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Program Management and Fiscal Operations



#### Program Planning – A Five-Year Project Period Perspective

#### Linking Planning, Ongoing Monitoring, Self-Assessment, & Data





#### Linking Planning, Ongoing Monitoring, Self-Assessment, & Data *within the five-year grant period*



## Taking the Pulse

Who is with us today? **A. Policy Council Members B.** Tribal Council Members **C. Head Start Directors/Executive** Directors **D**. Area Managers E. Others



## **Session Outcomes**

Participants will:

- Understand the program planning cycle and how linking three components can strengthen their program outcomes
- Outline how data informs each planning component
- Identify the differences between ongoing monitoring and self-assessment
- Consider ways to strengthen a program's planning process as a result of new thinking based upon the five-year grant application



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A new confidential online evaluation will help us learn from you what worked well and how we can improve.

To access the survey, enter the following link into your cell phone or laptop browser: <u>tinyurl.com/nihsda-06-16</u>

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When prompted, enter the following session title: "Oversight Planning"

Thank you for supporting our ongoing monitoring.



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# Agenda

Setting the Stage

**2** Grant Application Review

Role of Data

4 Program Planning

5 Ongoing Monitoring

6 Self-Assessment & Wrap-up

## Change...









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## It's All Around Us



#### Changes in Head Start on the National Level

 New ERSEA regulations Five-year project periods Differential monitoring Emphasis on data-based decision-making EHS–CC Partnerships Uniform Guidance Leadership and governance



#### When it comes to program planning, I am like a...







B. Bicycle



C. Helium balloon



D. Runaway train

When it comes to aggregating and analyzing data, I feel like I am...

## A. At a symphony orchestra



#### B. In a storm at sea





C. In a mystery novel

D. At the zoo

## During ongoing monitoring, the best tool to help me work with staff is a...





#### When it comes to self-assessment, I feel like I am...



#### A. A car without wheels

#### B. A silent movie





#### C. Swimming against the tide

#### D. Lost without GPS





#### Role of Program Leadership in Planning

#### Governing Body/ Tribal Council Legal & fiscal responsibilities

## **Policy Council** Sets program direction

#### Provide Leadership & Strategic Direction Management Staff Oversees day-to-day operations



Head Start Management Systems: Five-Year Project Period

Early Childhood National Certers



## **Systems Are Linked**



## Linking Planning, OGM, and SA

#### Program Planning

#### **Decide on goals**

- Review and analyze Community Assessment & other relevant data
- Review recommendations from Self-Assessment report
- Develop long-term program goals

#### **Develop objectives**

• Set short-term program & fiscal objectives

#### Develop plan of action (work plan)

- Develop action steps for objectives
- Identify measures to monitor (prepare for data collection)
- Plan for regular progress reports to staff, GB and PC
- Develop service plans assuring they reflect new goals/objectives

#### **Ongoing Monitoring**

#### **Collect:**

 Collect data (PIR, child outcomes data, results of OGM for all systems, services, goals & objectives)

#### Analyze:

Review & analyze data with managers

#### Act:

- Make course corrections
- Determine new data measures

#### Ensure:

- Evaluate & follow up on course corrections
- Verify accuracy of and summarize OGM data for review by Self-Assessment team
- Request Self-Assessment team to analyze persistent systems issues

#### Self-Assessment

#### Prepare:

- Design Self-Assessment
  process
- Orient & train Self-Assessment participants

#### Analyze:

- Analyze information presented (OGM summaries, OHS monitoring results, other information needed)
- Determine and request if further information is needed

#### **Recommend:**

 Identify strengths and make recommendations for improvement & enhancement



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#### **Program Planning Cycle**



## Activity - Poll

Which of your systems do you think is strongest?

A: Planning

**B: Ongoing Monitoring** 



C: Self-Assessment

Which of these systems do you think is most important of the three?





#### The Role Data Plays in Linking the Systems



## How Data Links Planning, OGM, and SA

## Qata

#### Program Planning

- Review and analyze community assessment and other relevant data
- Identify measures to monitor (prepare for data collection)
- Plan for regular progress reports to staff, GB and PC

#### **Ongoing Monitoring**

- Collect data (PIR, child outcomes data, results of OGM for all systems, services, goals and objectives)
- Review and analyze data with managers
- Determine new data measures
- Verify accuracy of and summarize OGM data for review by SA team

#### Self-Assessment

- Analyze information presented (OGM summaries, OHS monitoring results, other info needed)
- Determine and request if further info is needed



#### **Integrating Data into Planning Systems**



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## Results-Based Accountability<sup>™</sup>

	Quantity	Quality
Effort	How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
Effect		yone r off? %



Trying Hard Is Not Good Enough – Mark Friedman



#### "Measures of effort count what and how much we do. They describe whether and to what extent activities were carried out as planned."

