



SRAENE

Sexual Risk Avoidance Education
National Evaluation

Using Your Logic Models as a Tool to Guide Program Refinement and Evaluation

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June 9, 2020

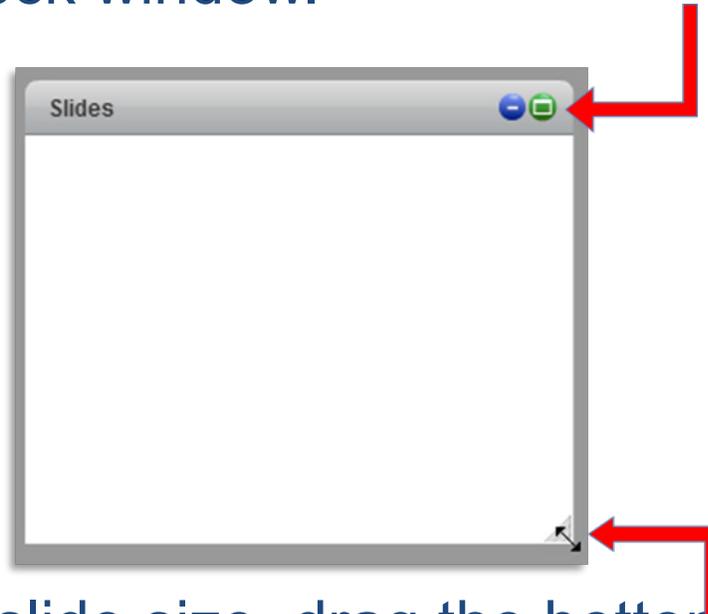


Information About the ON24 Platform



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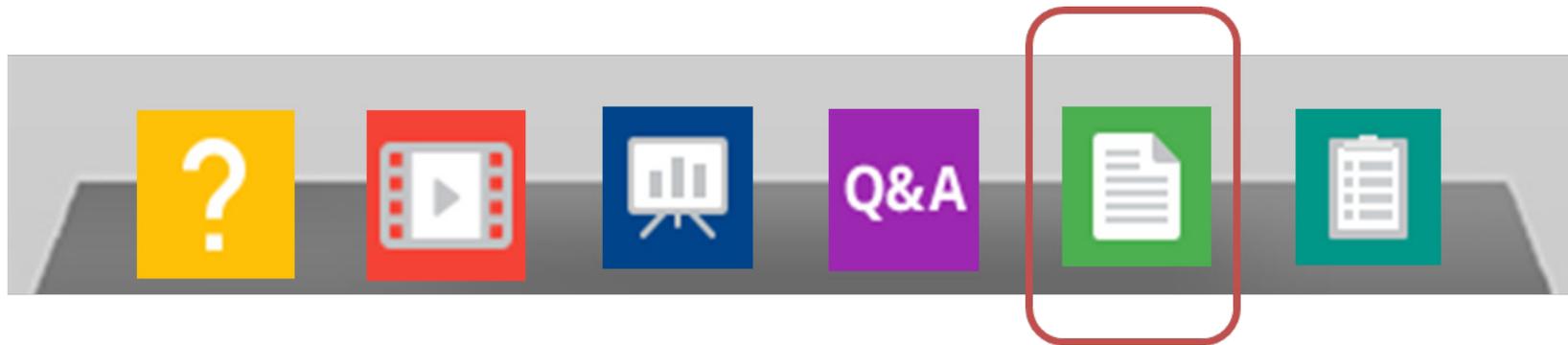
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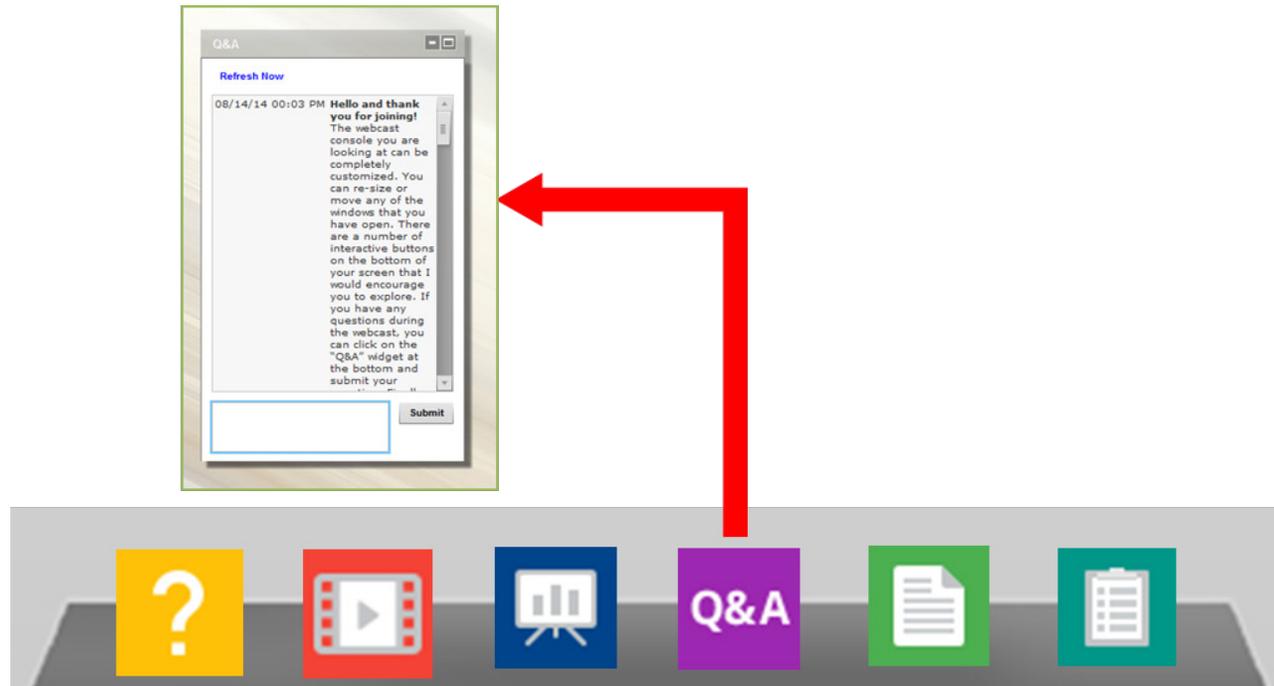
Event materials and recording

