

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

A Logic Model Framework for Evaluation and Planning in a Primary Care Practice-based Research Network (PBRN)

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Evaluating effective growth and development of a practice-based research network (PBRN) can be challenging. The purpose of this article is to describe the development of a logic model and how the framework has been used for planning and evaluation in a primary care PBRN. An evaluation team was formed consisting of the PBRN directors, staff, and its board members. After the mission and the target audience were determined, facilitated meetings and discussions were held with stakeholders to identify the assumptions, inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and outcome indicators. The long-term outcomes outlined in the final logic model are 2-fold: (1) improved health outcomes of patients served by PBRN community clinicians and (2) community clinicians are recognized leaders of quality research projects. The logic model proved useful in identifying stakeholder interests and dissemination activities as an area that required more attention in the PBRN. The logic model approach is a useful planning tool and project management resource that increases the probability that the PBRN mission will be successfully implemented. (J Am Board Fam Med 2011;24:576–582.)

Keywords: Evaluation, Logic Model, Practice-based Research

With the heightened emphasis on translational and comparative effectiveness research to improve patient outcomes, practice-based research networks (PBRNs) have an unprecedented opportunity to become effective laboratories to address high priority research questions. As PBRNs engage in more funded research, these research dollars come with increased accountability to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work conducted in PBRNs. Despite a significant growth in the number of PBRNs over

the past 15 years, little is known about effective and useful methods of evaluating PBRNs.¹ One method with significant potential for PBRN evaluation and planning is a logic model.

What Is a Logic Model?

The logic model has proven to be a successful tool for program planning as well as implementation and performance management in numerous fields, including primary care.^{2–14} A logic model (see Figure 1) is defined as a graphical/textual representation of how a program is intended to work and links outcomes with processes and the theoretical assumptions of the program.⁶ It is a depiction of a program or project showing what the program or project will do and what it is to accomplish. It is a series of “if then” relationships that, if implemented as intended, lead to the desired outcomes. Stated another way, it is a framework for describing the relationships between resources, activities and results as they related to a specific program or project goal. The logic model also helps to make underlying assumptions about the program or project explicit. It provides a common approach to integrating planning, implementation and evaluation. Figure

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Figure 1. Program/logic model framework.

Target Population	Underlying Assumptions	Resources/Challenges	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Whom does the program serve? Who will benefit from the project?	Theroetical assumptions about how the program will work Assumptions regarding: 1. Participants 1. Staff 2. Environment	What resources does the program have available to achieve the program activities?	Services/interventions provided to fulfill program goals and assist participants in reaching the outcomes	Products of a program's activities such as the number of patients treated, the number of services provided, the number of interventions per patient, etc.	Benefits that occur as a result of the activities, including short-term, intermediate and long-term outcomes. Types of outcomes include changes in knowledge, attitude, behavior and or status.

1 defines the key components of a logic model and what variables are included for each section.

Why Use a Logic Model?

A logic model is an efficient tool that requires little resources other than personnel time. Because evaluation dollars are not usually set aside in PBRN budgets, the cost-efficiency of this framework is attractive. In addition, the process of developing the logic model requires PBRN team members to work together in a manner that has a side benefit of improving team relationships and focus. A logic model can also provide much needed detail about how resources and activities can be connected with the desired results which helps with project management, resource allocation, and strategic planning.²⁻¹⁴ The process of developing the logic model also facilitates critical thinking through the process of planning and communicating network objectives and outcomes. According to the Kellogg Foundation, the development of a logic model is a “conscious process that creates an explicit understanding of the challenges ahead, the resources available, and the timetable in which to hit the target.”⁶ For more detailed information regarding logic models, refer to the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Logic Model Development Guide.⁶

To date, there are no publications demonstrating how a logic model framework can be used for

evaluation and program planning in a primary care PBRN. The purpose of this article is to describe the development of a logic model and how the framework has been used in a primary care PBRN, the South Texas Ambulatory Research Network (STARNet).

Setting and Context

STARNet was founded in 1992 “to conduct & disseminate practice-based research that results in new knowledge and improves the health of patients in South Texas.” STARNet has 165 practitioners in 108 primary care practices. These are primarily small group practices or solo practitioners located throughout south Texas—spanning a territory from the southernmost Mexico/Texas border to north central Austin, Texas. Over the years, STARNet has published more than 20 peer-reviewed manuscripts of research findings from studies conducted in member primary care practice settings.¹⁵⁻³⁴

Development of a Logic Model

Step 1: Agree on the Mission and Target Audience

The STARNet Board of Directors had previously agreed that the primary goal of all STARNet projects is to improve the health of primary care patients in South Texas. The board believed that to achieve this goal, STARNet clinicians and aca-

demographic investigators (Target Audiences) were both equally critical for the success of the network. Investigators facilitate the research process and pursue grant opportunities for the overall sustainability of the network and STARNet clinicians are needed to frame and define the research questions that are relevant to their daily practice and assist in the interpretation of results.

