

What are Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes and Impact?

The Logic Model Approach



- Resources dedicated to or consumed by the project

- Usually a NOUN
staff, facilities,
money, time...

- What the project does with inputs to fulfill its mission

- Usually a GERUND
a verb in its "-ing"
form, such as
assessing, enabling,
reviewing...

- The volume of work accomplished by the project

- Usually a QUANTITY
the number of
projects, the number
of case studies...

- Benefits or changes for participants during or after project activities

- Usually a CHANGE
better projects,
increased skills...

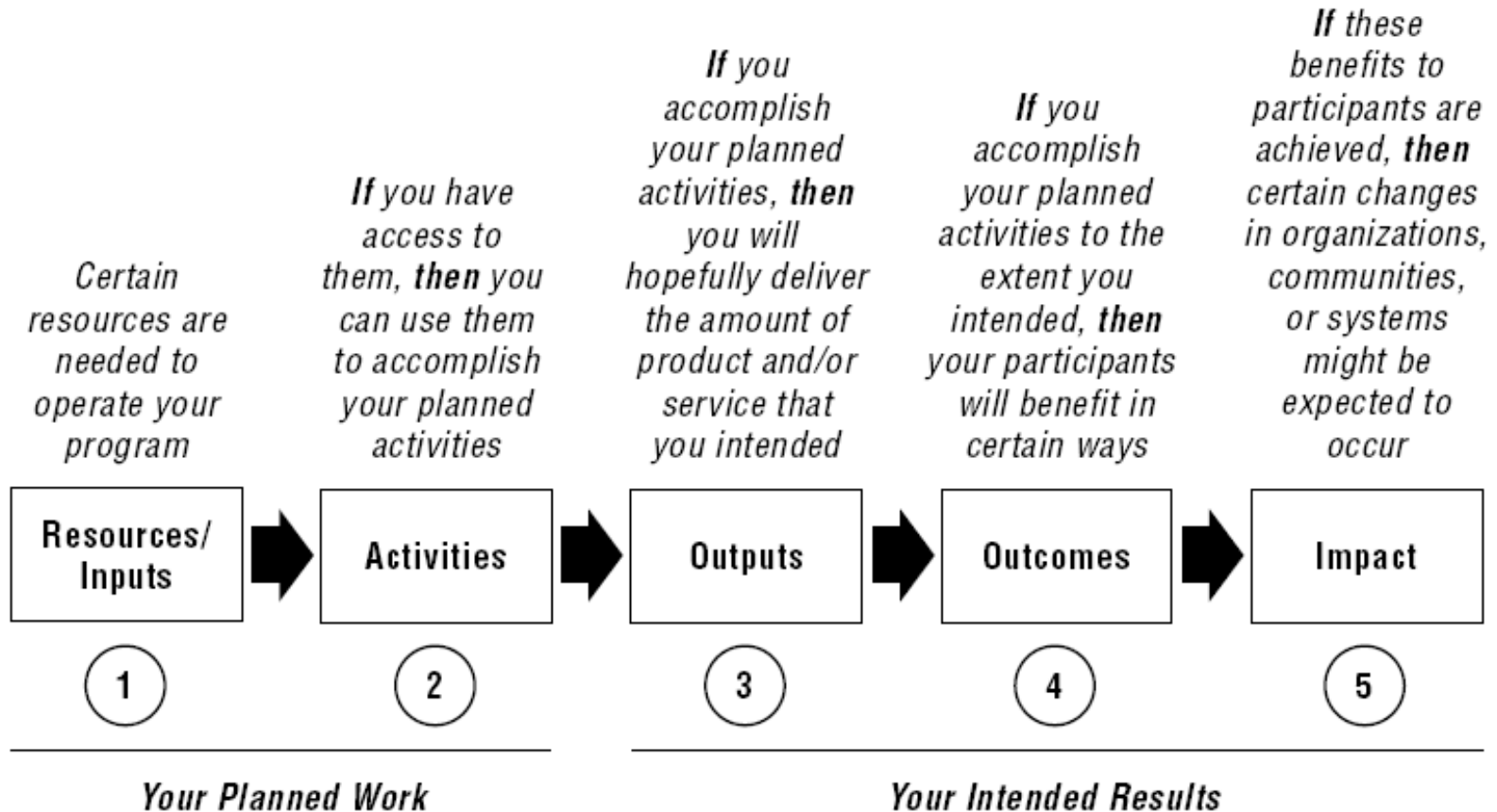
- The long term consequences of the intervention

