CNJG 2015 Conference For New Jersey's Social Sector May 19, 2015

Can Social Profit Be Measured?

Presentation by David Grant

What does it look like to measure what matters?

Principle

The primary purpose of assessment is to improve performance, not merely audit it.

Concept

Planning Backwards

What would it look like if we succeeded?



What's the difference between

planning ahead

and planning backwards

?







Example: The LEED Scale

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design



LEED Project Check List

Project Checklist

Sust	Sustainable Sites 14 Possible			
[Y]	Prereq 1	Erosion & Sedimentation Control	Required	
Y	Credit 1	Site Selection	1	
Y	Credit 2	Urban Redevelopment	1	
Y D	Credit 3	Brownfield Redevelopment	1	
Y 2	N Credit 4.1	Alternative Transportation, Public Transportation Access	1	
YE	N Credit 4.2	Alternative Transportation, Bicycle Storage & Changing Room	s 1	
8 8	Credit 4.3	Alternative Transportation, Alternative Fuel Vehicles	1	
Y I	Credit 4.4	Alternative Transportation, Parking Capacity	1	
X (I	Credit 5.1	Reduced Site Disturbance, Protect or Restore Open Space	1	
Y 8	N Credit 5.2	Reduced Site Disturbance, Development Footprint	1	
Y	Credit 6.1	Stormwater Management, Rate and Quantity	1	
Y	N Credit 6.2	Stormwater Management, Treatment	1	
Y C	Credit 7.1	Heat Island Effect, Non-Roof	1	
YE	Credit 7.2	Heat Island Effect, Roof	1	
Y Z	N Credit 8	Light Pollution Reduction	1	

Water Efficiency

5 Possible Points

Y	Water Efficient Landscaping, Reduce by 50%	
	Water Efficient Landscaping, No Potable Use or No Impation	- 1
Y N Credit 2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies	1
	Water Use Reduction, 20% Reduction	- 1
Y N Credit 3.2	Water Use Reduction, 30% Reduction	- 1

Energy & Atmosphere

17 Possible Points

Y Prere	q 1 Fundamental Building Systems Commissioning	Required
Y Prere	sq 2 Minimum Energy Performance	Required
Y Prere	sq 3 CFC Reduction in HVAC&R Equipment	Required
Y N Cred	it 1 Optimize Energy Performance	1-10
Y P N Cred	# 2.1 Renewable Energy, 5%	1
Y R N Cred	R 2.2 Renewable Energy, 10%	1
Y T N Cred	R 2.3 Renewable Energy, 20%	
Y N Cred	it 3 Additional Commissioning	1
Y N Credi	# 4 Ozone Depletion	1
Y R Credi	in 5 Measurement & Verification	1
Y E S Cred	86 Green Power	1

Materials & Resources

13 Possible Points

Y	Prereq 1	Storage & Collection of Recyclables Requir	od
(Y) (T)	Credit 1.1	Building Reuse, Maintain 75% of Existing Shell	
Y	N Credit 1.2	Building Reuse, Maintain 100% of Shell	1
	Credit 1.3	Building Reuse, Maintain 100% Shell & 50% Non-Shell	*
(X) (X)	Credit 2.1	Construction Waste Management, Divert 50%	-
[Y] [Y]	N Credit 2.2	Construction Waste Management, Divert.75%	1
	N Credit 3.1	Resource Reuse, Specify 5%	1
[Y] [X]	N Credit 3.2	Resource Reuse, Specify 10%	1
	N Credit 4.1	Recycled Content, Specify 5% sp.c. + U ₂ p.i.)	. 1
	Credit 4.2	Recycled Content, Specify 10% (p.c. + ½ p.k.)	
Y	Credit 5.1	Local/Regional Materials, 20% Manufactured Locally	1
TY D	S Credit 5.2	Local/Regional Materials, or 20% in MRc5.1, 50% Harvested Locally	1
	Credit 6	Rapidly Renewable Materials	1
VI	N Credit 7	Certified Wood	1

Indoor Environmental Quality

15 Possible Points

Y	Prereq I	Minimum IAQ Performance	Required
Y	Prereq 2	Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control	Required
M D	Credit I	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Monitoring	
Y T	Credit 2	Ventilation Effectiveness	1
Y 7	Credit 3.1	Construction IAQ Management Plan. During Construction	
YIT	Credit 3.2	Construction IAQ Management Plan, Belore Occupancy	. 1
X TO	Credit 4.1	Low-Emitting Materials, Adhesives & Sealants	. 1
Y T	Credit 4.2	Low-Emitting Materials, Paints	1
7. 17.	Credit 4.3	Low-Emitting Materials, Carpet	. 1
Y 7	Credit 4.4	Low-Emitting Materials. Composte Wood	
Y T	Credit 5	Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control	1
M D	Credit 6.1	Controllability of Systems, Perimeter	
YIZ	Credit 6.2	Controllability of Systems, Non-Perimeter	
7 7	Credit 7.1	Thermal Comfort, Comply with ASHRAE 55-1992	- 1
Y 1	N Credit 7.2	Thermal Comfort, Permanent Monitoring System	1
Y F	Credit 8.1	Daylight & Views, Daylight 75% of Spaces	. 1

