

Support Guide

Setting outcomes

Setting your project's **outcomes** is the first thing you need to do in order to evaluate your project.



What are outcomes?

Outcomes are the **changes** or **differences** you expect your project to make.

Having **clear**, **focused** outcomes will help:

- you work out what to measure in order to find out whether your project is making a difference, and to what extent
- people know what they can expect to gain if they use your services
- funders know the impact their money will have.

Don't be tempted to set too many outcomes for your project. Usually **3-5 outcomes** are enough for one project.

Outcomes should:	Example:			
relate directly to the identified need for your project i.e. the <u>reason</u> your project exists	need	Young people's life chances are limited by low literacy levels.		
	<u>outcome</u>	Young people improve their literacy skills.		
reflect the logical result of what your project does	activity	We run a range of literacy classes		
i.e. they should describe the difference your project will make, not its activities or services (what it does)	as a result of which			
	outcomeyoung people improve their literacy skills.			
answer the "So What?" question It's easy to get outcomes and activities confused. To be sure, check whether what you've written answers the "So what?" question.	is it an <u>outcome</u> or an <u>activity</u> ?		does it answer the "So what?" question?	therefore it's
	We run a range of literacy classes.		no I don't know what will change	an activity
	Young people improve their literacy skills.		yes this tells me what will change	an outcome



Outcomes should:	Example:		
be realistic achievable in a few years	unrealistic outcome	All school pupils throughout the city achieve graduate level literacy skills.	
be in your power to achieve	outcome you can't influence	All our learners get permanent jobs within a year.	
be simple if you see the word "and" in an outcome, check whether it should actually be two separate outcomes	Learners are more able to move into mainstream classes and employment. What will happen if it turns out that learners are more able to move into mainstream classes, but not into employment (or vice versa)? It makes it easier to measure and report if this becomes 2 outcomes instead: - Learners are more able to move into mainstream classes. - Learners are more able to move into employment.		

How to word outcomes

 Outcomes need to include change words such as improve, increase, decrease, or reduce.

Sustain can also be a "change" word – for example if the situation would have got worse without your project's intervention, e.g. People at risk of homelessness can sustain their tenancies.

[By contrast, <u>activities</u> need words that describe what you <u>do</u> such as *support*, *engage*, *help*, *encourage*, *offer*, *enable*.]

2. When writing outcomes, make sure you include the **Who? What?** and **How?** of change. NB: "How?" refers to the <u>direction</u> of the change – e.g. increasing, getting smaller, etc. (<u>not</u> to how you are going to make the change happen, i.e. your activities).

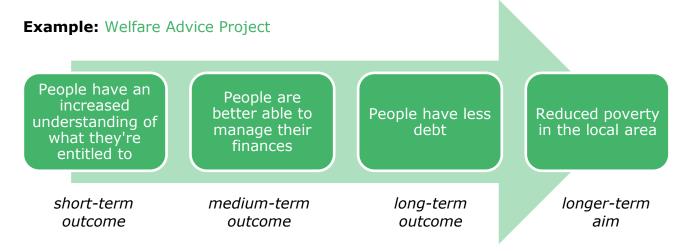
example outcome:	Learners are more able to move into mainstream classes.
Who is changing?	learners
What is changing?	their ability to move into mainstream classes
How (in what direction) is change happening?	their ability is increasing, learners are "more able"



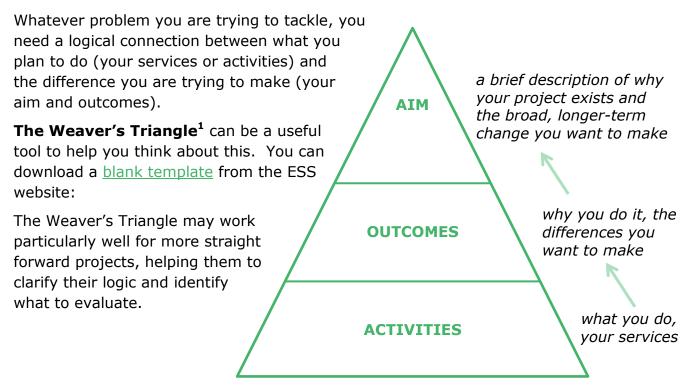
Short, medium and long term outcomes

It is important to think about **when** you can expect the different outcomes of your project to become relevant.

In the example below, there would be no point in trying to measure a reduction in how much debt someone has before they have firstly understood what support and benefits they are entitled to and then learned how to manage their money better.



The link between activities and outcomes



¹ Weaver's Triangle is adapted from the Charities Evaluation Services [CES] Planning Triangle (see www.ces-vol.org.uk for more information). Jayne Weaver worked for CES and developed the Triangle for the BBC Children in Need Appeal.



If you want, you can use arrows or numbers to illustrate the connections between your activities and outcomes. You can also list your outcomes in order according to whether they are short / medium / long-term.

If you need more flexibility in order to illustrate the connections between different parts of the model; to demonstrate in what sequence things happen; or to allow you to specify some of the underlying assumptions, you might want to develop a more complex logic model instead. [See ESS support guide: Developing a logic model.]

Aim
All people
in our city
are literate

Example:

'I can read' project: literacy skills for all

Outcomes

Young people learn new literacy skills.

Learners' confidence increases.

Learners are more able to move into employment.

Different generations understand each other better.

Learners are more able to move on to mainstream classes.

Activities

We have an extensive curriculum Run a range of inclusive classes Award ceremonies to recognise achievement

More help

There are some **definitions** of evaluation terms on p31 of the <u>Harmonising Reporting</u> working group's report to the <u>Scottish Funders Forum</u>, which you can download from ESS' website.

Our training workshop *Getting started: Outcomes and Indicators* will help you at this stage. To book a place visit the <u>workshops</u> page of our website.

What next?

What do you need to measure in order to find out whether or not your outcomes have been achieved? See our <u>Working out what to measure</u> <u>(setting indicators for your outcomes)</u> support guide.



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For evaluation help and advice, or if you need a copy of this guide in another format, please get in touch.

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