



Learning Objectives

The participant will be able to:

- Describe the purpose of a logic model
- Define the components of a logic model
- Develop a logic model



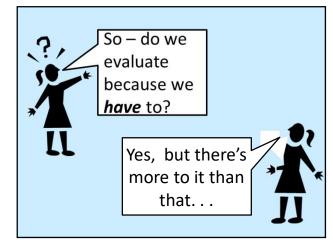
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Comprehensive Prevention Plan (CPP)

The theory of change or logic model which describes the activities and intended outcomes for children, youth, parents, caregivers, and families. The logic model helps to connect the goals of the cross-sector partnership to align with the intent of both the state and federal legislation.



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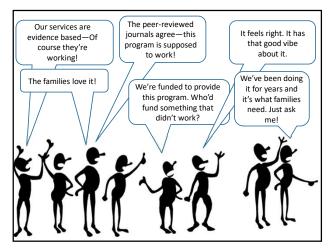


We evaluate because we have an obligation:

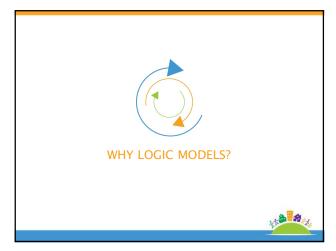
- To learn if our services result in the positive changes they are designed to achieve.
- To learn what we are doing that works and what doesn't.
- To adjust and improve services based on data. This is called Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI).
- To tell our story and advocate for our program.

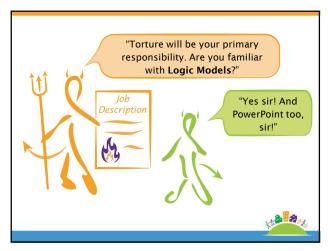


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Why Do We Need Logic Models?



- ✓ A logic model is an illustration of a thought process.
- Developing a logic model ensures critical thinking is applied as services are designed.
- It is a document that describes the links between populations served, services, and desired outcomes.



Think of it as a Drawing Board



- Logic models should be developed in consultation with program stakeholders including direct service staff, management, and consumers.
- The logic model informs service selection, implementation, and evaluation.



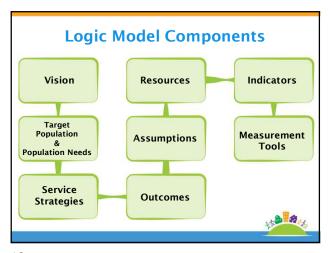
Part of the CQI process involves 'going back to the drawing board'. Logic models are living documents that should be revisited and altered as needed.



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Vision (goal, impact, long-term outcome)

A broad statement of well-being that your program strives to create/contribute to the community. An effective Vision will tell the world what will be different in the lives of our families.

Examples:

- Safe and Healthy Children
- Stable Nurturing Families
- Children Successful in School
- Nurturing Communities that Value Children



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Target Group - Population Served

Who are your participants?

What problems are they facing?

What are their demographics?

How do you know?

- Needs assessments
- Focus groups



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Identify the Need your Agency is Trying to Address

There may be many needs, but you probably cannot address them all. Choose carefully what you can do.



What caused the problem?



- ✓ Before you plan actions to 'fix' something, you need to understand the underlying cause of the trouble.
- Services that focus on the troubles and not the cause will lack longer term impact on families' capacity.

Explore the cause(s) of the problem, before planning the solutions.

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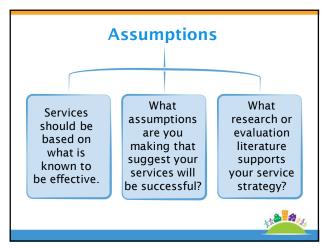
Logic Model Activity

- Write vision statement
- Identify target population
- What needs are you working to address?
- What do you believe is the cause or causes of the problem?











Services Twelve 1-hour parenting education sessions using the Safe Homes curriculum. Providing participant access to concrete materials such as fencing, stair gates, car seats, etc. Two evaluations of the Safe Homes curriculum (Fisher, 2000, Hale & Carter, 2003), each conducted over a 3-year period, found that children of parents who had participated in the program were 50% less likely to experience preventable injuries than children in comparison groups.

Researching Assumptions

If uncertain of the empirical foundations of your approach, now is the time to stop and investigate what works.



Explore:

Child Welfare Information Gateway

https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/preventing/

California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare

http://www.cebc4cw.org

Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse

https://preventionservices.acf.hhs.gov/



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Resources (inputs)

- For the services you identify what will be needed to provide them? What do you already have and what do you need?
- List supplies, equipment, staff needed to provide the services.
- Paper, room space, a chosen curriculum, facilitator training are all considered resources.





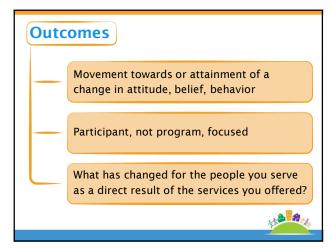
Logic Model Activity

- Identify Services
- State the assumptions you are making that suggest your services will work
- Identify Resources (what you have what you need)



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If you conduct your program's activities, and succeed with participants, what do they believe, know, have or do as a result? What one or two changes do you believe will occur in the lives of your program's participants as a result of your services?