Innovation & Design Process

[Y] [N] Credit 8.2 Daylight & Views, Views for 90% of Spaces

5 Possible Points

TIBE	Credit 1.2	Innovation in Design
YZN	Credit 1.3	Innovation in Design
Y TO S	Credit 1.4	Innovation in Design
TY TO N	Credit 2	LEED™ Accredited Professional

V N Codit 1.1 Innovation in Design

Project Totals

69 Possible Points

Certified 26-32 points	Silver 33-38 points	Gold 39-51 points	Platinum 52-69 points
------------------------	---------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

Tool: Rubric

By what criteria would we measure success?

What would success look like?



Constructing an Analytic Scoring Rubric This response, performance, or product provides evidence of proficiency in:

Traits/Criteria	1	2	3	4

Example of a Successful Rubric:

GreenFaith (NJ)



GreenFaith Assessment Rubric for Religious Institutions

Ir	Area of nstitutional Life	Out of the Garden	In the Wilderness	Building a New Ark	Eden Restored
1.	Worship & Spirituality				
2.	Religious Education				
3.	Fellowship & Social Life				
4.	Facility Management				
5.	Social Outreach				
6.	Financial Management				
7.	Influence on Members, Denomination, Community				

Example of a **Successful** Rubric:

Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation





Site Visit Rubric Quality of Preparation

DRAFT

	· · ·	anty of Freparation	DRAFI
1 Poor Unacceptable	OK Acceptable	3 Our Standard: Respect for Grantees	4 Our Goal: Exceeding the Standard
Regarding substance: Program officer skims proposal: - doesn't know names of key people, or who's going to be at site visit falls back on asking. 'Would you walk me through this proposal?" - says, "Can you come to our offices by noon tomorrow?"	Program Officer reads Proposal and Report, has some questions prepared, knows who will be at the site visit.	Program Officer thoroughly reads proposal and report on last year's grant (in relation to specifics of grant letter); reviews last year's write-up to see what issues rose to the top, checks with colleagues in-house, and, when appropriate, in the field for any further background that sheds light on organizational health andior work to be funded. PO develops questions that are not already answered in proposal.	PO expands own knowledge of field in appropriate way in preparation for visit and review. PO consults other supporting materials - becomes immersed in the big picture of grantee's work, aware of national trends and cycles of calendar year.
Regarding logistics: PO has no idea how to find their office, leaves Dodge with no directions, map, or phone number. PO relies on instinct to find the right place and ends up in Moorestown instead of Morristown.	PO arranges for site visit over the phone when it makes sense for grantee and there is little to be gained from either a face-to-face meeting (e.g. we know the grantee well or have just seen him/her)	Grantees get sufficient notice, choice of time for meeting, advance notice of any "major" questions or concerns, and an opportunity to invite others they think important to the meeting. We ask if there is anything they want us to see before the site visit. Grantee is clear about when we are showing up PO leaves Dodge with all appropriate information, arrives at right place, at right time.	PO (or program assistant) makes phone call 2-3 days before the visit to confirm appointment and asks if there is any new information we should be aware of, or if there is anything on the grantee's mind that is not included in the proposal.
Other considerations: PO schedules visits so tightly that he/she arrives too fried to do the visit justice, or does not allow time to consolidate notes and understandings gained before moving on to something else.		We have taken time to ask whether the Right Person is doing the site visit. We want to not fall off the fine line between social and professional; if PO is a personal friend of grantee, we send someone else. We don't want one person to become the only contact and champion for an organization.	We view the relationship with grantee within a year-long cycle. More than one of us is in contact during the year, we have conversations that are not about proposals under review. We remember that funders don't have the answers and behave accordingly. We an partners with our grantees in a venture to improve society.

