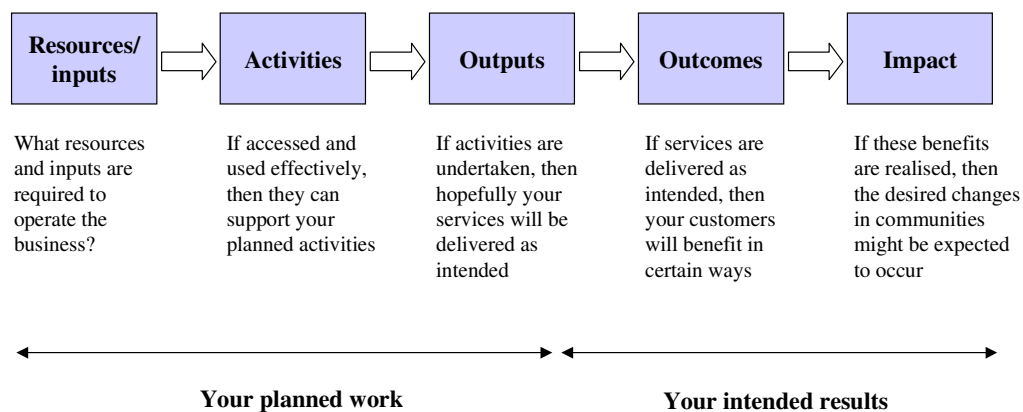


Developing outcome models to support the refinement of Local Authority/CPP Single Outcome agreements as part of the HIPM process.

Introduction

This short paper has been developed for NHS Health Scotland (NHSHS) from recent work completed by Brodies LLP and Avril Blamey & Associates on behalf of the West Dunbartonshire Health Improvement Strategy Group (HISG) - the “health” sub-group of the local Community Planning Partnership. The paper illustrates how the application of logic modelling may aid CPPs and Local Authorities in the further development of their Single Outcome Agreements (SOA’s)

Logic modelling is an approach which aims to provide a ‘roadmap’ or ‘journey’ that projects the sequence of related events that logically come together to deliver desired outcomes (www.wkkf.org).



Planning approaches in many public bodies traditionally work by moving from the left of the diagram to the right (i.e. what impact can we make by continuing to do what we do?). The logic modelling approach works from right to left, working back from the desired impact, through the outcomes (long, intermediate and short-term), to identify the outputs, activities and inputs needed from each partner.

This paper presents examples of how this process can be applied to physical activity. It illustrates how local partnership physical activity programmes can contribute to national government outcomes and local single outcome agreements.

It also provides examples of how logic models can help identify and be aligned with national and local indicators for performance management purposes.

The example models

The strategic model

Model A is a strategic model which illustrates how an integrated set of local physical activity programmes might be logically linked to local and or national intermediate and longer term outcomes.

The right hand side of the model shows the four high level (longer-term) outcomes that will most plausibly be influenced by local physical activity programmes from the fifteen high level outcomes in the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework.

Moving to the left, the next column illustrates long-term outcomes that might be achieved via the influence of a local physical activity programme, most of which feature in the basket of proposed indicators which form part of the SOA guidance.

Moving again to the left, the next column indicates the programme's potential contribution to more intermediate outcomes.

Finally the left hand side of the model shows the range of interventions and services that may constitute a local programme and, if delivered appropriately, how they may contribute to these previously detailed outcomes. [The letters on these boxes and the colours correspond to operational models detailed later in this paper]

The short-term outcomes are not detailed in this strategic model but are illustrated in operational models that show the contribution of particular interventions in more depth. To reduce the size and complexity of the models, the partnership inputs are not detailed on any of the models presented in this illustrative paper.

The operational models

Models B to E demonstrate how logic modelling can be used at a more operational level to show the linkages between activities, outputs and shorter-term outcomes 'below the water line' and the associated intermediate outcomes 'above the water line' that might appear in SOAs. As such, these operational models are more useful for developing action plans over shorter timescales and for identifying shorter-term outcomes that might form the basis of local monitoring and management of programme performance to underpin SOAs.