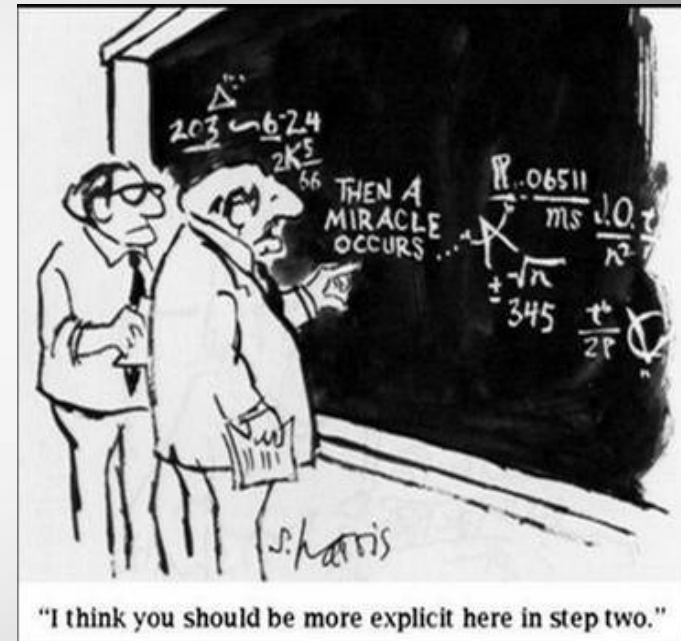
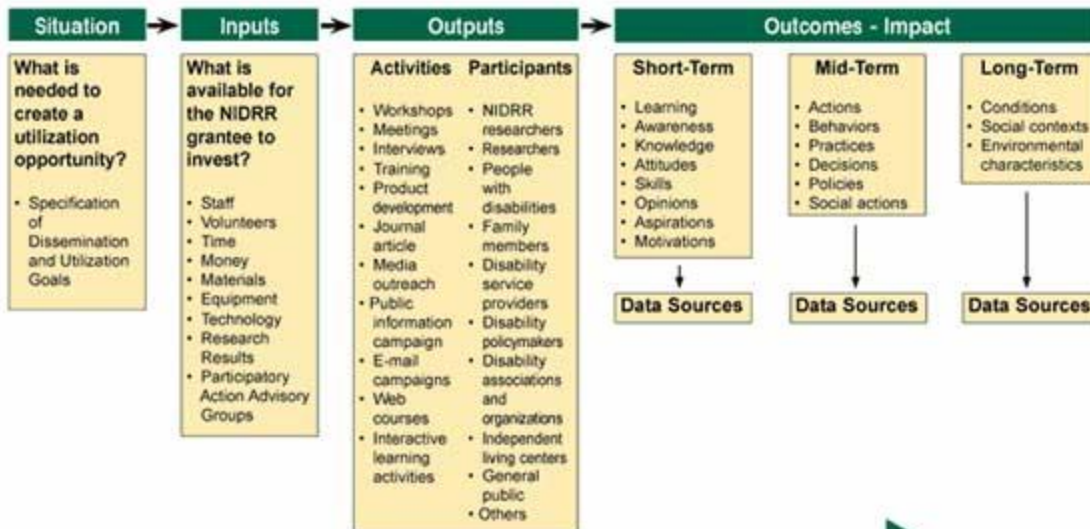


# Introduction to the Logic Model:

## A Compilation of Information

### Logic Model

Basic Factors in Structuring the Utilization Model Framework



# What is a Logic Model?

*A simplified picture of a program, initiative, or intervention that shows the logical relationship among the resources invested, the activities that take place and the benefits or changes that result.*

“Evaluation: Promise & Performance” (1979)  
“The Seven Levels of Evidence” (1976)

