Theory of Change

The Logic Model as an Evaluation Planning Tool

Theory of Change

A theoretical pathway which articulates the action steps that:

- -Link your mission and programming activities toward change through logical cause and effect relationships
- -Allow for the specification of program outputs and participant outcomes you are trying to effect
- -Focuses on key outcomes that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound

A Focus on Measurable Outcomes

Vision

Concise statement of desired condition

(e.g., "Imagine a world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge")



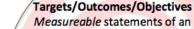
Mission

Concise statement of purpose

(e.g., The mission of the Wikimedia Foundation is to empower and engage people around the world to collect and develop educational content under a free license or in the public domain, and to disseminate it effectively and globally.)

Goals/Impact Broad statement of desired outcome(s).

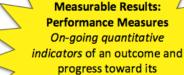
(e.g., Increase participation, Improve quality, etc.)



Measureable statements of an expected outcome over a period of time. Objectives refer to tangible targets that may be measured qualitatively or quantitatively.

Measurable Results:

(e.g., By 2015, increase the number of people served to 1 billion, or increase the percentage of material reviewed to be high or very high quality to 25% by 2015)



(e.g., number of unique visitors each month, or percentage of high or very high quality articles

achievement.

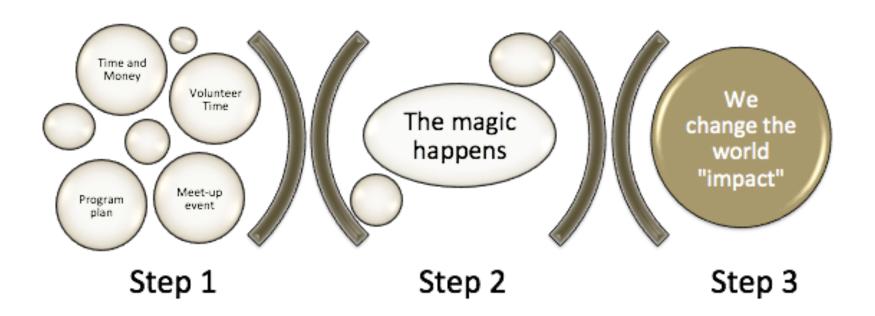


The Logic Model

Chain of outcomes and the logic model as a most important tool:

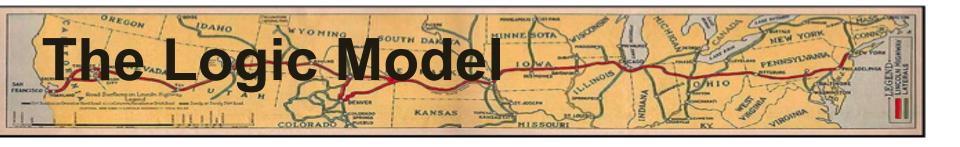
- An organized and basic description of a program and its measurable accomplishments
- •An ordered series of "if-then" relationships that are expected to lead to the desired program outcomes
- •A framework for describing the relationships between programming investments, activities, and results.

Identify Gaps in Logic



Identify Gaps in Logic

- A common problem is that programmatic activities and strategies often do not lead to the desired outcomes.
- A logic model makes the change pathway and its if-then relationships EXPLICIT.
- Check your 'if-then' statements:
 - Do they make sense?
 - Do they align your inputs and activities with the outcomes you want to achieve?



A logic model is your program "Road Map." It links your:



Logic Model Elements

Inputs



Outputs



Outcomes-Impact

What you invest

- Time
- Money
- Resources

What you implement

- Activities
 What you do
- ParticipantsWho you reach
- Direct Products
 What you create

What you change

- Short-term
 - Skills & Attitudes
 - IntermediateBehavior & Actions
 - Long-termConditions

Outputs vs. Outcomes

Outputs: direct and measurable products of a program's activities and services; measures of implementation

Example: Number of participants completing the program

Outcomes: results or impact of the program's activities and services; measure of program success

Example: Participants have increased knowledge; participants have changed behavior



Example: In-person Editing Workshop

Inputs

Staff & Volunteer Time

Cost of Venue

Costs of Hosting

Cost of Materials

Outputs

Participants

New Users

Pages Edited at the Event

Templates for Ease of Editing

Awards Given

Outcomes-Impact

Improved Skills

Increased Motivation

Increased editor activity

Increased editor retention

Increased Content, Quality, and Participation

Example: Wikipedia Eduation Program

Inputs

Staff & Volunteer Time

Costs of Hosting

Cost of Materials and Awards

Travel Costs

Outputs

Number of:

Instructors

Participants

New Users

Pages created

Edits made

Bytes added

Awards Given

Outcomes-Impact

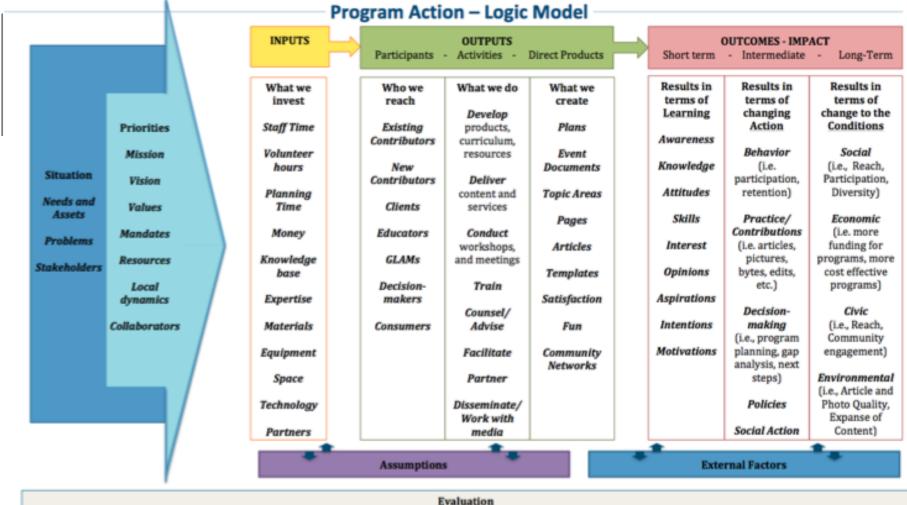
Improved Skills

Increased Motivation

Increased number of classrooms running program

Increased editor activity

Increased Content and Quality



Identification - Design - Implementation - Completion/Follow-up

Logic Models and Evaluation Planning

- Provides the program description and process for how we will answer our evaluation question(s)
- Aligns evaluation strategies to the program activities
- Outlines who, what and when to measure
- Gives us perspective in order to prioritize evaluation strategies
 - > Where will we spend our limited evaluation resources?
 - What do we most need to know?



