How to Ensure that Your Programs Deliver Business Value

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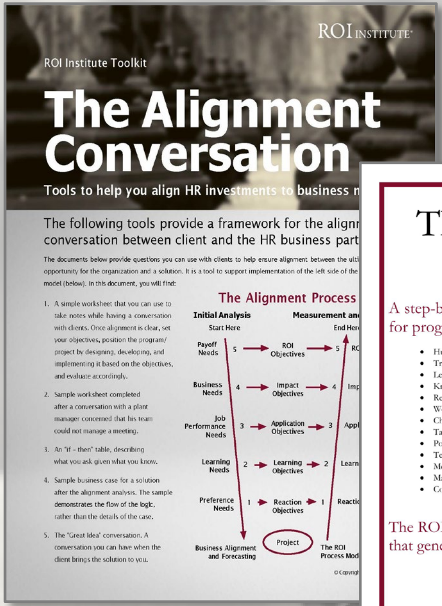
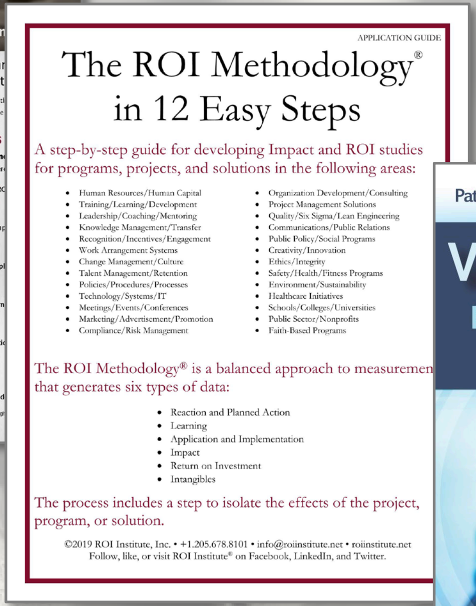
Objectives

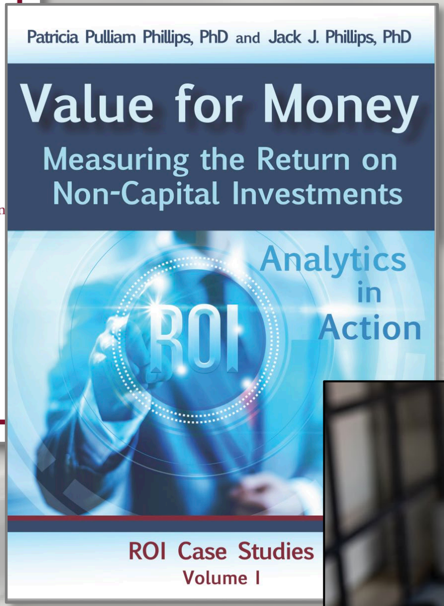
After attending this session, participants should be able to:

- Explain the data sets possible from many programs, by categories, including ROI.
- Identify the categories that are desired by top executives and other key stakeholders.
- Design programs to deliver application, impact, and a positive ROI.
- Pursue a plan to measure results and communicate results to different audiences.

