

Furthering  
Understanding about  
Federal Performance  
Measures and  
State/Territory  
Outcomes and  
Impact

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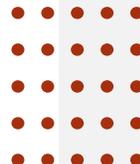
Abbreviated presentation from July 2020  
Technical Assistance Institute





# Content agenda

- The “big” picture for OIDD performance measures
- OIDD measures



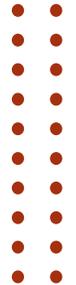
# The BIG picture: Understanding the purpose

- OIDD Performance Measures allow the Administration to gather similar data across all DD Council Programs.
- Data from DD Councils is used to inform ACL Indicators of Progress used for the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.
  - GPRA is a federal law that requires federal agencies to set performance goals and objectives that deliver results for the American taxpayer (performance.gov)



# DD Act – Indicators of Progress

- Section 104 (3)(D) – SPECIFIC MEASURES
  - Satisfaction with Council funded activities.
  - The extent to which advocacy, systems change, and capacity building activities resulted in improvements.
    - Ability of people with ID/DD to make choices and exert control over their services and supports.
    - Ability of people with ID/DD to participate in the full range of community life with people of their choice.
    - Ability of people with ID/DD to access services, supports, and assistance free from abuse, neglect, sexual and financial exploitations, violation of human rights, and inappropriate use of seclusion and restraints.
  - The extent to which DD Act entities collaborate with each other.



# National measures

OIDD Performance Measures are national measures  
DD Councils achieve outcomes at the State/Territory level.

# Federal Performance Measures

## **ACL/AoD/OIDD “view”**

- **National**
  - All DD Council programs report data for the same measures.
- **Broad**
  - General outputs, outcomes and sub-outcomes inform, but do not reflect the impact to people with developmental disabilities and their families.

## **DD Councils (States/Territories) “view”**

- **Specific to activities**
- **Can be progressive**
  - Short-term
  - Intermediate
  - Long-term (impact)
- PPR tells OIDD how the outcomes affected or will affect people with developmental disabilities and their families.

## Individual and Family Advocacy Annual Performance Measures

IFA 1.1 and 1.2 are OUTPUT measures

OIDD requires Council's to report the number of people with ID/DD and the number of family members of people with ID/DD that participated in activities the Council funded through the funds the government provided.

The numbers from all DD Councils added together reflect the total number of people with developmental disabilities and the number of family member that participated in Council funded activities across all US States and select US Territories.



## Participation outputs – How Council’s can use the data

- In addition to the required output numbers, Council staff can and should count the total number of people that participated in Council funded activities (people with DD, families, professionals, others).
- This data can be used to inform future work and provide insights into the work conducted.
  - For example, the overall participation numbers can inform the Council about “reach”, interest in the activity, as well types of people (professional, community members, and others) involved. Assessing participation can help staff and members make decisions about future activities, inform outreach activities, geographical focus, and needs.



# OIDD Individual and Family Advocacy Outcome measures

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- OIDD requires Council's to report the PERCENT of people with developmental disabilities and the PERCENT of family members who report increasing their advocacy as a result of Council funded work (activities).
- Calls for Council programs to collect data from people who participated in state/territory level projects, activities, and initiatives.
- Broad measure (global).
- The numbers reflect the percentage of people who report increasing their advocacy across all State/Territory DD Council programs. (DD Act Final Rule language: Advocacy...activities that further advance self-determination and inclusion in all aspects of community living...)



# OIDD Sub-outcome measures

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People are:

- Better able to say what they want/what is important to them
- Better able to say what they need
- Participating in advocacy activities
- Participating on cross-disability coalitions

Broad measures

Reported by all DD Council programs



# Sub-outcome measures for the Council

- Council staff design data collection systems to collect information that will inform the sub-outcome measures.
  - Some projects, activities, and initiatives will not have activities to inform these measures.
    - For example, if a Council conducts customized employment training for individuals and family members with developmental disabilities, collecting data about how the training helped the person to access customized employment services and helped the person speak up for their preferences and need for individualized supports would make sense. But asking the person about participating on a cross disability coalition may not make sense.
- Council staff or an evaluation consultant are in the best position to manage data and collection efforts for Council work.



