LOGIC MODEL 101

- A simple description of how a program is understood to work to achieve outcomes for participants;
- A process that helps you to identify your vision, the rationale behind your program, and how your program will work;
- A useful tool for program planning, evaluation and fund development;
- A good way to bring together a variety of people involved in program planning to build consensus on the program's design and operations.

TO CONSTRUCT A LOGIC MODEL YOU MUST DESCRIBE:

- **Inputs**: resources, money, staff/time, facilities, etc.
- **Activities**: how a program uses inputs to fulfill its mission – the specific strategies, service delivery.
- **Outcomes**: changes to individuals or populations during or after participation.

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<th>Inputs</th>
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WHAT ARE OUTCOMES

- Outcomes are changes in behavior, skills, knowledge, attitudes, condition, or status
- Outcomes are related to the core business of the program, are realistic and attainable, within the program’s sphere of influence, and appropriate
- Outcomes are what a program is held accountable for

Healthy Life
NEXT EXIT

Here is an illustration that will help you create your own Logic Model.

Inputs
Resources dedicated to or consumed by the program.
E.G.
> money
> staff and staff time,
> volunteers and volunteer time
> facilities
> equipment and supplies

Contextual Analysis
Identify the major conditions and reasons for why you are doing the work in your community

Activities
What the program does with the inputs to fulfill its mission.
E.G.
> provide x number of classes to x participants
> provide weekly counseling sessions
> educate the public about signs of child abuse by distributing educational materials to all agencies that serve families
> identify 20 mentors to work with youth and opportunities for them to meet monthly for one year

Outcomes
Benefits for participants during and after program activities.
E.G.
> new knowledge
> increased skills
> changed attitudes
> modified behavior
> improved condition
> altered status