

SOCIAL OUTCOME MEASUREMENT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE DIFFICULT

—

5 STEPS TO GET YOU STARTED

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Step One:

Establish your purpose, scope of
measurement and plan it

WHY?

Why are you doing it?

- Who do you need to impress?
 - Financial measures don't tell the whole story
 - You're not in it purely for the financial gain
- Funders' & other stakeholders' interests may be different
 - May be financial
 - May be more output focussed
- Balance your need to demonstrate your added value with stakeholders' sets of interests

The Scope of the Measures

- May not need to do everything at the same time
 - 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

Get a Plan

- Make it part of your business 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!

Step Two:

Identify and involve key stakeholders

WHO?

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

Stakeholder Analysis: Identify Your Stakeholders

- 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?

Stakeholder 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: Prioritise Your Stakeholders



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?

Step Three:

Identify the outcomes you propose to achieve and the indicators that show you are meeting those outcomes

WHAT?

Outputs Vs. Outcomes, Hard Vs. Soft

OUTPUTS

are the services and facilities you deliver

include training courses, support sessions and publications

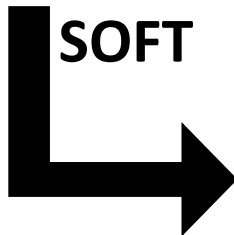
OUTCOMES

all the changes and effects that happen as a result of your work

HARD



SOFT

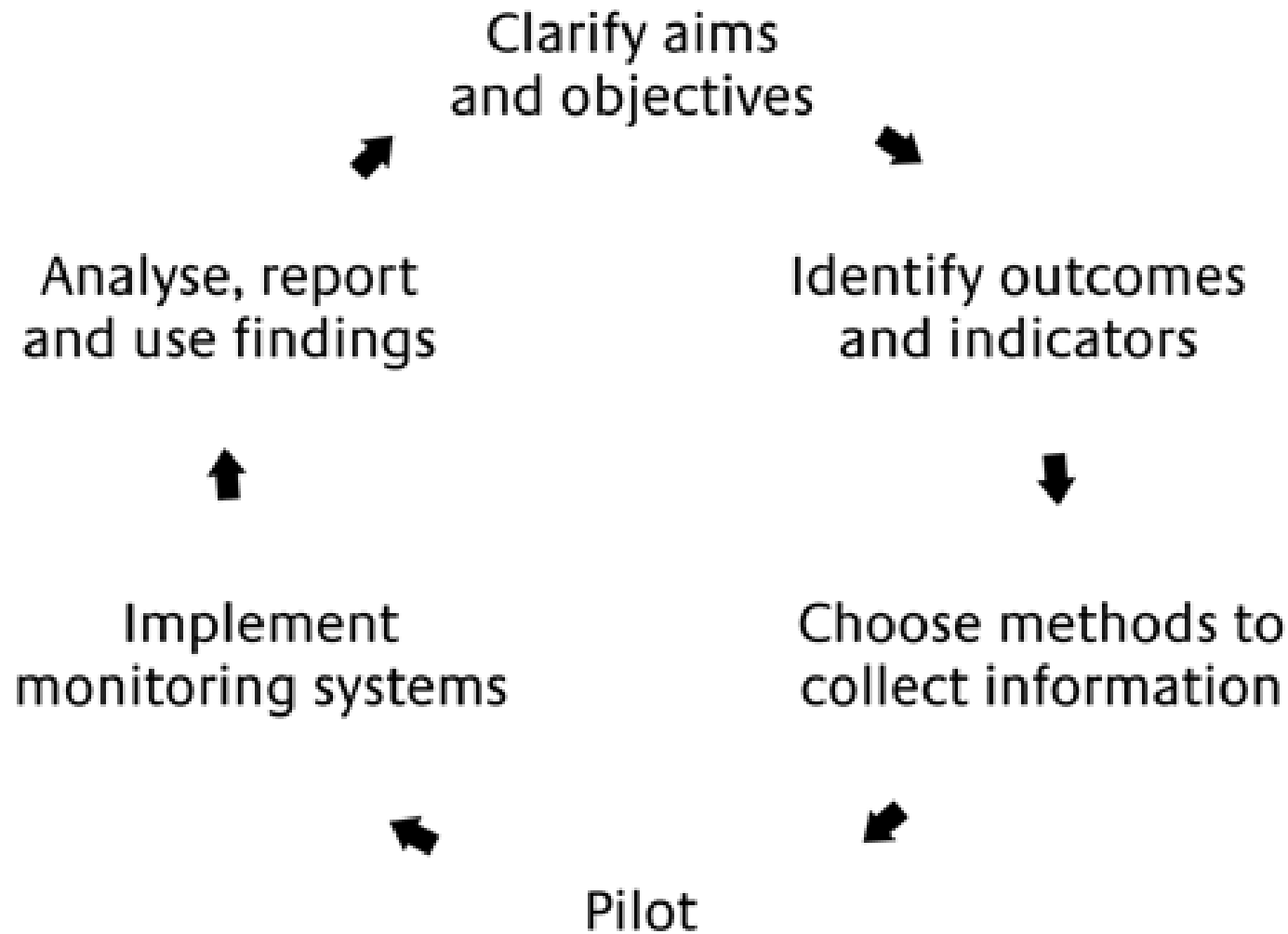


- clearly-definable & quantifiable results
- include obtaining a qualification, finding work or securing a place on a course