Resources



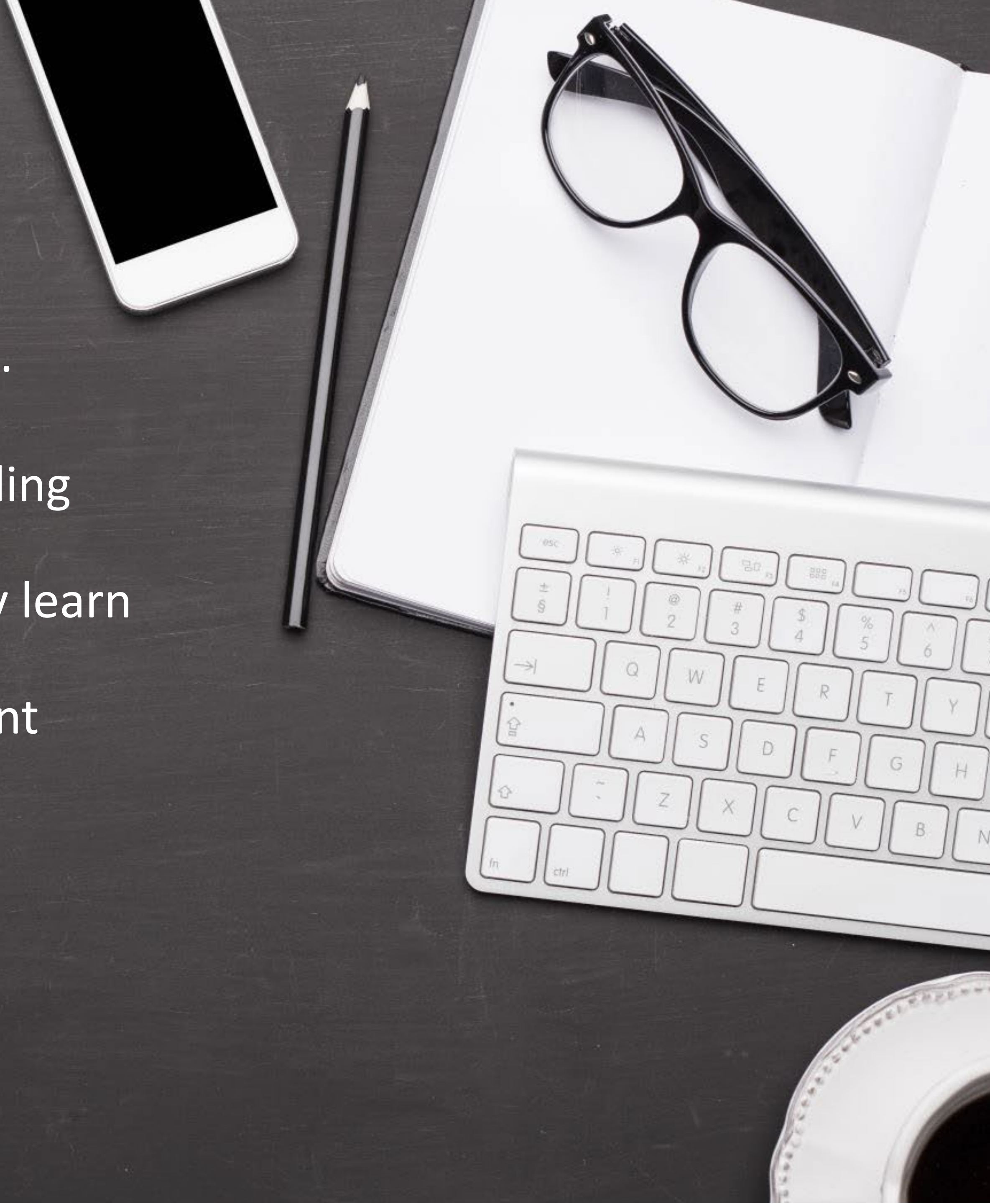




SCAN ME

How do you measure program success now? (Select all that apply.)

- ❑ I report how many people attend my programs.
- ❑ I capture reaction and perception data.
- ❑ I measure what team members learn by attending programs.
- ❑ I measure how team members apply what they learn including behavior change and actions taken.
- ❑ I measure the barriers and enablers that prevent participants from applying what they learn.
- ❑ I measure the impact of a program.
- ❑ I measure the financial ROI.
- ❑ I do not measure the success of my projects.



Levels of Evaluation	Measurement Focus	Typical Measures
0. Inputs	The input into the project in terms of scope, volume, efficiencies, costs	Participants, Hours, Costs, Timing
1. Reaction & Planned Action	Measures participant satisfaction and captures planned actions, if appropriate	Relevance, Importance, Usefulness, Appropriateness, Intent to use, Motivation to act, Net Promoter Score
2. Learning	Measures changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes	Skills, Knowledge, Capacity, Competencies, Confidence, Mindset, Contacts
3. Application & Implementation	Measures changes in behavior or actions	Extent of use, Task completion, Frequency of use, Actions completed, Behavior change, Success with use, Barriers to use, Enablers to use, Utility, Scrap
4. Impact	Measures changes in impact variables	Productivity, Revenue, Quality, Time, Efficiency, Customer Satisfaction, Patient Satisfaction, Employee Engagement, Talent Mobility, Innovation
5. Return on Investment	Compares project benefits to the costs	Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR), ROI%, Payback Period

Katzell developed four steps of training evaluation; Kirkpatrick wrote about four steps of training evaluation; Phillips added economic theory and operationalized the framework by adding process and standards and applying it in practice in not only learning, but the broader HR community and beyond.