Step 2: Identify and Describe Assumptions, Inputs, and Activities

After defining the mission and the target audience, the STARNet coordinator and evaluation specialist facilitated 10 meetings and discussions with key stakeholders over a 6-month period. Stakeholders at the meetings included STARNet Board of Directors who are full-time primary care clinicians in family and internal medicine, practice facilitators who visit clinics regularly and assist with change processes, and two STARNet directors with more than 10 years of experience with the Network and STARNet partners including the School of Public Health and the South Texas Area Health Education Center. This group was tasked with identifying the assumptions, inputs, and activities for the STARNet logic model. Assumptions are identified elements that you assume are in place and necessary to carrying out your strategies. For example, one assumption for PBRN research is that clinicians have time to participate in PBRN research and that investigators have funded grants that will contribute to network support. Once assumptions are identified, inputs are defined. Inputs include a list of identified resources (e.g., Network directors with clinical expertise and connections with the community) as well as constraints (e.g., lack of discretionary funds for relationship-building—food, small gifts).

After assumptions and inputs are defined, the activities are described for the program that meets the needs of the target audience. Because the network has existed for over 18 years, it took a concerted effort on all members to think beyond current and past activities and initiatives. The coordinator encouraged the team to place equal attention to thinking about STARNet's past and current activities and what activities need to take place to fulfill its mission. Well-designed activities are an essential element for logic model development. For STARNet, if activities could not be linked directly or deemed relevant to the two long-

term outcomes (improved health outcomes of patients and clinician-led research projects), they would not be included in the logic model.

Step 3: Identify Outputs, Outcomes, and Outcome Indicators

To demonstrate STARNet's growth and development, it was necessary to identify the specific outputs and outcomes necessary to fulfill its mission. Outputs are the actual deliverables or the units of service specific to STARNet—what occurs as a result of the planned activities. For example, the specific output for recruiting STARNet clinicians to the network is the number of new network members. The outcome is the actual impact and change associated with each output and is typically broken down into short-term (1 to 3 years), intermediate (3 to 5 years), and long-term (5 to 10 years). For example, an outcome that would apply to most PBRNs would be the development of the research and resource capacity of the STARNet clinicians (short-term) would lead to an increase in the number/quality of research projects in which STARNet clinicians participate (intermediate), which would in turn result in STARNet clinicians becoming recognized leaders of quality research projects (long-term). Once the outcomes were identified, we created the outcome indicators.

The outcome indicators are the milestones that can be observed and measured toward meeting the program's mission. These measures are an indicator of how successful your program is in making progress toward the identified goals.

The most time-consuming component of the logic model process was identifying the activities, outputs and outcomes, especially ensuring that linkages existed between these three components. Developing meaningful outcomes that would be useful for grants, reports, publications and that informed members was the most difficult exercise during the logic model development process. The evaluation specialist was extremely helpful in assisting the logic model team in determining what outcomes were important enough to measure. The initial model was circulated to the group several times through e-mail and monthly meetings and further refined in an iterative process.

Final Logic Model

As a result of the above activities, the logic model in Figure 2 was agreed on by all members. The logic

Figure 2. South Texas Ambulatory Research Network (STARNet) Logic model.

