

Evaluation in Logic Model

Issue 9, August 2004

This issue of *Research Bites* looks at **Evaluation using the Logic Model**. The logic model describes your program or initiative: what it is expected to achieve and how. Evaluation helps you know how well that program or initiative succeeded. "What worked, what didn't, why, and how can you make it better?"

The logic model helps to:

1. Determine what you will evaluate - the **focus** of your evaluation.
2. Determine meaningful and useful evaluation **questions** - know **what** to measure.
3. Understand **indicators** and know what information best answers your evaluation questions.
4. Be able to identify appropriate **timing** for data collection.
5. Determine what **data to collect**, using appropriate sources, methods, samples, and instruments.

① Focus determine what to evaluate			
② Questions determine appropriate questions for your evaluation	③ Indicators know what information to collect to answer those questions	④ Timing know when to collect data	⑤ Data Collection determine data collection - sources, methods, sample, instrumentation

Table: Steps in Logic Model evaluation



Figure: Logic Model Evaluation

Next issue: Applying for grants

Useful resources

- University of Wisconsin-Extension (UWEX)
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/Evaluation/logicmodels.htm>
- BJA Evaluation website:
<http://www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org>
- health impact assessment website:
www.chetre.med.unsw.edu.au/hia

Types of evaluation:

There are four types of evaluation:

1. **Needs assessment**
Need assessment identifies and quantifies the needs which are to be met by the intervention.
2. **Process evaluation**
is about whether and how the program has been implemented or carried out. A common process measure is the reach of the program - what proportion of the target were reached by the program.
3. **Outcome evaluation**
A type of evaluation to determine what results from a program and its consequences for people (e.g., increased knowledge, changes in attitudes, improved quality of life, health indicators.) There may also be health service outcomes such as the change in the pattern of service use or hospitalisation following the program.
4. **Impact evaluation:**
An evaluation that determines the net causal effects of the program beyond its immediate results and requires time to see what impact is. It involves a comparison of what appeared after the program with what would have appeared without the program (e.g., mortality rates). An evaluation might address more than one of these. It may also involve an evaluation of the economic or social impact of a program. .

This issue was prepared by Mahnaz Fanaian from PHReNet South, for further information on PHReNet in SWS contact Suzan Mehmet, phone (02) 9616 8520 or email suzan.mehmet@swsahs.nsw.gov.au