Site Visit Rubric Quality of Visit and Conversation

DRAFT

	DKAFI			
1 Poor Unacceptable	2 OK Acceptable	3 Our Standard: Respect for Grantees	4 Our Goal: Exceeding the Standard	
Conveys acro of mystery about what we do and how across a cell phone call in the middle of the visit.	Program officer Goes to them, at their convenience, on time, with appropriate artire. Has informed convenation about the proposal and lets them know when they will hear from us. Asks if they have any questions for us.	Program officer: Places the visit in a context: the past relationship is known and valued. Asks the right questions of the right people; knows who does what and who thinks about what. Is aware of Life-cycle issues, does not have the same conversation year-after-year. Is clear about the process – when things happen, how many groups are being considered, when and how grantee can still communicate with us, etc. Recognizes the value of grantee's time. Expresses appreciation for grantee's work, regardless of outcome of specific grant proposal. Takes notes sufficient enough to inform the write-up, but not so much as to not be fully present in the conversation. ("Wait a minute. That's great. I need to write that down.") Clearly maintains the balance between the social and the professional. Gives even more time to groups likely to be declined, so they know they have been heard.	Acts as a resource, or consultant, connects group to others in a helpful way, helps brainstorm about the future in productive way.	

Site Visit Rubric Aftermath Outcomes

DRAFT

1 Poor Unacceptable	OK Acceptable	3 Our Standard: Respect for Grantees	4 Our Goal: Exceeding the Standar	
Forgets about the visit Forgets to send information or names as promised during the site visit. Moves on to something else with nothing to show for having made the visit.	Makes notes sufficient enough to provide details for case for funding. Follows through on any clear promises.	Organizes impressions and understandings quickly, through dictation into tape recorder or list of bullet points. Notes any "to do" items, such as promising to send a book or a reference, or promise to get grantee in touch with someone; follows through quickly on these items. Keeps colleagues at Dodge informed about what's been learned, particularly regarding points that may affect other reviews. Checks in with any partner organizations in work to be funded.	Sends an e-mail or card after the visit thanking them for their time. Makes effort to see the program we have learned about taking place; makes follow-up visit to observe first hand what was talked about during the site visit. Follows up not only on promised connections but also thinks, "who else should this grantee know about?"; makes connections, even cross-sector. Calls others in the field who are connected to or affected by grantee's work, so as to incorporate those views and perspectives into the write-ups for the Board.	

Your Rubric

	1	2	3
?			
?			

Is there a core performance in the work of our organization, one that would benefit from being described specifically so that people can get better at it?

Are there **key words** in our mission, goals, or strategies that inspire us to ask, "What would that look like if we succeeded?"

Is there something that matters a lot to us that resists quantification and measurement?

Are there **people** in our organization who **need feedback** on something important?

Is there something we need to talk about, and should talk about, that we haven't found a way yet to talk about?

Is there an essential question to our work, one where we need a vehicle for ongoing discussion?

Is there a job description in our organization that would benefit from being examined from the multiple perspectives of people who are affected by that person's performance?

Contributions and Commitments

	Minimal	OK	Maximum
Board of Trustees			
Other Volunteers			
Artistic staff			
Administrative staff			
Part-time staff			
Consultants			
Donors			

Effective Boards

	Less effective	Effective	Most effective
Who Board Members ARE			
What TRAITS they have			
What Board members DO			

What do Trustees *DO*?

	Low	Middle	High
At meetings			
Between meetings			
In community			
In relation to ED			

Your Rubric

	1	2	3
?			
?			

Observation

The later an organization made performance measurement part of its culture, the more disruptive the process was.

