

OUR
KIDS



RIDE Rhode Island
Department
of Education

Logic Models

AMERICORPS GRANTMAKING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WEBINAR

Learning Objectives

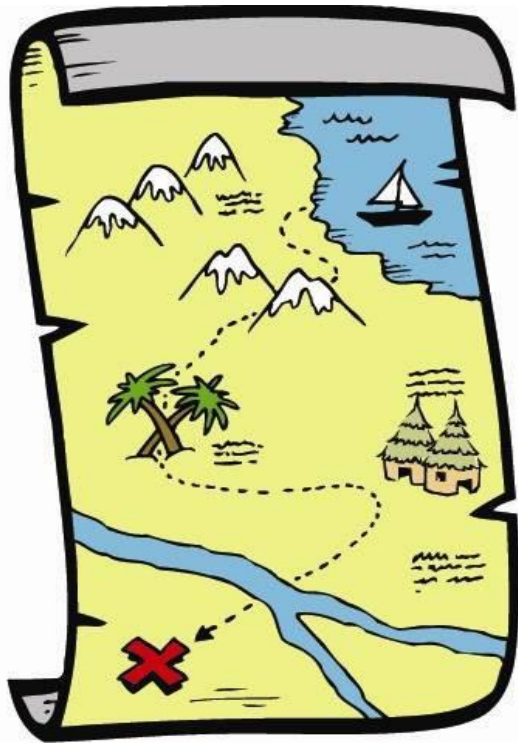
Participants will understand:

- the purpose of a logic model for programming planning/grant development
- how the logic model connects to their grant application
- the steps for drafting a logic model for their application
- how to connect this video with the AmeriCorps resources available to them

Logic Model is a Required Component of the Application

Problem	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-Term Outcomes	Mid-Term Outcomes	Long-term Outcomes
The community problem that the program activities (interventions) are designed to address.	Resources that are necessary to deliver the program activities (interventions), including the number of locations/sites and number/type of AmeriCorps members.	The core activities that define the intervention or program model that members will implement or deliver, including duration, dosage and target population.	Direct products from program activities [often a national performance measure].	Changes in knowledge, skills, attitudes and opinions. These outcomes, if applicable to the program design, will almost always be measurable during the grant year.	Changes in behavior or action. Depending on program design, these outcomes may or may not be measurable during the grant year.	Changes in condition or status in life. Depending on program design, these outcomes may or may not be measurable during the grant year. Some programs, such as environmental or capacity-building programs, may measure changes in condition over a period as short as one year.

A Logic Model is a Kind of “Road Map”



A logic model can be applied to:

- a small program
- a process (i.e. a team working together)
- a large, multi-component program
- or even to an organization or business

A Logic Model Is...

- A depiction of a program showing what the program will do and what it is to accomplish.
- A series of “if-then” relationships that, if implemented as intended, lead to the desired outcomes.
- The core of program planning and evaluation.

