Improving Programs through Performance Measurement and Management



## Program

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
Introduction to performance measurement and management	Data collection for performance measurement	Measuring "effectiveness" Gross vs. net outcomes and impacts	Using performance data to improve programs: Management through comparison and collaboration
	■ Cost	<ul><li>Real-world limitations</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Purpose and importance</li></ul>	<ul><li>Maintaining accuracy</li></ul>	<ul><li>Understanding bias</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Implementing performance measurement systems</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Measuring processes vs. outcomes</li></ul>	<ul><li>Sources</li></ul>		Choosing the measure with which to manage
<ul><li>Forms of measurement</li></ul>		Possible methods	<ul> <li>High-stakes performance measurement</li> </ul>
	Monitoring program processes		<ul><li>Bench learning</li></ul>
Using logic models to identify key indicators		<ul><li>Randomization</li></ul>	
operationalizing measures	<ul> <li>Selecting key indicators</li> </ul>	■ Pre/post	
	<ul> <li>Methods</li> <li>Interpreting results</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interrupted time series</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Developing yardsticks</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Interpreting results</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Performance targets</li> <li>Comparison groups and banchmarking</li> </ul>	
Criteria for successful measures	Performance evaluations	<ul><li>Comparison groups and benchmarking</li><li>Regression adjustments</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>Uses</li><li>Methods</li></ul>	Practical implementation	
	<ul><li>Strengths and weaknesses</li></ul>	<ul><li>Pros and cons of each method</li><li>Selecting a method</li></ul>	

