

Introduction to Outcome Measurement

Melonya Cook Director, Community Planning United Way of the Greater Dayton Area 33 West First Street Dayton, Ohio 45308 937-225-3058

Agenda



Welcome & Introductions

Workshop Purpose

Evaluation Anxiety

Outcome Measurement Components

Building a Logic Model

Wrap Up / Final Thoughts

What is Evaluation Anxiety???



A set of cognitive, affective, and behavioral responses that accompany concern over possible negative consequences contingent upon performance in an evaluative situation.

Managing Evaluation Anxiety



- Expect and accept legitimate opposition
- Determine program philosophy
- Discuss why honesty is not disloyalty to the program
- Balance formative feedback (both positive and negative
- Distinguish blame game from program improvement game
- Move toward a culture change: Professionals welcome evaluation

Managing Evaluation Anxiety



- Discuss purposes of evaluation
- Discuss professional standards
- Establish a learning community
- Give program staff a chance to react and discuss
- Use multiple strategies
- Discuss volunteer decision making process

Inputs



Anything you NEED

Inputs



Resources that are dedicated to or consumed by a program

- Staff and staff time
- Volunteer and volunteer time
- Revenue
- Facilities
- Supplies and equipment
- •Constraints on the program i.e. laws, regulations, licensing requirements

Activities



Anything you

Do

Activities



The actions taken and tasks performed to fulfill a program's mission

- Provide after-school tutoring for 12-18 year old students
- Design and distribute brochures and posters about neighborhood safety
- Develop materials for presentations on preventing elder abuse
- Pair children in grades 4-8 with a mentor

Outputs



What you get from what you DO

Outputs



The direct products or results of program activities

- 40 students receive after school tutoring
- 200 brochures and 20 posters about neighborhood
- safety are distributed to targeted area
- •10 presentations on preventing elder abuse are given to targeted community groups
- •40 Children in grades 4-8 are matched with mentors

Outcomes



Positive changes or benefits for clients/ participants that occur as the result of the program

- Student' academic performance improves
- Residents are aware of neighborhood safety strategies
- •Community members are more knowledgeable about elder abuse.
- Children develop positive relationships with a trusted adult.

Outcomes



Outcome – Positive changes or benefits for clients/ participants that occur as the result of the program

- Parents increase their knowledge of Kindergarten Readiness

Goal - A goal is a broad statement that answers the question, "What does your organization hope to accomplish?"

- The Youth Changing the World Program will increase the number of youth volunteering in their community.

Prior to Identifying Your Outcomes



First Clarify

- Who are your program's clients/ participants
- What service does your program provide to these individuals? What does it do with them or on their behalf?

Then ask yourself

- What do you want to be true of program participants during or after the program?
- What do you want to be able to say about participants knowledge attitudes, skills behavior, status or condition

THE ANSWERS ARE YOUR OUTCOMES

Examples for Phrasing Outcomes



It helps to put participants as the "doer" of the outcome

Participants are better able to
Students are more knowledgeable about
Women in the prenatal class know
Target groups are more aware of
Families develop
High-risk families demonstrate increased ability to
Participants show improvement in
Homebound patients will continue to
Residents implement strategies for

Examples for Phrasing Outcomes



Outcome statements must realistically reflect the kinds of change the program can make happen.

- Change Statement: increase, decrease, maintain, improve, reduce, expand
- In What: attitude, perceptions, knowledge, skill, behavior, condition, agency, organization, community
- Target: program participant, client, individual, family

Questions to Consider in Choosing Which Outcome to Measure



- Can the program learn anything from this outcome?
- •Can the program have a significant impact on this outcome?
- •Is this a meaningful Outcome for participants?
- Is the outcome aligned with the program and organization mission?

Different Levels of Outcomes



There can be various levels of outcomes in chronological what matters." order:

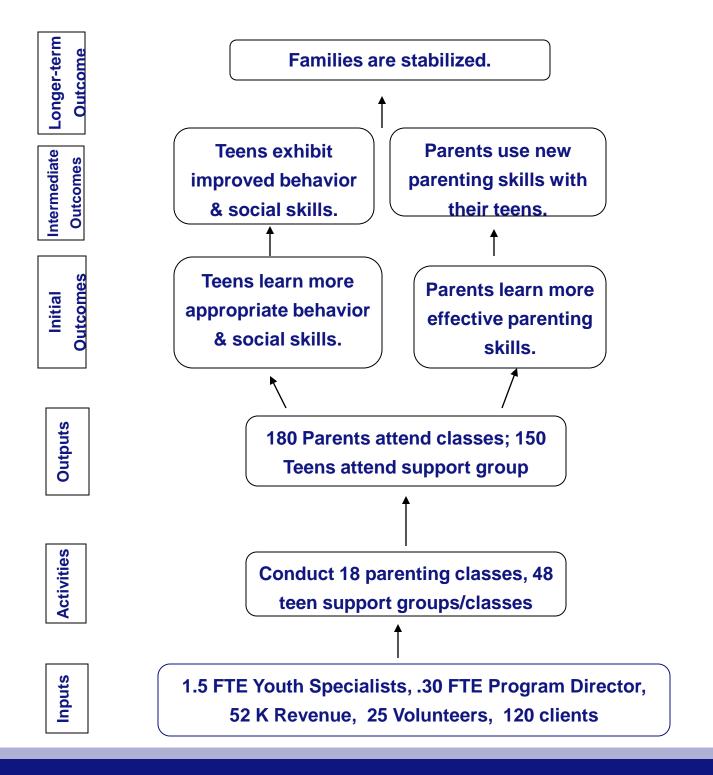
- initial outcomes
- intermediate outcomes
- longer-term outcomes
- •initial: Students show increased commitment to learning
- <u>intermediate</u>: Students demonstrate personal responsibility for their academic success.
- •<u>longer-term</u>: Students academic performance improves.