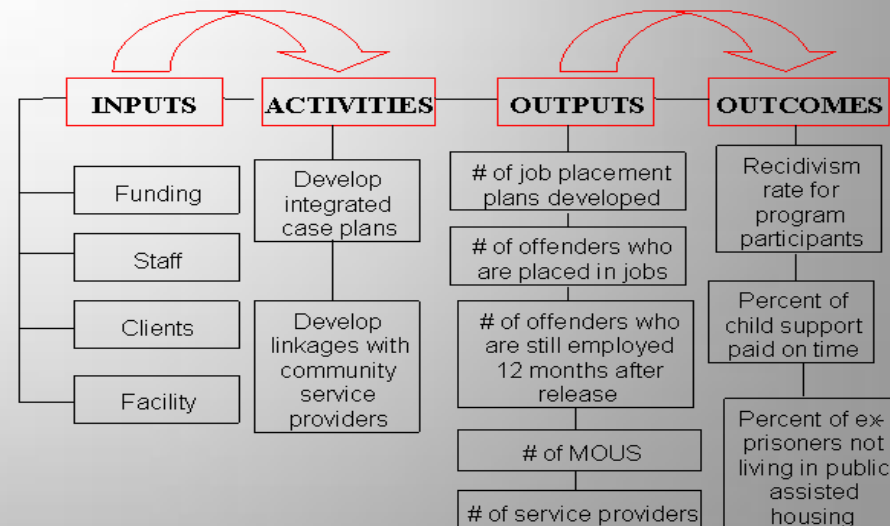
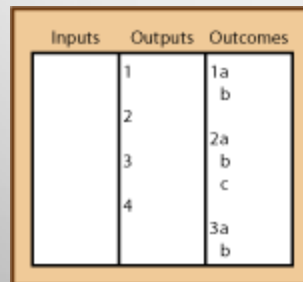
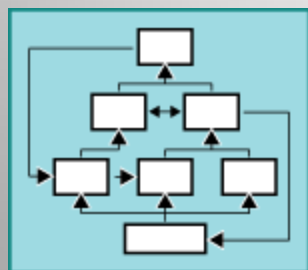
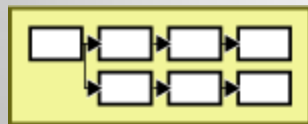
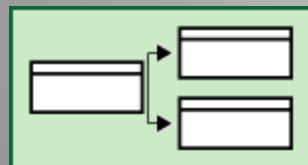
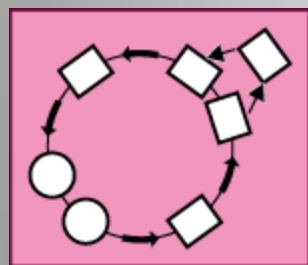
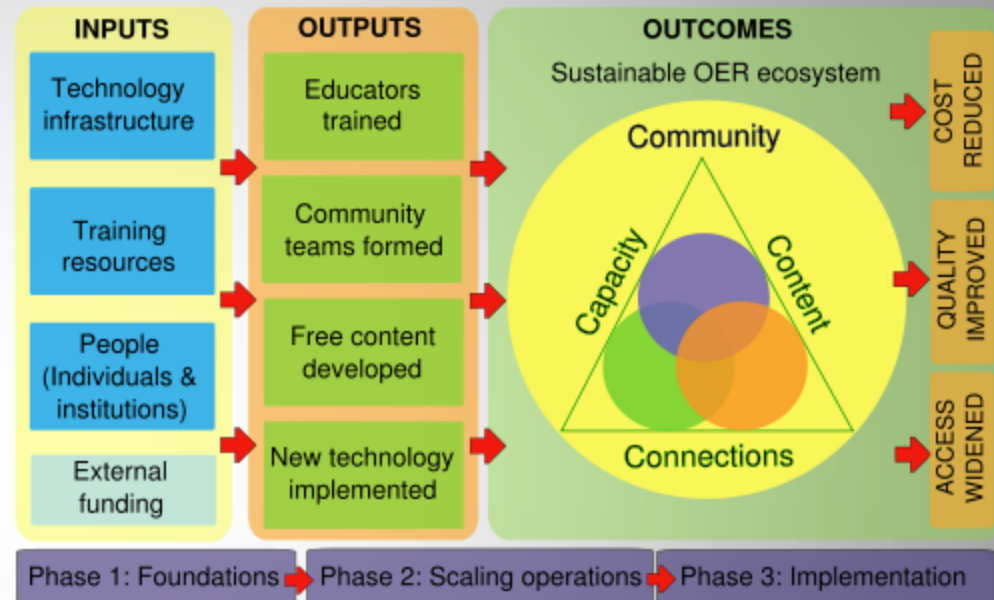
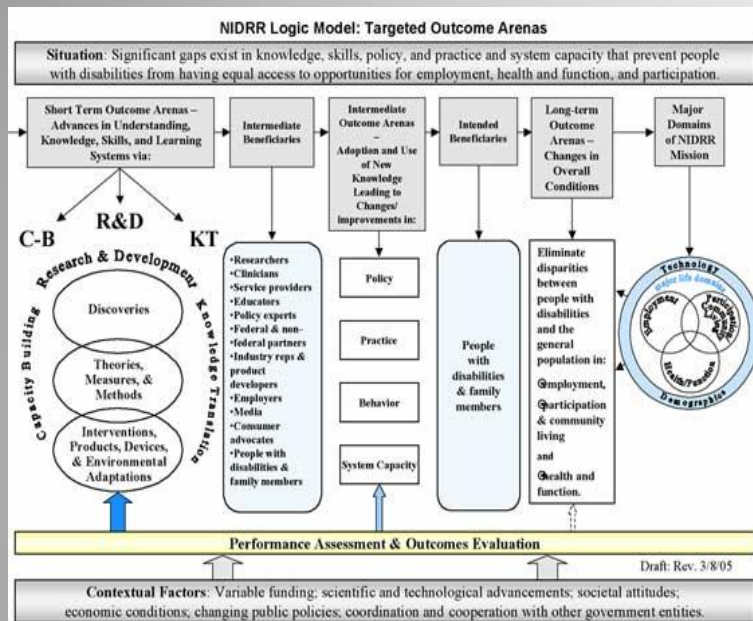


# What is the Purpose of a Logic Model?

- Program Planning
- Program Management
- Consensus Building
- Communication

*Also...communicate with other states, standardize reporting, simplify our perspective, plan future programming, meet requirements of USDA & other funding agencies, evaluate programs, look at the whole picture, utilize a common language, think clearly about our goals & outcomes, & write proposals*

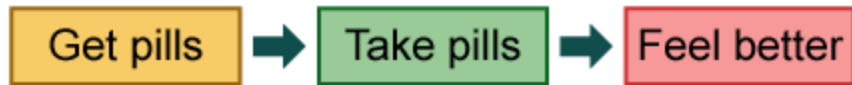
# Types of Logic Models



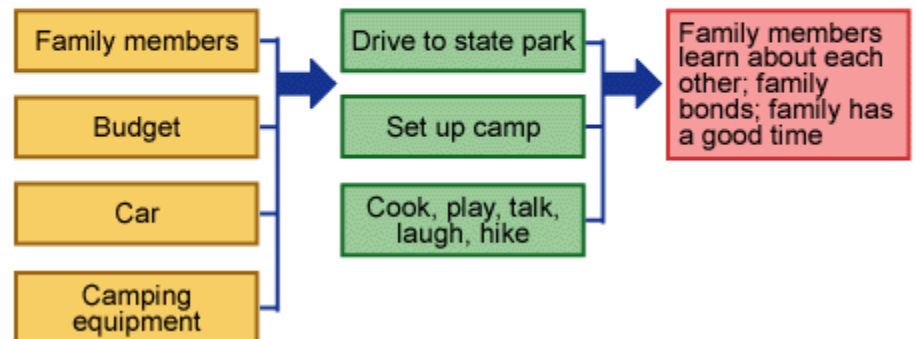
# Logic Model Components

- Situation/Priorities
  - Inputs
  - Outputs
  - Outcomes
- Assumptions
- External Factors

