# KNOWING THE WHAT .... EXPLORING THE SO WHAT

A QUICK GUIDE TO IMPACT MEASUREMENT



#### **KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

**OUTCOMES:** The changes, benefits, learning or other effects that happen as a result of services and activities provided by an organisation

**INPUTS:** Resources put into an organisation to carry out an activity. Inputs may be human, material, financial or expressed as time

**OUTPUTS:** The activities, services and products provided by an organisation

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES:** Also called interim outcomes, steps along the way to end outcomes. They are smaller changes that need to happen before the final, desired outcomes can be reached

**MONITORING:** The routine, systematic collection and recording of information about a project mainly for the purpose of checking its progress against its plans

**EVALUATION:** Involves using monitoring and other information to make judgements on how an organisation, project of programme is doing. Evaluation can be done externally or internally

**IMPACT:** The change, effect or benefit that results from the services or activities on a wider society than its direct users. It is often long term, broad and sustainable and can include affecting policy decisions at government level

**QUALITATIVE EVALUATION:** An approach to evaluation or part of an evaluation that is primarily descriptive and interpretative

**QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION:** An evaluation approach involving the use and analysis of numerical data and measurement



#### THE IMPACT PROCESS



#### **INPUTS OUTPUTS**



#### **IMPACT**



Resources

Staff

Service

Users

**Buildings** 

**Objectives** 

**Activities** 

**Tasks** 

**Processes** 

Change 1 1

Maintain ↔

Difference

that it makes

**Social Value** 

Longer term



By describing the link between:

the work that you do (your outputs) and

the changes that it creates for individuals (your outcomes) and

for society more widely (your impact)

you are setting out how and why your organisation plans to make a difference through your work.



#### THE CYCLE OF IMPACT

The Cycle of Impact works in four stages and it doesn't matter where you enter into the cycle as it simply keeps repeating. Each stage informs the next. There is no particular time limit or expectation on how long these will take, sometimes it will be brief and fast or sometimes it will take quite a long time. Do what is best for how you work and the activities that you deliver.

Once you have completed the loop, you return to the start. If you are starting for the first time. Begin at PLAN and work round. The handy rhyme, PLAN DO ASSESS REVIEW helps you remember the stages.

#### **PLAN**

• Identify your desired impact and how to deliver it Understand what to measure about your impact, identify the information you need and how to collect it

#### DO

Deliver the work and impact
 Collect the information you need about impact

#### **ASSESS**

Make sense of the information you've collected about impact
 Draw conclusions about the impact you've had and compare findings

#### **REVIEW**

- Communicate information about your impact
- Learn from your findings and use them to improve your work



# AT A WORKSHOP WE ASKED REPRESENTATIVES FROM GROUPS TO JOT DOWN TWO SEPARATE REASONS FOR / BENEFITS OF MEASURING IMPACT

To see how individuals / communities progress

Improve Health and Wellbeing

Project has achieved its outcomes

Puts the service user at the heart of all decision making (feedback, evaluation)

It helps us tell our story

Cost of service reflects benefits to customer

Involves service users in development

Improve delivery of activities / service

To highlight the value and difference that it has made

Ensure we are getting value for money from suppliers

**Drives Improvement** 

To showcase the benefits to further promote engagement

We can review how to get better

Justify my job role

To give feedback to volunteers, service users etc.

See what difference is made

To shape service delivery

Improved services – delivery, availability, costs

To pull together a personal story / case study there needs to be an underlying structure that helps to build the story. Think about the following.....

### BACKGROUN

What encouraged you to get involved? How did you get involved?

## INVOLVEMENT

What have you been doing here? Has it changed since you started? What did you hope to get out of your involvement?

What has been the effect on you for being involved? What impact had this had on your family and community? What do you feel you have gained?

## **FUTURE**

Where do you see your involvement now going? What are you considering to do next?



#### Information resourced and adapted from text and training from the following organisations:

- O CES Charities Evaluation Service
- Know How Non-Profit
- NPC National Philanthropy Capital
- NVCO National Council for Voluntary Organisations
- GMCVO Greater Manchester Centre for Voluntary Organisation
- Inspiring Impact