- The event recording will be available approximately one day after the webcast and can be accessed by using the same audience link used for the live webcast.
- The recording and related materials will also be available at <http://sraene.com/resources>.
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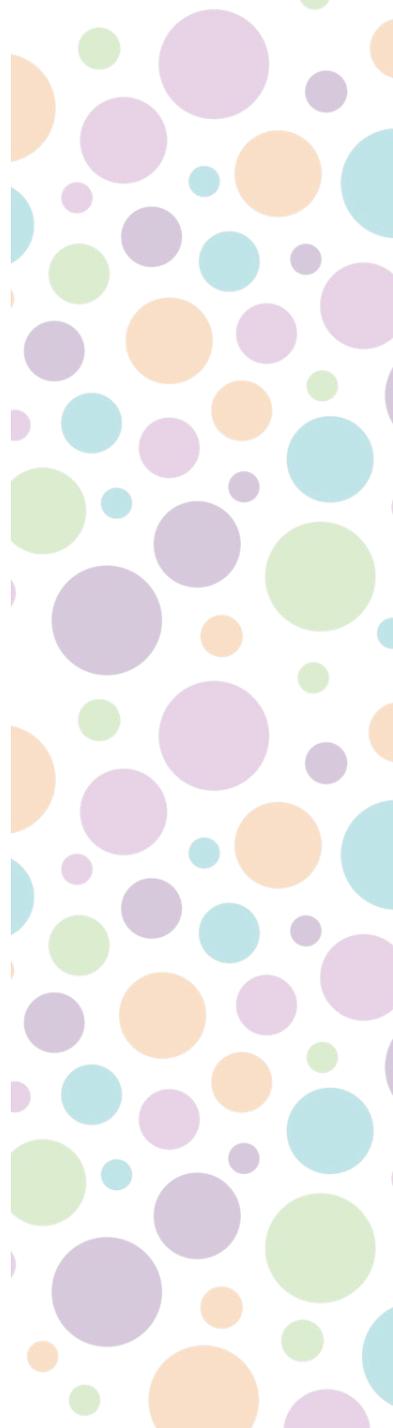
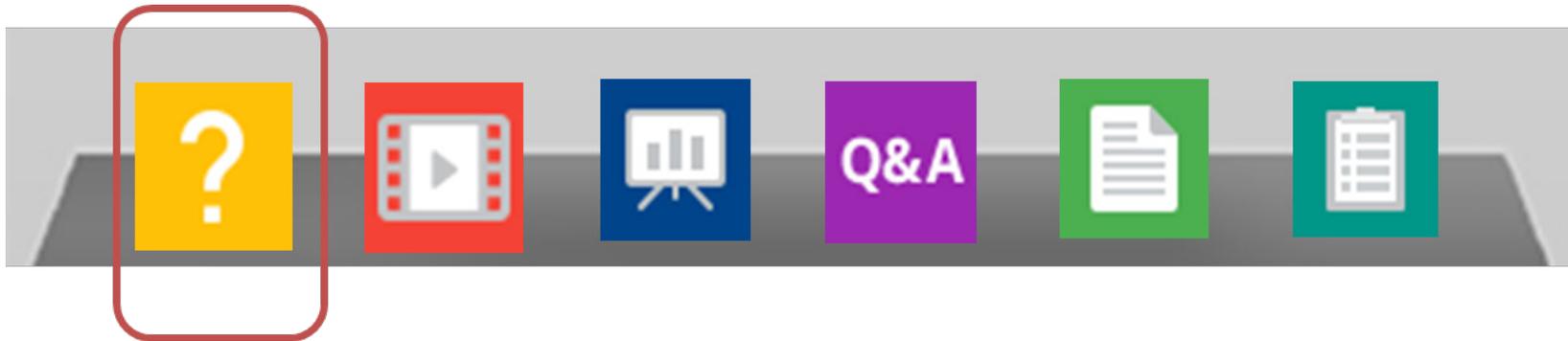
Questions

- To pose a question to the presenters or to the group, click on the Q&A icon at the bottom of your screen, type your question, and submit your question.
 - Please note, your questions can be seen only by the presentation team and are not visible to attendees.



Technical assistance

- If you are experiencing technical difficulties, please visit our Webcast Help Guide by clicking on the “Help” icon below the presentation window.
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Interactive Webinar

Our goal is to interact with participants throughout the webinar in four ways:

- Pausing to allow “thinking time” so you can reflect on your own logic model. We hope that this time will result in group discussions about your programs’ logic models.
- Incorporating poll questions as part of thinking time
- Sharing thoughts in the chat feature as part of thinking time—or really at any time
- Posing questions in the Q&A icon as previously described

Remember to take out your logic model!

Today's learning objectives

By the end of the presentation, participants will start to refine their logic models by thinking about the following:

- What a logic model is, including the various parts;
- How to use a logic model to support programming activities; and
- How to use a logic model to support evaluation activities.

