



**Departamento
de Controle do Espaço Aéreo**
Department of Airspace Control



ATM047 Curso - ATM Performance Indicators



ATM047 COURSE - ATM Performance Indicators

Unit 1.1 – INDICATORS

Subunit 1.1.1 – INTRODUCTION TO INDICATORS

October – 2024

Introduction to Indicators

June 2024

Global Outlook for Air Transport Deep Change

Introduction to Indicators

June 2024

Global Outlook for Air Transport Deep Change



Introduction to Indicators

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1. Deep Change

Heraclitus, the ancient Greek philosopher (born around 540 BC), famously proclaimed, "There is nothing permanent except change". It ought to surprise us little then that change is still upon us. The difference a few thousand years make is that the pace of change seems to be accelerating, and that the change to come could prove to be unusually profound.

Introduction to Indicators

Superpower

Changing demographics and economic heft are also influencing geopolitics. China's population was surpassed by India's in 2023, according to the United Nations³. Last year China's population fell by 2 million to 1.40 billion, and India's rose to 1.42 billion (Chart 4). India could become the world's third-largest economy already by 2030, reports S&P Global Ratings, behind the US and China.

It is unlikely that India will follow the same path as China and become the manufacturing hub of the world. The world is now truly a service economy with 67% of global GDP being generated thanks to this sector⁴, and India can be expected to continue to excel in this domain thanks to its young and tech savvy workforce. Its economy's full potential will only be realized, however, if a reform agenda can dominate religious and cultural agendas.

Similar remarks could be made regarding China, where a reform agenda is needed to adapt to the shrinking population, lower demand for housing and construction, and the end of unlimited cheap labor to manufacture the country's exports. China's current account balance showed a surplus of 10% of GDP in 2007. In 2024, it might be as low as 1% and it is expected to continue to decline going forward, possibly turning negative. This is in and of itself not a sign of economic decline – the US' current account has been in deficit since 1970 with only a handful of exceptions (Chart 5). The US has, however, always depended on the kindness of strangers, as Tennessee Williams might have said. Without access to foreign countries' excess savings, the US cannot finance its structural overconsumption, and China's ability to play this important role in the global financial system is waning.

Introduction to Indicators



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- Introduction
- Indicators Importance
- Why implement indicators?
- Metric and Indicator
- Performance indicators
- Goals and their methodology

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Introduction

Performance indicators are a management tool that offers not only the possibility of identifying processes that are not following the desired course, but also their improvement, while at the same time supporting the decisions of senior management when the need arises to opt for a business course with continuous growth prospects.

Introduction

Indicators are calculated measures of performance made up of a set of different metrics. It is the quantifiable representation of characteristics of services, products and processes, that is, they are parameters for evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization's processes.

Introduction

The indicator is also considered a methodological resource to **help interpret reality** in a synthetic and operational way. It can be used for the diagnosis of a certain condition (environmental, economic, social, educational, etc.), for monitoring and evaluation of Air Traffic Management (ATM) planning, and for research in general., educativa, etc.), para el seguimiento y la evaluación de la planificación de la gestión del tránsito aéreo (ATM) y para la investigación en general.

Introduction

From the point of view of public policies, indicators are instruments that allow identifying and measuring aspects related to a particular concept, phenomenon, problem or result of an intervention in reality.

Introduction

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PROGRAMAS NACIONALES

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PROGRAMAS NACIONALES

En función de las metas nacionales establecidas en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, los programas nacionales establecen lineamientos programáticos con cobertura nacional.

DOCUMENTOS

NIVEL DE VIDA ADECUADO



PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ASISTENCIA SOCIAL 2014-2018

Programa alineado con las metas nacionales de México en Paz y México Incluyente del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, y que plantea a la asistencia social como la intervención pública destinada a brindar protección social a población vulnerable que no cuenta con los medios para enfrentar su condición. Con el propósito de que la población disfrute de sus derechos sociales y acceda a mejores condiciones de vida y desarrollo, el programa plantea seis objetivos: 1) Generar sinergias que amplíen y mejoren los servicios de asistencia social. 2) Salvaguardar los derechos de las niñas, niños y

Introduction



DOF: 30/04/2014

PROGRAMA Nacional de Asistencia Social 2014-2018 (PONAS).

PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE ASISTENCIA SOCIAL 2014-2018 (PONAS).

ÍNDICE GENERAL

Siglas y Acrónimos

Marco Normativo

I. Diagnóstico

II. Alineación a las Metas Nacionales

III. Objetivos, estrategias y líneas de acción

Líneas de Acción Transversales

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Transparencia

Glosario

Siglas y acrónimos

| | |
|----------|--|
| BM: | Banco Mundial |
| CDN: | Convención de los Derechos del Niño |
| CONAPO: | Consejo Nacional de Población |
| CONEVAL: | Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social |
| DIF-DF: | Desarrollo Integral de la Familia del Distrito Federal |
| ENSANUT: | Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición |
| INEGI: | Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática |
| INM: | Instituto Nacional de Migración |
| NOM: | Norma Oficial Mexicana |
| OCDE: | Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos |
| PIB: | Producto Interno Bruto |
| PND: | Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2013-2018 |
| PONAS: | Programa Nacional de Asistencia Social 2014-2018 |

CONSULTA POR FECHA

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Introduction

IV. Indicadores

| Ficha de indicador | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------|-------|-----|
| Elemento | Características | | | | |
| Indicador | Variación porcentual del número de personas beneficiadas con proyectos en los que participan el Sistema Nacional DIF y los sectores público, privado y social. | | | | |
| Objetivo | Objetivo 1. Generar sinergias que amplíen y mejoren los servicios de asistencia social. | | | | |
| Descripción General | El indicador mide la tasa de variación porcentual anual del número de personas que han sido beneficiadas por los programas de Atención a Personas con Discapacidad, de Atención a Familias y Población Vulnerable y para la Protección y Desarrollo Integral de la Infancia, que operan con Reglas de Operación (ROP) del Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (SNDIF) en los que participan Sistemas Estatales para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (SEDIF), Sistemas Municipales para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (SMDIF) y Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil (OSC) como instancias ejecutoras. | | | | |
| Observaciones | <p>Fórmula:</p> $\left\{ \left(\frac{\text{Número de personas beneficiadas por programas con ROP del SNDIF en los que participan SEDIF, SMDIF y OSC en el año } n}{\text{número de personas beneficiadas por programas con ROP del SNDIF en los que participan SEDIF, SMDIF y OSC en el año } n-1} - 1 \right) * 100 \right.$ <p>Donde: n: año actual n-1: año anterior</p> | | | | |
| Periodicidad | Anual | | | | |
| Fuente | Padrón de beneficiarios del SNDIF, reportes trimestrales de la Dirección General de Integración Social, reportes trimestrales de la Dirección General de Rehabilitación, reportes trimestrales de la Dirección General de Protección a la Infancia, convenios suscritos por el SNDIF registrados en la Dirección General Jurídica y de Enlace Institucional. | | | | |
| Referencias Adicionales | La Dirección General de Programación, Organización y Presupuesto será la encargada de reportar los avances de este indicador. | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Línea Base 2014</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Meta 2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">N. D.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Línea Base 2014 | Meta 2018 | N. D. | 10% |
| Línea Base 2014 | Meta 2018 | | | | |
| N. D. | 10% | | | | |
| Consideraciones para el calculo de la meta | | | | | |
| N.D. No disponible, ya que el ejercicio 2014 se constituirá como la línea base para la medición del indicador, | | | | | |

Introduction

The main objective of an indicator is to translate, in a measurable way, a certain **aspect of a reality** (in the case of this course, an ATM reality) in order to operationalize its observation and evaluation.

Introduction

"The indicator is a measure, of a quantitative or qualitative order, endowed with a particular meaning and used to organize and capture relevant information of the elements that make up the object of observation. It is a methodological resource that empirically informs about the evolution of the observed aspect."