Courtesy of the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement



# Measurement of EFFECT

#### "Measures of effect track changes in knowledge or behavior as a result of the activity. They measure whether your activities have made a difference."

Courtesy of the National Center on Parent, Family and Community Engagement



## Preparing for Data Collection

#### What do I want to know?

- What data do I need to collect to show how we meet standards?
- What data do I need to collect to show progress on goals/objectives?
- How will we measure impact?

## What data will answer these questions?







#### Planning in Head Start

Thoughtful planning has always been critical to successful programming. However, it becomes even more important as programs shift from an indefinite grant period to a fiveyear project period.





## Planning in Head Start

- Federal Oversight of Five-Year Head Start Grants (ACF-IM-HS-14-02) and the five-year grant applications require programs to describe and define:
  - Long-term goals they will accomplish during the five-year period
  - Short-term objectives
  - Expected outcomes that are aligned with the goals and objectives
  - Data tools and methods for tracking progress towards their goals, objectives, and expected outcomes



## Pair and Share

 Find someone you have not yet met



- Introduce yourselves and share a little about your programs
- Share what you know about your program goals
  - What is the focus?
  - How were they developed?
  - Where are they recorded and how do people learn about them?



# SET GOALS

- Review and analyze community
  assessment and other relevant data
- 2. Review recommendations from self-assessment report

Develop long-term program goals

## **Develop objectives**

Set short-term program and fiscal objectives





### Develop a plan of action (work plan)



- Develop action steps for objectives
- Identify measures to monitor (prepare for data collection)
- Plan for regular progress reports to staff, governing body/Tribal Council, and Policy Council
- Develop service plans assuring they reflect new goals/objectives



## How Data Links Planning, OGM, and SA

#### Program Planning

- Review and analyze community assessment and other relevant data
- Identify measures to monitor (prepare for data collection)
- Plan for regular progress reports to staff, GB, and PC

#### **Ongoing Monitoring**

- Collect data (PIR, child outcomes data, results of OGM for all systems, services, goals & objectives)
- Review & analyze data with managers
- •Determine new data measures
- Verify accuracy of and summarize OGM data for review by SA team

#### Self-Assessment

- Analyze information presented (OGM summaries, OHS monitoring results, other information needed)
- Determine and request if further info is needed





#### Planning in Head Start

#### Introduction to Program Planning Topics in Head Start

The Head Start planning system and its related activities are an essential part of program operations. While thoughtful planning has always been critical to successful programming, it becomes even more so as Head Start programs shift from an indefinite grant period to a five-year project period. *Information Memorandum (IM) ACF-IM-HS-14-02* and the application instructions for obtaining a five-year grant require programs to

- · describe the long-term goals they will accomplish during the five-year period;
- describe short-term objectives;
- · describe the expected outcomes aligned with the goals and objectives; and
- define the measures they will use to track progress towards their goals, objectives, and expected outcomes.

Grantees report on this progress in their yearly continuation applications over the course of the fiveyear project period.



The Head Start National Centers developed this series entitled *Planning in Head Start* to support programs in developing and implementing their planning system. The series consists of five papers.

"Topic #1: Understanding Goals, Objectives, Outcomes, Progress, and Action Plans" defines goals, objectives, outcomes, and action plans within a Head Start context and provides tips for developing each. It emphasizes the difference between goals, which are BROAD (Bold—Beyond current expectations, Responsive, Organization-wide, Aspirational, and Dynamic) and objectives, which are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Timely).





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## **Program Goals and Objectives**

Program goals are....

#### BROAD Statements (Your Destination)

- Bold. Beyond Current Expectations
- Responsive
- Organization-wide
- Aspirational
- Dynamic

Carried out through an Action Plan (Your Road Map)

Recognized and Accepted as Important by All Objectives are...

SMART parts of Goals (Your Mile Markers)

- Specific
- Measurable
- Attainable
- Realistic
- Timely
## Think About Goals Through a Systems Lens

How do you determine the number of goals?
What data will you need to collect?
How will you track, monitor, and evaluate activities and progress?

• With whom do you need to communicate your goals?

From PMFO TA Planning Paper #3



## Aligning Program & School Readiness Goals



• ACE Head Start program will enhance its educational services to increase vocabularies of enrolled children to maximize their potential to enter kindergarten with a solid foundation for reading success.



 To strengthen the ability of teachers, home visitors, family child care providers, and parents to increase the vocabulary of enrolled children in their home language and English as measured by improved scores on child assessment measures. Mean scores will improve by 50% by the end of the program year.

School Readiness Goal

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• **Children will** comprehend and use increasingly complex and varied vocabularies in their home language and English.

