

Logic models (Appendix B)

Innovation case studies using logic models.

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Body-worn video cameras pilot – To improve accountability and reduce complaints against officers

Logic model table

The logic model helps evaluate whether the pilot is being implemented as planned and whether short-term outcomes are being achieved.

Component	Details
Problem	An increase in expectations around accountability in interactions between the police and the public. High volume of complaints against officers.
Response	Deploy body-worn video (BWV) cameras, train officers and collect footage to monitor interactions.
Outputs	Number of officers trained, hours of footage recorded and incidents documented.
Outcomes	Improved officer accountability, reduced complaints and increased public trust in policing.

Theory of change table

The theory of change outlines the underlying assumptions, contextual factors and pathways of change. These explain how and why the strategy is expected to improve accountability and public trust.

Component	Details
Problem statement	Public concerns about police accountability and a high number of complaints.
Assumptions	Recording interactions will deter misconduct. Footage will provide transparency and support fair complaint resolution.
Interventions	Equip officers with BWV, provide training and establish policies for use and review.
Pathways of change	BWV leads to increased transparency, improved officer behaviour and public perceptions, resulting in fewer complaints and greater trust.
Long-term goal	A more accountable and trusted police service.

Theory of change – Community-led violence reduction

A police force is co-developing a long-term violence reduction strategy with community partners, focusing on early intervention and social support.

Logic model table

Component	Details
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Problem	High levels of youth violence and weak relationships between the police and the community.
Response	Co-develop a violence reduction strategy with community partners, focusing on prevention and support.
Outputs	Mentoring sessions, school engagement activities and officers trained in trauma-informed approaches.
Outcomes	Improved trust, increased youth engagement and reduced incidents of violence.

Theory of change

Component	Details
Problem statement	Youth violence is driven by social exclusion, lack of opportunity and mistrust of police.
Assumptions	Community engagement builds trust. Early intervention prevents escalation.
Interventions	Youth mentoring, school partnerships and trauma-informed policing.
Pathways of change	Increased trust leads to better cooperation resulting in reduced violence.
Long-term goal	Safer communities with reduced youth violence.

Main differences

Aspect	Logic model	Theory of change
Focus	Operational and programmatic	Strategic and explanatory
Use	Monitoring implementation	Understanding and evaluating change
Detail level	Linear and structured	Narrative and causal
Assumptions	Often implicit	Explicit and central

Tags

Innovation