- cannot be measured directly or easily
- include increases in confidence, self-esteem, social skills *etc.*

- Outcomes can be expected or unexpected, positive or negative

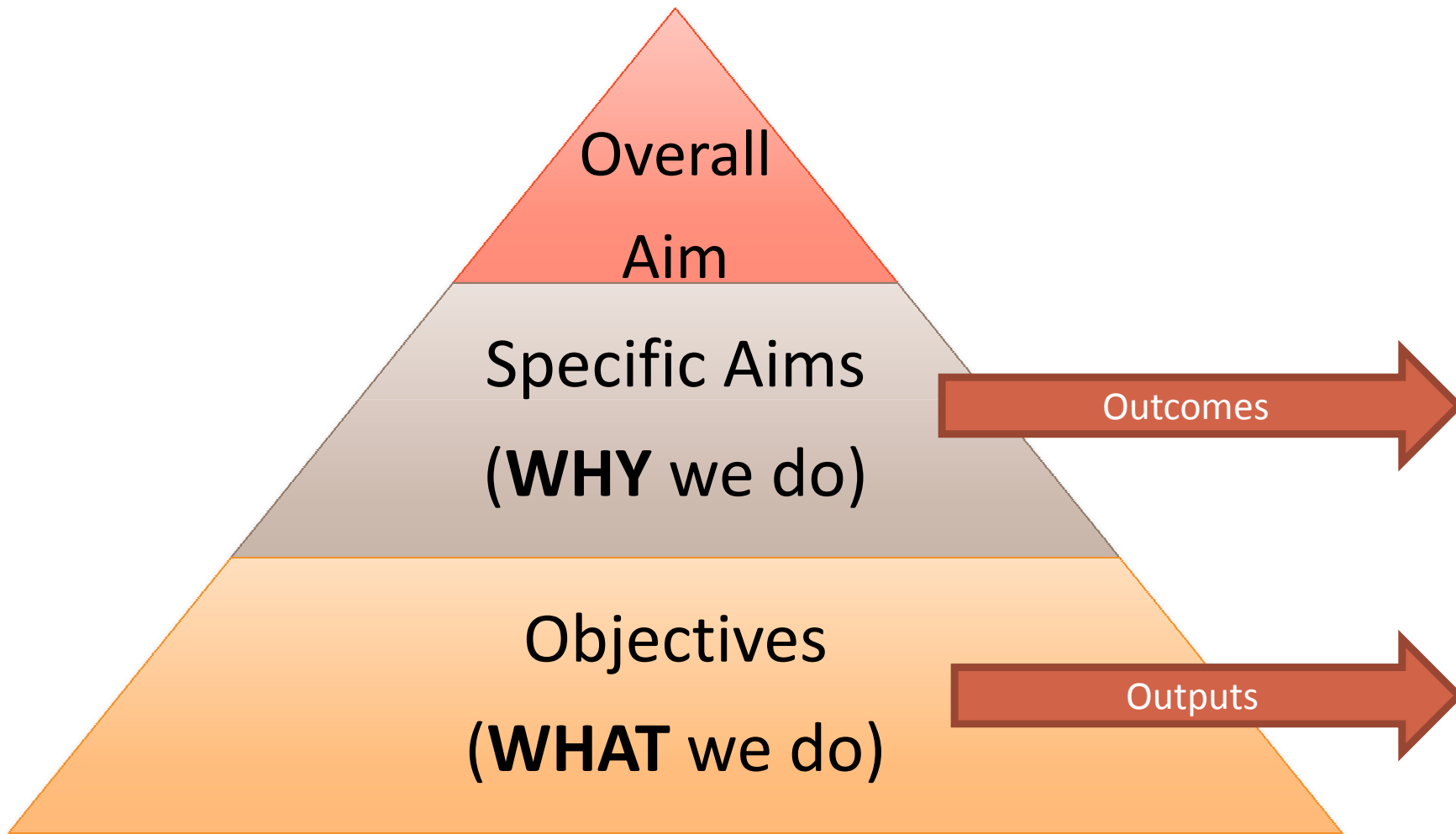
The Outcomes Process



Aims and Objectives

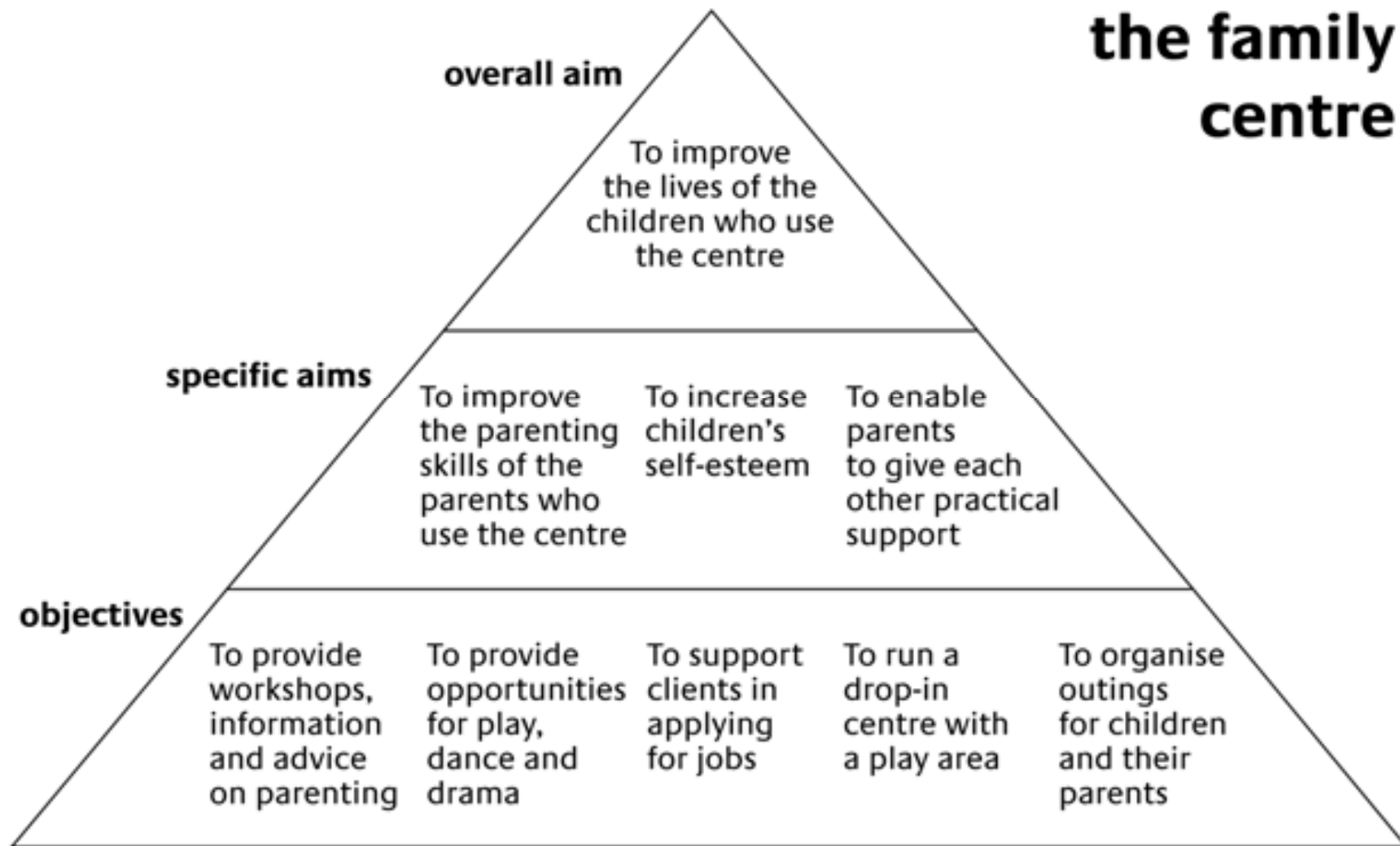
- **AIMS** are the planned areas of change you are trying to achieve
- **OBJECTIVES** describe the planned area of activity by which you are going to achieve your aims

The Outcomes Triangle



STEP THREE - BASIC STEPS TO ASSESSING OUTCOMES

The Outcomes Triangle



Words of Change and Activity

- To describe **AIMS**, use words like:
 - To enable
 - To improve
 - To reduce
 - To increase
 - To maintain
- To describe **OBJECTIVES**, use words like:
 - To provide
 - To support
 - To offer
 - To run
 - To set up

Aims and Outcomes

- **AIMS** are the planned areas of change you are trying to achieve
- **OUTCOMES** are all the changes and effects that happen as a result of your work

The Employment Project

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

Outcome Indicators

- 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

Examples of Outcome Indicators

Type of Project	Example Outcome	Example Outcome Indicators
Employment service for long term unemployed	Increased motivation to find work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Levels of attendance and punctuality• Whether written CV
Health promotion campaign	Increased awareness of health issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of enquiries to helpline• Level of knowledge in target group
Refugee support project	Increased self esteem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level of self esteem• Level of involvement in running events

Step Four:

Establish your data collection methods
and think about when you will collect the
data

HOW and WHEN?

Outcome Monitoring

- Indicators form the basis of an outcomes monitoring system
- Information from indicators demonstrate that outcomes are achieved and show progress towards your aim, thus demonstrating impact
- You need to collect information at least twice to be able to compare results over time
- The main ways to collect outcome information are:
 - Self assessment by service users
 - Interviews
 - Observation
 - Record keeping