# Outcome measures – Council level

- Project level data is specific, and outcomes can be identified by topical area.
  - Information about participants who increased their advocacy is connected to efforts that advance self-determination and all aspects of community life.
- All data for a specific objective can then be assessed to determine progress.
- Outcomes can then be evaluated and connected to objectives and goals in the Council state plan.
- Impact of the outcomes must be assessed and communicated.



# Use your logic model approach!



Example:

If you conduct an activity that increases self-confidence and personal skills to speak up about preferences, needs, and wants – what happens?

**People have increased confidence and skills to speak up about their preferences, needs, and wants.**

If people are confident to speak up about their preferences, needs, and wants, what happens?

**People get services, supports, and other assistance; people can educate community members about being included, people can share their experiences with others.**

If people get services, supports, and other assistance they want and need, what happens?

**People are included in community life, people are self-directing their supports, people are....**

Council staff can interpret the data from the individual projects and activities to inform the OIDD Performance Measure but also assess and report the outcomes – what was the result for people with ID/DD and their families?

# OIDD Systems change measures - National measures

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- Outputs are focused on number of EFFORTS
- Sub-outputs are focused on specific items in general terms for policy/procedure changes, statute or regulation changes, promising or best practices created and/or supported, training/education of people other than individuals or family members with I/DD, and collaboration.
  - Data is collected from all DD Councils to show the systems change efforts being taken up by all Council programs.
- Outcome measures were developed to support the longer-term work of systems change.
  - Efforts that led to the creation or improvement (short term)
  - Efforts that were implemented (intermediate or long-term)
- Sub-outcome measures capture specific data on improvements and implemented changes as well as promising and best practices improved or implemented.

# Systems Change outcomes – for Councils

- Reminder - National measures are global and are used by the Administration to report all systems change efforts across all Council programs
- Outcomes at the Council level reflect the State/Territory outcomes related to specific systems change efforts.
- A number in the box for the OIDD Performance measure is part of the accountability. However, the national measure does not reflect what system was changed, what policy or procedure was created or changed, etc.
- The Council should gather data at the state/territory level to communicate the impact the systems change has or will have for people with DD and families.

Summary  
points:  
Furthering  
understanding

- OIDD Performance Measures are broad (global).
- National data
  - Same data points for all DD Councils
- The term “outcome” for the OIDD performance measures should be understood in relation to national measures.
- If Councils only collect data for the national (broad) measures, the ability to evaluate and assess progress on state and territory level goals and objectives and determine outcomes for people with developmental disabilities and their families will be difficult.



- Individual and Family Advocacy activities
  - 1) Advocacy training program (PIP, YLF)
  - 2) Issue specific advocacy training (Medicaid expansion, housing, employment, access to healthcare, policy changes).
- Short-term outcomes for the COUNCIL
  - 1) Increased skills and/or knowledge related to content (individual)
- Intermediate outcomes
  - 1) Data to answer question “what did someone do with their increased skills and/or knowledge?”
    - As a result of the activity – did someone get services, supports, or other assistance?
    - As a result of the activity – did someone educate a policymaker about an issue?
    - As a result of the activity – did someone become more active in making others aware of an issue or need?

Example

- 1 Systems change effort; 23 policy recommendations; 1 of the policy recommendations was adopted and implemented in 300 school systems – but this has taken years!
- What do I report and when?

The systems change effort can be counted each reporting year if there is active work being done during the reporting year to address one or more of the sub-output items. Because systems change initiatives take multiple years, the measures support the gradual progress toward the long-term goal(s).
- The Progress narrative in the federal performance report supports information that would describe an ongoing systems change initiative while detailing outputs and outcomes for the work and results of the work during the reporting period.



## Key items

- Council staff and/or an evaluation consultant should be positioned to manage data collection and evaluation of the data.
  - Council staff/consultant are most knowledgeable about how data from activities can be reflected to inform federal performance measures.
  - Council staff/consultant are most knowledgeable about what data is NEEDED to inform the Council about the results from the investments the Council has made in a project or activity.
- Making decisions about data collection is a front-end activity rather than an “after the activity” decision.

# For more information

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