All activities associated with today's presentation are optional.



Overview

How can a logic model help you?

Logic models for different audiences and purposes.

Skimming the surface of the elements of a logic model.

NOTE: Office hours will be scheduled in a few weeks to answer questions

How Can a Logic Model Help You?

A Logic Model Can Be Used As ...

- A graphical representation of what the program will do and what is expected to happen as a result
- A programming tool
 - Depicts the program and goal for stakeholders
 - Maps out how activities are expected to lead to outcomes
 - Supports communication between program staff and stakeholders
- A continuous quality improvement (CQI) tool
 - Identifies elements to monitor to ensure program quality
 - Focuses on elements to monitor when outputs or outcomes are not achieved
 - Monitors how adaptations may be working
- An evaluation tool
 - Illuminates research questions of interest
 - Identifies what to measure and when to measure it
 - Highlights contextual factors that might need to be captured

Parts of a Logic Model

Goal

- Objectives and reasons for proposing the program

Assumptions

- Beliefs about how the program will work and supporting resources

Inputs: what we invest

- Organization's profile, collaborative partners, key staff, budget

Target Population

- Individuals to be served

Activities: what we do and who we reach

- Approach, selected curricula, or plans to meet program requirements

Outputs: what we produce

- Direct products or deliverables from activities

Outcomes

- Short-term
 - immediate end of program
- Intermediate
 - 6 – 12 months after end of program
- Long-term
 - a year or more after end of program

Linking the Parts of a Logic Model with If ... Then

If we combine these **inputs** with these **assumptions**,

... then we do these **activities**.

If we do these **activities**,

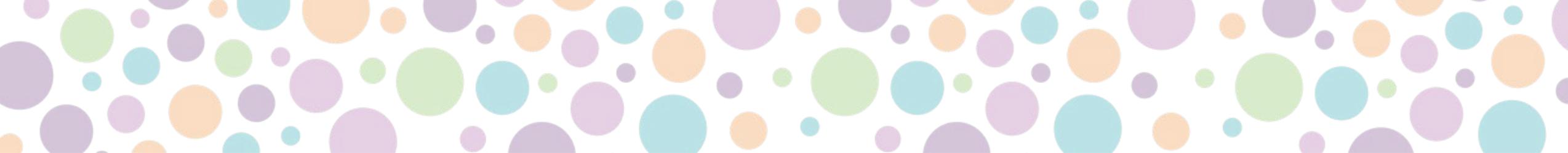
... then we have these **outputs**.

If we have these **outputs**,

... then we expect to achieve these **outcomes** (short-term, intermediate, and long-term).

If we achieve these **outcomes**,

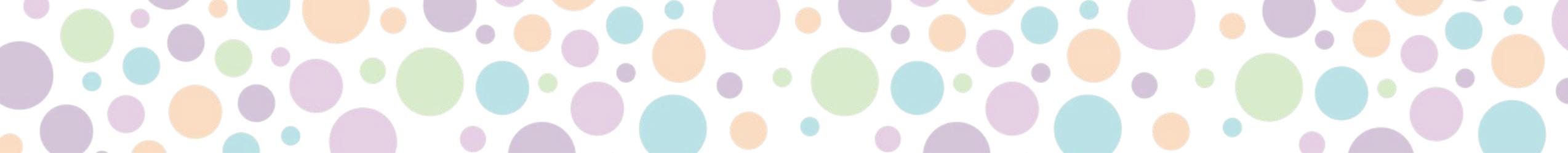
... then we have achieved our goal for this target population.



Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 1

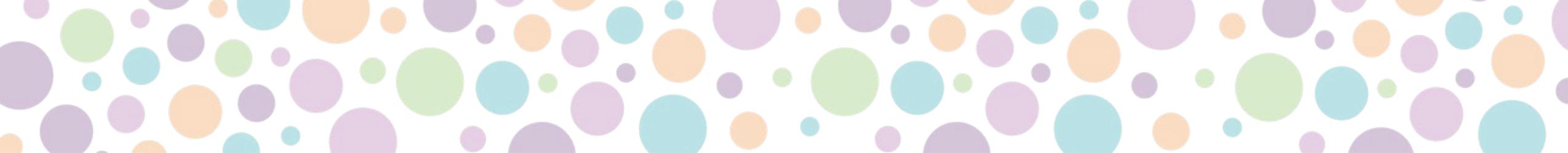
Has your team looked at your logic model recently?



Thinking Time – Chat Question 1

In the Chat Box, provide a brief response to the following question:

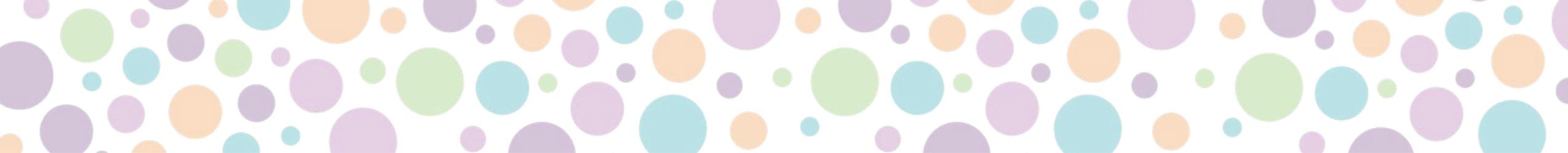
How does your team use your logic model?



Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 2

Does your logic model include all the parts mentioned?



Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 3

Does the “if ... then” structure help you to look at your logic model differently?