## Reflecting on Your Goals and Objectives

### About your goals:

- Do your goals reflect your data?
- Are they BROAD?
- Do they reflect what you hope to accomplish?
- Do they involve all levels of the program?
- Do they inspire?

### About your objectives:

- Are they SMART?
- Are they attainable?





## Take Home Plan: Program Planning



- 1. What's working well?
- 2. What do you want to change?
- 3. What new ideas do you have?







# **Ongoing Monitoring**





## **Ongoing Monitoring**

A measurement process used to ensure that the operation of the Head Start or Early Head Start program works toward meeting program goals and objectives and complies with regulatory requirements.

The results of ongoing monitoring are reviewed and used to make immediate program corrections and serve as a data source for self-assessment.



### What Makes an Ongoing Monitoring System Work?



## How Data Links Planning, OGM, and SA

#### Program Planning

- Review and analyze community assessment and other relevant data
- Identify measures to monitor (prepare for data collection)
- Plan for regular progress reports to staff, GB, and PC

#### **Ongoing Monitoring**

- Collect data (PIR, child outcomes data, results of OGM for all systems, services, goals and objectives)
- Review and analyze data with managers
- Determine new data measures
- Verify accuracy of and summarize OGM data for review by SA team

#### Self-Assessment

- Analyze information presented (OGM summaries, OHS monitoring results, other info needed)
- Determine and request if further info is needed





## **Performance Measurement Categories**

	Quantity	Quality
Effort	How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
Effect		yone r off? %





## Asking the Right Questions OGM

Lead with strengths	Identify the challenges	Analyze data through dialogue	Make course correction	Check-in & follow up
What does the data show is working well? Why does it work well?	What's not working well? Why is it not working well?	<ul> <li>What aspects of "what is working" can be used to find a solution?</li> <li>What factors have been considered in reaching a solution?</li> <li>What else do we need to know before we decide?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What changes do we propose?</li> <li>Will the changes help us comply with regulations?</li> <li>Do the changes advance our goals?</li> <li>Who is responsible for implementing?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>What data will we need to review and how often?</li> <li>How will we make sure the changes are working?</li> <li>Is it a short-term or long-term solution?</li> </ul>



### Quarterly and Annual Summary: Ongoing Monitoring Results

Name of program:	Quarterly	/Annual	Date:	
Area Monitored	What was monitored? (What data sources were reviewed?)	What Strengths did you find?	What Areas of Concern did you find?	
Program Governance/ Leadership (235 characters)				
Management Systems (235 characters)				
Fisc <mark>al</mark> (235 :haracters)				





## Take Home Plan: Ongoing Monitoring



- 1. What's working well?
- 2. What do you want to change?

3. What new ideas do you have?







## **Self-Assessment**



A process used to measure a Head Start or Early Head Start program's effectiveness in meeting program goals and objectives.

Self-assessment also helps identify a program's strengths and opportunities for improvement, including school readiness of children.

The results of the SA are compiled into a report and are used to support program planning for continuous quality improvement and goal achievement.

## **Benefits of Self-Assessment**



- Helps see the big picture
- Brings fresh perspective
- Recognizes possibilities and challenges that the program faces
- Cultivates new ideas
- Builds stronger community partnerships
- Maximizes existing resources





## **Deeper Analysis and Reflection**



- What have we done really well?
- How can we serve children and families better?
- How can we be more responsive to community needs?
- How can we improve working conditions and staff performance?
- What innovations should we consider?



## How Data Links Planning, OGM, and SA



#### **Program Planning**

- Review and analyze Community Assessment & other relevant data
- Identify measures to monitor (prepare for data collection)
- Plan for regular progress reports to staff, GB, and PC

#### Ongoing Monitoring

- Collect data (PIR, child outcomes data, results of OGM for all systems, services, goals & objectives)
- Review & analyze data with managers
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### Self-Assessment

- Analyze information presented (OGM summaries, OHS monitoring results, other information needed)
- Determine and request if further information is needed



## New Thinking: Self-Assessment

Who's involved?	<ul> <li>A mix of stakeholders, including GB and PC</li> <li>Those with an outside perspective</li> </ul>
What's different?	<ul> <li>Focus on analysis</li> <li>Ask broader questions that focus on outcomes</li> </ul>
How do we do it?	<ul> <li>Use data from OGM</li> <li>Review multi-year data</li> <li>Lead with strengths</li> <li>Look at outcomes over 5 years</li> </ul>
Why do we do it?	<ul> <li>For continuous improvement</li> <li>To focus on what is achieved in 5-year cycle</li> </ul>
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## Phases of Self-Assessment





