

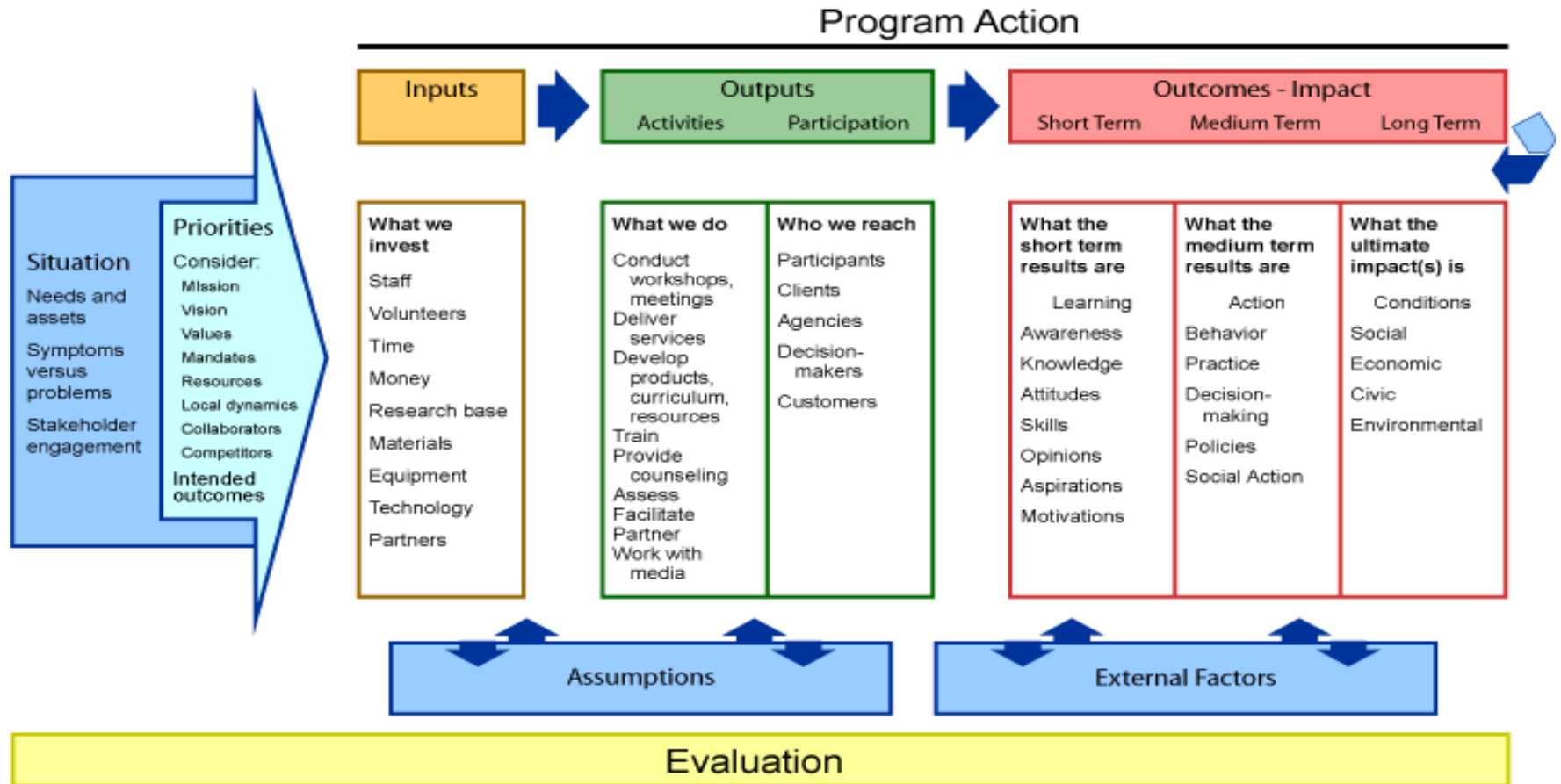
Outcomes Based Evaluation

Use of Logic Model Format

Six Levels of Outcomes

Level	Outcome	Definition
1	Participation	The number of physicians and others who registered and attended
2	Satisfaction	The degree to which the expectations of the participants about the setting and delivery of the CME activity were met
3	Learning	Changes in the knowledge, skills, and/or attitudes of the participants; the development of competence
4	Performance	Changes in practice performance as a result of the application of what was learned
5	Patient Health	Changes in health status of patients due to changes in practice behavior
6	Population Health	Changes in the health status of a population of patients due to changes in practice behavior

Logic model in evaluation



What do you want to know?

