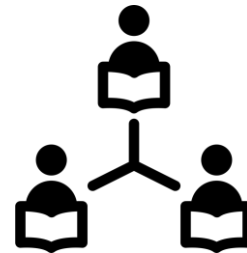


**Presentations & trainings** to build understanding and will

American Evaluation Association

Available to attend other events by request

Virtual 101 level training available on request



**Resources** to support understanding and action

Pending:  
BetterEvaluation.com updated resource hub on causal pathways

Case studies to provide overall stories and more detailed examples



**Learning and acting together** with support

Brain Trust to help funders work through tough questions with field experts

Pending: Peer learning spaces and early career support