The Key “Off the Shelf” Options

- **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

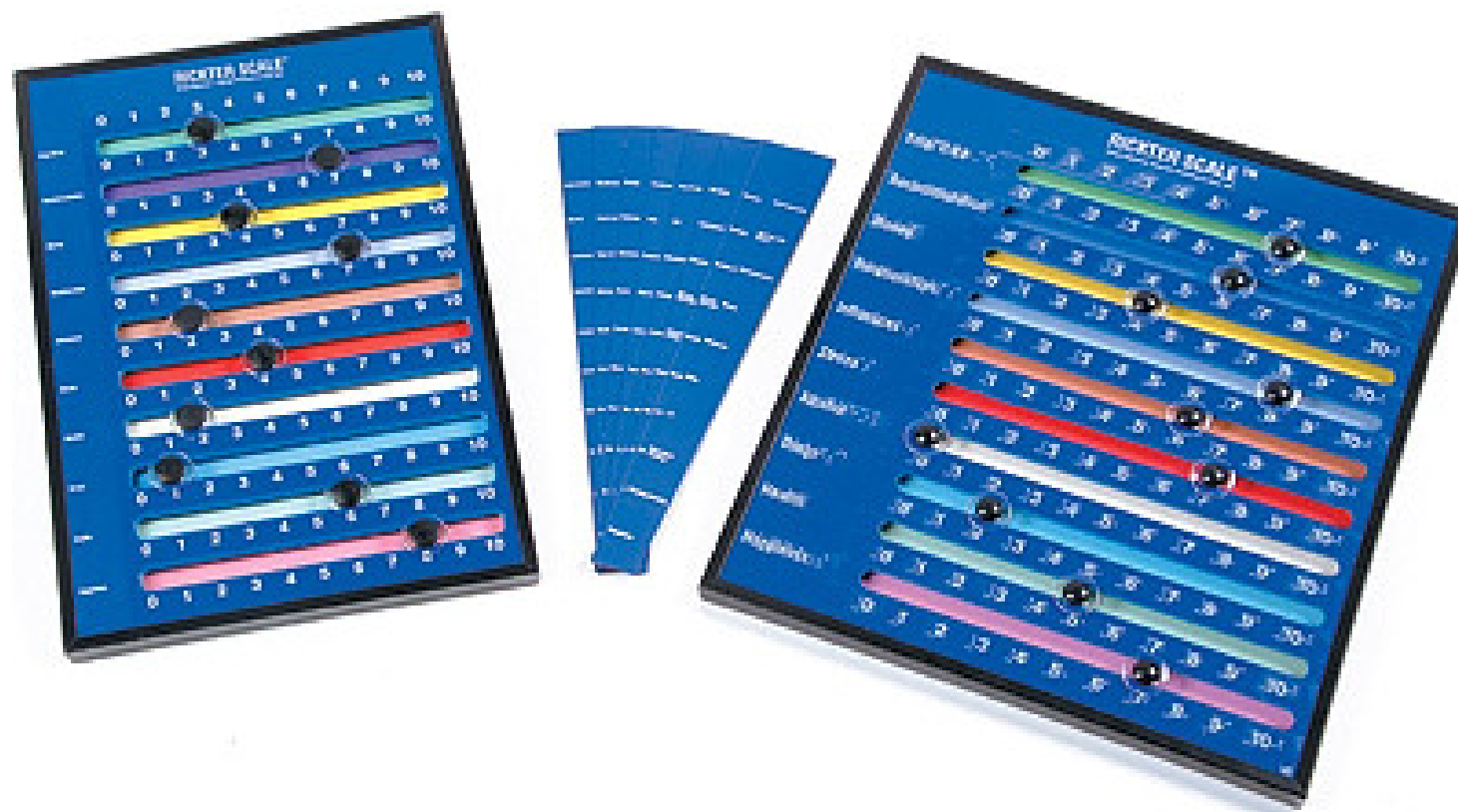
- **The Outcomes Star**

- 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

Rickter Scale – Life Board and Frames of Reference



STEP FOUR - "OFF THE SHELF" OUTCOMES MONITORING SOLUTIONS

Rickter Scale – IMS-Online

The Rickter Company

***** Accelerating Individuals to Change

Report Graphs

To print these graphs right click on the graph and select "Print Chart".