How will you know it?

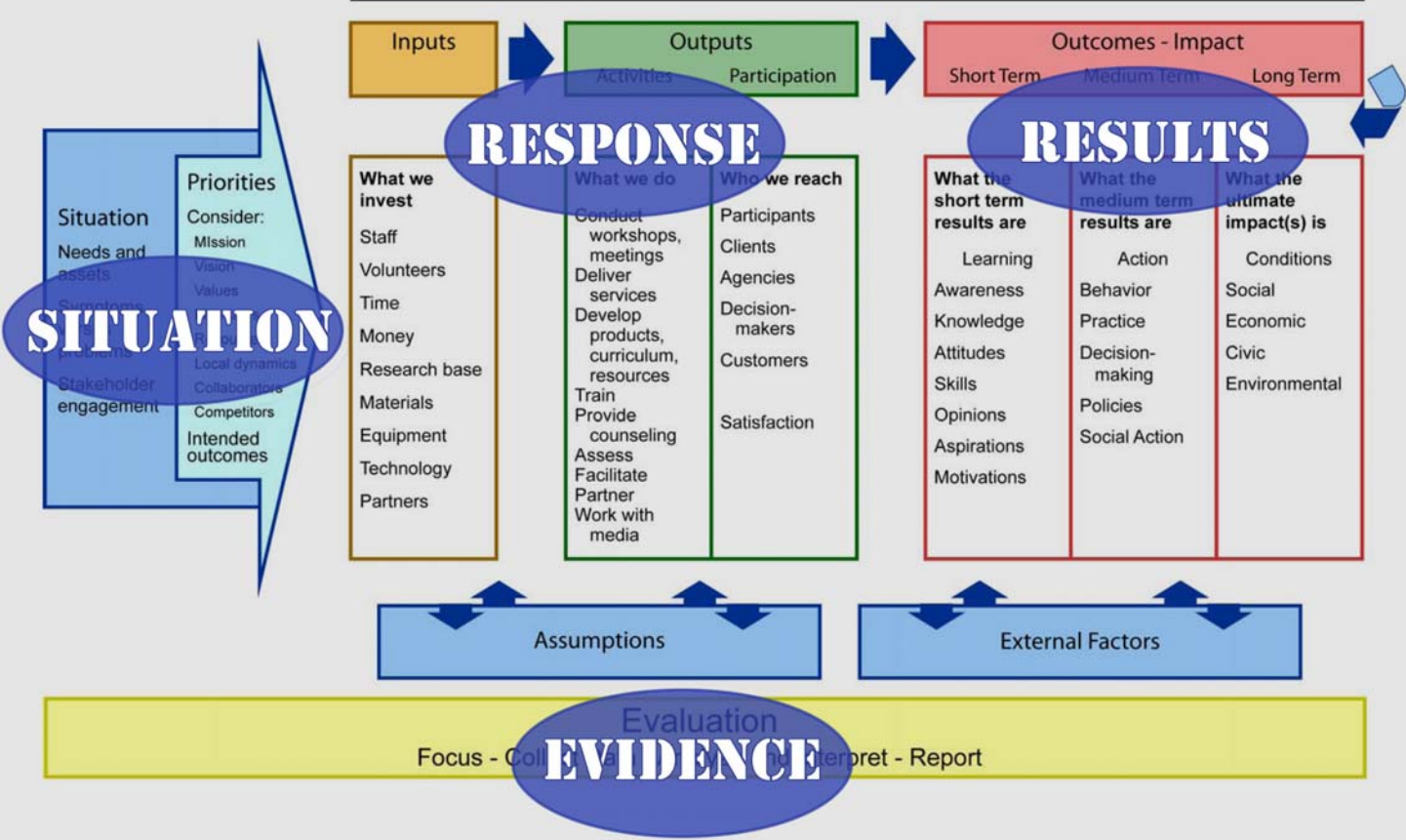
EVALUATION: check and verify →

Logic model and reporting

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Planning – Implementation – Evaluation