Thinking Time – Chat Question 2

In the Chat Box, provide a brief response to the following question:

What, if any, gaps in your logic model become clear when looking at it through the “if ... then” lens? How might you address these gaps?

Logic Models for Different Audiences and Purposes

Logic Models: One Size Does Not Fit All

Grantees may have more than one logic model

- One that is full overview of programming and one (or more) for specific programs

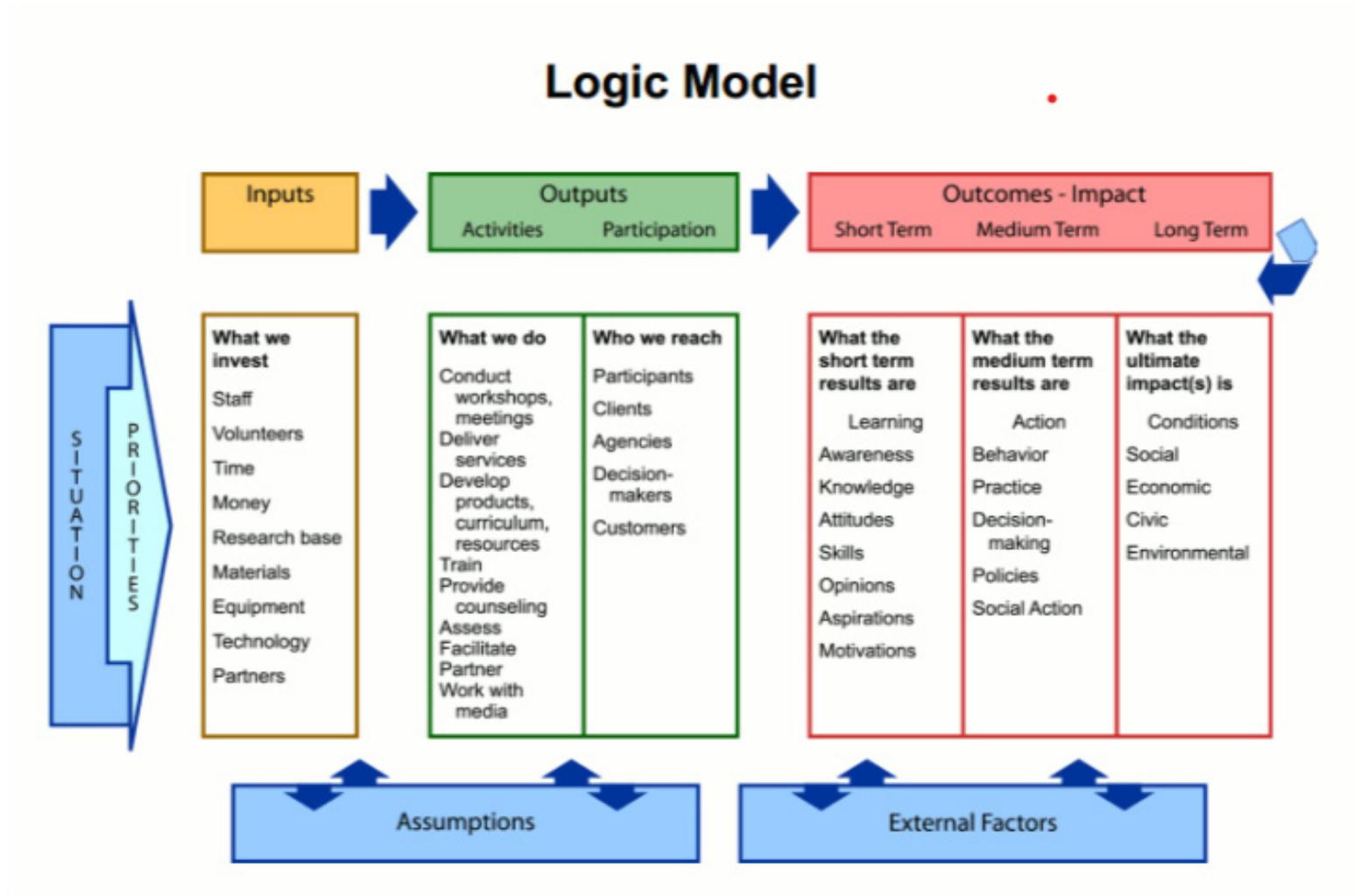
A program also can have more than one logic model

- One that is full overview and one (or more) with additional details and a specific focus

