Logic Modelling Guidance

Situation Analysis

Goals derive from organisational purpose
Aim, mission, vision, values, ideology

Situation Analysis (with young people) informs goals
Populations and target groups
Problems and causes, situations and issues
Current provision: strengths, weaknesses, gaps

Socio-economic factors inform objectives and affect outcomes
Policy, legislation, funding, politics, rights, local conditions

Strategies distil and give focus to goals

Outline of main ways to achieve outcomes; overarching/high level approach

Monitoring and Evaluation
Collecting and interpreting information about implementation and results, and reporting findings
These processes take external factors into account and inform analysis, planning and implementation
Targets and Indicators that can provide signs of progress or achievement, may derive from standards and benchmarks

Implementation

Resources   **Activities**

Inputs enable outputs

Staff
Volunteers
Funding
Buildings
Technology
Partners

Inputs link strategies to outputs

Outputs are key areas of work that enable desired outcomes

Who we will reach
What we will do
Where, when and how it will happen
Targets for numbers to be reached
Frequency of activities

Outputs link inputs to outcomes

Outcomes are cumulative changes

Short term
Gains in knowledge, skills, awareness
Changes in attitudes
Changes in individual and group behaviour – social action

Medium Term
Organisational development
Change in local situation and circumstances
Change in policy, decision-making, practice

Long term
Social change – health, education, civic, environment...

INDICATORS

Evidence informs all aspects of the logic model
Taking ideas from social scientific research, literature, practice wisdom, policy and consultation processes, to inform understandings of problems, situations and issues, as well as ideas about work that can enable desired outcomes and ways of monitoring and evaluating the work