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What to write in expected outcome

How to write good outcomes. Expected outcome of the project examples. How to write expected outcomes of a project.

Outcomes help higher education institutions track and measure student progress as they move through courses or programs of study. At the most fundamental level, an outcome states what you want to achieve and how you'll know when you get there. While academic outcomes define expected behavior or knowledge that a student will demonstrate after they complete a course or program, non-academic outcomes focus on skills and accomplishments outside of student learning. Writing outcomes can be more difficult than you think. Here are some tips to help you create outcomes that make it easy to track progress. A good outcome is SMART: Specific. Be clear about what you want students to accomplish. Each outcome should focus on only one idea or expected behavior. Measurable. What metrics will you use to determine whether the outcome is met? Be objective: Students either do or do not exhibit the skill. Achievable. The outcome should be motivational - be sure it is attainable for students in the course or program. Realistic. Be sure the outcome aligns with the student or institution's broader goals and objectives. Time-bound. Provide a target date or timeline so that you can track progress throughout the process. But why not take your institution's outcomes from good to great? As you draft your outcomes, try to make them: Active. Action-oriented verbs make the assessment process more dynamic and keep your team focused on forward motion. Future-focused. Think about what will be different after the learning experience and build that into your outcome. Tied to Bloom's Taxonomy. When you write outcomes to align with the levels of knowledge-based, skills-based, or affective taxonomies, it is much easier to determine which assessment techniques are most appropriate for measurements. Linked to your institutional mission. Outcomes should tie back to what your institution is striving to achieve - if students achieve them, everyone will be better off. Need guidance in writing great outcomes? Check out Assessment Foundations: Developing Quality Outcomes & Objectives, and then request a demo of Watermark's Outcomes Assessment Projects solution to see how to streamline your assessment data collection with intuitive rubrics that will make your standards reporting dynamic and insightful. Features of Expected Outcomes The Expected Outcomes Section contains these features 1. An explanation of how the proposal will address the needs shown in the Statement of the Problem; 2. An explanation of the benefits that will be realized if the proposal is accepted; 3. Clear information about WHO will benefit and HOW they will benefit from the proposal; 4. Some Expected Outcomes Sections also indicate what might happen if the proposal is NOT accepted. 5. Most Expected Outcomes Sections are written in either the future tense (will) or with the conditional (would). Example of an Expected Outcomes Section: Clearly, this course will provide a number of benefits to both THE POPULATIONS THAT WILL BENEFIT: the international student community and the university. EXPLANATION OF A BENEFIT: International students will receive the instruction they need and SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO A PROBLEM FROM THE SOP: they will be able to earn their C credits without going to another university or community college. This course will help retention efforts. EXPLANATION OF A BENEFIT: WSU will show international students that it has an interest in addressing their particular needs.
This course will improve recruitment efforts. Skip to main content Learn from the community's knowledge. Experts are adding insights into this AI-powered collaborative article, and you could too. This is a new type of article that we started with the help of AI, and experts are taking it forward by sharing their thoughts directly into each section. If you'd like to contribute, request an invite by liking or reacting to this article.
Learn more — The LinkedIn Team Last updated on Aug 3, 2023 When you write a proposal for a project, you need to convince your potential funders or reviewers that your research is worth supporting.

One of the key elements of a persuasive proposal is how you present your expected outcomes and impacts. In this article, you will learn how to define, describe, and justify your outcomes and impacts in a clear and compelling way. Outcomes and impacts are the positive changes that your project aims to achieve or contribute to. Outcomes are the specific and measurable results of your activities, such as publications, patents, products, or policies. Impacts are the broader and longer-term effects of your outcomes, such as social, economic, environmental, or cultural benefits. For example, if your project is to develop a new vaccine, your outcome could be the successful clinical trials and approval of the vaccine, and your impact could be the reduction of disease and mortality. Before you write your proposal, you need to identify and define your outcomes and impacts.

You can use the SMART criteria to make sure your outcomes are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. You can also use the logic model or the theory of change to map out the logical links between your inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. For example, you can show how your resources, methods, data, and findings lead to your outcomes and impacts. Once you have defined your outcomes and impacts, it is essential to describe them in a clear and concise way. To do this, start with a summary statement that outlines the main outcome and impact of your project. Then, provide more details about the scope, scale, quality, and significance of your results and effects. Additionally, use evidence and examples to back up your claims, such as previous research, data, statistics, testimonials, or case studies. Finally, ensure you use clear language that is free from jargon, acronyms, or technical terms that your audience may not understand. In addition to describing your outcomes and impacts, you must justify them. You must demonstrate why your outcomes and impacts are important, relevant, and feasible. To do this, you should explain the issue or gap your project addresses and how your outcomes and impacts will solve it. You should also show the value and contribution of your outcomes and impacts to the field, discipline, or society. Additionally, consider any potential challenges, risks, or limitations that may affect your outcomes and impacts and how you will overcome or mitigate them. Finally, compare and contrast your outcomes and impacts with those of other similar or competing projects and how you will add or improve on them. When presenting your outcomes and impacts, you should strive to make your presentation appealing and convincing to your audience. Visual aids such as graphs, charts, tables, or diagrams can help illustrate your outcomes and impacts, while headings, subheadings, bullet points, or numbered lists can organize them to make them easier to follow. Additionally, use positive and confident language and tone to convey your enthusiasm and confidence in your outcomes and impacts. Finally, including feedback, questions, or suggestions can engage your audience and invite them to participate or collaborate in your project or its dissemination.
Like Celebrate Support Love Insightful Funny 1 If a goal tells you where you're headed, an outcome tells you the result of your actions. Very simply, outcomes are the results achieved, like making progress toward the achievement of a school readiness goal. The Head Start Grant Application Instructions ask programs to forecast expected outcomes in their initial baseline application. For example, the family engagement outcomes in the Parent, Family, and Community Engagement (PFCE) Framework include expected outcomes. Programs may create a program-wide goal of improving the financial stability of their families (e.g., PFCE Expected Outcome: Family Well-being), but they may have several objectives to support this goal. In the end, what they would expect to see is an outcome of improved financial stability for the majority of their families. Outcomes are actual results.
Expected outcomes are forecasted results. Think of expected outcomes as your program's hoped-for results for children, families, and the community. Frame your outcomes to answer this question: "What results do we want?" Expected outcomes relate directly to program goals and objectives. What do you expect to achieve as a result of meeting your objectives? For example, if an agency sets a program goal of developing and maintaining an exemplary system of program governance, a related objective may be that the management team provides the governing body/Tribal Council with accurate fiscal information on a monthly basis. The expected outcome that could arise from this goal and objective might be "governing body/Tribal Council members fully understand and effectively use all fiscal information on which to make sound programmatic decisions." Just as one goal might have several objectives, it is important to identify all the expected outcomes you hope to see for a particular goal and set of objectives. By implementing and monitoring your action plan, you will be able to determine whether you are meeting your objectives and making progress towards achieving your outcomes.

Goal setting, Program planning systems, Program Planning Last Updated: August 8, 2023