Different presentation possibilities

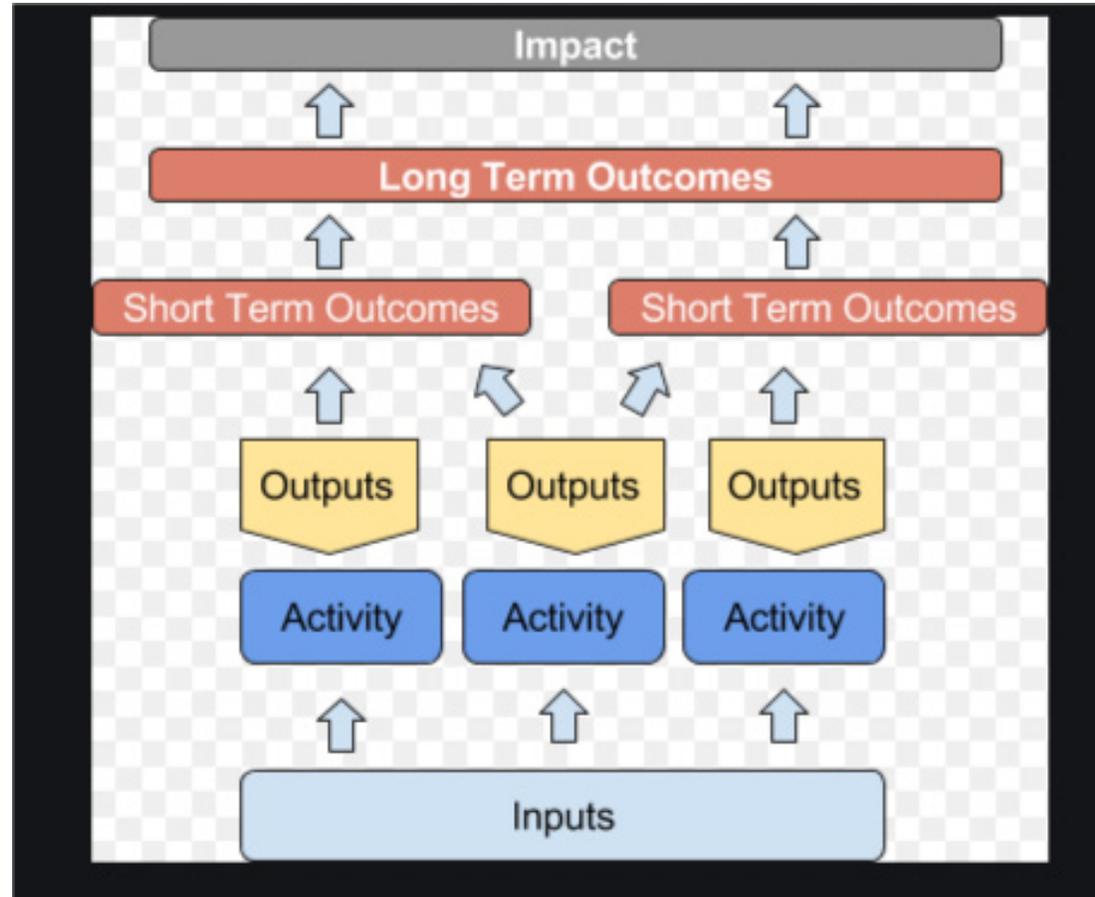
- Less detailed version to support discussions with funders and key stakeholders
- More detailed version with certain sections fleshed out or within their own logic model to facilitate CQI or evaluation planning

Fairly Standard Presentation



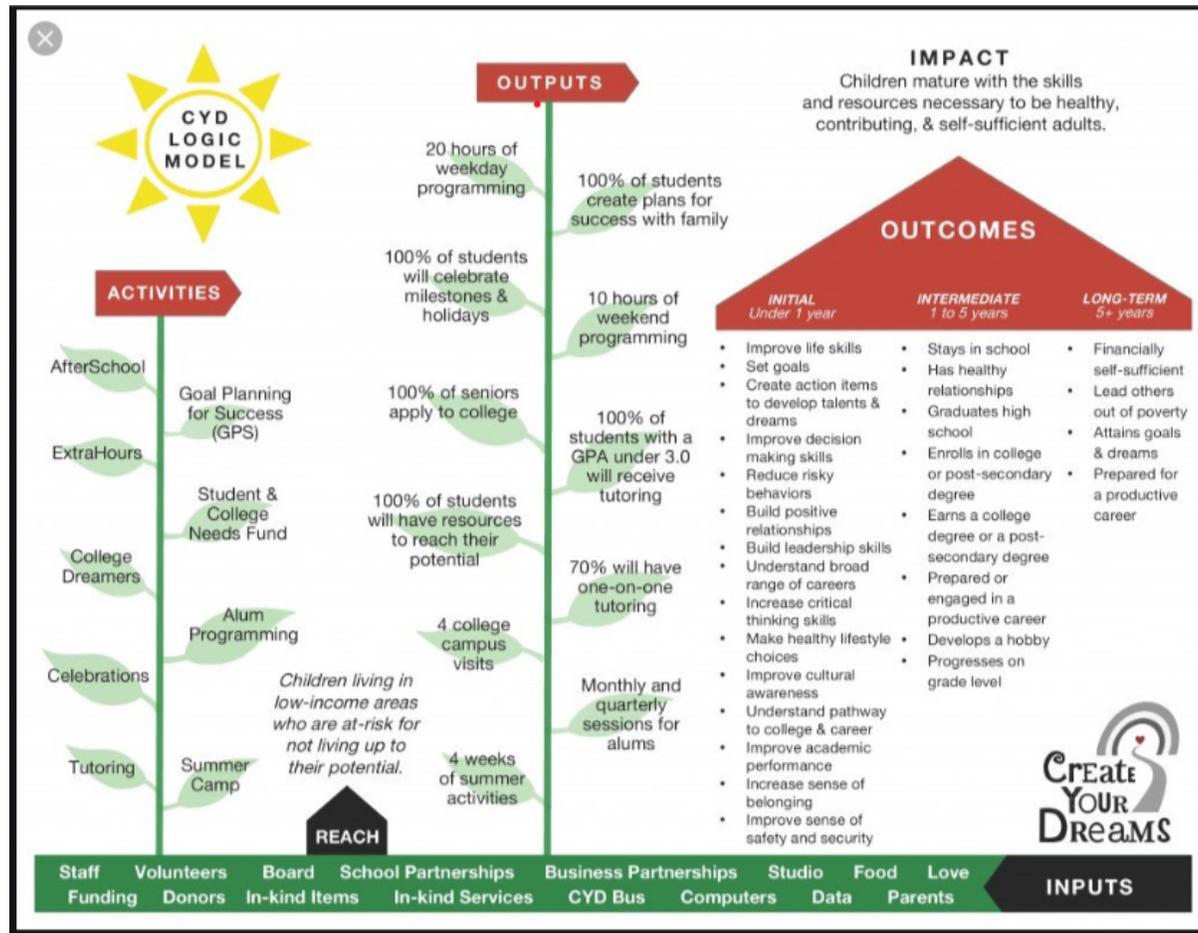
Source: Enhancing Program Performance with Logic Models, University of Wisconsin-Extension, Feb. 2003