▶ Individual breakdown by gender

▶ Individual breakdown by age

▶ Individual breakdown by ethnicity

▶ Individual breakdown by final destination

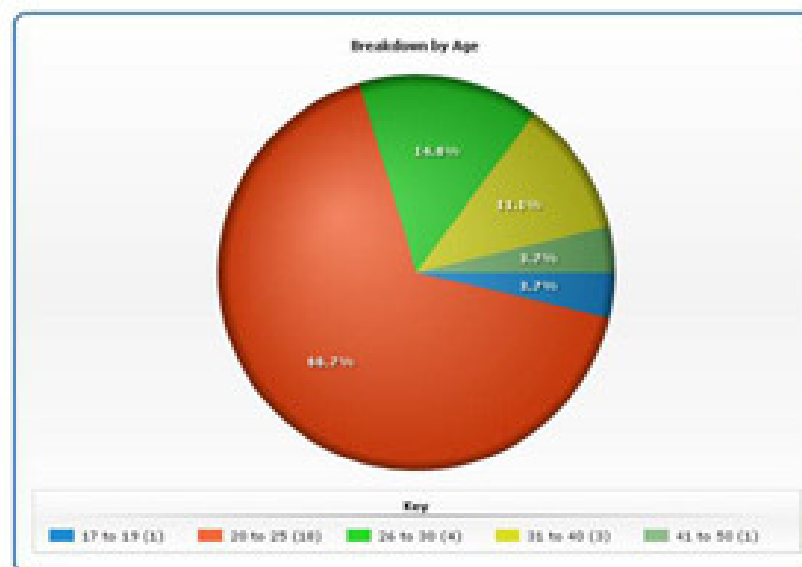
▶ Individual breakdown by practitioner

▶ Individual breakdown by referral source

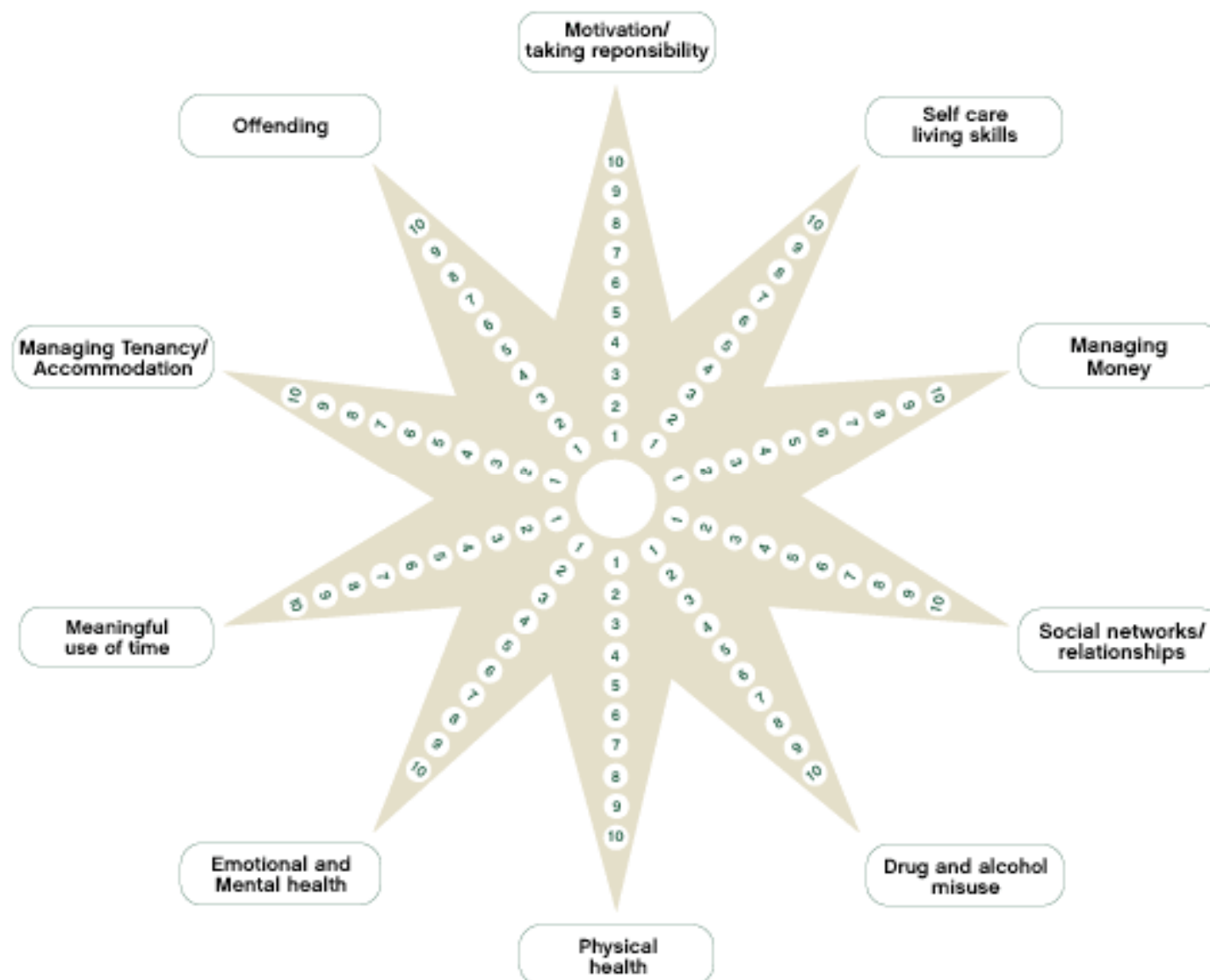
▶ Number of Individuals per project by month 2008 2009

