Illustration of what coefficients from logit coefficients of different magnitudes imply in terms of changes in the predicted probability (Jeremy Freese)

logit beta	odds ratio	% change in odds	equivalent change in probability (centered on .5)	
.025	1.025	2.5%	.497	.503
.05	1.051	5.1%	.494	.506
.075	1.078	7.8%	.491	.509
.1	1.105	10.5%	.487	.513
.2	1.221	22.1%	.475	.525
.3	1.350	35.0%	.463	.537
.4	1.492	49.2%	.450	.550
.5	1.649	64.9%	.438	.562
.6	1.822	82.2%	.426	.574
.7	2.014	101.4%	.413	.587
.8	2.226	122.6%	.401	.599
.9	2.460	146.0%	.389	.611
1	2.718	171.8%	.378	.622
1.1	3.004	200.4%	.366	.634
1.2	3.320	232.0%	.354	.646
1.3	3.669	266.9%	.343	.657
1.4	4.055	305.5%	.332	.668
1.5	4.482	348.2%	.321	.679
1.6	4.953	395.3%	.310	.690
1.7	5.474	447.4%	.300	.700
1.8	6.050	505.0%	.289	.711
1.9	6.686	568.6%	.279	.721
2	7.389	638.9%	.269	.731
3	20.086	1908.6%	.179	.821
4	54.598	5359.8%	.119	.881
5	148.413	148.413%	.076	.924
6	403.429	403.429%	.047	.953
7	1096.633	1096.633%	.029	.971
8	2980.958	2980.958%	.018	.982
9	8103.084	8103.084%	.011	.989
10	22026.466	22026.466%	.007	.993

For negative coefficients, you can imagine a decrease in probabilities of equivalent magnitude (that is, switching around the starting and ending probabilities)