Bottom-Up Presentation

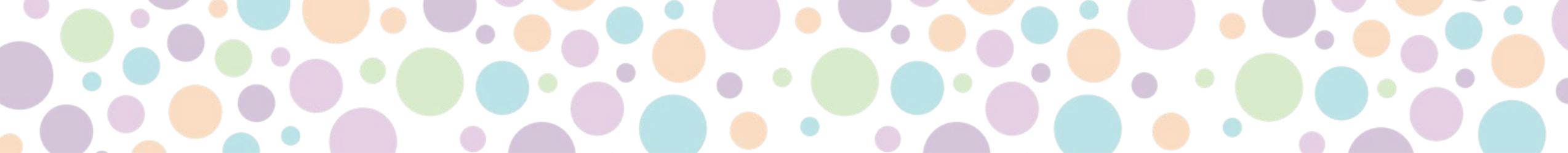


Source: <https://www.informalscience.org/news-views/start-developing-logic-model>

Pictorial Presentation



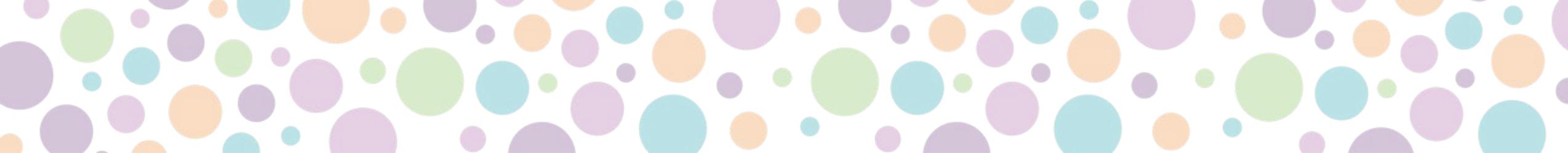
Source: <https://www.networkforgood.com/nonprofitblog/logic-models-and-fundraising-what-you-need-to-know/>



Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 4

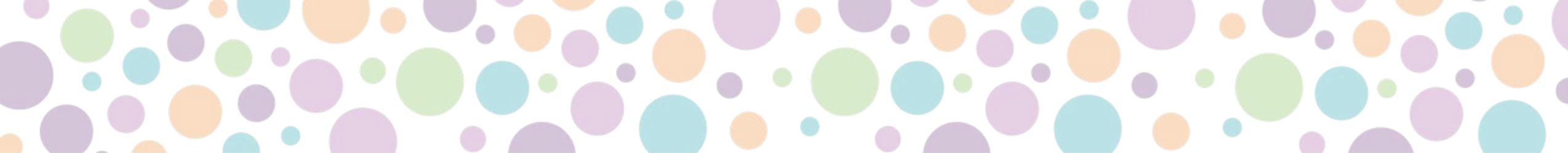
Can you think of other presentations of logic models that could help your team?



Thinking Time – Chat Question 3

In the Chat Box, provide a brief response to the following question:

If so, what is the audience or focus you are thinking about? If not, why not?



Thinking Time – Chat Question 4

In the Chat Box, provide a brief response to the following question:

What changes do you think you could make to your logic model? (Choose your top two changes.)

Skimming the Surface of the Elements of a Logic Model

Goal

- A logic model should have a goal that includes objectives and gives the rationale for the program described in the model
- It should also identify the particular problem that the program is designed to address
- Questions to consider
 - What is the problem or issue?
 - Why is it a problem? What are the causes?
 - Who is affected by this problem?
 - What do we know about the types of people involved in the problem?
 - What do research and experience tell us about the problem?
 - What benefits to society will be realized if the goal is achieved?

Inputs: What We Invest

- What needs to be invested to accomplish activities and achieve outputs and outcomes?
- Some inputs might be good candidates for separate logic models
 - Staff certification
 - Data system
- Questions to consider
 - What funding is needed to provide the services? Are there in-kind donations that would help? Is there a need for supplemental funding for something specific?
 - What staff are needed to provide the services?
 - What materials are needed to provide the services?
 - What partnerships are needed to provide the services?

Assumptions

Beliefs held about the program, the people involved, and how the program will work

- Questions to consider
 - Why do you think the program will work this way?
 - What is the basis for your beliefs: research? best practice? experience? local wisdom? intuition?
 - Is there evidence that supports the assumptions in your logic model?

Examples of Assumptions Made or Witnessed

- Youth are engaged with partner agencies and can easily be referred to this program.
- Parents and youth will want to engage in the program (and in the evaluation, if applicable).
- The chosen curriculum is appropriate for youth in the target counties, and supplemental content can be easily integrated.
- Youth have transportation to attend after-school and weekend sessions.
- Other agencies such as mental and physical health clinics will be able to serve participants if needed.
- Existing data collection systems are sufficient for CQI and evaluation needs.
- This program is a starting point, and youth will continue to participate in curriculum and activities that reinforce the messages of the program as they progress through school.

Activities: What We Do and Who We Reach

- Specific actions that use inputs to create outputs
- Questions to consider
 - Are all critical activities represented?
 - Can a reader understand your program from the list of activities?
 - Can you see how each output is created?
 - Who is involved in, or touched by, your program activities?

