

Implementation Science and Evaluation #10:

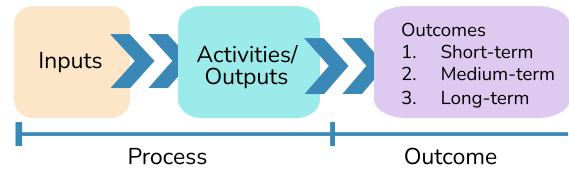
LOGIC MODEL

WHAT is a logic model?



A graphic depiction of how

- a programme is supposed to work and
- the relationships among inputs, activities/outputs, and desired outcomes of the programme

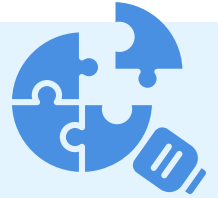


WHY do we need a logic model?



To aid in planning, implementing, and evaluating a programme

- Helps in setting objectives and making decisions during the planning process
- Outlines activities to be conducted
- Helps in setting up data systems to monitor processes and outcomes



Ensures that everyone involved (e.g. implementation team and stakeholders) is on the same page on how the programme is supposed to work to achieve desired outcomes



Let's illustrate the key components of a logic model with an example of implementing an **Anger Management Programme!**



RECAP!

You can decide on what process/outcome data to collect using the logic model!

INPUTS

Raw materials needed by the programme

- Venue for programme
- Funds
- Research into programme methodology
- Programme manual



ACTIVITIES/OUTPUTS

What the programme does with the resources to cause change and evidence of having carried out the activities

- Eight sessions of programme
- Role-playing scenarios
- Preparing an anger journal



SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES

Immediate effects or impacts of the programme

- Participants are able to recognise triggers for their anger
- Participants are able to recognise that their anger reactions have been inappropriate
- Participants are able to use at least one coping strategy when they are angry



MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOMES

Effects or impacts of the programme after a **period of time**

- Reduction in participants' inappropriate anger reactions
- Participants are able to apply at least one coping strategy across different situations that trigger anger reactions



LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

Effects or impacts of the programme that **take longer to achieve**

- Sustained improvement in anger control



Examples of Process data:

- Organisational readiness (e.g. staff willingness to run the programme)
- Attendance rate
- Competency of staff

Examples of Outcome data:

Psychometric measures of participants' anger reactions, risk assessment tools etc.

Behavioural indicators such as frequency of inappropriate anger reactions, physical fights etc.

Administrative data such as police reports, incident reports etc.

References:

Community Tool Box. (n.d.). *Developing a logic model or theory of change*. <https://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents/overview/models-for-community-health-and-development/logic-model-development/main>.

University of Wisconsin-Madison. *Logic Models*. Program Development and Evaluation, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/programdevelopment/logic-models/>

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