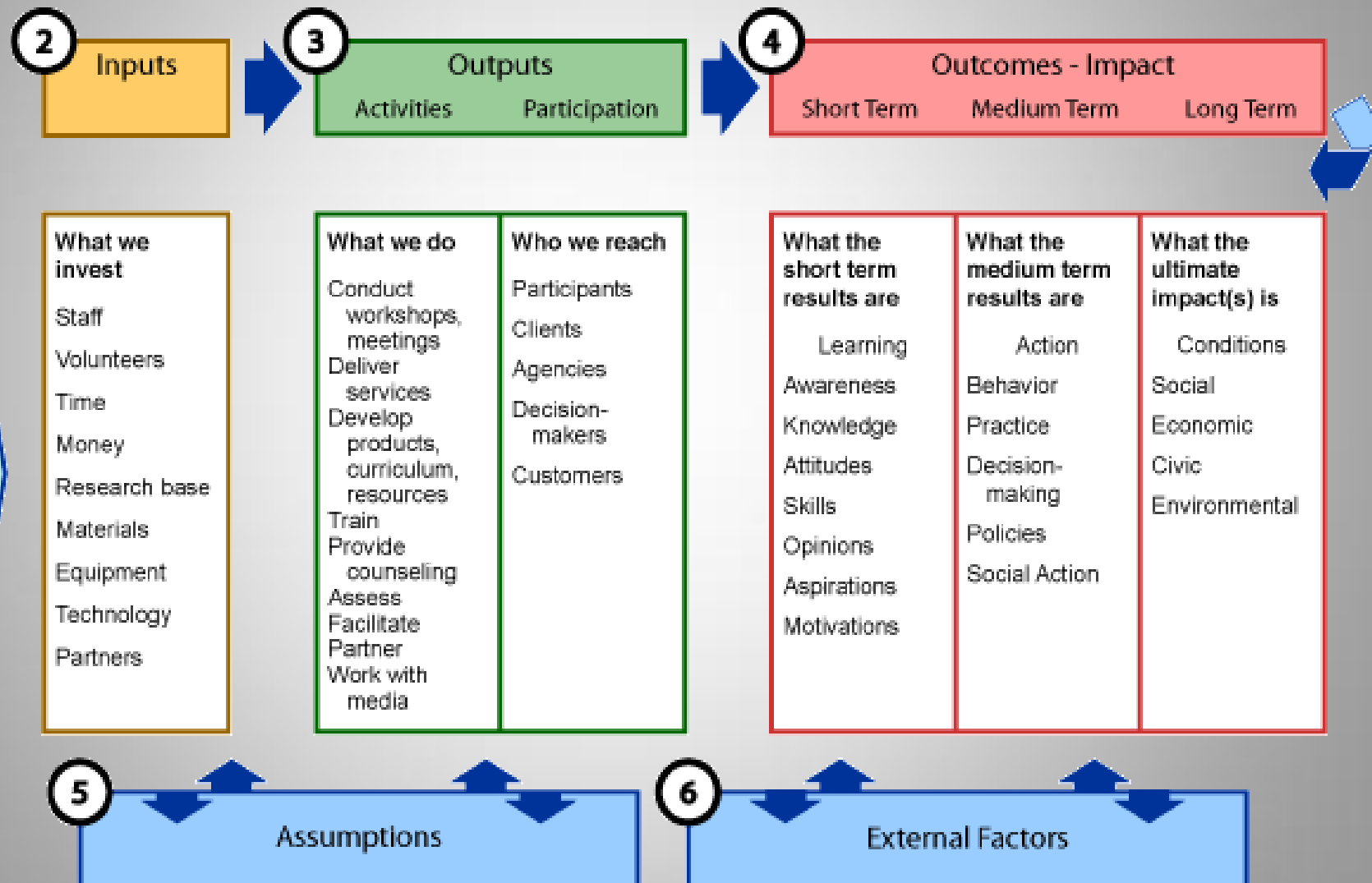
# Logic Model in Daily Activities



A logic model for a family vacation -

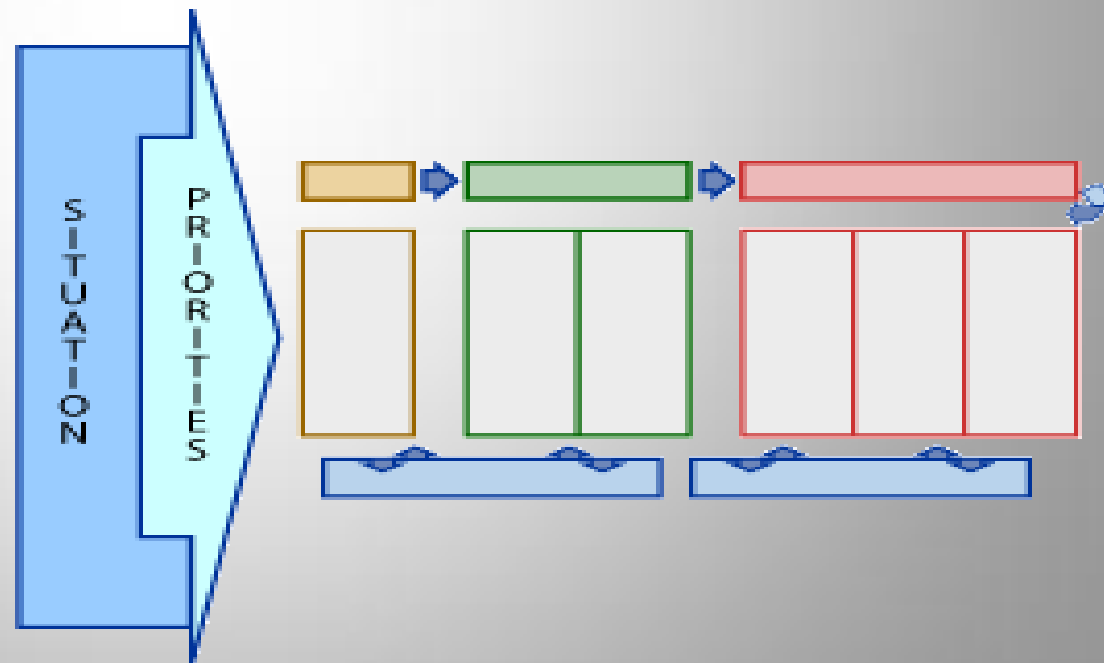


# Logic Models Components



# Situation/Priorities

- First Step
  - State the problem
- Foundation for development
- Setting priorities
  - Influential factors





