Programme Logic Model for evaluation purposes

This programme logic model was developed by the GLA and refined by ICF. ICF have confirmed that early hub activity is in line with the programme logic model which sets out potential medium-term and long-term programme impacts.

Input	Activity and outputs	Short-term outcome	Medium-term outcome (and intermediate measure of long-term impact)	Long-term impact (beyond current evaluation timeline)
Staff capacity Commissioned research Leveraging existing partner capacity	User voice activity Campaigns and comms Mapping the system / user journey Informational resources Other tools and products New and improved networks New processes (referral)	**Programme themes:** *1) Resident experience / engagement:* – Awareness – Engagement with services *2) Referral practices:* – Successful practitioner engagement and improved awareness of the support landscape (e.g. increased knowledge; evidence of dialogue on shared objectives) *3) Partnership working/collaboration:* – Hub plans gain traction – Intelligence sharing – Networks/infrastructure in place **Cross-cutting themes:** *4) Strategic added value:* – Identifying local needs – Partner understanding of shared roles – Identifying funding to support system coherence – Improved knowledge transfer – Identifying new spaces for partner engagement *5) Programme effectiveness* – Delivery of planned outputs to time and quality – Opportunities to amplify impact in place (e.g. local delivery of national programmes)	**Programme themes:** *1) Resident experience / engagement:* – Participation in programmes – Satisfaction *2) Referral practices:* – New processes – New behaviours *3) Partnership working/collaboration:* – Improved policy, strategy and programme design – Perception of improved multi-agency working **Cross-cutting themes:** *4) Strategic added value:* – Delivering new common solutions for the local area – Partner commitment to shared objectives and funding accordingly – Sustainable funding and resources – Better integration – New networks *5) Programme effectiveness* – Value for money / Net present value – Counterfactual	Sustained increased community reach of services (target group share) Higher-quality referrals (appropriateness; conversion; scope) Improved volume and quality of multiagency working, measured in terms of SAV: – Strategic leadership & catalyst – Strategic influence – Leverage (sustainability) – Synergy – Engagement National and devolved programme added value (results) Contribution to.... **Economic** (employment; progression; qualifications) **Social** (health and wellbeing; social integration; self-efficacy)
		External factors: Wider economic environment; Public policy (funding); Other programmes supporting similar ambitions (Mayor; DWP)		