A Logic Model is a Visual Representation of Your Theory of Change

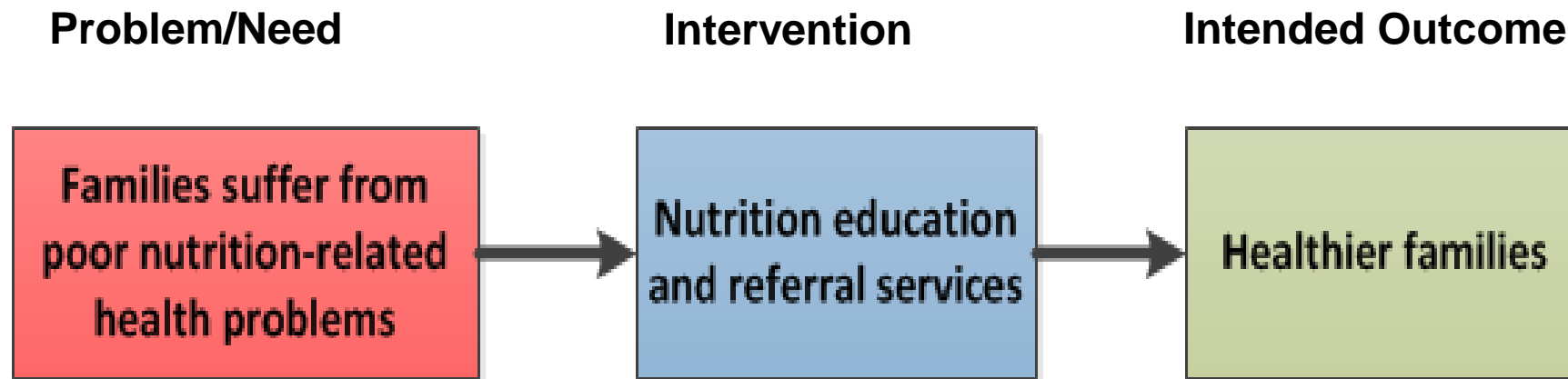
Theory of Change is:

- The general underlying idea of how you believe your intervention will create change.
- There are three main elements:



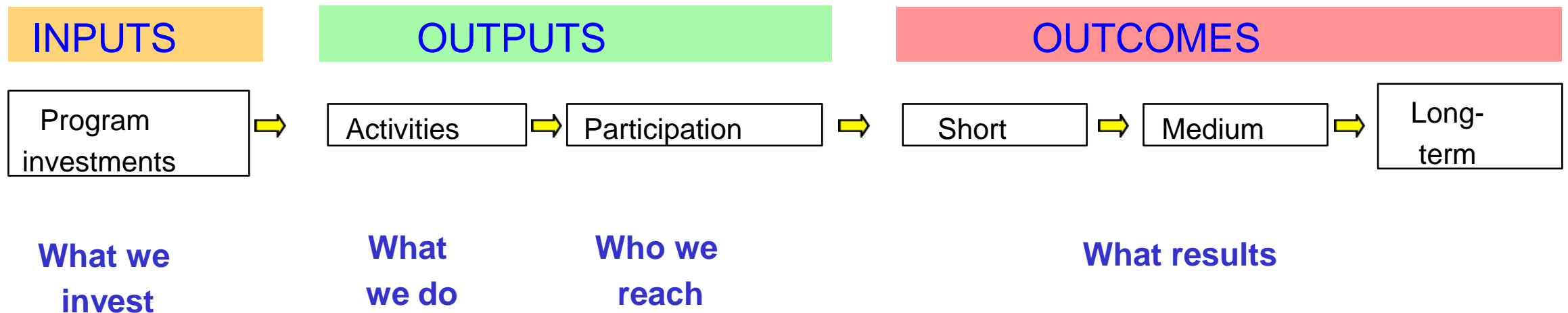
Example of a Program's Theory of Change

Theory of change for a nutrition assistance program:

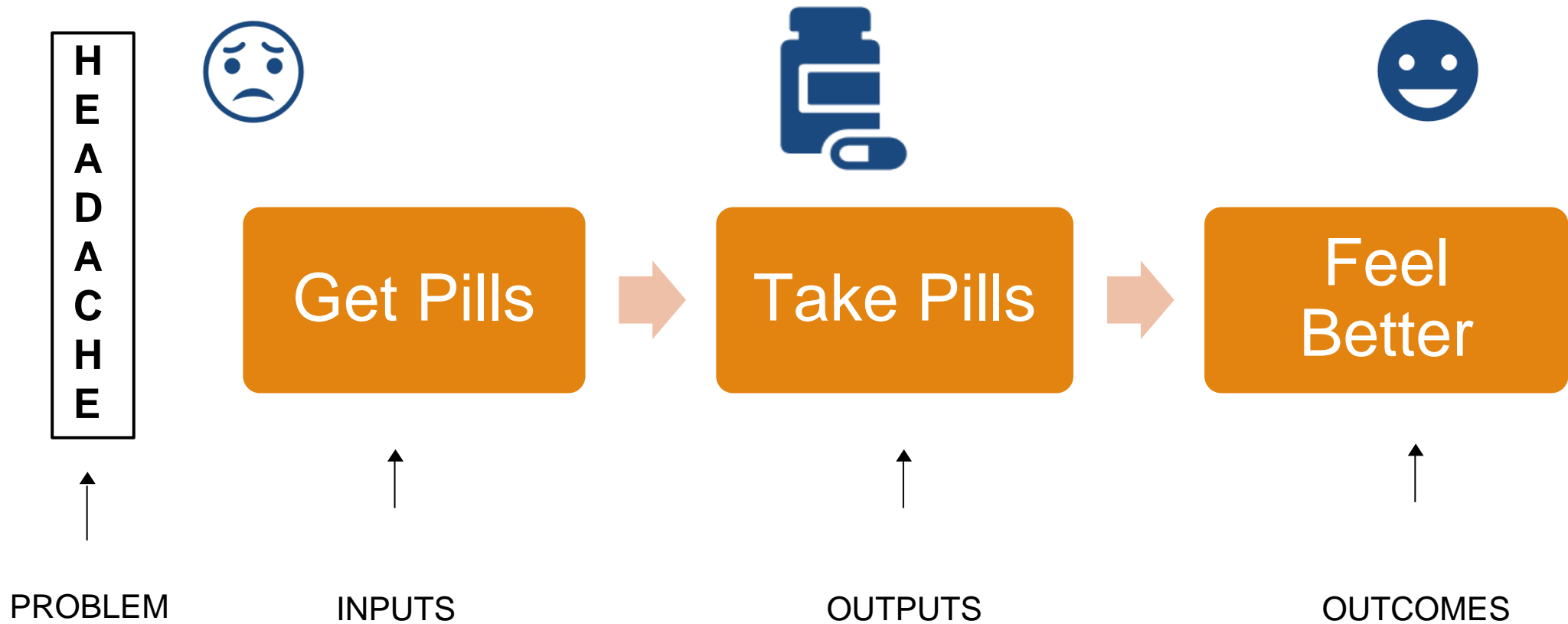


The Logic Model Is a Detailed Visual Representation of a Program and Its Theory Of Change