Outputs: What We Produce

- Outputs are direct products or deliverables that result from the activities
- Outputs lead to outcomes
- Questions to consider
 - What do we offer?
 - Is each output tied to an activity?
 - Does each output feed into an outcome?
 - Which outputs might be the focus of your CQI process? Why?
 - Are there outputs that the evaluation might want to monitor? If so, which ones? What is the rationale for monitoring each output?

Outcomes: What Will Change?

- The intended changes or benefits, which could be changes in behavior, norms, decision making, knowledge, attitudes, motivation, skills, protective factors, etc.
 - Immediate (immediately after program end)
 - Intermediate outcomes (6 – 12 months after program end)
 - Long-term outcomes (a year or more after program end)
- Questions to consider
 - What is or what will be different as a result of the program?
 - What would be the headline of a news story on the program?
 - What do you hope this program will achieve?

Create an Outcome Chain



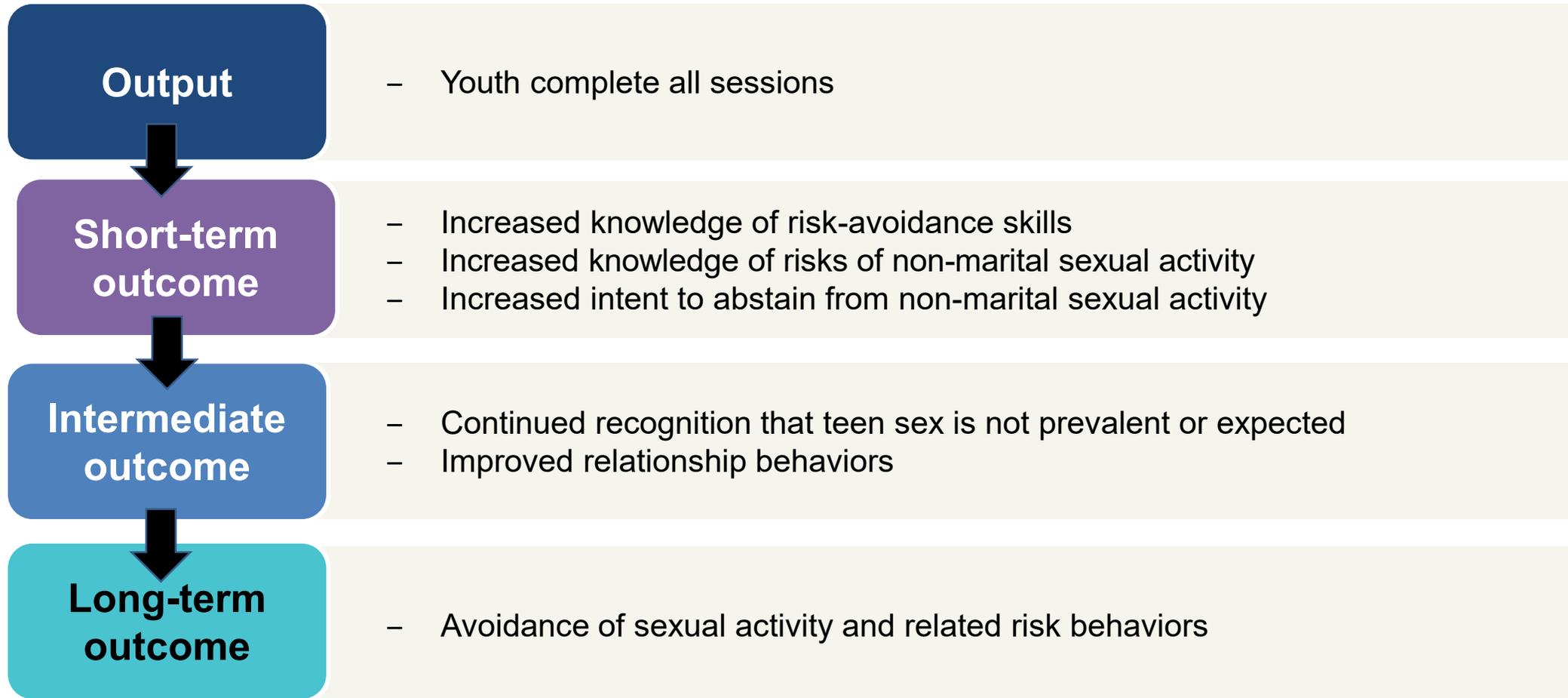
Questions to consider

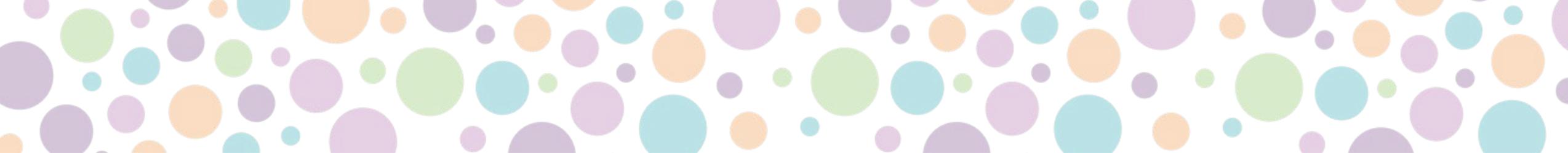
- What are the important outcomes?
- For every important outcome, what has to come before it? What comes after it?
- When will the outcome be observable? Using what tool or measure?