Logic Models



Once a program's staff has identified the program's inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes, these elements can be put into a LOGIC MODEL!!

A <u>logic model</u> is a description, in diagram form, of how the program's components (inputs, activities, outputs) theoretically lead to positive results/benefits for the program's clients.





what matters.™

Phrasing change



Change / Desired Effect	In What	For Whom		
Increase	Attitude	Population group		
Decrease	Perceptions	Program participant		
Maintain	Knowledge	Client		
Improve	Skill	Individual		
Reduce	Behavior	Family		
Examples of phrasing:				
Increase	knowledge	parent/guardian		
Increase	communication	teens		
Improve	relationships	parent and teens		

Indicators



INDICATORS ARE THE PROOF!

Indicators



Identify the characteristic or *change that signals* that an outcome has been achieved

Must be observable and measurable

• Students who have lower than an A in reading and Math at the end of the first grading period will have a higher letter grade in reading and/or Math in the last grading period.

• 20 Residents of the Riverdale neighborhood report they feel better equipped to make their neighborhood a safer place.

Outcomes and Indictors ask Different Questions:



Outcome: What positive benefits/changes do we want to see in those being served by our program?

Indictors: What measurable information will indicate or provide evidence that the desired positive benefit/changes have occurred?

Community Priorities and Goals



- Directly relate to the "well-being" of the population you serve (population result).
- What community priority does the program address?
- What is the overall goal of your program?
- If this goal is achieved what community issue or problem would be solved, making your program no longer necessary?
- Do the priority and goal of the program align with a Priority need?

Targets



Targets are a numerical objective related to the measurement of the indicator.

Target Base Number



Target Base Number: A whole number is that identifies the total number of subjects that will be measured in a specific indicator.

- 90 of **130** Students who have lower than an A in reading and Math at the end of the first grading period will have a higher letter grade in reading and/or Math in the last grading period.
- 20 of **200** Residents of the Riverdale neighborhood report they feel better equipped to make their neighborhood a safer place.

Target Indicator Achievement Number



Target Indicator Achievement Number: A whole number is that identifies the total number of subjects that have successfully met the objective of a specific indicator.

- 90 of 130 Students who have lower than an A in reading and Math at the end of the first grading period will have a higher letter grade in reading and/or Math in the last grading period.
- 20 of 200 Residents of the Riverdale neighborhood report they feel better equipped to make their neighborhood a safer place.



<u>Initial Outcome</u>: Clients have a better understanding of basic job seeking skills.

<u>Indicators & Targets</u>: 90 of 100 clients are able to identify the 5 essential steps of a job search; 80 of 100 clients are able to complete an application.

<u>Intermediate Outcome</u>: Clients demonstrate mastery of basic job seeking skills.

<u>Indicators & Targets</u>: 75 of 90 of clients are able to write an effective resume; 70 of 80 of clients receive a rating of "good" or "excellent" in interview simulations.

Longer-term Outcome: Clients secure gainful employment.

<u>Indicator & Target</u>: 50 of 70 of clients secure gainful employment within 3 months of completing the program



what matters.			
TYPE OF PROGRAM	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	
Teen parenting program	Teens deliver healthy babies.	85% of newborns weigh at least 5.5 pounds at birth.	
Elder abuse awareness/ prevention	Individuals are more knowledge -able about the signs of elder abuse/neglect	80% of the target audience can name at least 3 signs of elder abuse/ neglect.	
Child care program	Children are prepared for kindergarten.	90% of age-eligible children demonstrate the skills needed to transition to kindergarten.	



TYPE OF PROGRAM	OUTCOME	INDICATOR
Emergency housing program	Clients secure and maintain stable housing.	70% of clients maintain stable housing 3 months after leaving the shelter.
Tutorial program	Students' academic performance improves.	70% of students earn better grades in the grading period following the program than in the period preceding it.



TYPE OF PROGRAM	OUTCOME	INDICATOR
Homemaking services	Participants are able to remain in their own homes and avoid placement in a nursing home.	Not more than 10% of participants will be placed in a nursing home for non-medical reasons.
Neighborhood program	Residents' perception of their neighborhood is improved.	The percent of residents responding to the annual survey who feel that they live in a quality neighborhood increases by 20%.

Some Things to Keep in Mind



- Outcome Measurement is not scientific research
- Start with what you already have
- Things will change
- •It is ok to make mistakes
- •Remember goals are usually imperfectly met. No matter how well you perform improvements can be made!!!
- Email Melonya for Technical assistance melonyac@dayton-unitedway.org or jointrfpinfo@dayton-unitedway.org
- •Keep it simple!