SOCIAL OUTCOME MEASUREMENT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE DIFFICULT

5 STEPS TO GET YOU STARTED

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Scope the Work

- Don't under-estimate it: Social outcome measurement may be a big task
 Might want to start easy – or tricky...
 - Prioritise
- Resources:
 - Your staff time
 - Takes their eye off the ball
 - Costs / benefits
- Consider phasing the work
 - Learn from experience Develop in-house skills to transfer from team to team

 - May want to phase activity building up to the Annual Report or funding rounds

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Make it part of your business strategy Can be a powerful tool for managing change Can impact on your marketing strategy Social Value Act Cost it Staff time Training requirements External support costs Don't be put off by 'consultants': It's probably not as difficult as you may think! Develop your own in-house skills • Be ambitious - you know you're good at what you do! 209



Stakeholder Analysis

- Stakeholder Analysis is used to identify the key people who are involved or interact with your organisation
- Use the opinions of the most powerful stakeholders to shape your projects at an early stage, improving the overall quality of your project or evaluation
- Identifying key stakeholders ensures the project or evaluation is more likely to be successful
- Helps you to anticipate what people's reaction to your project may be, and build into your plan the actions that will win people's support and feedback

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takeholder Analysis: Identify Your Stakehold

- Stakeholders may be both organisations and people; ultimately you must communicate with people
- Make sure that you identify the correct individual stakeholders within a stakeholder organisation
- Who are your stakeholders?
 - •Who is affected by your work?
 - •Who has influence or power of your work?
 - •Who has an interest in your work being successful?

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keholder Analysis: Prioritise Your Stakeholders

- High power, high interest: these are the people you must fully engage and make the greatest efforts to satisfy
- High power, low interest: put enough work in with these people to keep them satisfied, but not so much that they become bored with your message
- Low power, high interest: keep these people adequately informed, and talk to them to ensure that no major issues are arising. These people can often be very helpful with the detail of your project
- Low power, low interest: again, monitor these people, but do not bore them with excessive communication





Stakeholder Analysis: Understand Your Key Stakeholders Who influences your key stakeholders opinions, and who influences their opinion of you / your organisation? Do some of these influencers therefore become important stakeholders in their own right? Who else might be influenced by your key stakeholders opinions? Do these people become stakeholders in their own right? How do your key stakeholders want to receive information from you / give their feedback to you? What is the best way of communicating your message to them, and them communicating your message to you? What is their current opinion / how do they value your work?

















The Employment Project		
Specific Aim	Example Outcomes	
Fo enable clients to find a meaningful occupation	Improved motivation to find work Improved communication skills Improved job search skills Client finds meaningful occupation	
o enable clients to maintain a tenancy	Increased ability to pay bills Increased ability in domestic tasks More tenancies maintained	



• These are things you can use to assess and monitor whether the expected outcome is occurring

• They show what has happened and can be qualitative or quantitative

• Each outcome has at least one indicator. Some outcomes have multiple indicators

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Step Three - From Aims to Ou

Type of Project	Example Outcome	Example Outcome Indicators
Employment service for long term unemployed	Increased motivation to find work	 Levels of attendance and punctuality Whether written CV
Health promotion campaign	Increased awareness of health issue	 Number of enquiries to helpline Level of knowledge in target group
Refugee support project	Increased self esteem	 Level of self esteem Level of involvement in running events









Rickter Scale

Originally developed by business partners for young offenders in County Durham

- Measure progression using a 'Life Board' and 'Frames of Reference' • No clear evidence of research and development work
- The Outcomes Star
 - Developed by Triangle Consulting on behalf of St. Mungo's Homelessness Organisation.
 Captures the clients "Journey of Change"
 - Some research and development work with 14 organisations

•The SOUL Record

- Developed by The Research Centre, City College Norwich and a Voluntary Sector Consortium
- Measures outcome progression for adults, young people and children
- Measures against Every Child Matters
 Extensive research and development work with over 40 organisations

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• Outcomes Measurement is more of an art than a science...

It's evolving
View 'experts' with suspicion!

Make your findings public

- Because not many organisations are doing it, your work will be of interest
- Adds to the body of knowledge
- You might even be viewed as an 'expert' (suspiciously!)

Tell your funders, supporters, staff, all and sundry what you've discovered

• Don't stop at doing it once

- Develop baselines and measure developments over time
- SROI

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What is Social Impact?

• 'Social Impact' can mean a number of different things to different people and under differing circumstances

No one agreed definition of the term or concept

 'Social Impact Measurement' is understanding the effects on various people that happen as a result of an action, activity, project, programme or policy

• An action or activity will have immediate and direct impact on certain people (Outcome), but it can also have a more far reaching effect on people, organisations, institutions and entities which are not directly engaging with these actions (Impact)

 Evaluation is about the quality of processes, social impact is about the changes an action, activity, project, programme or policy has brought about

Principles of Social Impact Measurement

Involve stakeholders

 "can include individuals, groups, communities, local and national government and other public sector bodies with a policy interest in the outcomes experienced by other stakeholders of an activity, and any other entity or group that is either affected by, or affects, the activity to be assessed"

• Develop a "Theory of Change" to express how changes have happened for stakeholders

- Logic Models
- Impact Maps from SROI
- Stakeholder Analysis from Social Accounting and Auditing

Be transparent

 No social impact assessment can be entirely objective, and none can entirely be free of assumptions









Social Value Act

The Social Value Act

- Came into force January 2013
- Impacts on Public Authorities' procurement
- Will have to consider improvement of economic, social and environmental well-being

Importance for Providers

- Commissioners have to consider the social value of services they purchase
- Major opportunity for providers to demonstrate their added value
- Improved weighting against those who can't demonstrate social value