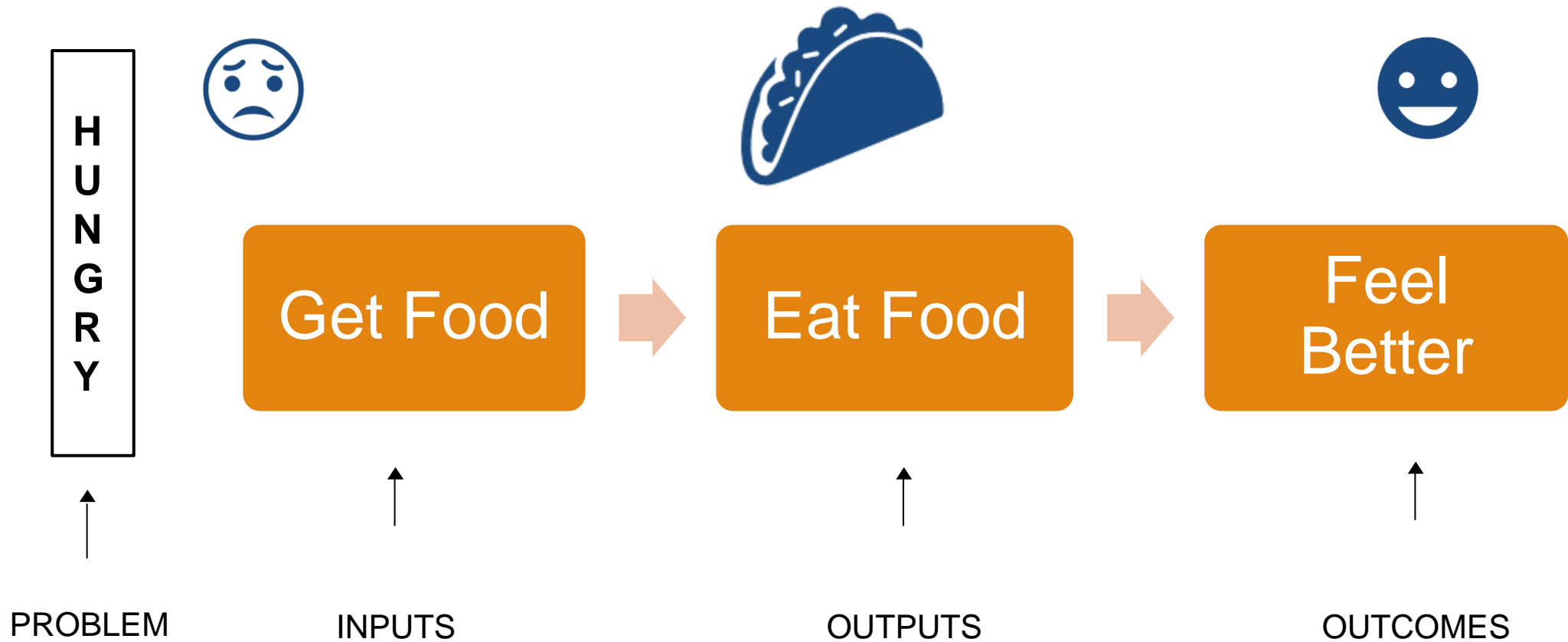
The Logic Model communicates how a program works by depicting the intended relationships among program components:



Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes: Everyday Example 1

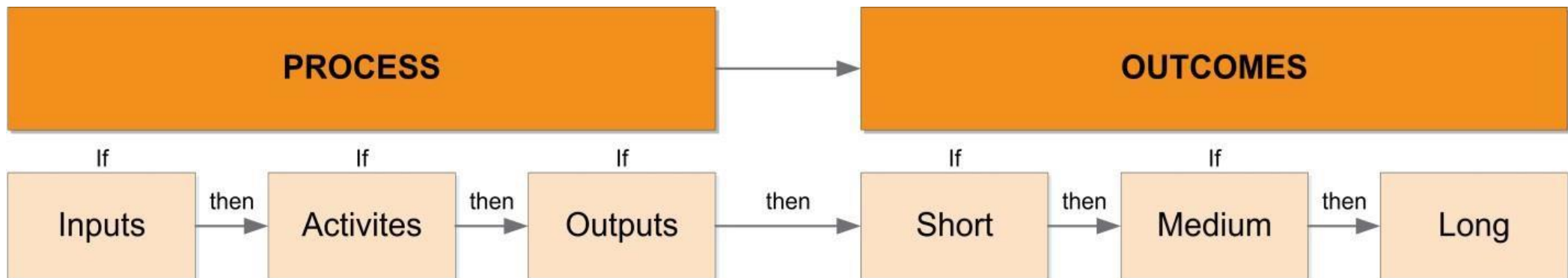


Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes: Everyday Example 2



How to Read a Logic Model

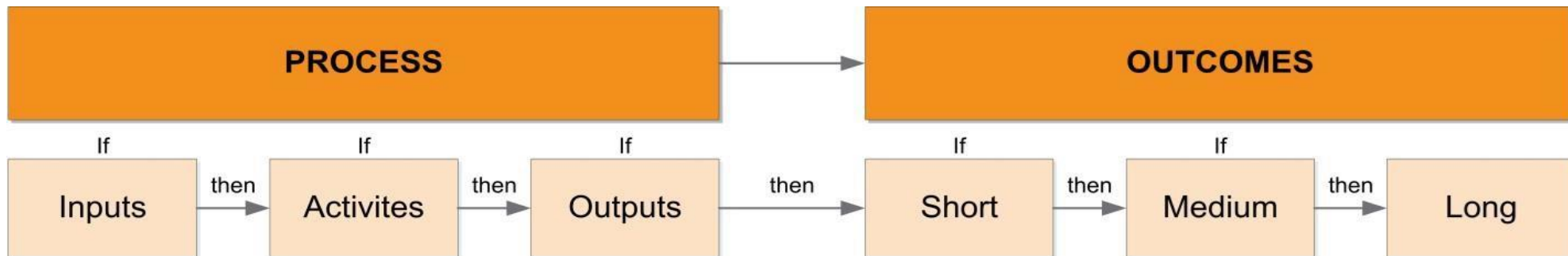
- Read from left to right
- Two “sides” to a logic model – a process side and an outcomes side



How to Create a Logic Model

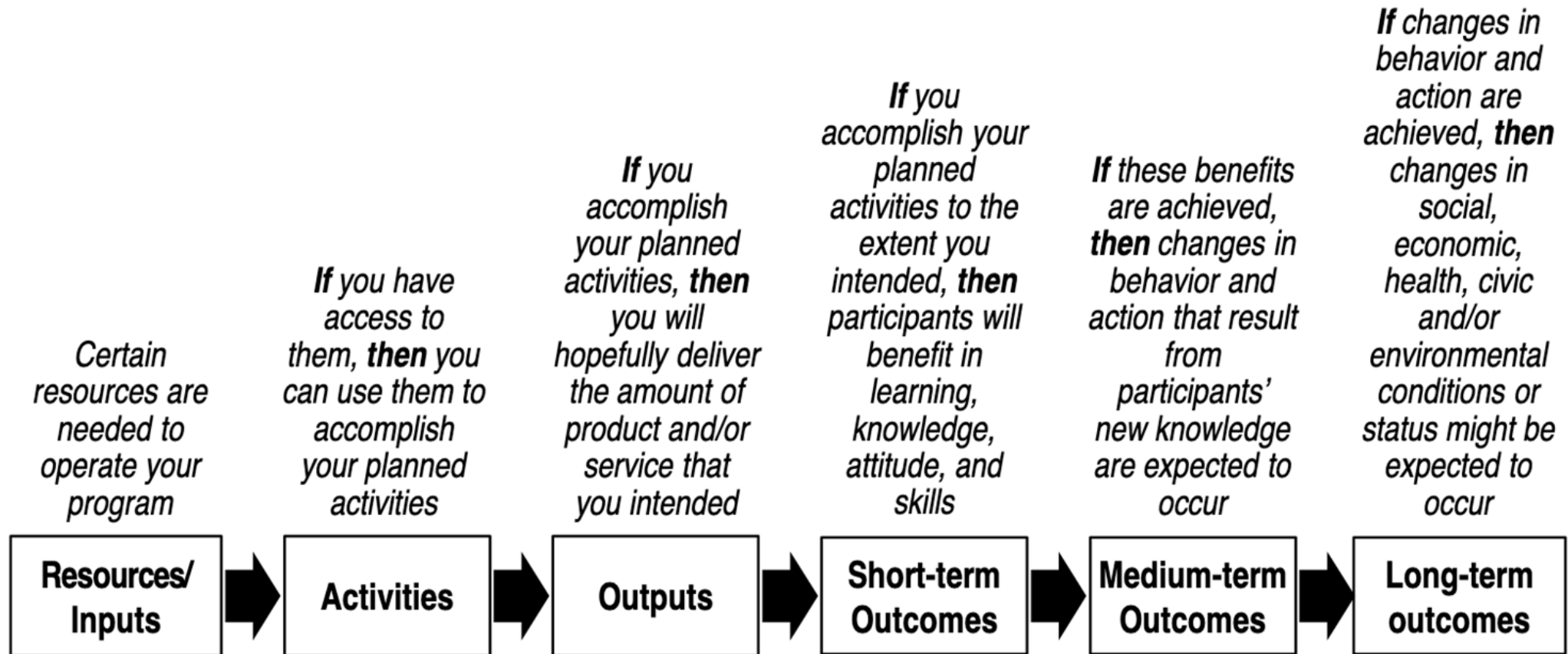
Two main approaches are used to create a logic model:

- Forward logic (left to right) – uses “if...then” statements
- Reverse logic (right to left) – asks “but how” questions



How to Create a Logic Model Using Forward Logic

Forward logic uses “if-then” statements.

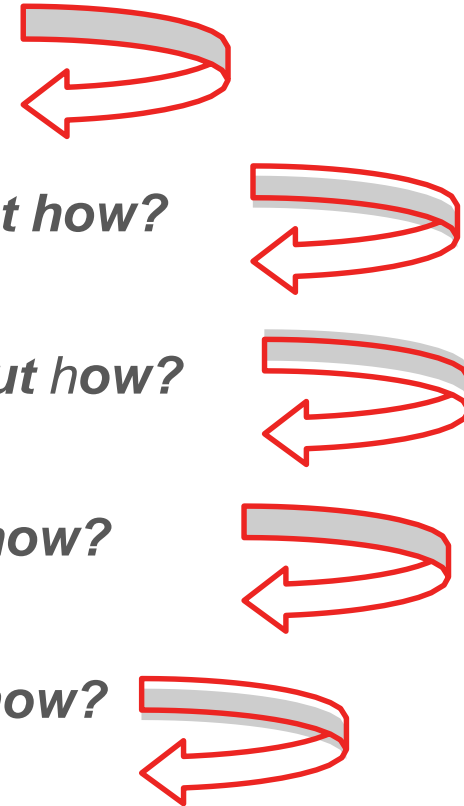


Source: W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook (2004), Adapted

How to Create a Logic Model Using Reverse Logic

Reverse logic asks “**how?**”

- What is the desired long-term outcome?
 - Increase # of healthy families. **But how?**
- What is the desired intermediate outcome?
 - Increase # of families using healthy food practices. **But how?**
- What is the desired short-term outcome?
 - Individuals gain knowledge of healthy food choices. **But how?**
- What outputs are needed to achieve the outcomes?
 - 200 families complete an educational workshop. **But how?**
- What activities are needed to achieve the outcomes?
 - Conduct four educational workshops per month. **But how?**
- What inputs are needed to achieve the outcomes?
 - Funding, program staff, AmeriCorps members, volunteers, research.



Verify Your Logic Model

- **Level of detail:** Does your model contain an appropriate amount of detail for its intended use? Does it include all key program components?
- **Plausible:** Does the logic of the model seem correct? Are there any gaps in the logic of the program?
- **Realistic:** Is it reasonable to assume that the program can achieve the expected outcomes?
- **Consensus:** Do program staff and external stakeholders agree that the model accurately depicts the program and its intended results?

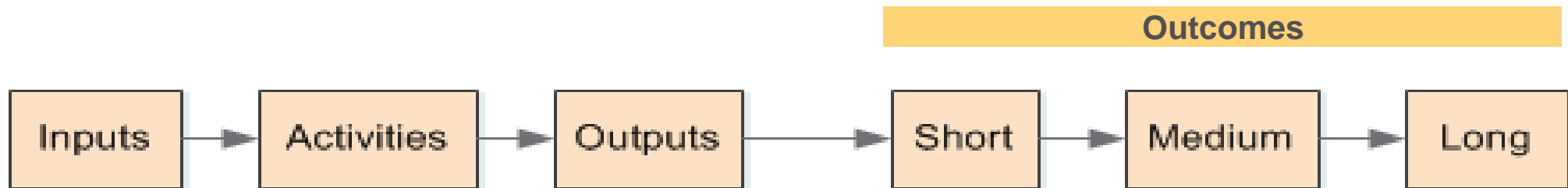
Developing the Logic Model for Your AmeriCorps Grant

The logic model that you submit with your grant application needs to be:

- Narrowly focused on the AmeriCorps project
- Align with your Performance Measures (same language in both)
- Answer the specific items in the worksheet
- Enter lines of text into the application system; must fit on 3 pages printed paper; familiarize yourself with the technology.

