Using Program Logic Models for Everyday Planning and Evaluation

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Why evaluate programs?

- Improves supports and services to people
- Defines the population
- Documents activities and outcomes of the program
- Determines if needs of the participants are being met
Why use logic models?

- Demonstrates a program design
- Brings detail to broad goals; planning, evaluation, implementation, and communications.
- Builds understanding of the program
- Helps to identify gaps in the program logic
- Helps to clarify what is appropriate to evaluate
- Summarizes complex programs

What will a logic model tell you about a program?

Where are you going?
How will you get there?
What will tell you that you’ve arrived?
How are logic models used?

- Initial step in formal research
- Evaluation process
- Program planning and program design
  - Small focused program
  - A large initiative
  - A one time event or conference
What do logic models look like?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>abc</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do logic models look like?
Expanded Logic Model
Program Theory or Theory of Change

- Series of if/then statements
- Explains how the program is suppose to work
- "A theory of change is a description of how and why a set of activities--be they part of a highly focused program or a comprehensive initiative--are expected to lead to early, intermediate and longer term outcomes over a specified period (Anderson, 2000, slide 15)."
If/Then Relationship
A logic model for a family vacation -

- Family members
- Budget
- Car
- Camping equipment
- Drive to state park
- Set up camp
- Cook, play, talk, laugh, hike

Family members learn about each other; family bonds; family has a good time
Components of a Logic Model

- Assumptions
- External Factors
- Population
- Goals
- Inputs or Resources
- Outputs or Activities
- Outcomes or Objectives
- Indicators

(Innovation Network Inc. n.d)
Inputs or Resources

- People (staff, volunteers)
- Money
- Materials (binders)
- Equipment (telephones, fax machine)
- Partnerships (community organizations)
Outputs – Activities and Participants

- **What do we do**
  - How many workshops
  - Driving to the state park – family vacation

- **Who do we reach**
  - People with a developmental disability
  - People residing at a residence
  - Staff employed at an agency
Outputs or Activities

- What people do in the program – events that reach people that are targeted in the program
  - Educate
  - Distribute
  - Review
  - Provide
  - Coordinate
  - Follow up
  - Meet
  - Introduce
Output or Outcome

Output – is what we do

Outcome – is the difference we make
Outcomes

- Central to Logic Models
- Demonstrates results of a program for individuals, families, groups, communities, organizations, or systems.
- Demonstrates changes in behaviour, capacities or decision-making, policy development.
- Outcomes can be short-term, medium-term, or longer-term achievements.

Outcomes

- Does the end outcome represent important change or improvement valued by participant and key stakeholders?
- Are the outcomes connected in logical order and connected to the program activities?
- Is the outcome achievable given resources, the situation?

Assumptions

are the beliefs we have about the program and the people involved and the way we think the program will work.

(University of Wisconsin-Extension.(Feb. 2003))
External Factors

- The environment in which the program exists includes a variety of factors that can influence the program's success.
  - Cultural, housing patterns, demographic patterns, political environment, background and experiences of program participants

Steps to Developing a Logic Model

1. Collect relevant information
2. Describe the problem the program will solve or its context
3. Define the elements of the model including resources, activities and outcomes
4. Describe the Logic in a diagram and/or text
5. Verify the model with stakeholders

Windsor –Essex Dual Diagnosis Resource Binder

Developed by the Windsor-Essex Dual Diagnosis Committee
What is a Program?

- Group of related activities to achieve an outcome
What is a Logic Model?

- Diagram or picture of a program
- Defines the activities, resources, indicators and goals of the program
- Road map of a program
- Connection between resource, activities and outcomes
- Systems model that shows how parts of a program are interconnected
Dual Diagnosis

- **Population**
  - People over the age of 18 who have a developmental disability and who are experiencing a mental health crisis.

- **Goal**
  - People with a developmental disability who reside in Windsor/Essex County will have a complete emergency binder with current relevant information that can direct support and hospital staff in their care.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Short Term Goal (1 Month)</th>
<th>Intermediate Goals (2 – 6 months)</th>
<th>Long Term Goal (6-18 months)</th>
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</table>

Windsor Essex Dual Diagnosis Binder
Inputs

- Individuals
- Families
- Support Staff
- Doctors
- Psychiatrist
- Emergency Department
- Copies of the Windsor Essex Dual Diagnosis Binder
Activities

- **Education**
  - Distribute Dual Diagnosis Binder
  - Educate individuals, families and community regarding the binder
  - Educate service providers about the binder
  - Educate hospital staff about the binder
  - Educate primary care physicians and psychiatrist about the binder
Activities

- **Completion of Binder**
  - Individuals complete binder with assistance of family, staff and support system including identifying behavioural interventions that result in positive outcomes for the person
  - Specific information on current medication
  - Current medical conditions
  - Past medical history
  - Contact information for support system (family, staff, doctors)
  - Health card information
  - Change for parking lot
  - Binder is presented to primary care provider and appropriate sections are completed and updated
  - Letters of instruction from primary care provider or psychiatrist are included
  - 2 copies of profile
  - Binder is reviewed every 3 months or earlier if required.
Activities

- Emergency Department
  - Upon presentation at the Emergency Department, the person/family/support will present the binder to the Triage Nurse
  - Individuals, family or support staff will record the outcome of the visit to the ED in the binder
  - Follow up with primary care provider and/or psychiatrist will occur as required
Activities

- **Acute Care**
  - Binder will follow person to acute care floor if admitted.
  - **After admission**
    - Within 3 days Hospital Social Worker and Assigned Nurse will coordinate a treatment plan meeting.
      - Supports provide at hospital
      - Plan of treatment
      - Expected discharge
    - Family or agency staff meet as required with Assigned Nurse to review progress to date and ensure timely flow of information
Activities

● End of Stay at Hospital
  – Treatment Plan will specify discharge date
  – Discharge notice will be a minimum of 24 hours.
Short Term Objective

- People have required information when they present at ED
- People receive an accurate assessment of their mental health needs by the ED physician.
- People will be discharged from the hospital with a plan for wellness.
- People will be supported in the hospital in a manner that is respectful
Intermediate Objective

- Person will not return to ED for reassessment
- Mental health will improve
Long Term Objective

- People will experience positive changes in their mental health.
- Person will experience an increase in their quality of life.
Assumptions

- People with a developmental challenge who experience a mental health issue may require support when they present at the Emergency Department for mental health support.
- Providing accurate information on current medications, medication reactions and support techniques is helpful when people present at the Emergency Department.
## Windsor Essex Dual Diagnosis Resource Binder Logic Model

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References


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