## Example (UW-Extension)

*Earth County in Western State has a variety of soil types and topography that affect soil erosion and farming practices. Half of the county's 400,000 acres is cropped, much of it in areas of rolling hills and light, sandy soils. These fine grain sands are carried easily away by wind or water action. Farmers can lose up to an average of 3 tons of soil annually due to runoff. This runoff leads to sedimentation, the accumulation of particles in a water body, which is one of the biggest contributors to the degradation of surface water in Earth County, according to a recent Department of Natural Resources survey. Two farming practices, buffer strips and conservation tillage, are effective in conserving soil and reducing the amount of sediment that runs off the land and into local waters.*

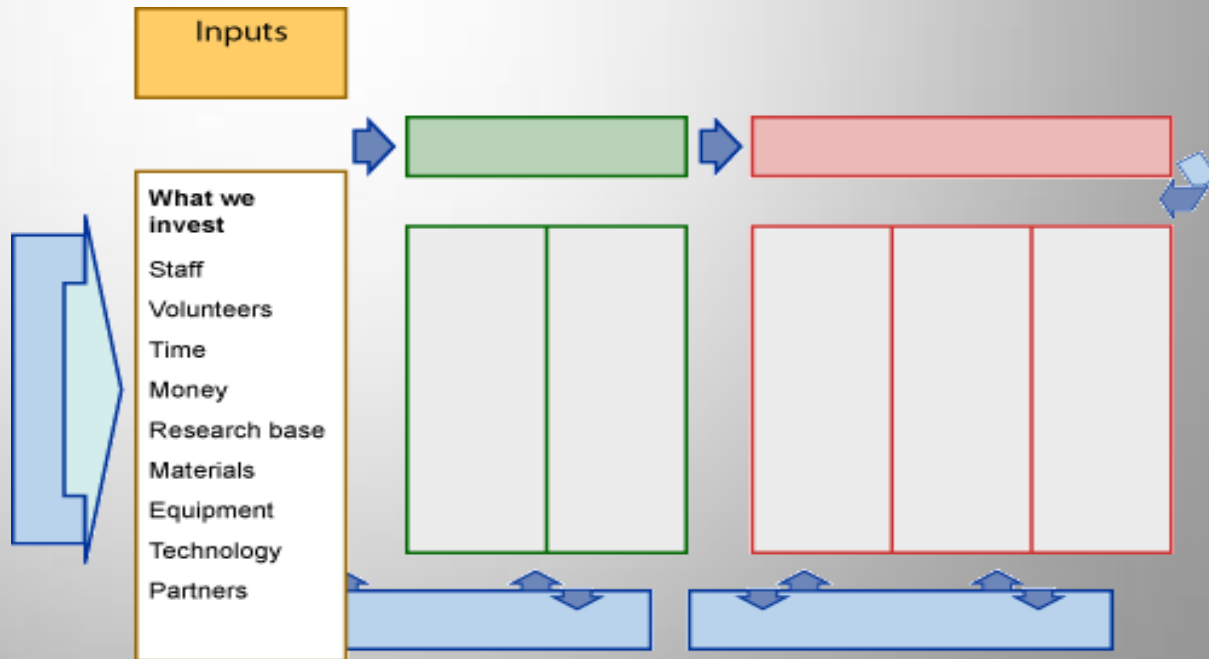
## Example: UW-Extension

*Children of divorce face many challenges and stresses that are often unrecognized by their parents. Parents are often too engrossed in their own emotional needs to address the needs of their children during a divorce.*

*Other children become victims of bitter contention between their mother and father. Because of these difficulties, the Bold County Circuit Court System mandates that parents in the process of divorcing attend a course on how to deal with their children during and after the divorce procedures.*

# Inputs

- Resources invested that allow us to achieve outputs
- Currently have to support effort
- Contributions made to effort



# Outputs

Measurable, tangible, direct products or results

- Activities
  - “What we do”
    - Examples

- Participation
  - “Who we reach”
    - Examples

\* Expressed in terms of the size &/or scope

\* Frequently include quantities or existence of something new

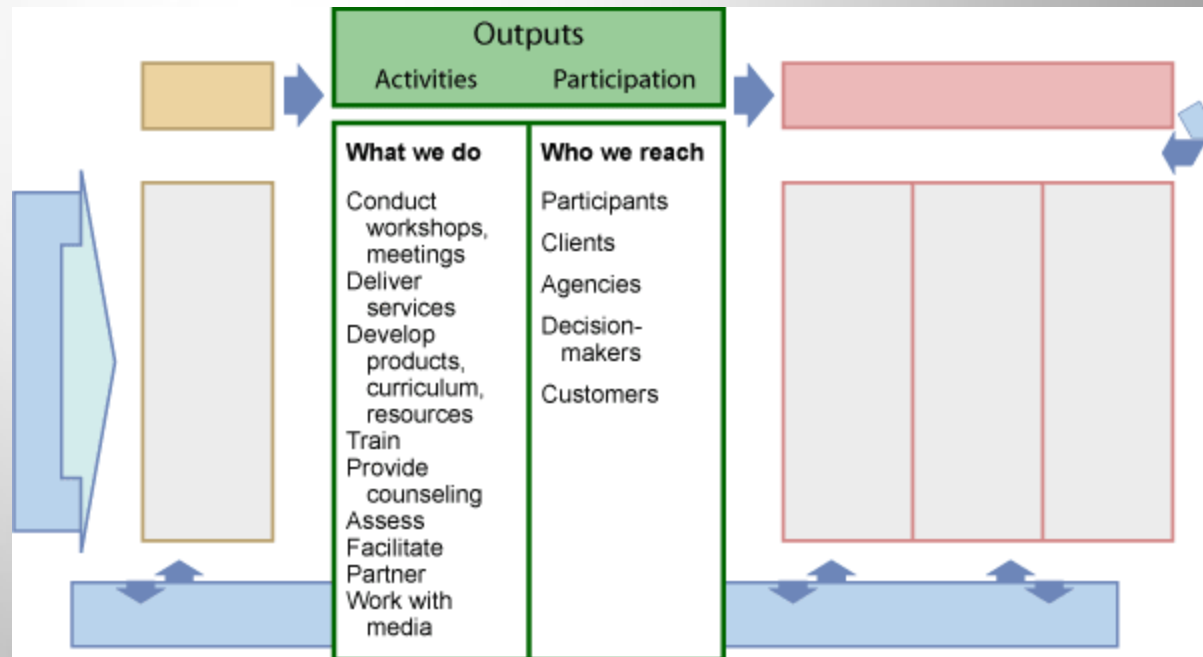
Examples:

Number of workshops

Hours of service provided

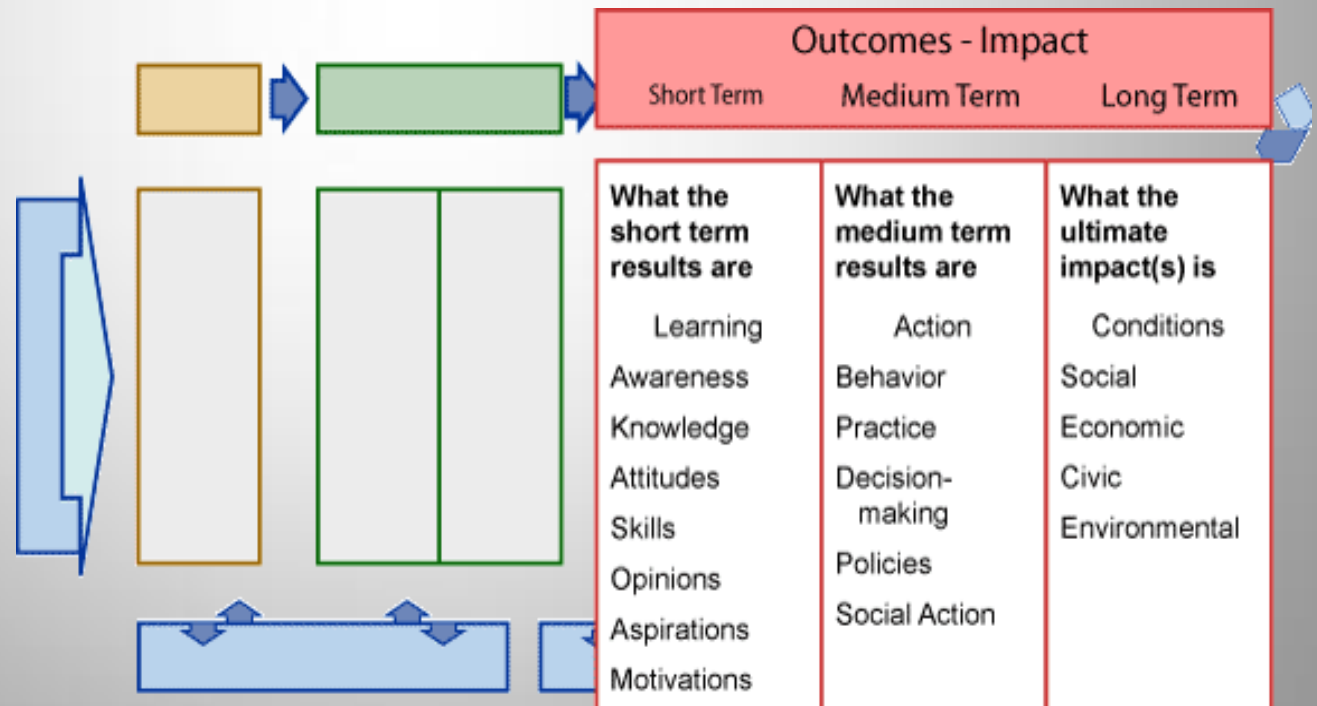
Curriculum/curricula developed

Materials developed/distributed

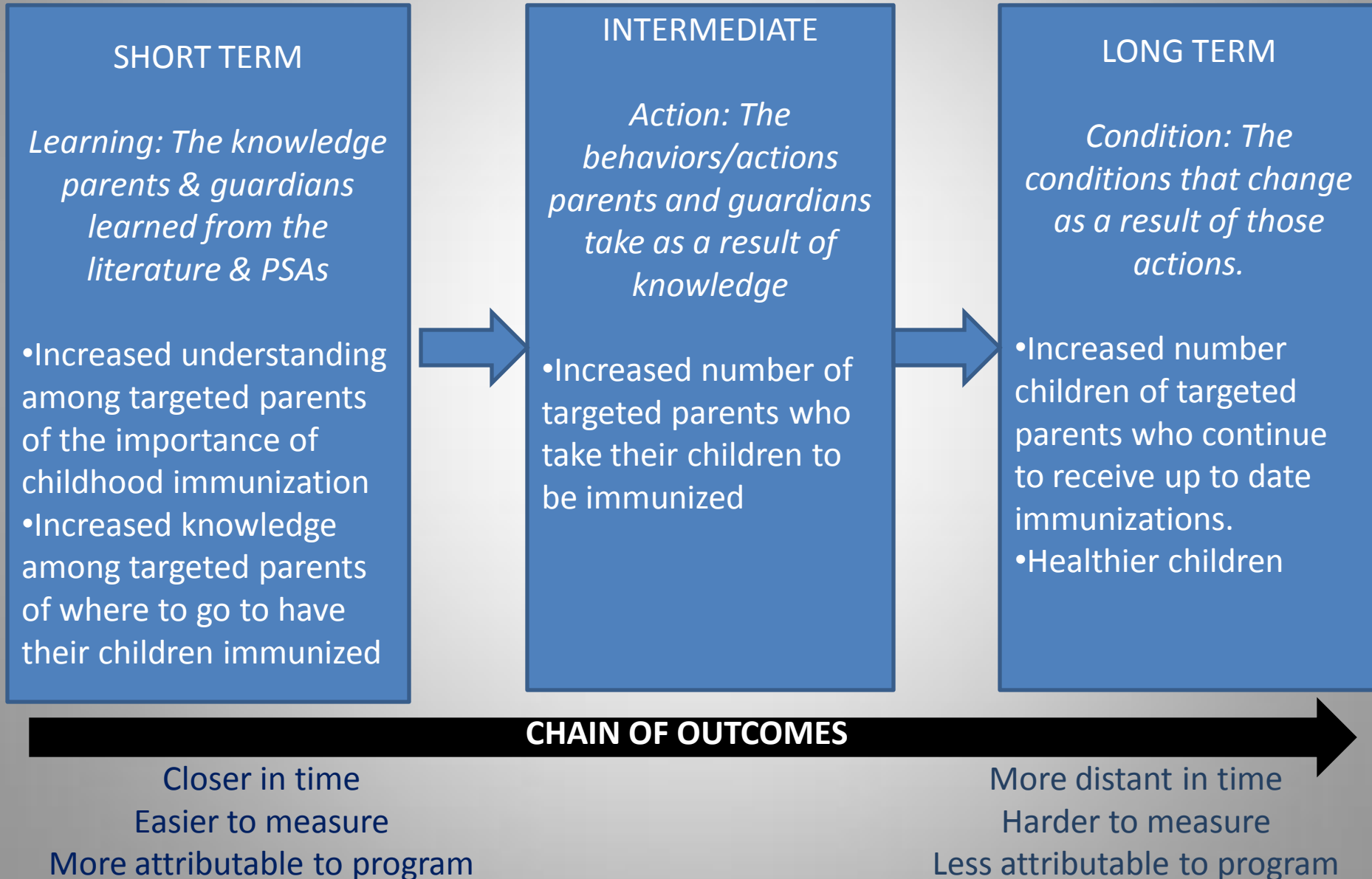


# Outcomes

- Express the results that are intended to be achieved
- Changes that occur/difference that is made
- “So what?”
  - examples