- A fundamental
CHANGE intended
or unintended in a
system or society

Your Planned Work

Your Intended Results

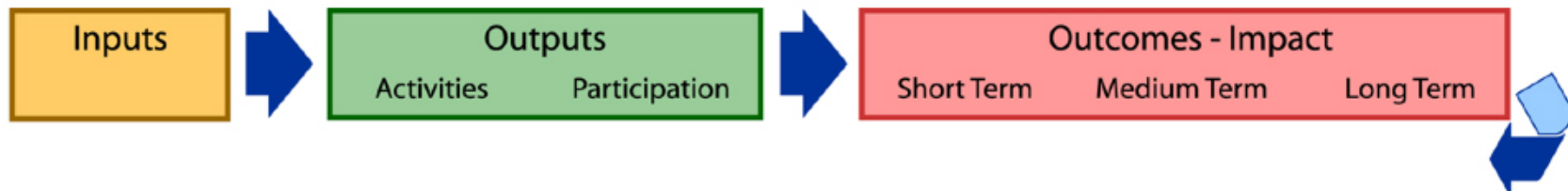
Reading a Logic Model



A Logic Model

Program:

Situation Statement:

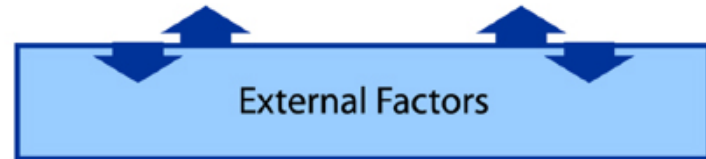
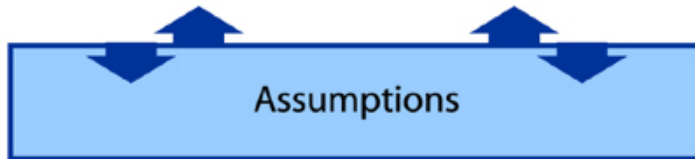
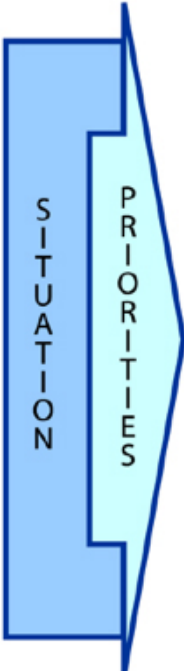


What we invest

Staff
Volunteers
Time
Money
Research base
Materials
Equipment
Technology
Partners

