

# Social Impact Assessment Framework

C.K. Law

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# Primary Tier of Assessment

Impact dimension	Assessment objective	Impact indicator
<b>Individual</b>	To assess how a social intervention could cause changes to the directly-involved individuals.	Quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self-esteem</li> <li>- Information acquisition</li> <li>- Skills and knowledge development</li> <li>- Health and physical change</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>	To assess how a social intervention could cause changes on interpersonal level, and individual's interaction with the society that could cause immediate effect on their living.	Social capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social network</li> <li>- Social integration</li> <li>- Community participation</li> <li>- Financial integration</li> <li>- Volunteerism</li> </ul>
<b>Economical</b>	To assess how a social intervention could cause changes on resources and revenue usage on public expenditure.	Financial sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial adjustment on the service</li> <li>- Community resources allocation</li> </ul>

# Secondary Tier of Assessment

Impact dimension	Assessment Objective	Impact indicator
<b>Organisational</b>	To assess the effectiveness of the intervention in terms of intervention design and execution; and the subsequent changes that may cause to the executing entity as a whole.	Mode of service delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effectiveness</li> <li>- Programme restructuring</li> <li>- Stakeholders involvement</li> <li>- Service continuity</li> <li>- Service expansion</li> </ul> Organisational development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organisation restructuring</li> <li>- Inter-organisational collaboration</li> <li>- Cross-organisation collaboration</li> </ul>
<b>Community</b>	To assess whether an intervention could induce changes on community composition and on policy level.	Community development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demographic change</li> <li>- Public participation in community affairs</li> </ul> Policy change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subsequent policy change</li> <li>- Other policy area adjustment</li> </ul>

# Methodology

- Both quantitative and qualitative
- Quantitative – use of indicators, from simple pre-test post-test design to experimental design
- Qualitative – mostly focus groups to add substance and “stories” to provide more meaning to the impact of program.

# Development in the future

- Framework is not exhaustive and to be fine-tuned and enriched.
- Indicator bank to be continuously compiled and accumulated
- On-going SIA studies contribute to the enrichment of framework and indicator bank.
- Data bank for translating outcome into SROI is yet to be built up.