Target Population	Assumptions	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators
Community Community clinicians and their staff	Community 1. Community clinicians have time to participate in PBRN research. 2. Community clinicians have relevant research questions. 3. Community clinicians want to work with investigators from the Health Science Center. 4. Community clinicians are willing to participate in research studies without compensation. 5. Community clinicians have sufficient skills to participate in research. 6. Community clinicians have insight into meaning/interpretation of research results. Health Science Center 1. Investigators may need training in Community-based Participatory Research (CBPR) principles and methods. 2. Investigators need pilot data for their grant applications 3. Investigators are willing to work with the PBRN on "bottom-up" projects, which are usually un-funded. 4. Investigators have "top-down" research projects which engage community clinicians. 5. Investigators have funded grants that will contribute to network support.	Resources 1. An established primary care PBRN founded in 1992 with several publications 2. Diverse funding from National Institute of Health, Health Resources and Services Administration, Texas Academy of Family Physicians and Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and sub-contracts 3. Infrastructure support from the Clinical Translational Science Award (CTSA) 4. Leaders (Dr. Mike Parchman , Dr. Sandra Burge and Dr. Walter Cambach) with expertise in PBRN research methodology 5. Staff to support infrastructure needs and specific project implementation 6. On-line Human Subjects Protection Training video 7. Ten-year partnership with South Central Area Health Education Center (AHEC) 8. Information Technology (IT) support and expertise from the CTSA Bio-informatics Key Function Group 9. Practice Facilitator manual 10. An established website 11. Newsletter distributed quarterly Constraints 1. Community clinicians are limited to the number of research projects they can participate in. 2. Recruiting new members takes time and resources for recruitment. 3. Lack of funding to entice junior faculty to lead a PBRN project 4. Lack of discretionary funds for relationship building (food, small gifts) 5. Lack of space for an increasing number of PBRN personnel	1. Host a strategic planning retreat annually 2. Convene PBRN meetings 3. Host PBRN Convocation 4. Personally visit community clinicians and maintain good working relationships with staff 5. Recruit community clinicians to the network 6. Apply for grants to support PBRN research projects 7. Provide human subjects protection training 8. Implement research projects in PBRNs 9. Disseminate research findings	1. Attendance at training sessions 2. Number of community clinician-led projects undertaken 3. Extent of external research funding for community-led research applied for/obtained 4. Number of community clinician-led publications/presentations submitted 5. Extent/quality of literature searches and critical appraisals undertaken 6. Dissemination of research findings (presentations, publications, benchmarking reports, etc.) 7. Number of research projects in which community clinicians are participating 8. Number of network members/membership turnover 9. Extent of involvement in network activities 10. Number of Health Science Center investigators assisting with PBRN research design & methodology	1. The development of a sustainable network infrastructure. 2. The development of the research and resource capacity of community clinicians. 3. Established PBRN has met all operational requirements Intermediate 1. Community clinicians will find the PBRN useful. 2. An increase in the use of the research findings by the community clinicians in their daily practice. 3. An increase in the number/quality of research projects in which Health Science Center investigators collaborate 4. An increase in the number/quality of research projects in which community clinicians participate. Long-Term 1. Health outcomes of patients served by PBRN community clinicians will improve. 2. Community clinicians are recognized leaders of quality research projects.	Short-Term <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Successful recruitment of clinicians to join the network- Operational Manuals(s) completed- Staff orientation and training completed- Business & Strategic Plans developed- Documented use of communication channels- Quality/use of website Intermediate <ul style="list-style-type: none">- % attendance at network meetings- % attendance at network conferences- % of quality of network newsletters- % research course taken by community clinicians- # community clinician-led final reports; projects published/presented- # publications/presentations/final reports in which community clinicians collaborated- Rates of practice/community clinician recruitment to studies- Rates of recruitment of patients by community clinicians to studies- # research awards Long-Term <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Data on implemented programs based on findings of network research- # funded grants- Rate of rapid translation of research findings into community practice- Proportion of network projects that are inter-disciplinary- Data on community clinicians' satisfaction with network- Number/quality of research projects led by community- Patient records (EMR) documenting health status improvements over time
Academic Health Center Investigators with interest in working with community members on topics relevant to the community and the investigator						

model begins with the target population and underlying assumptions and leads into the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes (short-term, intermediate, and long-term). The long-term outcomes of STARNet are 2-fold: (1) improved health outcomes of patients served by STARNet clinicians and (2) STARNet clinicians are recognized leaders of quality research projects. Every input, activity, and outcome in STARNet's logic model can be linked back to these two long-term outcomes—our mission's "bull's eye."

Application of the Logic Model to PBRN Activities

Development of the logic model was considered only an initial phase in the process of evaluating, planning and developing the network. It remained clear throughout the process that an ongoing review and refinement of the logic model would be necessary to ensure that the PBRN implementation activities remained consistent with established outcomes.

Collecting Outcome Data

The group agreed that the first step in using our logic model would be to track the key indicators outlined in the outcomes. The group created detailed "to-do" lists based on the logic model, quarterly reports, and updated board member job descriptions. STARNet staff made a concerted effort to collect data on all the outputs in an excel spreadsheet. Thus, the logic model informed and focused staff on what specific data needed to be recorded. The STARNet coordinator is charged with collecting all the quantitative process and qualitative data each year. Detailed minutes and recordings are now being kept for the following meetings: network staff, all membership, board of directors, and one-on-one site visits with STARNet clinicians. Qualitative data has proven to be very important in documenting the extent of involvement of members in network activities (output 9), not just the number involved, and network contextual changes.

