THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON, DC

WEBINAR Using Logic Models for Program Planning and Evaluation for Tribal Agencies

April 24, 2017 at 2pm ET



Disclosure

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Housekeeping

- Please...
 - Mute your phones
 - Do not put your phone on hold
- This webinar will be recorded
- Link to today's slides are available





Learning Objectives

- Explain the importance of creating specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timebound (SMART) objectives and logic modeling
- Describe how to develop logic models for programs implemented by your tribal agency
- Illustrate the application of logic models in planning and evaluation
- Locate resources for creating logic models





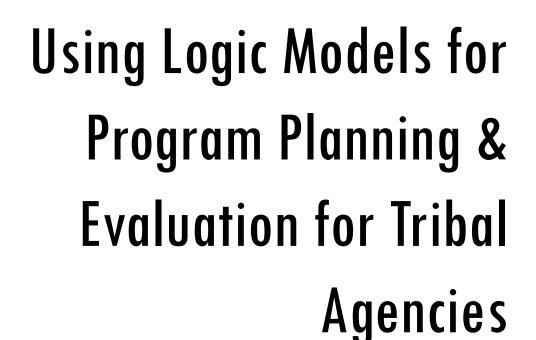
Speaker



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Capacity Building Division
Office of Minority Health
Resource Center





Elton Naswood, Senior Program Analyst, OMHRC April 27, 2017







An Intervention...

- Is an action taken to improve a given situation or context
- Considers the social ecological framework



SOCIO ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK





SMART OBJECTIVES

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Relevant/Responsive/Realistic
- Time--specific



HOW TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

Objectives can be...

- Educational (a.k.a. Intermediate)
- Behavioral
- Health-related

*Objectives should align with outcomes and impacts of the logic model, but are more specific.



ALIGNING OBJECTIVES

Educational Objective:

 85% of participants in the Tribal Health Program will be able to name at least 5 foods low in saturated fats by the <u>fourth week</u> of the program.

Behavioral Objective

 50% participants in the Tribal Health Program will reduce daily dietary intake of saturated fats to less than 35% of total caloric intake by the third month of the program.

Health Objective

 35% of participants in the Tribal Health Program will reduce blood cholesterol to below 200 mg/l after <u>two years</u> of program implementation.



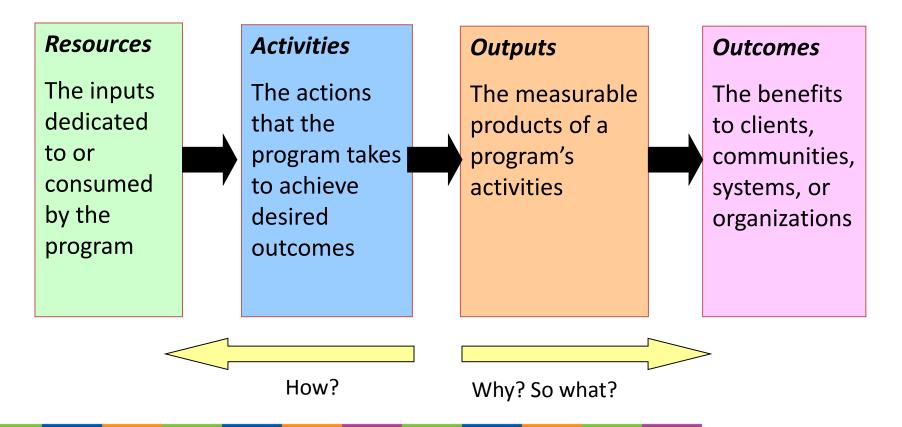
The Logic Model

- A picture of your program: what you are putting into the organization, what you are doing, and what you are trying to achieve
- Clarifies the strategy underlying your program
- Builds common understanding, especially about the relationship between actions and results
- Communicates what your program is (and is not) about
- Forms a basis for evaluation



The Logic Model

Program Goal: Overall aim or intended impact





The Logic Model: Different Looks, Additional Components

Can be a graphic, table, flow chart, narrative

 Can also include information about assumptions, externalities/contextual issues, and/or behavioral theories (i.e. HBM, SCT, TTM)

