

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES/OUTCOMES

Period: 7/1/12 through 6/30/13

Applicant _____

HIGH LEVEL OUTCOME:

ACTIVITIES	STAFF/ORG. RESPONSIBLE	OUTPUT <i>What program produces. Service frequency, participant numbers, begin/end dates</i>	INTERIM OUTCOMES <i>Immediate effect a program is intended to achieve (e.g., change in behavior, knowledge, skills)</i>	EVALUATION Outcome Measures <i>(e.g., surveys, interviews, rating scales, observations, statistics)</i>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING ACTIVITIES/OUTCOMES FORM

Performance Measurement is a system for measuring the **results** of public programs.

Why Performance Measurement? Performance measurement enables legislators, funding sources, and communities to know what effect or change has resulted from dollars invested and how a person's life or community has been changed. Performance measurement starts with "the end in mind" (e.g. what do you want to occur as a result of your service?).

Performance measurement consists of:

High level outcomes: Desired results in social health or well-being. High level outcomes reflect the longer-term, global effects the program is intended to achieve.

Activities: List the key activities or initiatives proposed to achieve the goal(s) and objective(s) of the sub-grant program.

Staff Responsible: Indicate the staff or organizations responsible for carrying out each activity or initiative.

Output: An output is a process measure which describes the conditions under which measurements will be made. This may refer to the timeframe and/or implementation of an activity or initiative, frequency, number of participants, etc. Process measures are activity focused and contribute to interim outcomes. They do not reflect qualitative outcomes.

Interim Outcomes: Interim improvements in participant's or community progress towards a high level outcome. Interim outcomes reflect a more immediate or direct effects a program is intended to achieve. Outcomes typically address changes in participant performance and/or behavior that occur as a result of specific activities. They may include, but are not limited to, a change or benefit in behavior, knowledge, skills, attitude, values, or condition.

Evaluation/Outcome Measures: Documents the condition of clients after a service has been provided (e.g., increased skills, modified behavior, improved condition). Outcome measures address qualitative outcomes. Outcome measures can include research-based instruments with demonstrated reliability and validity, statistics, interviews, observations, rating scales, surveys, focus groups, records, goal attainment, etc.

Performance measurement enables program directors and communities to measure program effectiveness and demonstrate both quantitative and qualitative results that contribute to a higher level social outcome.