Outcomes

- Short-term
- Intermediate
- Long-term





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Short-Term Outcomes



Engagement outcomes:

First steps, gaining trust, interest, and involvement



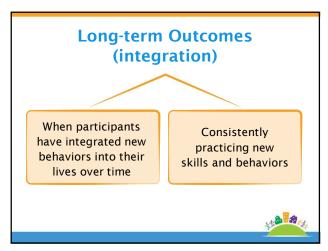
Learning outcomes:

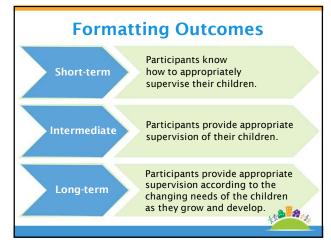
Changes in knowledge, attitudes, beliefs



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Intermediate Outcomes Moving Practicing Adopting Intermediate from and or (practice) learning refining changing to action new skills behaviors









Indicators

- ✓ Indicators are specific signs needed to track progress
- ✓ Indicators answer the question:
 - What would I see or hear that would tell me that the outcome was being achieved?

They can spell out what will be measured and can set a level of achievement to attain in #'s or %'s

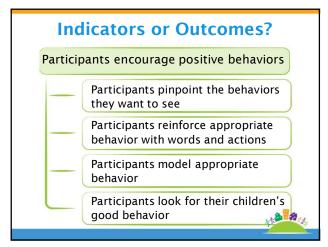


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Participants Appropriately Manage Child Behavior

- Participants encourage positive behaviors
- Participants use words of encouragement to their children
- Participants consistently enforce their household rules
- Participants enforce rules without coercion or physical punishment





Setting Benchmarks

- ✓ You may need to identify performance targets (benchmarks) for each indicator.
- If possible, set benchmarks based on earlier evaluations.
- If you need to set benchmarks before you provide service, consult with peers to set realistic benchmarks and adjust them based on your evaluation findings.



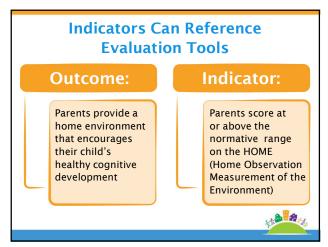
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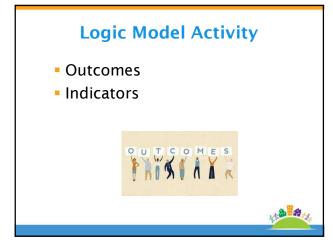
Parents know how to provide a safe home environment for their children.

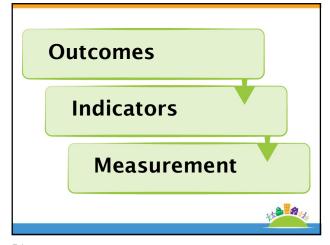
80% of the participants name 6 features of a child-safe house.

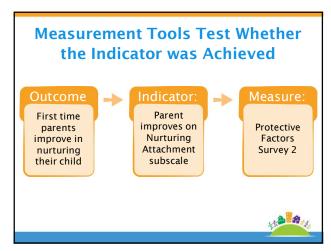
80% of the participants identify at least 6 common household hazards.

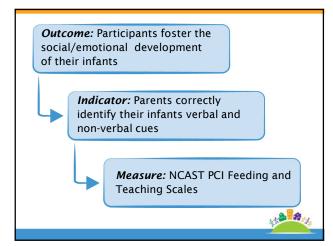
80% of participants describe how to eliminate or reduce at least 6 household hazards.

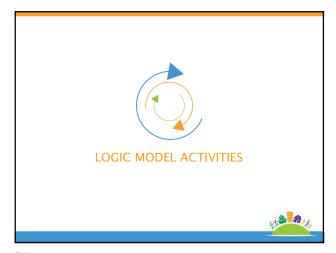












LOGIC MODEL Shuffle

The Southside neighborhood has a high incidence of births to teenagers. These babies are disproportionately victims of abuse or neglect. The Southside High School is offering the *Southside Parents Program* for all mothers in the sixth month of pregnancy and the fathers. It provides a classroom-style prenatal and parenting education program in the high school for one hour, twice a week. The program continues through the child's first birthday.

The staff evaluation planning team has been working on a logic model. They have identified outcomes, indicators, services, and resources and have written each item onto its own index card. Alas, the cards have been shuffled. In which category does each card belong?



80% of parenting teens consistently sooth their

infants when they expresses distress.

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Home Visiting Training on Pregnant and parenting 90% of parenting teens in $teens\ understanding$ the program accurately development the importance of describe the benefits pre-natal care. of pre-natal care. Baby and Me nutrition classes 90% of parenting teens Pregnant and parenting eat 5 servings of fresh teens eat a healthy diet vegetables and fruit Weekly play groups during pregnancy. daily. for parenting teens and their babies Long term Outcome

Parenting teens

appropriately to their infant's cues.

Logic Model Shuffle—where do they go?

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Home visiting



FRIENDS Resources Evaluation Planning https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/evaluation-planning/ Menu of Outcomes and Indicators https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/logic-models/menu-of-outcomes-and-indicators/ Compendium of Annotated Measurement Tools https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/logic-models/compendium-of-annotated-tools/ Logic Model Builder https://friendsnrc.org/evaluation/logic-models/logic-model-builder/







