Agenda (of sorts)

► What Is a Logic Model?
  ▪ Definition
  ▪ Examples
  ▪ Components

► Benefits & Uses
  ▪ Benefits
  ▪ Uses
  ▪ Tips

► Some Resources
WHAT IS A LOGIC MODEL?
Definitions

A tool for visually representing the structure, process, and goals (the “logic”) of a program. (REL Pacific)

A picture of how your program works. (Kellogg Foundation)
Examples
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inputs/resources</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term (Year ?)</td>
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<td>Intermediate (Years ?-?)</td>
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<td>Long-term (Year ?)</td>
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<th>Impact</th>
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<table>
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<th>Implementation / process</th>
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Components

In simple terms, it’s nothing more than:
• Activities: What you are doing
• Outcomes: What you expect to happen
Components

Activities
- Inputs
- Outputs

Outcomes
- Short-term
- Mid-term
- Long-term
Components: Activities

Processes, events, actions
Components: Inputs

a.k.a. Resources:
Materials, funding, personnel, knowledge, skills, time, community support
Components: Outputs

Tangible or observable results
(How you know the activities actually occurred)

52 Students
Participated in the first year of a college and career readiness program
Components: Outcomes

Changes to participants’ behavior, knowledge, or skills or organizational practices or system design

Common divided into three categories:

- Short-term
- Mid-term
- Long-term
Components: Short-term Outcomes

- Changes occur during or immediately after participation in or completion of program activities
- Usually a change in **Attitudes, Skills, or Knowledge** (ASK)
- Not necessarily time-dependent
- Among the three Ts: **Touch**
Components: Mid-term Outcomes

- Changes generally occur after participation in or completion of a program
- Usually signaled by a change in Behaviors
- Again, not necessarily time-dependent
- Among the three Ts: Transaction
Components: Long-term Outcomes

- Changes are typically only observable well after participation in a program
- Usually signaled by a change in Worldviews or Incorporation into Daily Living/Habits
- Again, not necessarily time-dependent
- Among the three Ts: Transformation
Components: Others

- Mission
- Vision
- Goals
- Values
- Assumptions

Activities

- Inputs
- Outputs

Outcomes

- Short-term
- Mid-term
- Long-term
BENEFITS & USES
Benefits of Logic Models

• Provides a **basic framework** to guide program development and evaluation

• Has **simple components** that show how a program is organized

• Encourages **collaboration** by providing a common language and helping teams organize and share their thinking

• Shows **how** each component influences another to achieve the intended outcomes
Uses of Logic Models

- Visually describe the sequence of change that you hope to see in participants
- Continually learn about & improve your program
- Facilitate sharing what works in your program and why
Abuses of Logic Models

Not to be used for:

• Tormenting staff
• Creating a doorstop
• Auditing program operations
• Making judgments of your work
• Writing a college thesis never to be looked at again
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>Uses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New programs</td>
<td>Creating, planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing programs</td>
<td>Documenting, sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redesigning existing programs</td>
<td>Reinventing, rethinking, expanding</td>
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</tbody>
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Logic Model Tip: Models do not need to be drawn to scale

Now if you'll follow me into the next room, we'll take a look at some of the long term outcomes
More Tips

• Logic models do not need to be linear. (Logic rarely is, so why should the models?)
• No graphic design experience needed!
• Most useful when done in collaboration with others!
• For large programs, start with individual parts, then reconcile with other parts to determine any contingencies.
• Find ways to highlight primary activities in the program, which will otherwise have equal weight with all others.
RESOURCES
Quick Reference Guides

Logic Models (in general)
- Logic Models: A Tool for Designing and Monitoring Program Evaluations (REL Pacific)
- Logic Models: A Tool for Effective Program Planning (REL Pacific)

Outcomes (specifically)
- Understanding Program Monitoring: The Relationships Among Outcomes, Indicators, Measures, and Targets (REL Pacific)
- Program Monitoring: The Role of Leadership in Planning, Assessment, and Communication (REL Pacific)

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Education Logic Model (ELM) Tool

- Local web application
- Not internet-dependent
- Uses Google Chrome browser
- Runs on Macs & PCs
- Data is stored locally on computer
- Quick Reference Guides included
- Step-by-step instructions

http://relpacific.mcrel.org/resources/elm-app/
Program Outcomes Measures & Targets (POMT) Tool

• Supplement to the ELM, with same benefits

• Allows you to flesh out outcomes by:
  – Assigning indicators for each outcome
  – Assigning baselines, benchmarks, & targets
  – Monitoring progress toward targets
  – Reporting in dynamic graphics

http://relpacific.mcrel.org/resources/pomt-app/
QUESTIONS & FEEDBACK?