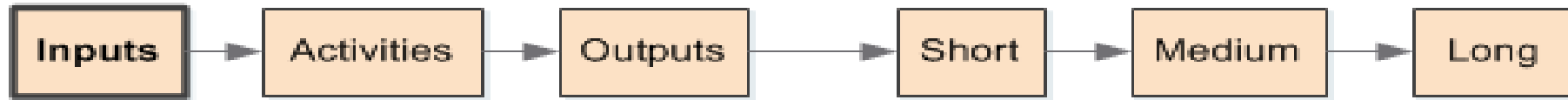
Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model

- Inputs or resources
- Activities
- Outputs
- Outcomes (short-, medium- and long-term)



Adapted from: W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook (2004)

Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model: Inputs



Inputs or resources include the human, financial, organizational, and community resources available for carrying out a program's activities.

Examples (* indicates required):

- * Locations or sites in which members will provide services
- * Context or setting in which intervention is delivered
- * # of AmeriCorps members who will deliver intervention
- * Characteristics of the members (e.g., skills, abilities)
- Program staff, Volunteers, Funding partners, Curriculum or other key resources

Adapted from: W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook (2004)

Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model: Activities

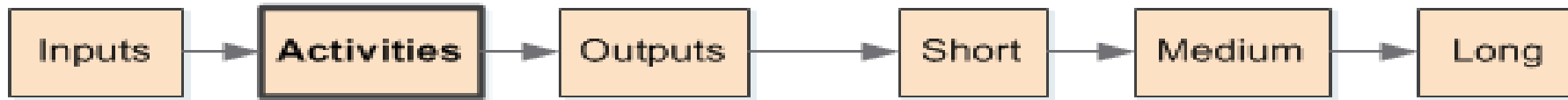


Activities are the processes, tools, events, and actions that are used to bring about a program’s intended changes or results. It is what the program is doing to meet the stated community need.

Examples:

- Workshops on healthy food options
- Food preparation counseling
- Referrals to food programs and resources
- Tutoring

Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model: Activities (cont.)



For your grant these are the core activities that define the intervention or program model that members will implement or deliver, including:

- The **duration** of the intervention (e.g., the total number of weeks, sessions or months of the intervention)
- The **dosage** of the intervention (e.g., the number of hours per session or sessions per week)
- The **target population** for the intervention (e.g., disconnected youth, third graders at a certain reading proficiency level)

Adapted from: W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook (2004)

Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model: Outputs



Outputs are the measurable outputs that result from delivering the intervention (inputs and activities).

Examples:

- # beneficiaries served (identify demographics if known)
- types and # of activities conducted
- equity gaps closed

Targets should be achievable

If applicable, identify which National Performance Measures will be used as output indicators

Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model: Outcomes

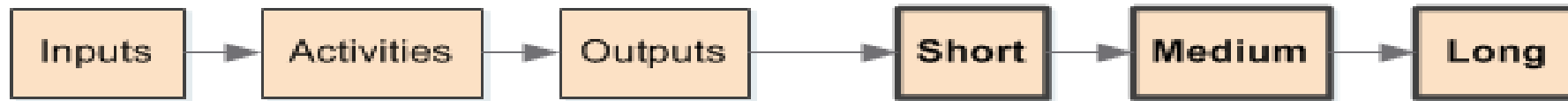


Outcomes are the changes in knowledge/skill, attitude, behavior, or condition that occur as a result of the intervention.