▶ Number of interviews per project by month 2008 2009

▶ Number of interviews per organisation by month



The Outcomes Star – Outcomes Star



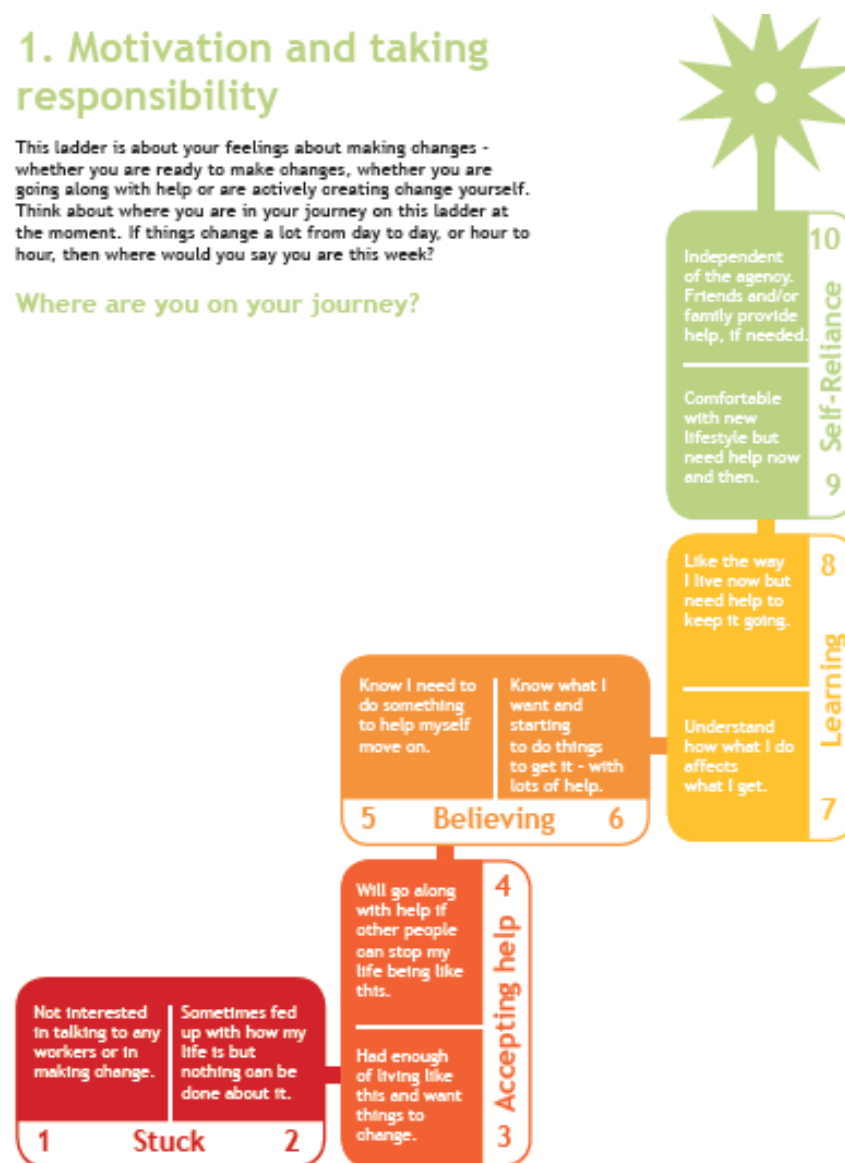
STEP FOUR - "OFF THE SHELF" OUTCOMES MONITORING SOLUTIONS

The Outcomes Star – Ladder of Change

1. Motivation and taking responsibility

This ladder is about your feelings about making changes - whether you are ready to make changes, whether you are going along with help or are actively creating change yourself. Think about where you are in your journey on this ladder at the moment. If things change a lot from day to day, or hour to hour, then where would you say you are this week?

Where are you on your journey?

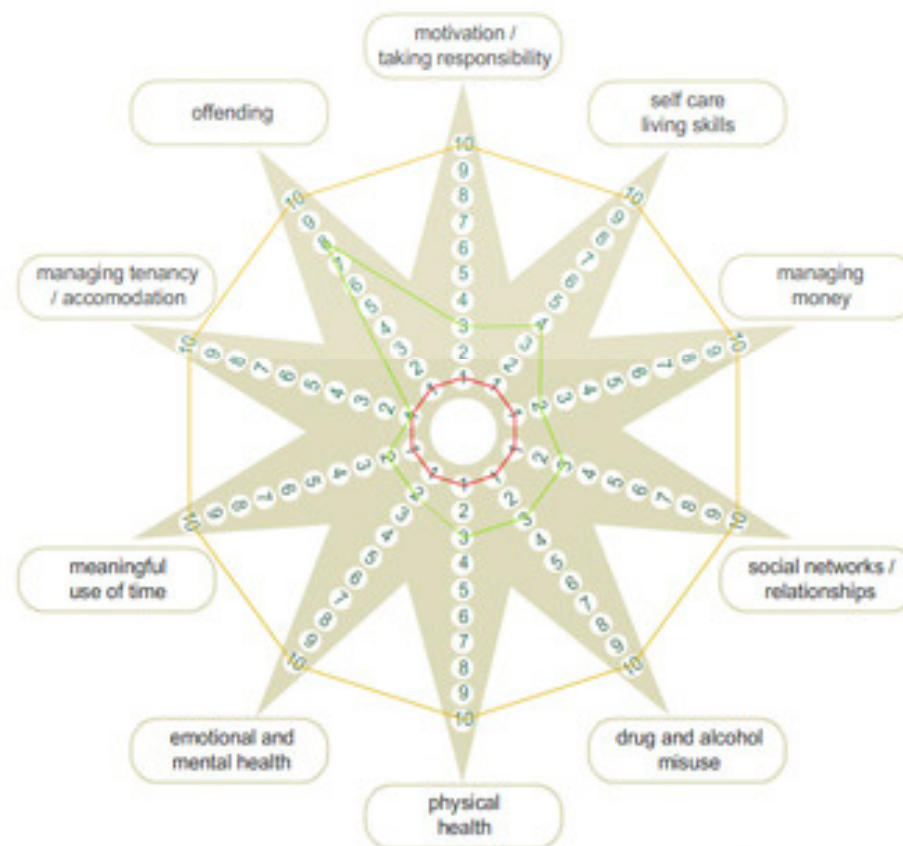


The Outcomes Star – Outcomes Star Online

Star Chart - 30 April 2008 - 05 September 2008

Service user ID: 1234

This Star shows your choice of Star Chart results. You can view them individually or in combinations.