# Changes in Learning, Action, Condition



# Chain of Outcomes

Short Term Outcomes

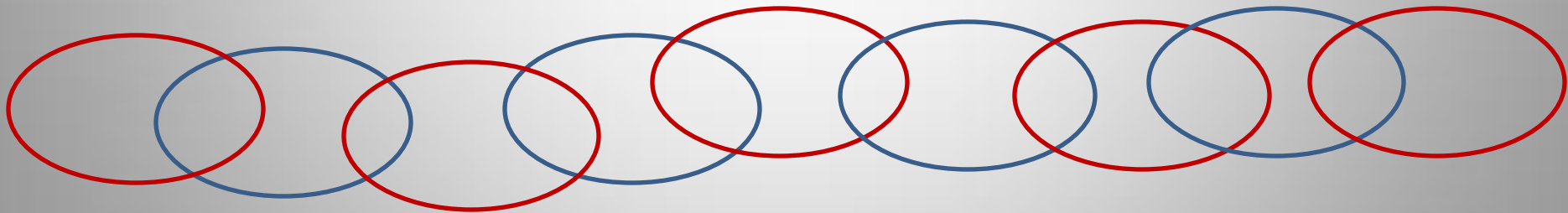
**“Expect to See”**

Intermediate Outcomes

**“Want to See”**

Long Term Outcomes

**“Hope to See”**



# Outcome Statements

- Who/what, change/desired effect, in what, by when

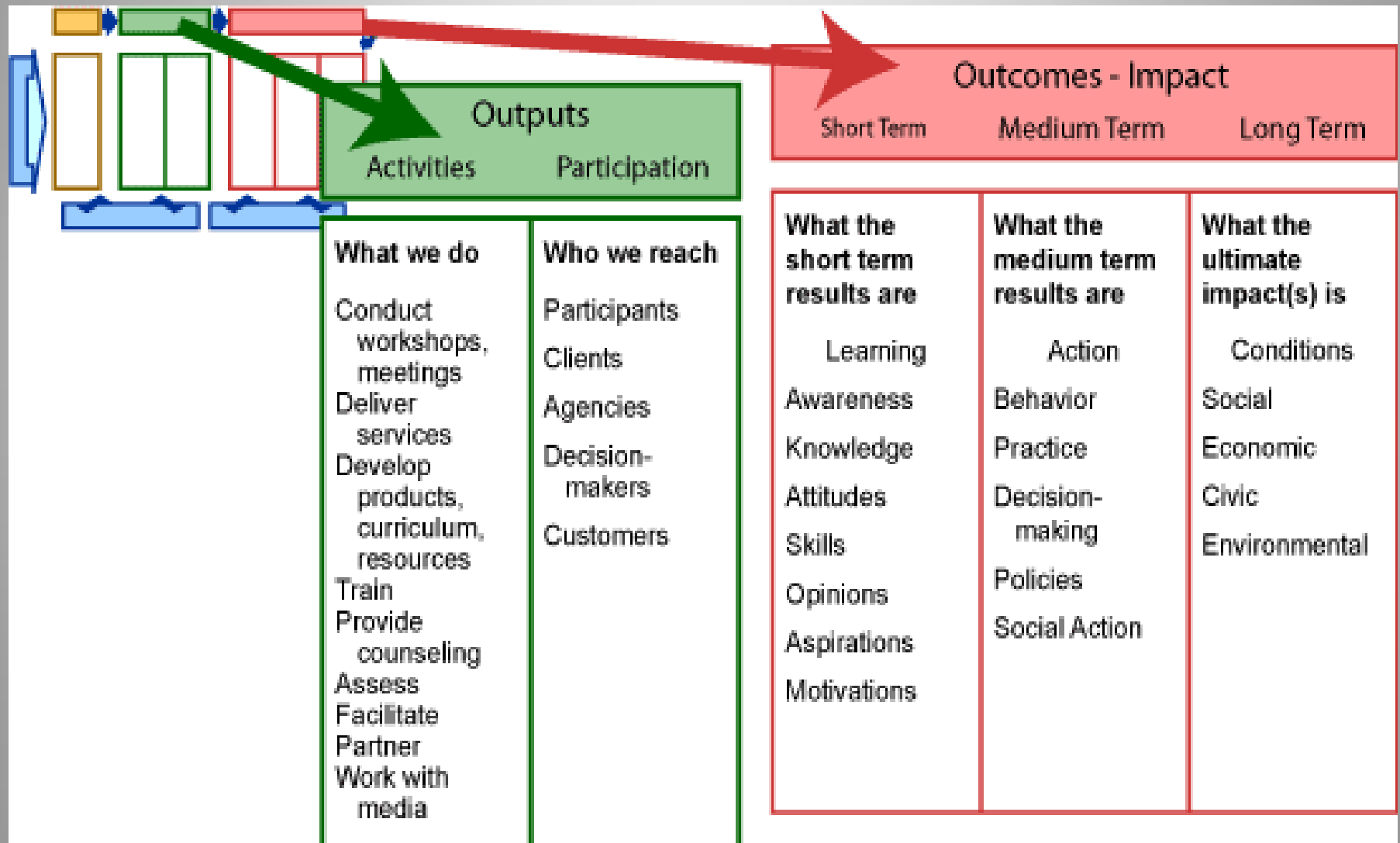
- S.M.A.R.T.