What is ROI?

$$\text{BCR} = \frac{\text{Program Benefits}}{\text{Program Costs}}$$

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Benefits} - \text{Costs}}{\text{Costs}} \times 100$$

Matching Evaluation Levels with Objectives

After completing this program, participants should:

1.	Decrease citizen complaints by 20% in one year.	
2.	Use problem-solving skills to uncover product defect causes.	
3.	Be able to demonstrate the five steps to calm an upset customer.	
4.	Rate the facilitator 4 out of 5 on presentation skills.	
5.	Decrease the amount of time required to develop a proposal.	
6.	Achieve a 20% ROI one year after implementation of sales incentive system.	
7.	Perceive the content to be relevant their situation (4.5 out of 5).	
8.	Decrease security breaches by 25% in six months.	
9.	Conduct a proper investigation using the seven-step process in 95% of complaint situations.	
10.	Score an average of 75 or better on new strategy quiz.	

1 = Reaction **2 = Learning** **3 = Application** **4 = Impact** **5 = ROI**

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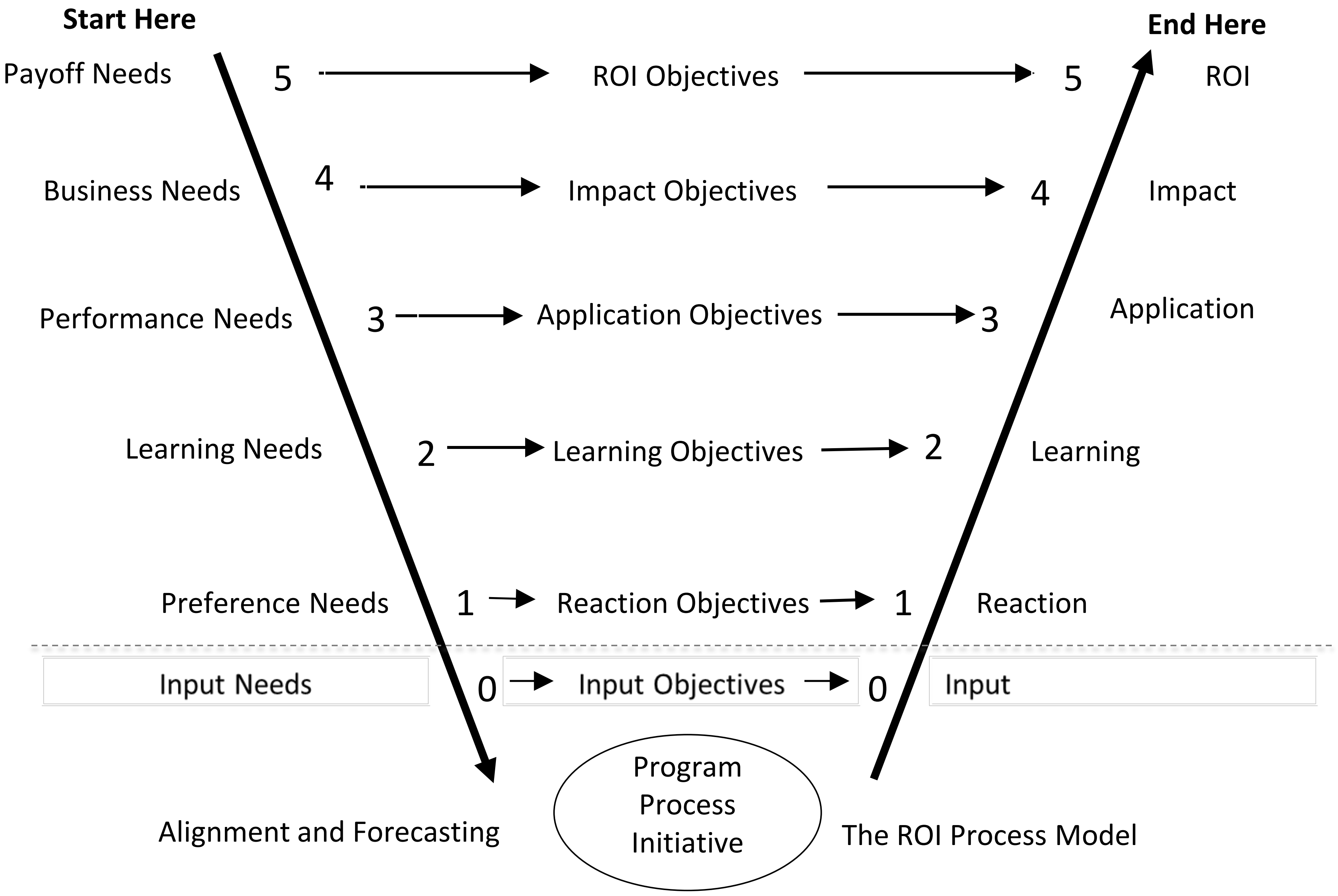
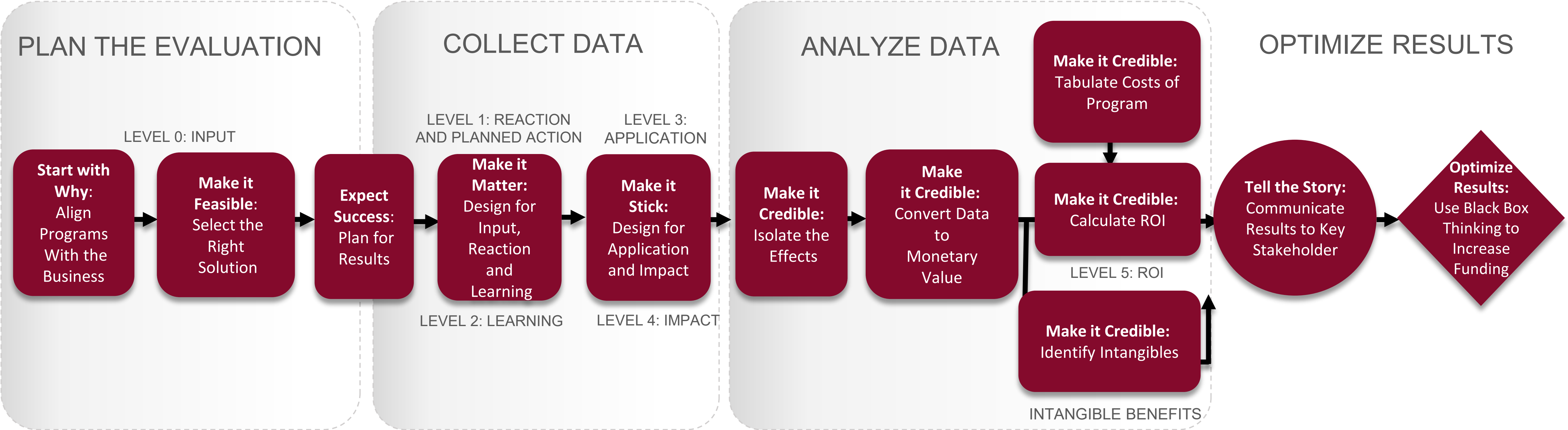
Alignment Model



The ROI Methodology®

Designing for the Delivery of Business Results



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Guiding Principles

1. When conducting a higher-level evaluation, collect data at lower levels.
2. When planning a higher-level evaluation, the previous level of evaluation is not required to be comprehensive.
3. When collecting and analyzing data, use only the most credible sources.
4. When analyzing data, select the most conservative alternative for calculations.
5. Use at least one method to isolate the effects of a project.
6. If no improvement data are available for a population or from a specific source, assume that little or no improvement has occurred.
7. Adjust estimates of improvement for potential errors of estimation.
8. Avoid use of extreme data items and unsupported claims when calculating ROI.
9. Use only the first year of annual benefits in ROI analysis of short-term solutions.
10. Fully load all costs of a solution, project, or program when analyzing ROI.
11. Intangible measures are defined as measures that are purposely not converted to monetary values.
12. Communicate the results of ROI Methodology to all key stakeholders.