[Print this chart](#)

Compare your Star Chart



More Readings

Completed by:
W - worker along
S - service user along
WS - worker and service user

The SOUL Record – Children’s Questionnaire

Name _____ Date _____

How do you feel today?



1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = slightly disagree; 4 = slightly agree; 5 = agree; 6 = strongly agree

1	I feel good about myself	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	I am good at some of the things I do	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	I try to eat healthy food	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	I get lots of exercise	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	I feel safe at home	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	I feel safe at school	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	I feel loved and cared for	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	I know who to go to, or phone, if I need help	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	I try my best at school	1	2	3	4	5	6
10	I usually remember to bring the things I need for school	1	2	3	4	5	6
11	I like playing/ spending time with my friends	1	2	3	4	5	6
12	I belong to a club or group outside school	1	2	3	4	5	6
13	I care about the environment	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	I help around the house	1	2	3	4	5	6
15	I treat people with respect	1	2	3	4	5	6
16	I usually try and help other people	1	2	3	4	5	6
17	I know what I would like to do when I leave school/college	1	2	3	4	5	6
18	I am good with money	1	2	3	4	5	6
19	I like where I live	1	2	3	4	5	6
20	I wear the clothes that I want to wear	1	2	3	4	5	6

Children’s Getting to Know You











Thanks for helping us to get to know you

The SOUL Record – Staying Safe Worksheet

Staying Safe: Being loved and cared for

Sheet Number Date

Which of these statements describes you?

- I feel loved.....
- I can tell people how I feel.....
- I have enough to eat.....
- I have enough sleep.....
- I like living where I do.....
- Someone looks after me.....
- I like to look my best.....
- I think it is important to smell nice.....
- I like the clothes I wear.....
- People are interested in what I do.....

Tell me about any changes or goals you've achieved since the last time we did this activity...

Goals: before the next time I would like to ...

In order to help you think about these...

- people who love you
- anyone you look after
- when you feel hungry
- the good things about where you live
- who cleans your clothes or makes your meals
- your appearance
- who you can talk to about your day

Progress: 1 point for each statement that describes you and for each example of achievement you have given.
5 points for every goal achieved since the last time.

Points total Previous total Difference

Signed.....

Signed.....



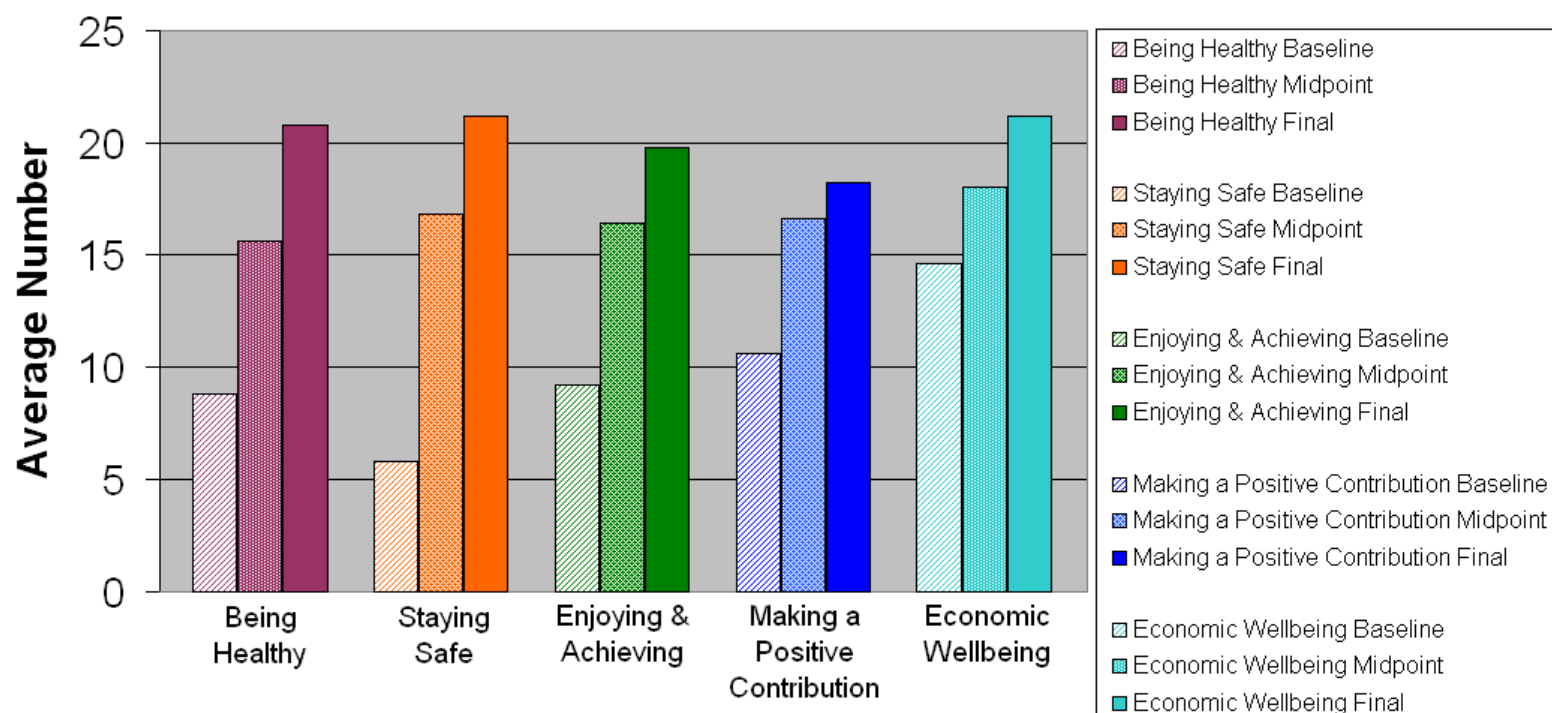
The SOUL Record – Spreadsheet Results Package