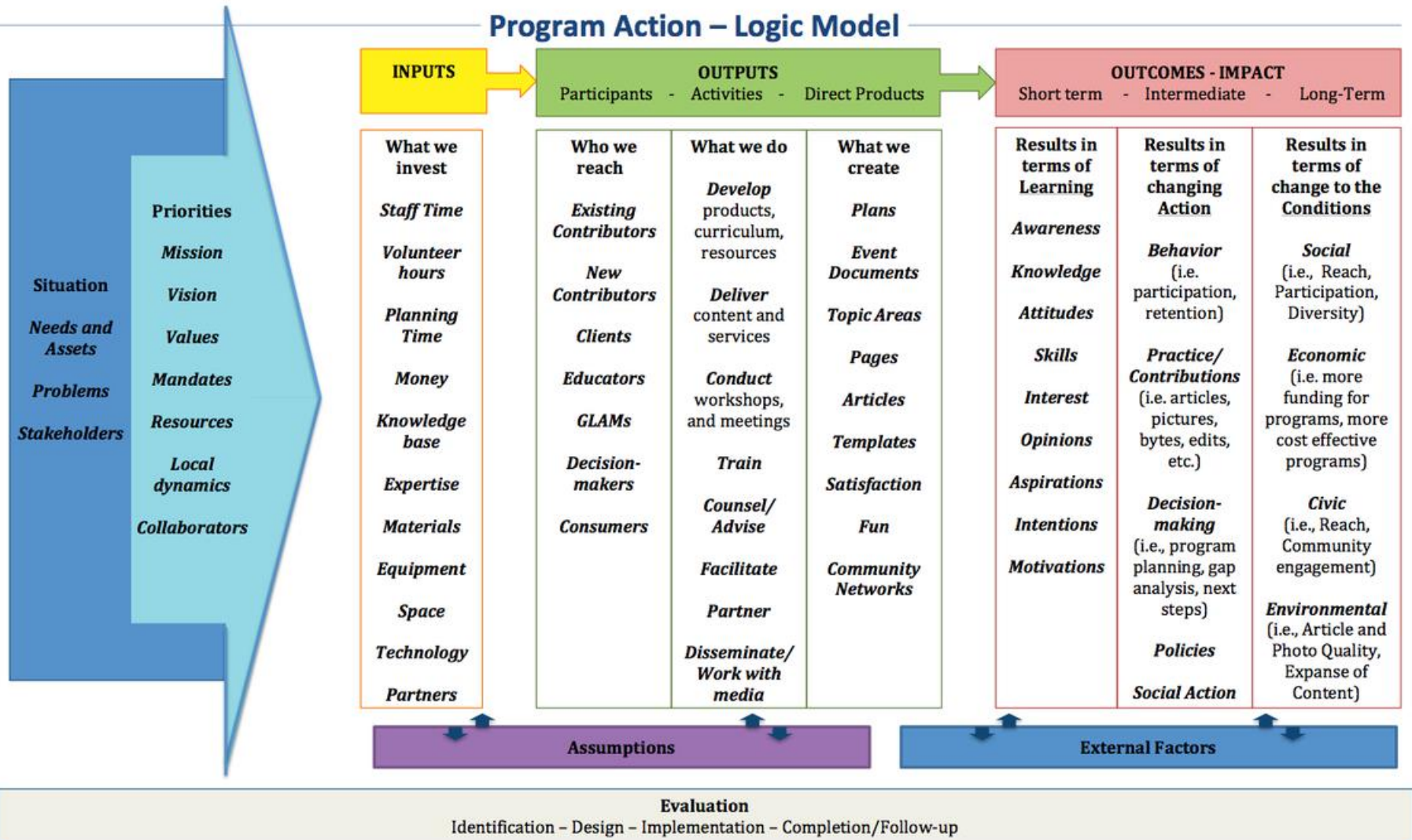
What we do	Who we reach
Conduct workshops, meetings	Participants
Deliver services	Clients
Develop products, curriculum, resources	Agencies
Train	Decision-makers
Provide counseling	Customers
Assess	
Facilitate	
Partner	
Work with media	

What the short term results are	What the medium term results are	What the ultimate impact(s) is
Learning	Action	Conditions
Awareness	Behavior	Social
Knowledge	Practice	Economic
Attitudes	Decision-making	Civic
Skills	Policies	Environmental
Opinions	Social Action	
Aspirations		
Motivations		



Evaluation
 Identification - Design - Implementation - Completion/Follow-up

Program Action – Logic Model



Logic Model Example: MHFA

Program Name: Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) for Rural WI

Situation: Attention around farmers' mental health has encouraged the development of a MHFA training specific for those who personally and professionally support central WI farmers.

Inputs	Outputs		Outcomes -- Impact		
	Activities	Participation	Short	Medium	Long
MFHA Instructor Time Money Food/snacks Facilities AV equipment Partners - Extension - NFMC - Marshfield Clinic - Farming community	Schedule 3 MHFA courses Recruit participants for 3 MHFA courses. Work with MHFA instructor to tailor curriculum for agricultural audience. Order food for 3 MHFA courses. Order materials for MHFA courses. Conduct MHFA course.	Farmers' friends Farmers' spouses Farmers' family members Extension personnel Agribusiness Clergy	Increase knowledge of mental health disorders Increase interest in providing mental health first aid to someone in crisis or distress. Increase skills in and intention to provide MHFA (listen nonjudgmentally, assessing for suicidal thoughts, give reassurance, encourage pro help, encourage self help).	Increase provisions of MHFA (listen nonjudgmentally, assessing for suicidal thoughts, give reassurance, encourage pro help, encourage self help). by participants in Clark, Wood, and Marathon Counties	Reduce perceived community stigma towards mental health problems and mentally ill individuals. Improve community capacity for mental health promotion and recovery.