Outcomes should be SMART

- Specific: who or what is expected to change
- Measurable: can see, hear, count, or smell the outcome
- Attainable: likely to be achieved
- Results-oriented: meaningful, valued
- Timed: to be completed in a set time frame

Illustrative Example of an Outcome Chain

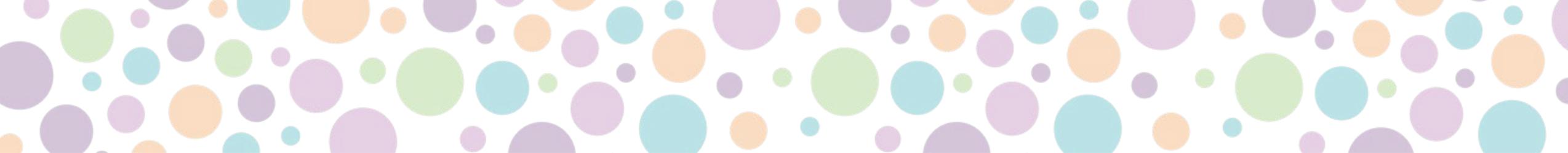




Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 5

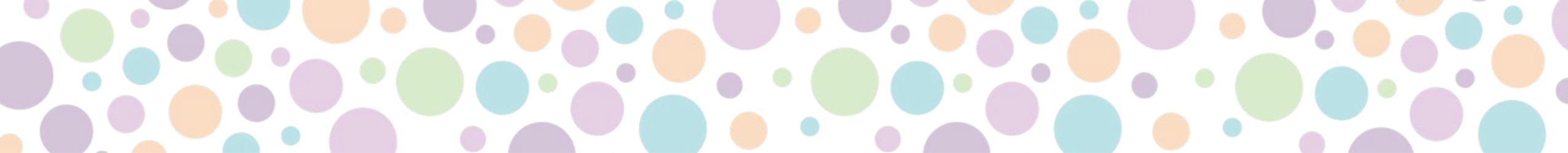
Have you ever thought of the outcome chains in your logic model?



Thinking Time – Chat Question 5

In the Chat Box, provide a brief response to the following question:

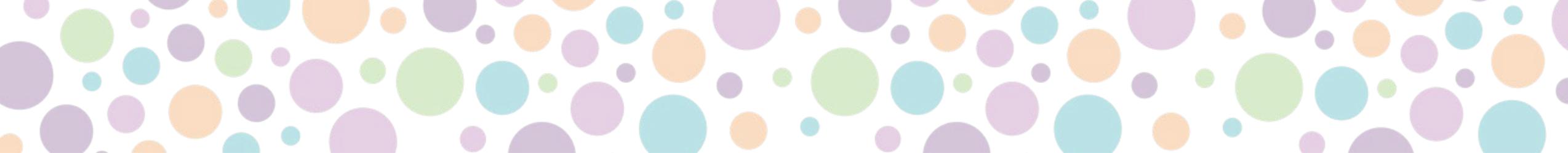
When looking at your logic model through the outcome chain lens, what is missing (if anything)?



Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 6

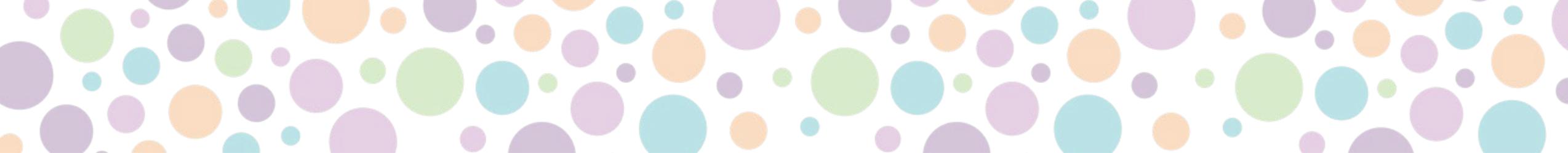
Are all critical outcomes captured in your logic model?



Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 7

Is there an outcome chain for each critical outcome in your logic model?



Thinking Time – Chat Question 6

In the Chat Box, provide a brief response to the following question:

What aspects of the program may program staff need to unpack for evaluators?

Thinking Time – Time to Share

Poll Question 8

Could your logic model help your team think about CQI processes?

Things to Remember

- **Logic models should be living documents**
- **Logic models can serve multiple purposes**
 - Do you have enough detail in your logic model(s) to achieve your goals related to program implementation, CQI, and evaluation?
 - Do you need more than one logic model? If so, what does each logic model focus on? How do they connect?

Resources



Publicly Available Resources

- Kellogg Foundation. *Logic Model Development Guide*. 2004.
<http://www.wkkf.org/knowledge-center/resources/2006/02/WK-Kellogg-Foundation-Logic-Model-Development-Guide.aspx>
- University of Wisconsin-Extension. *Enhancing Program Performance with Logic Models*. 2003. <https://lmcourse.ces.uwex.edu/>
- Education Logic Model Application. Available at <https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/edlabs/regions/pacific/elm.asp>
- Logic Model Builders. Available at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/management/effectiveness/logic-model/>

Next Steps

Next steps

- **We encourage you to meet as a team to review your logic models and consider changes that could be implemented**
- **We are available for additional support!**
 - To request individual support, email SRAETA@mathematica-mpr.com
 - Attend forthcoming office hours to discuss logic models with SRAENE team and other grantees
- **Next webinar:**
 - Date: June 30
 - Topic: continuous quality improvement

Questions, Comments, Other Thoughts

Contact information

- Send questions, comments, concerns about logic models to the SRAE mailbox:

SRAETA@mathematica-mpr.com