Program Action - Logic Model



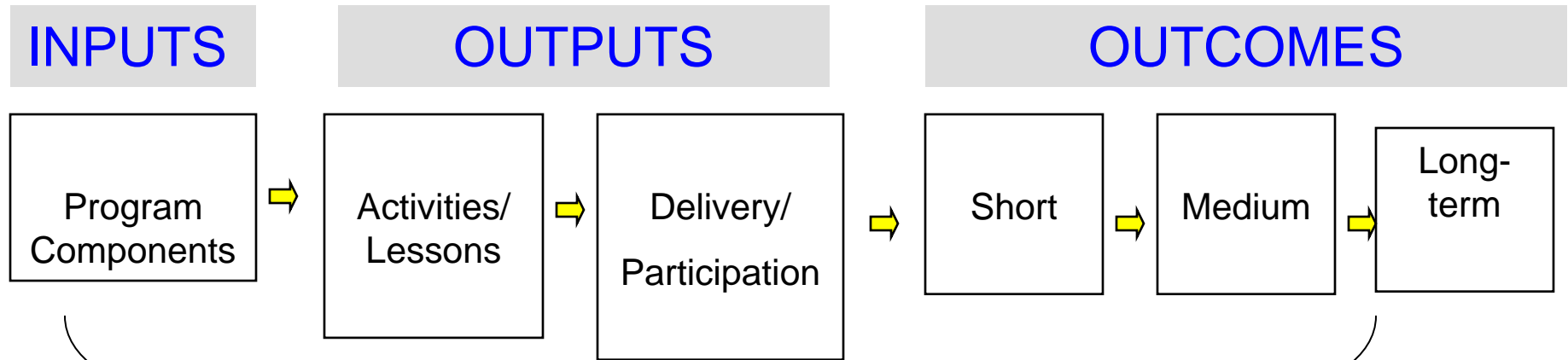
PLANNING: start with the end in mind

Logic Model helps with Evaluation

Provides the program description that guides our evaluation process

- Helps us match evaluation to the project of reform
- Helps us know what and when to measure (milestones)
 - Such as process and/or outcomes?
- Helps us focus on key, important information
 - Prioritize: where will we spend our evaluation resources? (content, delivery, acceptance, translation)
 - What do we really need to know at each milestone?

Match evaluation questions to reform process



Evaluation questions:

What questions do you want to answer?

e.g., accomplishments at each step; expected causal links; unintended consequences or chains of events set into motion

Indicators:

What evidence do you need to answer your questions?

Tend not be included in a logic model graphic:

- Situational statement
 - Priorities
- List of assumptions
- List of external factors
- Evaluation methods

Assumptions

Assumptions underlie much of what we do. It is often these underlying assumptions that hinder success or produce less-than-expected results. One benefit of logic modeling is that it helps us make our assumptions explicit.

Assumptions

The beliefs we have about the project of reform, the participants, and how the process will work. Includes ideas about:

- the existing situation
- project operations (i.e.. greater self directed learning)
- expected outcomes (i.e. overall competency to succeed better in residency programs)
- the participants and how they learn, behave, their motivations (i.e. medical students and scaffolding in developing expertise)
- Resources (ie what tools are applied in reform curriculum delivery)
- staff (ie faculty plus support)
- external environment: influences (ie standards for accreditation, LCME)
- the knowledge base (ie relative to learner, teacher, and delivery)
- etc.

Logic model and common types of evaluation

Needs/asset assessment:

What are the characteristics, needs, priorities of target population?

What are potential barriers/facilitators?

What is most appropriate to do?

Process evaluation:

How is program implemented?

Are activities delivered as intended? Fidelity of implementation?

Are participants being reached as intended?

What are participant reactions?

Outcome evaluation:

To what extent are desired changes occurring? Goals met?

Who is benefiting/not benefiting? How?

What seems to work? Not work?

What are unintended outcomes?

Impact evaluation:

To what extent can changes be attributed to the program?

What are the net effects?

What are final consequences?

Is program worth resources it costs?