Ferreira, Cassiolato y Gonzales (2009)

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Indicators Importance

Indicators are instruments that allow the evaluation of the organization's performance. Their objective is to facilitate the planning and control of the organization's processes as a whole, establishing quantified goals and determining the deviations that occurred, contributing to the continuous improvement of organizational processes.

Indicators Importance

¿La capacidad de la dependencia ATC es suficiente para brindar el servicio, considerándose el crecimiento de la demanda previsto para los próximos años?

¿Dónde es más adecuado poner nuevos ATCO?

¿Nuestro sistema está más seguro que el año anterior?

¿Los nuevos procedimientos resultaron en mejoras para la comunidad ATM? ¿Cuánto ha mejorado? ¿Valió la pena?



Indicators Importance

Los
indicadores
sirven
para:

Apoyar en la toma de decisión.

Analizar problemas estratégicos de manera proactiva, antes que ocurran desviaciones.

Apoyar la búsqueda por nuevos caminos estratégicos para la organización.

Apoyar el aprendizaje de la organización.

Apoyar el reconocimiento de la dedicación colectiva.

Comunicar las estrategias y las prioridades de la dirección y de los gestores.

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Why implement indicators?

Most common benefits of an indicator system

Control

Collect and analyze data and correct possible deviations.

Communication of objectives

Disclose the objectives, the resources that will be used and what is expected of each sector.

Motivation of professionals

Show employees what they will gain from the new status.

Leading improvements in the company

Know where to improve processes to set higher goals.

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Metric and Indicator

Summarizing, a metric is a simple number, which corresponds to some measured outcome. An indicator is what indicates something in a specific situation. Indicators are built based on metrics.

Metric and Indicator

Metrics are generic measures, of simple composition, such as formats of values and quantities, which serve as subsidies to the indicators. They are made up of various types, such as value, quantity, weight, volume or other quantitative format, and are also the basis for the constitution of performance indicators.

Metric and Indicator

Indicators are measurements calculated from metrics and are used to assess the performance of the company/organization. They are strategic information that support trend analysis, continuous improvement, proactive action and provides transparency to the company. They are usually expressed clearly in percentages and probabilities.

Metric and Indicator

Performance indicators, in addition to assess organizational performance, support trend analysis, continuous improvement, proactive action, and provide transparency to institutions. They also provide information to process analysis and implementation of improvements, and are the elements that guide in the direction established by strategic planning.

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Performance Indicators

Indicators are qualitative or quantitative measures that show the status of an operation, process or system. Performance is the comparison between the result of the operation regarding to the customer's expectation or the manager's objective. Therefore, performance indicators are measures that show the comparison of what was achieved in the operation with an expectation or objective.

Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicator is the Spanish translation used in the GANP Portal for *Key Performance Indicator* (KPI). KPIs are considered to be the best indicators for monitoring and analyzing business performance.

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Goals and their Methodology

The concept of goal is associated with an intention. Goals are the objectives to be achieved after the consolidation of metrics and indicators. They are important for measuring how far (or close) we are from the strategic objective outlined for the organization.

Goals and their methodology

The goal quantifies what is expected. Its function is to eliminate subjectivity, reinforce commitment, encourage continuous improvement and promote innovation. In addition, it should answer the question “How much do we want to achieve?”

Goals and their methodology

Any goal or objective can be created through the SMART methodology, which is an acronym that stands for:

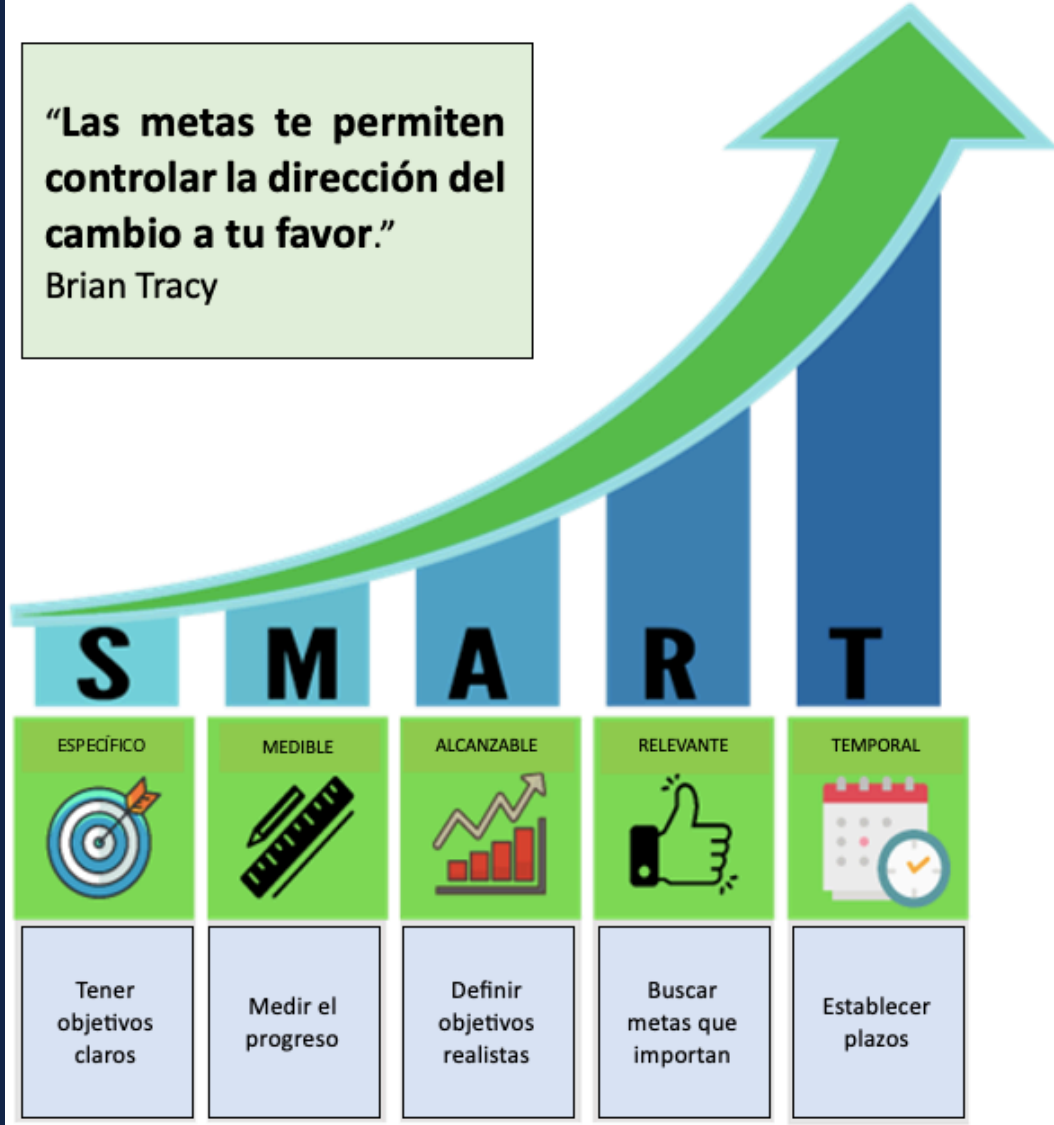
- *Specific*: what are you going to do? When, where, why?
- *Measurable* : Is it measurable in numbers?
- *Attainable* : Is it feasible?
- *Relevant* : Is it important?
- *Term* : Is there a defined deadline?

Goals and their methodology

SMART goals refer to an established methodology of goal setting. Such a methodology helps to define clear expectations to maximize the chances of achieving them. Setting SMART goals creates paths toward a given goal, with clear milestones and an estimate of how to achieve it..

Goals and their methodology

“Las metas te permiten controlar la dirección del cambio a tu favor.”
Brian Tracy



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Muito obrigado!
Thank you very much!



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Subunit 1.1.1 – INTRODUCTION TO INDICATORS



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FORÇA AÉREA BRASILEIRA
Asas que protegem o País