They fall along a continuum, ranging from short to long term results.

Source: W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook (2004), Adapted

Key Components of the AmeriCorps Logic Model: Outcomes



Outcomes:

- Short-term: changes in knowledge, skills, and/or attitudes (e.g., ↑ knowledge healthy choices)
- Medium-term: changes in behavior or action (e.g., ↑ adoption of healthy food practices)
- Long-term: changes in condition or status in life (e.g., ↑ food security)

Targets should be achievable

If applicable, identify which National Performance Measures will be used as output indicators

Adapted from: W.K. Kellogg Foundation Evaluation Handbook (2004)

Difference Between Outputs and Outcomes

Outputs	Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct products of a program's activities/services• Often expressed numerically or quantified in some way• Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none"># attending workshops# receiving services# receiving referrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes resulting from a program's activities/services• Quantify changes in knowledge, attitude, behavior, or condition• Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none"># ↑ knowledge healthy choices# ↑ adoption healthy practices# ↑ food security

Example for Afterschool Program Theory of Change

Community Problem/Need:

Increase in school discipline incidents; majority of youth surveyed report not feeling safe at school

Intervention:

Provide nonviolence program to give students new tools to resolve conflicts.

Intended Outcomes:

Students feel more safe because they have improved knowledge, skills, and attitude about conflict resolution. Fewer discipline incidents.

Example: Logic Model (Part 1)

INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS
What we invest	What we do	Direct products from intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• x FT AmeriCorps Mbrs trained in conflict resolution• xx MT AmeriCorps Mbrs• x after-school classes at xyz site• xx non- AmeriCorps volunteers• <i>Funding</i>• xx <i>Staff Members</i>• <i>Nonviolence Curriculum</i>	<p>Sept – June: xx week, x days/week, x hrs, afterschool enrichment series focused on community building & conflict resolution</p> <p>5- 8th grade students in Central Falls & Providence; 50% enrolled in the free & reduced lunch</p>	<p>Output ED1A # of Individuals Served:</p> <p>XX unduplicated students grades 5-8 will complete nonviolence training through the ACME afterschool program. To complete training students must complete at least X one hour lessons.</p>

Example: Logic Model (Part 2)

Short-Term	Outcomes Medium-Term	Long-Term
Changes in knowledge, skills, attitudes, opinions	Changes in behavior or action that result from participants' new knowledge	Meaningful changes, often in their condition or status in life
<p>Applicant Determined Outcome: XX students (from ED1A) will show increased knowledge of the principles of conflict resolution as evidenced by self-reported survey</p>	<p>ED7A: XX students (from ED1A) have a lower rate of disciplinary incidents reported January-June as compared to September-December</p> <p>Disciplinary incidents include referrals, suspensions/expulsions, or criminal or gang involvement</p>	<p>Students will grow up to have a lifelong commitment to non-violent conflict resolution.</p>

Logic Model Connects with Theory of Change and Performance Measures

- The Logic Model is a visual representation of the Theory of Change.
- The inputs, outputs, and outcomes used in the logic model will align with the indicators, outputs, and outcomes specific to your program for that measure.



General Resources for Logic Model Development

- WK Kellogg Foundation Logic Model Development Guide
https://www.innonet.org/media/logic_model_workbook_0.pdf
- Innovation Network Logic Model Workbook
https://www.innonet.org/media/logic_model_workbook_0.pdf
- CDC Program Evaluation Resources
<http://www.cdc.gov/eval/resources/index.htm>

AmeriCorps Resources for Logic Model Development

- How to Develop a Program Logic Model
https://www.americorps.gov/sites/default/files/document/2014_10_23_LogicModelSlides_ORE.pdf
- Performance Measurements: *Each grant process has a document titled Performance Measures Instructions*
- Planning & Evaluation Resources (includes logic models)
<https://www.americorps.gov/grantees-sponsors/evaluation-resources>

AmeriCorps Grantmaking Technical Assistance

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