Assumptions
 Central WI will be receptive to MHFA trainings in their communities

External Factors
 Stigma around mental health, current agricultural economic and environmental climate, recent community events, competing events (time)

Logic Model

Program Name:

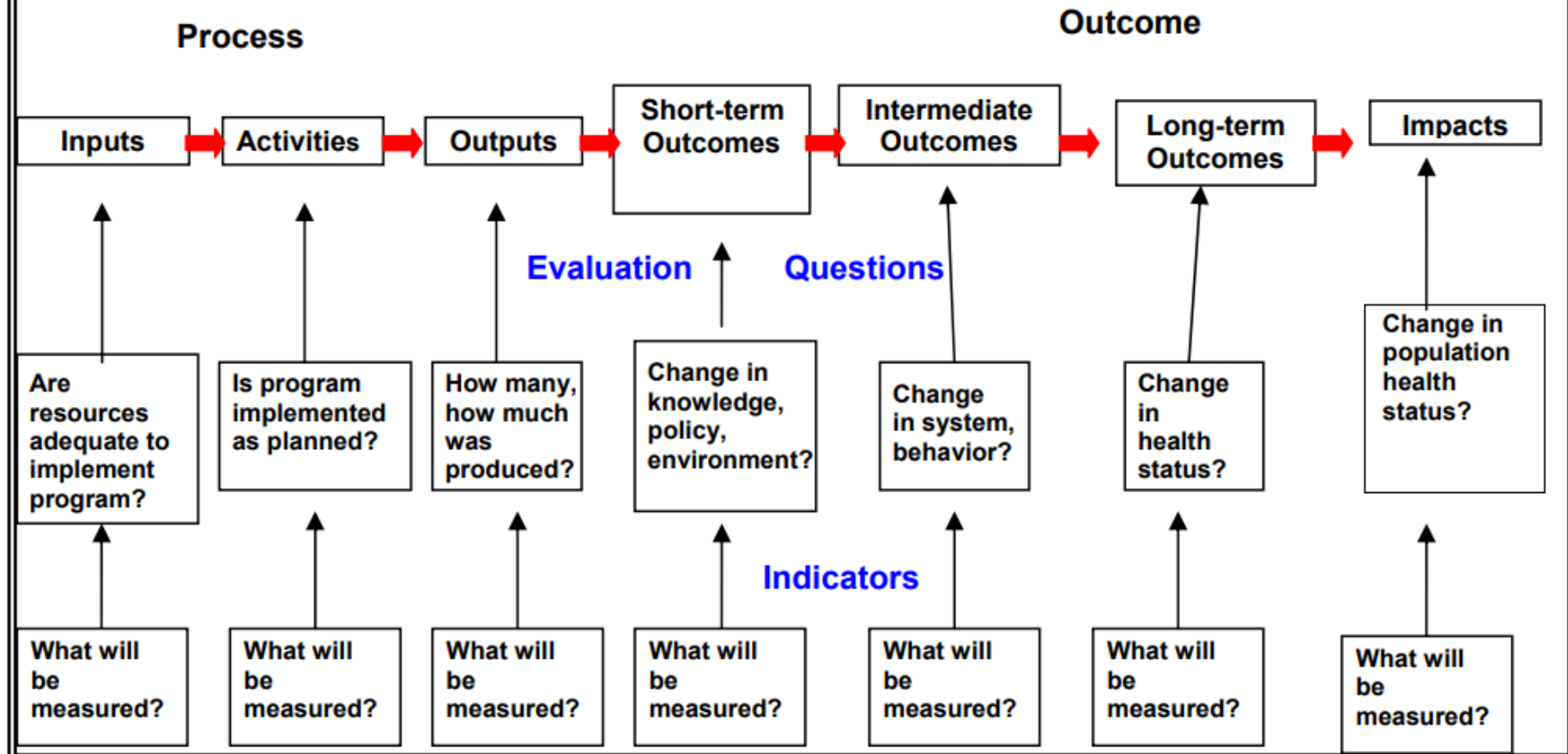
Situation:

Inputs	Outputs		Outcomes -- Impact		
	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Long</i>

Assumptions

External Factors

Mapping Evaluation Questions and Indicators to a Logic Model





Process Evaluation Planning Tool

Process Evaluation Questions	Process Evaluation Tool/Method	Schedule of Completion	Person Responsible
Did the program follow the basic plan for service delivery?			
What are the program characteristics?			
What are the program participants' characteristics?			
What is the participants' satisfaction?			
What is the staff's perception of the program?			
What were the individual program participants' dosages?			
What were the program components' levels of quality?			

Data Collection Methods at a Glance Continued

Methods	Pros	Cons	Costs	Time to Complete	Response rate	Expertise needed
Self-administered surveys	Anonymous; inexpensive; easy to analyze; standardized, so easy to compare with other data	Results are easily biased; misses info.; drop out is a problem for analysis	Moderate	Moderate, but depends on system (mail, distribute at school)	Moderate, but depends on system (mail has the lowest)	Little expertise needed to give out surveys; some expertise needed to analyze and interpret the data
Telephone surveys	Same as paper and pencil but allow you target a wider area and clarify responses	Same as paper and pencil but miss people without phones (those w/low incomes)	More than self-administered	Moderate to high	More than self-administered	Need some expertise to implement a survey and to analyze the data
Face-to-face structured surveys	Same as paper and pencil, but you can clarify responses	Same as paper and pencil but requires more time and staff time	More than telephone and self-administered surveys	Moderate to high	More than self-administered survey (same as telephone survey)	Need some expertise to implement a survey and to analyze and interpret the data
Archival trend data	Quick; inexpensive; a lot of data available	Comparisons can be difficult; may not show change over time	Inexpensive	Quick	Usually very good but depend on the study that collected them	No expertise needed to gather archival data, some expertise needed to analyze and interpret the data
Record review	Objective; quick; does not require program staff or participants; preexisting	Can be difficult to interpret, often is incomplete	Inexpensive	Time consuming	Not an issue	Little expertise needed; coding scheme may need to be developed

Data Collection Methods at a Glance

Methods	Pros	Cons	Costs	Time to Complete	Response Rate	Expertise Needed
Interviews - face to face and open ended	Gather in-depth, detailed info.; info. can be used to generate survey questions	Takes much time and expertise to conduct and analyze; potential interview bias possible	Inexpensive if done in house; can be expensive to hire interviewers and/or transcribers	About 45 min. per interview; analysis can be lengthy depending on method	People usually agree if it fits into their schedule	Requires good interview/ conversation skills; formal analysis methods are difficult to learn
Open-ended questions on a written survey	Can add more in-depth, detailed info. to a structured survey	People often do not answer them; may be difficult to interpret meaning of written statements	Inexpensive	Only adds a few more minutes to a written survey; quick analysis time	Moderate to low	Easy to content analyze
Participant observation	Can provide detailed info. and an "insider" view	Observer can be biased; can be a lengthy process	Inexpensive	Time consuming	Participants may not want to be observed	Requires skills to analyze the data
Archival research	Can provide detailed information about a program	May be difficult to organize data	Inexpensive	Time consuming	Participants may not want certain documents reviewed	Requires skills to analyze the data

Data Collection Methods at a Glance

Methods	Pros	Cons	Costs	Time to Complete	Response Rate	Expertise Needed
Focus groups	Can quickly get info. about needs, community attitudes and norms; info. can be used to generate survey questions	Can be difficult to run (need a good facilitator) and analyze; may be hard to gather 6 to 8 people together	Inexpensive if done in house; can be expensive to hire facilitator	Groups themselves last about 1.5 hours	People usually agree if it fits into their schedule	Requires good interview/ conversation skills; technical aspects can be learned easily
Observation	Can see a program in operation	Requires much training; can influence participants	Inexpensive; only requires staff time	Quick, but depends on the number of observations	Not an issue	Need some expertise to devise coding scheme