- Specific
- Measureable
- Attainable
- Result-Oriented
- Timed

Teenage youth aged 13-17 years attending camp	improve	their leadership skills	by the end of camp
Low-income families participating in the program	increase	their use of community services	within three months after the program finishes
County management board	implements	waste management plan	within one year of program start-up



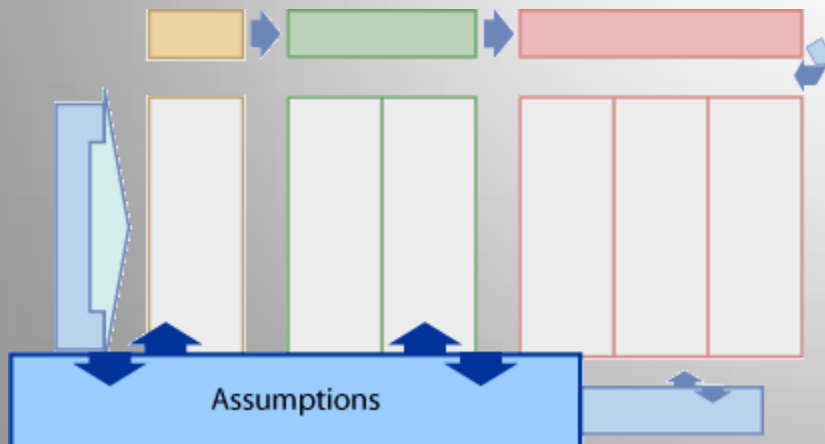
# Outcome vs. Output



# Assumptions & External Factors

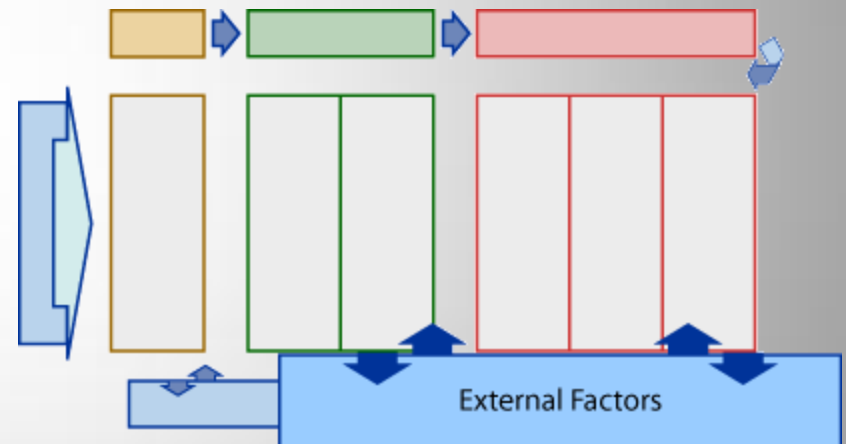
## Assumptions

- Necessary, True
- Principles, beliefs, ideas we have about the project
- Currently exist



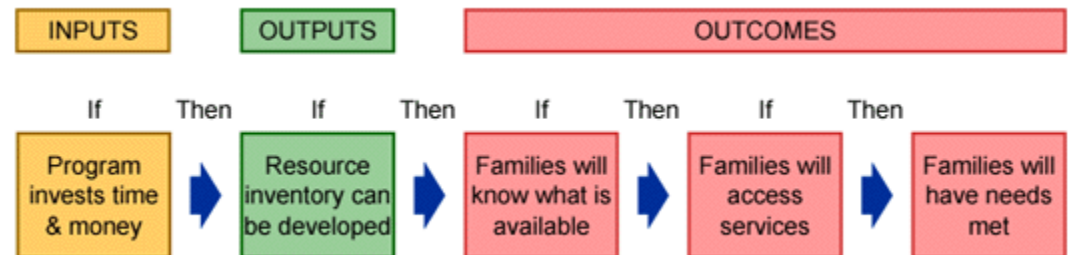
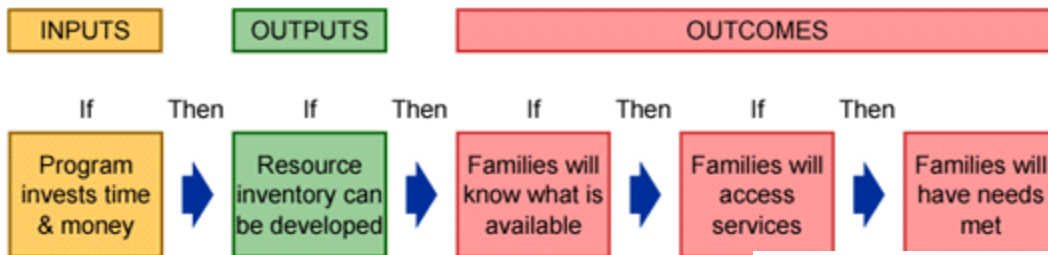
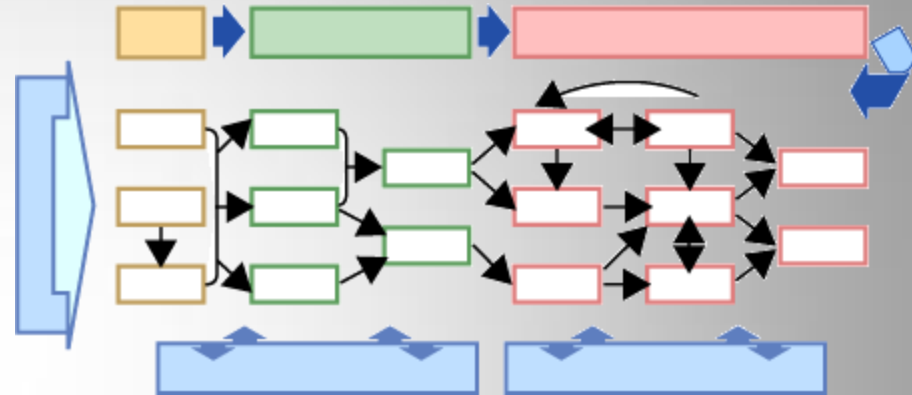
## External Factors