Chain of Impact

Inputs

↓

Reaction

↓

Learning

↓

Application

↓

Isolate the Effects of the Program

↓

Impact

↓

ROI

Intangible Benefits

Characteristics of Investments Suitable for Impact & ROI

- Linkage of project to operational goals and issues
- Importance of project to strategic objectives
- Top administrator/executive interest in the evaluation
- Cost of the project
- Visibility of the project
- Size of target audience
- Investment of time required

Measurement Targets

*Benchmarking Percentages

Level		Recommended % of Programs	**Benchmarking %
0	Input	100%	100%
1	Reaction	100%	80%
2	Learning	80-90%	70%
3	Application	30%	49%
4	Impact	10%	37%
5	ROI	5%	18%

*Percentage of programs evaluated at each level per year

**Benchmarking 2020

Healthcare, Inc.

Data Collection Techniques

- (L1) Questionnaire – end of program
- (L2) Knowledge Assessment; Skill Practice – during program
- (L3) Self Assessment Questionnaire – 6 months after program
- (L3) Employee Survey (25% Sample) – 6 months after program
- (L4) Complaint and Turnover Records – 12 months after program

Isolation Techniques

- Complaints – Trend Line Analysis
- Turnover – Forecasting

Data Conversion Techniques

- Complaints – Historical costs and input from experts (internal EEO/AA staff)
- Turnover – External studies within industry

Program Costs

- Fully loaded including needs assessment, development, coordination, salaries and benefits of initial meeting, and evaluation
- Total Costs: $277,987

Benefits (Isolated)

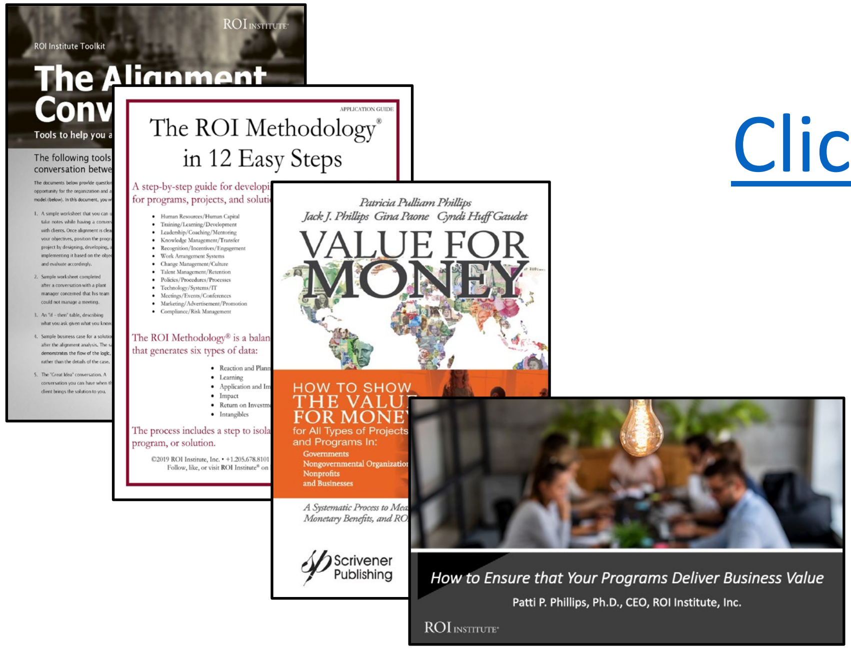
- **Complaints**
  - Value of one complaint: $24,343
  - Prevented over one year: 14.8
- **Turnover**
  - Value of one turnover statistic: $20,887
  - Prevented over one year: 136

Be Proactive

Remember, when it comes to delivering results:

- Hope is not a strategy.
- Luck is not a factor.
- Doing nothing is not an option.

Change is inevitable. Progress is optional.



Click here or scan the QR code to receive resources from today's session.

Questions?

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