Children Summary of Distance Travelled

Total Number Measured: 5

Being Healthy Baseline	9	Staying Safe Baseline	6	Enjoying & Achieving Baseline	9	Making a Positive Contribution Baseline	11	Economic Wellbeing Baseline	15
Being Healthy Midpoint	16	Staying Safe Midpoint	17	Enjoying & Achieving Midpoint	16	Making a Positive Contribution Midpoint	17	Economic Wellbeing Midpoint	18
Being Healthy Final	21	Staying Safe Final	21	Enjoying & Achieving Final	20	Making a Positive Contribution Final	18	Economic Wellbeing Final	21

Every Child Matters Soft Outcomes



Step Five:

Make Best Use of your Work

WHERE?

This Year's Fad?

- 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

Beyond Outcomes – Measuring Social Value & Impact

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

WRVS Case Study 2008 - 2011

- WRVS provide personal and practical support so older people can stay independent at home and active in their local community
- Based in Cardiff with activity throughout the UK
- In 2008, independent research commissioned to answer “Has WRVS made your life better?”
- In 2011, SROI Report commissioned to identify the savings WRVS make to local communities and organisations
- <http://www.wrvs.org.uk/our-impact/measuring-our-impact>

Social Return on Investment (SROI)

- An approach to understanding and managing the impacts of a project, organisation or policy
- Based on stakeholders and puts financial value on the important impacts identified by stakeholders that do not have market values
- Requires a mix of information including qualitative, quantitative and financial
- Provides a consistent and clear approach to understanding and reporting on the changes caused by an organisation
- Also helps organisations to:
 - improve strategies, systems and accountability
 - manage risks
 - identify opportunities
 - raise finance required to achieve their mission or strategy

Social Return on Investment (SROI)

Social Return on Investment (SROI)					
Organisation					
Objectives					
Scope	Activity			Objective of Activity	
	Contract/Funding/ Part of organisation			Purpose of Analysis	
Stage 1 →		Stage 2 →			
Stakeholders	Intended/unintended changes	Inputs	Value E	Outputs	The Outcomes (what changes?)
Who do we have an effect on? Who has an effect on us?	What do you think will change for them?	What do they invest?		Summary of activity in numbers	Description How would you describe the change?

Social Return on Investment (SROI)

Return on Investment – The Impact Map

							Name						
							Date						
							Time Period						
							Forecast or Evaluation						
Stage 3 →							Stage 4 →						
Indicators (Changes)							Dead-weight %	Displacement %	Attribution %	Drop Off %	Impact	Action Plan	
Indicator	Source	Quantity	Duration	Financial proxy	Value E	Source	What would have happened without the activity?	What activity did you displace?	Who else contributed to the change?	Does the outcome drop off in future years?	Quantity times financial proxy, less deadweight, displacement, and attribution.	What needs to be done?	
How would you measure it?	Where did you get the information from?	How much change was there?	How long does it last?	What proxy would you use to value the change?	What is the value of the change?	Where did you get the information from?							

Social Value Act

- The Social Value Act
 - Comes into force January 2013
 - Impacts on Public Authorities' procurement
 - Will have to consider improvement of economic, social and environmental well-being
- Importance for Social Enterprises
 - Commissioners have to consider the social value of services they purchase
 - Major opportunity for #socents to demonstrate their added value
 - Improved weighting against those who can't demonstrate social value

Social Value Act

- Don't do nothing
 - Being able to demonstrate social value of services gives competitive edge
 - Makes social value central to the commissioning of services – but doesn't replace cost, quality, etc
 - Have to keep commissioners on their toes

$$***5W + H = Success***$$

END OF SESSION

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