- Little to no control

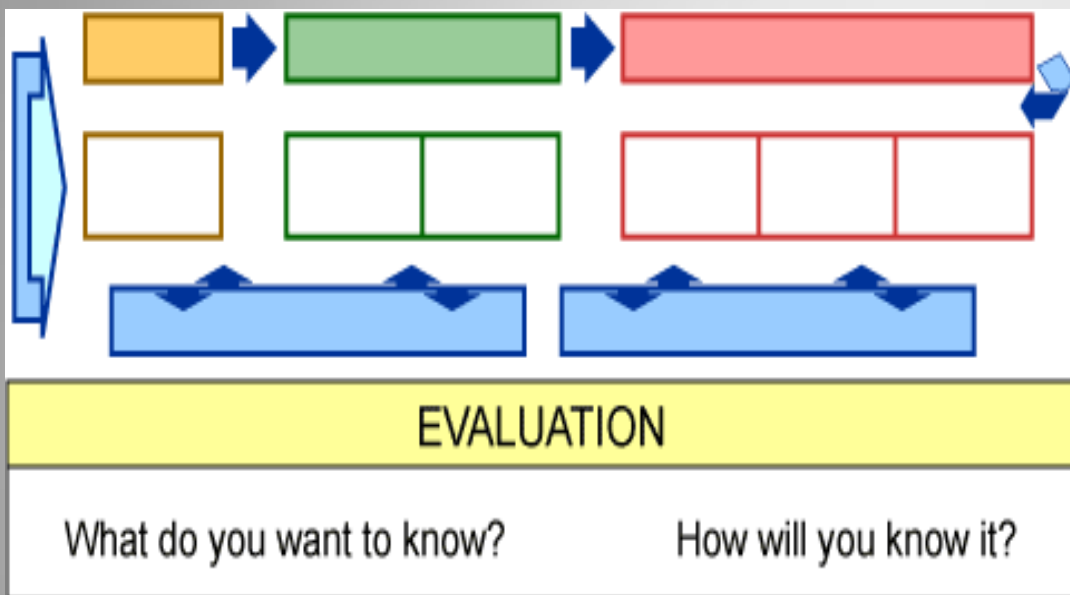


# Linkages

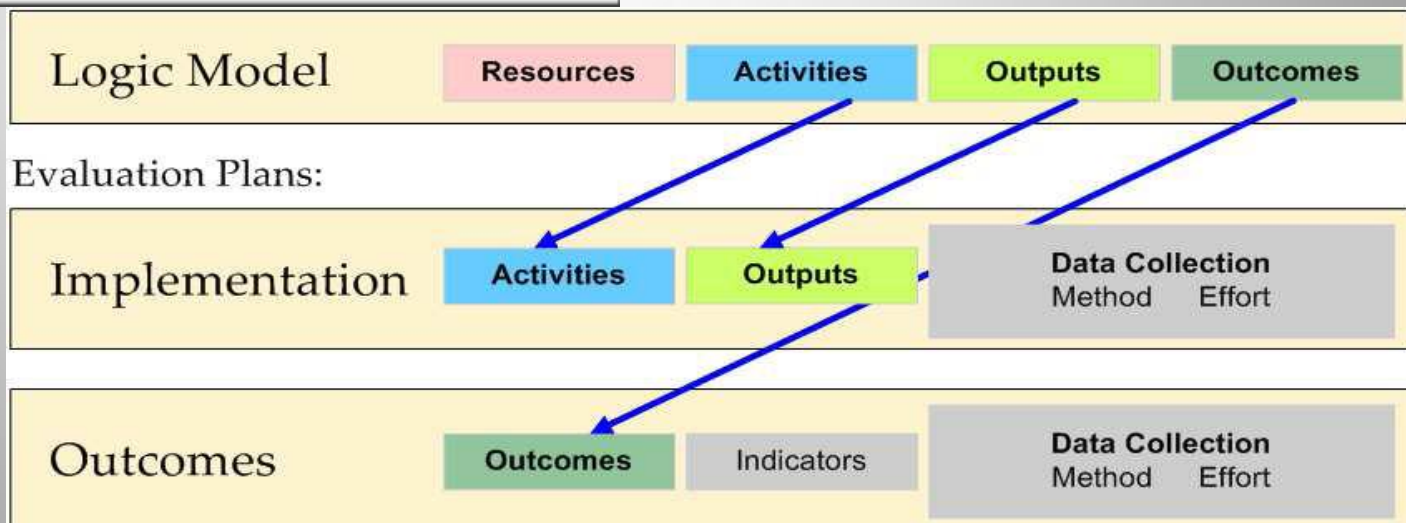
- Model's power
- “If-Then” statements
- Also, “but, why?”



# Where Does Evaluation Fit in a Logic Model?



Integrated across entire model



# Where Does Evaluation Fit in a Logic Model?

- Logic model does not = Evaluation Model
  - describes initiative & expected achievements
  - Facilitates effective evaluation
- Evaluation
  - What worked, what didn't & why, How can we make it better

Data Collection

Surveys, Tests,  
Observations,  
peer reviews,  
photography

Sources of  
Information

Existing data  
(logs, charts,  
records),  
program  
participants

# Limitations of the Logic Model

- Only represents reality
- Focuses on expected outcomes
- Challenge of causal attribution
- Doesn't address critical questions

# Standards of Quality

- Meaningful
- Plausible
- Doable
- Testable



# References

Innovation Network, Inc. (n.d.). *Logic Model Workbook*. Retrieved November 20, 2009 from [http://www.innonet.org/client\\_docs/File/logic\\_model\\_workbook.pdf](http://www.innonet.org/client_docs/File/logic_model_workbook.pdf)

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