## Prior to Self-Assessment



#### Director & Management Team

- Ask important questions about the data collected thus far
- Prioritize areas for investigation
- Create summaries of the data related to areas of focus





## Design Process

### Design Process



#### **Director & Management Team**

- Develop plan for selfassessment
- Identify and invite internal and external team members
- Consult with Policy Council and governing body/Tribal Council and seek approval of self-assessment plan



## Engage the Team

### Engage Team



#### **Director & Management Team**

- Orient SA team members
- Share the SA plan
- Share ongoing monitoring, last year's SA report, and other data

#### Self-Assessment Team

 Form subgroups and begin process





XXXX Head Start/Early Head Start Self-Assessment January 1, 2016

Welcome

Introductions

Introduction to process ✓ Purpose ✓ Format

- ✓ Identify Group Leaders ✓ Identify Focus Areas

Checking for Understanding: Q&A about the Process

#### BREAK

Small Group: Breakout with group leaders for data analysis

Large Group: Reconvene to give reports

Discussion of Innovations

Make Recommendations



## Analyze and Dialogue

## Analyze and Dialogue

### SA Team or Subgroups

- Explore systemic issues
- Review and analyze data and seek additional data as needed
- Engage in dialogue using probing questions
- Examine progress on goals and objectives
- Formulate discoveries





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## Data Activities





## Analyze the Data



- What do we know? What is the data telling us?
- What additional data do we need?
- What questions does the data pose?
- What patterns and trends do we notice when we compare year-to-year data?
- What do we learn from looking at multiple sources of data regarding one topic or issue?



## Asking the Right Questions SA

Analyze and Dialogue

Lead with strengths	Analyze data through dialogue	Identify the challenges	Imagine possibilities	Formulate discoveries
Where does the data say that your	What patterns or trends do you see over time?	Where did we fall short of our expectations?	What limitations are we placing on our thinking?	What did your analysis lead you to find?
program has been particularly successful? What is the story behind the success?	How has the program made progress on its goals and objectives? How are we doing on our most important measures? What is the impact?	Why did we fail to make progress? What aspects of "what is working" can be used to find a solution?	How can we go beyond what we first thought? Where can we innovate? What will success look like?	How do your discoveries relate to the program's goals and objectives? What connections did you find among discoveries?
	How else can we look at this?			

## Recommend

#### Recommend



- Consolidate discoveries across teams
- Prepares final recommendations to inform program planning
- Provides feedback on the selfassessment process for next year's self-assessment

### Reminders to SA Team for Formulating Recommendations



- Focus on suggestions versus solutions
- Stay focused on systems versus the details
- Categorize based on:
  - progress on goals and objectives
  - systemic issues
  - innovations and new resources



## **Prepare Report**

### Prepare Report



### **Director**

- Prepare self-assessment report
- Submit report to Policy Council and governing body/ Tribal Council for approval
- Submit approved report to Regional Office



## Elements of a SA Report

Prepare Report



- Introduction
- Methodology
- Key Insights
- Recommendations



## How Is the SA Report Used?

Prepare Report

- Director creates final report from recommendations
- Policy Council and governing body/ Tribal Council approve the report
- Director submits report to Regional Office with your Program Improvement Plan
- Planning team uses report in future planning and goal setting
- Data shows progress towards 5-year goals and objectives



## After Self-Assessment



POST

#### **Program Leadership**

- Review feedback from this year's self-assessment team to help plan for next year
- Use self-assessment report recommendations to confirm or revise program goals and objectives
- Add to or revise annual action plans, as necessary
- Communicate SA insights to staff and other stakeholders



## Keeping Self-Assessment in Mind When...





- Writing or reviewing goals and objectives
  - Developing an action plan and budget
  - Implementing an action plan
  - Evaluating progress through ongoing monitoring







## **Program Planning Cycle**



## Take Home Plan: Self-Assessment

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- 1. What's working well?
- 2. What do you want to change?
- 3. What new ideas do you have?

A Take Home Plan		ot Period Perspective	
	What's working well?	What do you want to change?	What new idea do you have
Program Planning			Journave,
Ongoing Monitoring			
Self-Assessment			
	How will you implement the new ideas you have?	Who do you need to Communicate with?	How will you monito implementation and success? (What wou
Implementation			success look like?)



## Take Home Plan: Taking Action

- 1. How will you implement your plans?
- 2. Who do you need to communicate with?
- 3. How will you monitor implementation?

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Program Planning — A Five Year Project Period Perspective

A Take Home Plan

	What's working well?	What do you want to change?	What new idea do you have?
Program Planning			uo you nave?
Ongoing Monitoring			
Self-Assessment			
	How will you implement the new ideas you have?	Who do you need to communicate with?	How will you monito implementation and success? (What woul
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## **Contact PMFO**

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