Assessing PBRN Progress

The team meets monthly to assess progress and perform an internal evaluation based on logic model activities, outputs, and outcomes. One example of this use of the logic model occurred when we discussed our progress toward conducting the activities outlined in the logic model framework during one of our monthly meetings. It was obvious

that no efforts had been made to "disseminate research findings" to the network members and the broader community (Activity 9 and Output 6). The Board of Directors and STARNet leadership considered this to be a major process gap if the ultimate outcome is to improve patient health. As a result, STARNet is currently working with the University of Texas School Of Public Health and the South Central Area Health Education Center (AHEC) to create two comprehensive social marketing plans regarding research findings of studies conducted in STARNet for clinicians and their staff as well as patients. STARNet Directors and members will participate in focus groups in summer 2011 to develop a strategic communication and dissemination plan. This exemplifies how the logic model can also be used for problem identification and re-allocation of resources to meet a predetermined outcome.

Another example of the value of our logic model is when the STARNet Board of Directors decided to take a more proactive role in the financial status of the network. Board agendas now include a financial report at every meeting. STARNet recently became an incorporated nonprofit and has updated by-laws and elected officers to Executive Committee. The Board of Directors considers these as crucial steps in meeting the mission of the network and is now developing a business plan to assist with future planning.

Discussion

Subsequent to initiating our work on a logic model, Bleeker³⁵ and colleagues from the Netherlands identified only two existing PBRN evaluation tools. These tools were developed by Clement³⁶ and Fenton³⁷ to evaluate the overall effectiveness of PBRNs. Clement³⁶ proposed a conceptual framework to evaluate primary care PBRNs, based on seven primary objectives with specific process and outcome indicators. The objectives could be categorized into network infrastructure, activity, and dissemination efforts. Based on our review of the evaluation framework proposed by Clement,³⁶ it appeared to be a very usable and feasible tool for implementation. However, Bleeker³⁵ questioned the validity of these indicators and the feasibility of Clement's framework for conducting an overall evaluation.

Fenton³⁷ and colleagues developed the second identified evaluation tool, a Primary Care Research

Network Toolkit, which includes a contextualized case study of five networks in the United Kingdom. This toolkit described eight primary dimensions of networks—each one with associated subdimensions. Networks could score themselves over time and even conduct comparisons across networks. Although the Primary Care Research Network Toolkit may be useful in conducting formal evaluations, it lacked sufficient information regarding resources and time needed to successfully replicate the process in the United States.

Considering the relative limited resources of PBRNs, it is not surprising that a majority of PBRNs have not conducted a thorough evaluation of their efforts. Although evaluating a network takes time and requires the involvement of various individuals throughout the process, outcome evaluation efforts are a worthwhile investment. Unfortunately, we realized early on that our budget would not allow us to complete all the activities outlined in the logic model. It became important to prioritize activities within the logic model due to budget constraints. The logic model should be modified regularly based on the changing capacity and resources of the network. It is yet to be proven whether our logic model framework will meet the planning and evaluation needs of STARNet.

In addition, logic models can be a tremendous tool in determining what is working well and what is not. The board of directors continually reminded the staff that all the activities need to be centered on the mission—improving patient care. As a result, all the activities—planned and not planned—are viewed critically from that perspective. It is important to note, however, that every activity cannot be linked directly to long-term outcomes. Based on the logic model framework, the co-directors turned away investigators wanting to initiate projects in the network that did not meet the current priorities of the members. This was one of the first times in the history of the Network that it appropriately said “no” to an incompatible research interest. The logic model, in essence, united and empowered the efforts of members in advancing the STARNet mission.

Finally, the logic model reminded the PBRN team that a balance has to be maintained between the hard/traditional measures such as number of studies and publications and the more subjective measures such as easy access to PBRN member offices by PBRN coordinators and researchers. In

addition, the core tenet of successful PBRNs is developing and maintaining respectful and trusting long-term relationships that continue beyond research studies.³⁸ The complexity of the relationships and communication within a network is difficult to capture in evaluation efforts. The logic model helped us realize that it’s not just about the quantitative outcomes. To share a comprehensive story of STARNet, we also began to collect qualitative data (e.g., rich stories from the members). The logic model helped us realize that in the future, we need to collect this data more systematically from members and patients following the completion of research studies.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we found the logic model to be an effective planning and evaluation tool and a useful project management resource that greatly increases the probability that PBRN goals will be reached consistent with its mission. The logic model framework not only helped facilitate the Network evaluation process, but equally important, it engaged the leadership and members in a meaningful way. As a result, the board of directors, community clinician members, academic investigators, and staff all have taken a more proactive role working together to advance the STARNet mission.

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