 But, fundamentally, the logic model is a way to communicate what your program is about



Example 1: Logic Model

Program Goal: To improve the oral health of low-income Native children who receive primary care in a Tribal health center

Resources

- Dental Clinic Coordinator
- Tribal Health
 Director
- Staff dentist
- Staff pediatrician
- Medical providers
- Money for supplies

Activities

Training

- Develop curriculum for two one-hour didactic trainings to medical providers in oral health assessment
- One-on-one training to medical providers on oral health

Outreach

- Order dental supplies for packets
- Make up packets
- Distribute to parents at end of each visit

Outputs

Training

of two-hour trainings held # of one-on-one trainings held # of medical providers trained

Outreach

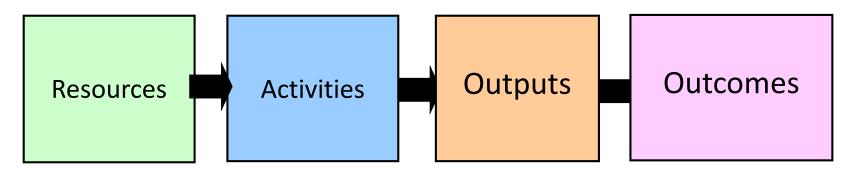
of parents and children receiving packets

Outcomes

- Medical providers
 demonstrate accurate oral
 health assessment,
 education and prevention
 activities
- More children receive high-quality oral health assessment, education and prevention activities
- Parents/children are more knowledgeable about oral health and caring for children's teeth
 Reduced incidence of
- Reduced incidence of caries in children at the Tribal health center



The Logic Model: A Series of "If-Then" Statements



Certain resources are needed to run your program

IF you have access to them, THEN you can accomplish your activities

IF you can accomplish these activities THEN you will have delivered the services you planned

IF you have delivered the services as planned, THEN there will be benefits for clients, communities, systems or organizations



The Logic Model: Different Looks, Additional Components

Three components of a logic model:

- Inputs (resources)
 - Human resources, partnerships, equipment, supplies
 - Materials, and community resources
- Outputs (activities)
 - Products, services, and infrastructure
- Outcomes (results or effects)
 - Short-term, mid-term, and long-term



Organizational Goal:

What is your overall aim or intended impact?

- To improve access to health care for 100 Native people with limited transportation from the reservation to the Tribal Clinic in 6 months
- To improve oral health by reducing the incidence of cavities in 100 Native children ages 5-10 years old over the course of 12 months who frequent a Tribal community health center



Resources:

What inputs are dedicated to or consumed by the program?

- Human resources
- Facilities
- Equipment/supplies
- Partners
- Technology



Activities:

What is the program doing?

Think first about components:

- Outreach
- Training
- Consultation
- Staff Development
- Partnership Development



Activities:

Narrow components and expand details:

Outreach

- Develop and distribute flyers
- Meet with community stakeholders/schools/parents
- Conduct focus group with target population
- Develop press packet
- Identify media contacts
- Send press packet out to media contacts

Training

- Hire curriculum development team
- Develop training curriculum
- Recruit training team
- Recruit participants
- Provide training session



Logic Model: Example

Program Goal: To improve the oral health (by cavity reduction) of 100 Native children ages 5-10 years old over a 12 month period who receive primary care in a Tribal health center

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- Tribal Health
 Director
- Staff dentist
- Staff pediatrician
- Medical providers
- Money for supplies

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Outputs

Outcomes



Outputs:

What is the program producing?

- # of training workshops held
- # of participants attending each workshop
- # of partnerships formed
- # of policy briefings conducted
- # of press packets disseminated



Example: Logic Model

Program Goal: To improve the oral health of 100 Native children (by reducing cavities) ages 5-10 years old over a 12 month period who receive primary care in a Tribal health center

Resources

- Dental Clinic Coordinator
- Tribal Health
 Director
- Staff dentist
- Staff pediatrician
- Medical providers
- Money for supplies

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Outreach

of parents and children receiving packets

Outcomes



Example: Resources

What difference is the program making?

