

School Improvement Research Partnership Using Logic Modeling for Statewide School Improvement Efforts

References

- Alter, C., & Murty, S. (1997). Logic modeling: A tool for teaching practice evaluation. *Journal of Social Work Education*, 33(1), 103–117.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Webinar 3: Describing your program and choosing an evaluation focus. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/program_eval/webinar3.htm
- Daugherty, L., Herman, R., & Unlu, F. (2017). Logic model for selecting, designing, and implementing evidence-based school leadership interventions. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved May 25, 2018, from http://www.wallacefoundation.org/knowledge-center/Documents/Logic-Model-Evidence-Based-School-Leadership-Interventions.pdf
- Hernandez, M. (2000). Using logic models and program theory to build outcome accountability. *Education and Treatment of Children*, 23(1), 24–41.
- Jaciw, A. P., Zacamy, J., Lin, L., Koue, K., & Ma, B. (2016). *Measuring the implementation and impact of Aspire's Transforming Teacher Talent: Final report on the evaluation of an i3 development project* (Empirical Education Rep. No. Empirical_Aspire_7025-FR1-Y3-O.1). Palo Alto, CA: Empirical Education Inc. Retrieved from http://empiricaleducation.com/pdfs/AspireFR.pdf
- Kekahio, W., Cicchinelli, L., Lawton, B., & Brandon, P. R. (2014). *Logic models: A tool for effective program planning, collaboration, and monitoring* (REL 2014–025). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Pacific. https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED544779.pdf
- Knowlton, L.W., & Phillips, C. C. (2013). *The logic model guidebook: Better strategies for great results*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Lawton, B., Brandon, P. R., Cicchinelli, L., & Kekahio, W. (2015). *Logic models: A tool for designing and monitoring program evaluations* (REL 2014–007). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Pacific. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED544752

- McLaughlin, J. A., & Jordan, G. B. (1999). Logic models: A tool for telling your program's performance story. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 22(1), 65–72.
- Newton, X. A., Poon, R. C., Nunes, N. L., & Stone, E. M. (2013). Research on teacher education programs: Logic model approach. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, *36*, 88–96.
- Shakman, K., & Rodriguez, S. M. (2015). *Logic models for program design, implementation, and evaluation: Workshop toolkit* (REL 2015–057). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Regional Educational Laboratory Northeast & Islands. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED556231
- University of Wisconsin Program Development and Evaluation. (2012). *Logic model*. Retrieved May 25, 2018, from https://fyi.uwex.edu/programdevelopment/logic-models/
- U.S. Department of Education. (2018). *Non-regulatory guidance: Using evidence to strengthen education investments*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/guidanceuseseinvestment.pdf
- W. K. Kellogg Foundation. (2004). *Using logic models to bring together planning, evaluation, and action: Logic model development guide.* Battle Creek, MI: W. K. Kellogg Foundation. Retrieved from https://www.bttop.org/sites/default/files/public/W.K.%20Kellogg%20LogicModel.pdf