From Michael Fullan The Six Secrets of Change

 ... What the Best Leaders Do to Help Their Organizations
 Survive and Thrive

Love Your Employees

Connect Peers with Purpose

Capacity Building Prevails

Learning is the Work

Fullan: Secret #5

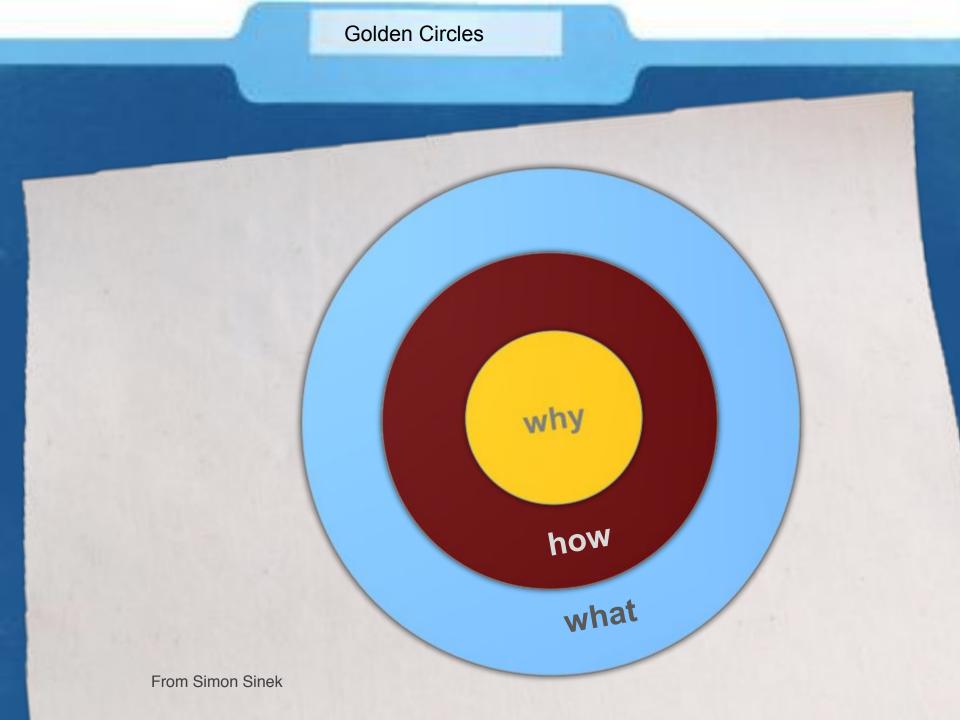
Transparency Rules

Fullan: Secret #6

Systems Learn

	urgent	not urgent
important	I	II
not important	III	IV

Golden Circles Board/Staff Drive **Board** From xxxx



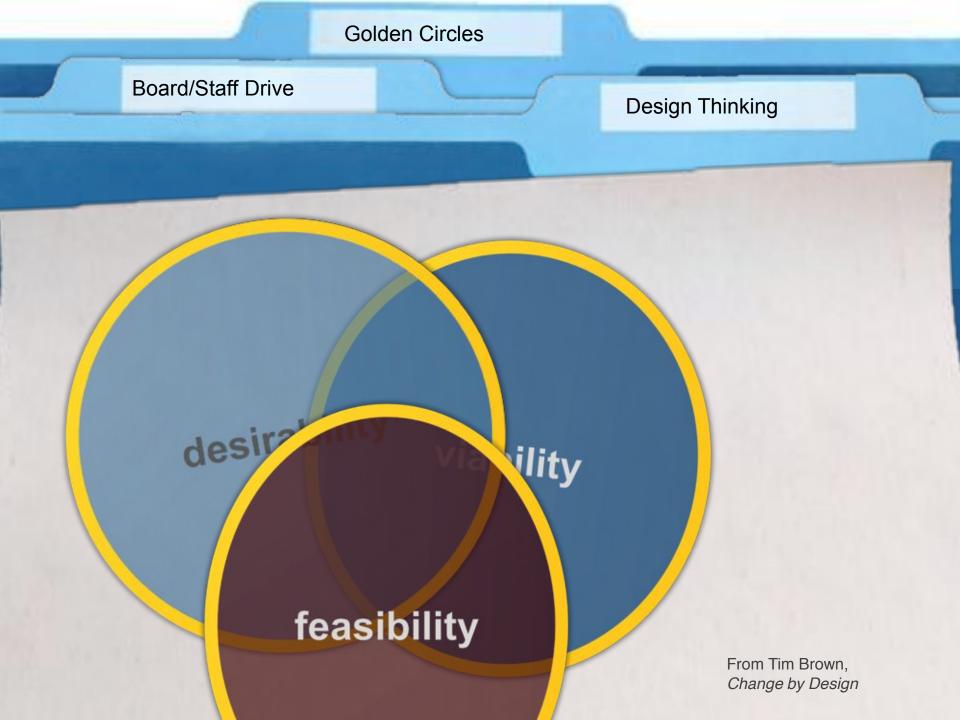
Golden Circles

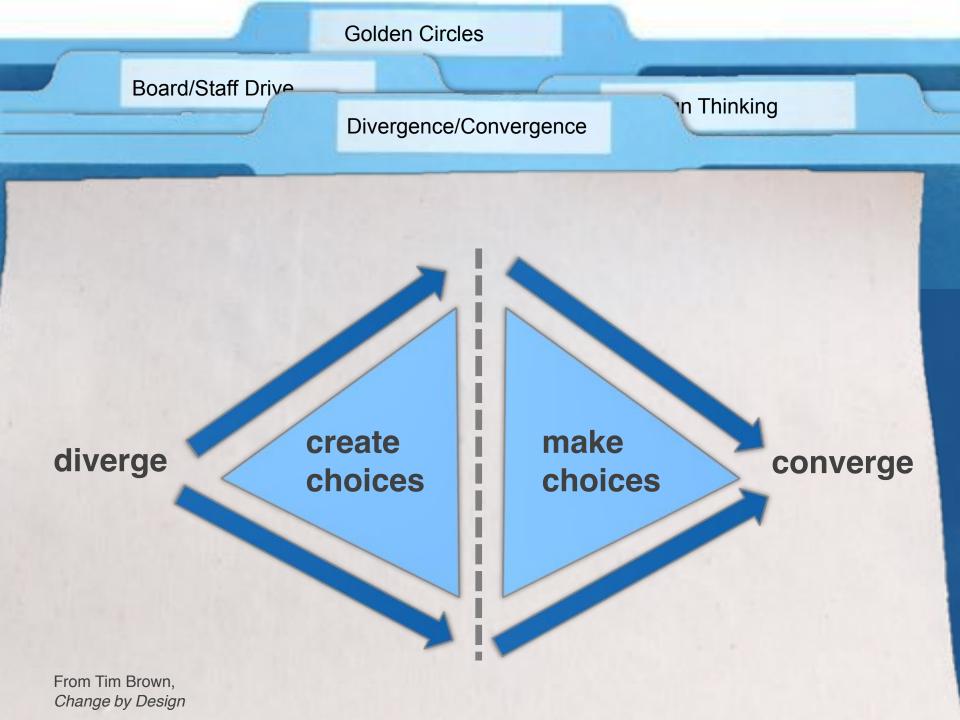
Board/Staff Drive

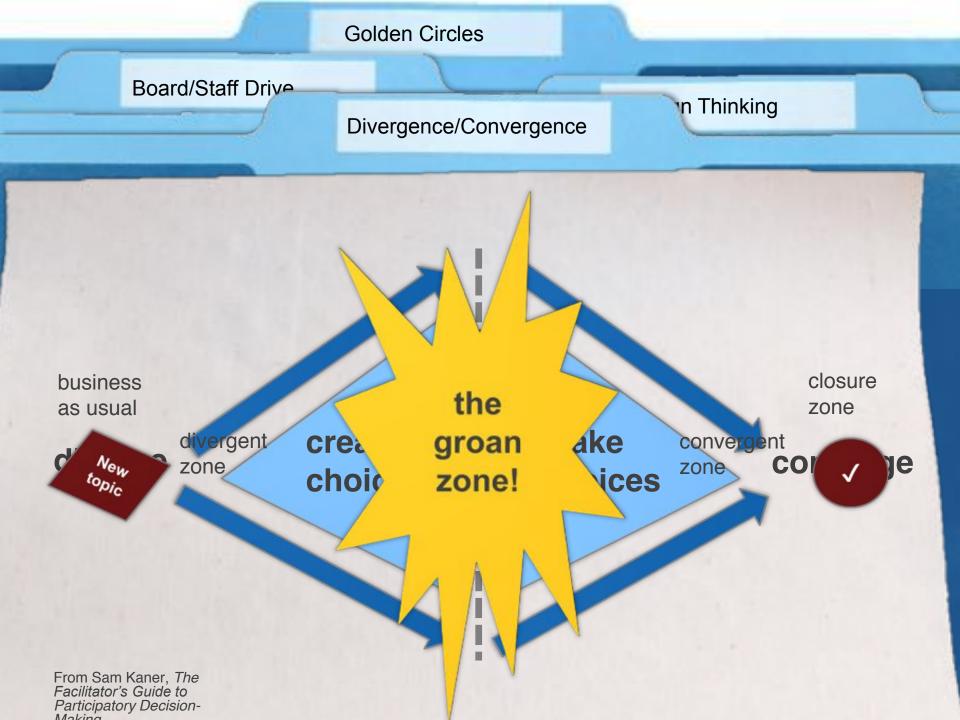
Design Thinking



From Tim Brown, Change by Design







What gets in the way of this work?



	urgent	not urgent
important	I	Π
not important	III	IV

Beckhard's Change Model

Vision < Resistance

? > Resistance

Vision x

First Steps x

Dissatisfaction with Status Quo >

 $D \times V \times F > R$

Effective Assessment:

 $D \times V \times F > R$ $\underline{IS} \text{ a FIRST STEP}$

Sharpens VISION

Increases DISSATISFACTION

Reduces RESISTANCE

Effective thinking about assessment makes change more likely

Adding to the Change Model

 $D \times V \times F > R$

Plus LEADERSHIP

 $D \times V \times F \times L > R$

Acknowledgements

Susan Stevens; Tim Brown; Steven Covey; Simon Sinek; Sam Kaner.

Questions? Comments?

David Grant dgrant050@gmail.com 802-765-4775