Outcomes are about change:

- New knowledge
- Increased skills
- Changed attitudes or values
- Modified behavior/practice
- Changed conditions



Logic Model: Example

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- Reduced incidence of caries in children at the Tribal health center



Chain of Outcomes

- Short term: are the most direct results of activities and outputs, generally achievable in one year.
- Intermediate: link a program's short-term outcomes to long-term outcomes.
- Long term: result from the achievement of short and intermediate term outcomes and often take a longer time to achieve.



Chain of Outcomes

Project Goal: To improve the oral health (by reducing cavities) of 100 Native children ages 5-10 years old over a 12 month period who receive primary care in a Tribal health center

Activities

Training

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Outreach

of parents and children receiving packets

Short-Term Outcomes

Medical providers demonstrate accurate oral health assessment, education and prevention activities

Parents/children are more knowledgeable about oral health and caring for children's teeth

Inter.-Term Outcomes

More children receive high-quality oral health assessment, education and prevention activities during well-child visits

Long-Term Outcomes

Reduced incidence of caries in children receiving care from the Tribal health center



Logic Model Resources

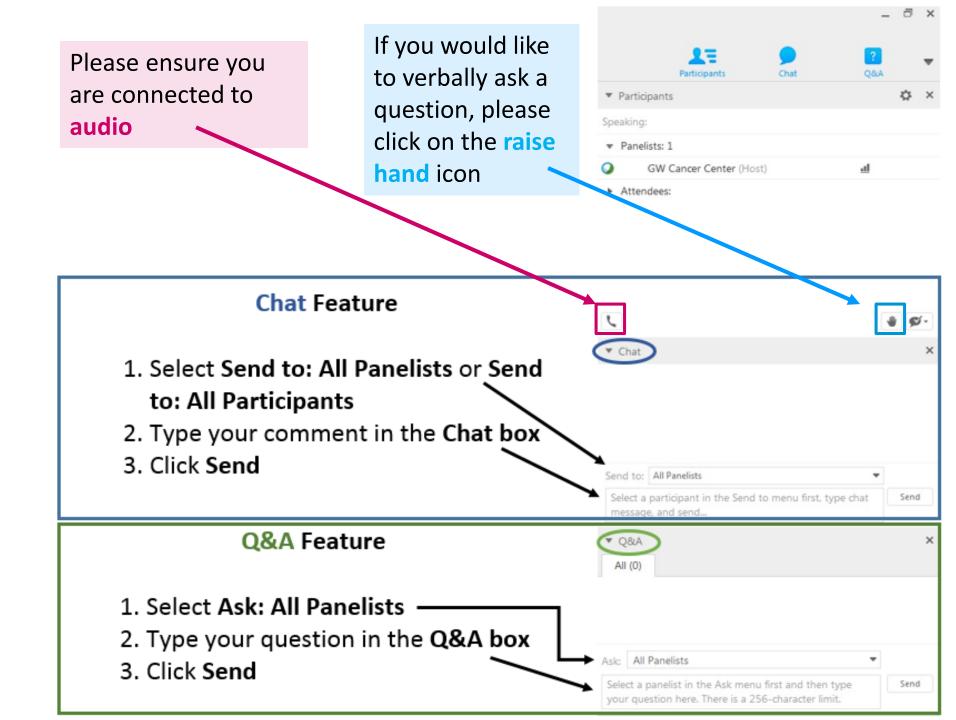
- Online course on developing logic models and evaluation plans.
 Offered by University of Wisconsin, Extension and designed for the beginner. www1.uwex.edu/ces/lmcourse/
- W. K. Kellogg Foundation Logic Model Development Guide. Clear and concise discussion of the use of logic models. www.wkkf.org/Pubs/Tools/Evaluation/Pub3669.pdf
- Logic Model Tools. A comprehensive list provided by the CDC. www.cdc.gov/eval/resources.htm#logic%20model
- Innovation Network's Workstation: an online workstation with evaluation and planning tools designed specifically for nonprofit organizations. www.innonet.org
- Community Tool Box. ctb.ku.edu/tools/en/sub_section_examples_1877.htm



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