

LOGIC MODELS: PRACTICAL PLANNING TO REACH PROGRAM GOALS

Prepared by ICJIA, Center for Violence Prevention and Intervention Research



A logic model visually depicts the relationship between resources, activities, outputs, assumptions, and outcomes of a program. It helps map out the relationship between a program's activities and its intended effects. Logic models should be revised periodically to reflect lessons learned and changes within the program.

BENEFITS OF LOGIC MODELS

Logic models encourage program success by:

- Depicting the purpose and expected results of the program.
- Highlighting actions that are expected to lead to desired results.
- Becoming a reference point throughout the programmatic process.
- Improving the planning, implementation, and evaluation process.
- Allowing stakeholders to provide input and come to a consensus on program components.
- Identifying potential obstacles so they can be addressed early on.

LOGIC MODEL COMPONENTS

Inputs: the resources that go into a program.

Activities: the actions taken to produce the desired outcomes.

Outputs: the tangible results of the activities.

Outcomes: the desired results of the program. These can be short-term, intermediate, and long-term.

Assumptions: beliefs about the program and the processes/resources involved.

Contextual factors: the environment in which the program exists.

THINGS TO CONSIDER

When developing logic models, consider the following:

- Who should be involved in the development and iterations of the logic model?
- What is the viability of the outputs and outcome measures?
- How might the logic model and/or program change over time?
- How might program goals and activities be connected to relevant research and best practices?

[Program Name]

A logic model depicts relationships between available resources, activities, outputs, assumptions, and outcomes of a program. It helps spark a discussion about program goals and conceptually and visually maps out the relationship between a program's activities and its intended effects. Listing intermediate goals, assumptions, and external factors is optional, but often beneficial. For more information visit www.icjia.org and <https://bit.ly/2YrpOJr>.

INPUTS

Stakeholders/ Resources
[Personnel, finances, and other resources that are put into a program to support its activities.]

Activities
[Actions performed by the program to achieve desired outcomes.]

OUTPUTS

Output Measures
[Ways to quantify how program activities are carried out. These can help when determining if program implementation was successful.]

GOALS/OUTCOMES

Short-term
[Expected immediate outcomes of successful program activities that are most achievable and straightforward to measure (e.g. within weeks or months).]

Intermediate
[Expected outcomes of successful program activities that take longer to measure (e.g. within months) and are slightly more difficult to achieve.]

Long-term
[Expected outcomes of successful program activities that take the longest to measure (e.g. within several years) and are significantly more difficult to achieve.]

Assumptions: [Key beliefs about the program and its processes/resources that, if not true, might impact the success of the program.]

External Factors: [Critical environmental factors that can impact the success of the program.]

Logic Model for _____

INPUTS

<u>Stakeholders/ Resources</u>

<u>Activities</u>

OUTPUTS

<u>Output Measures</u>

GOALS/OUTCOMES

<u>Short-term</u>

<u>Intermediate</u>

<u>Long-term</u>

<u>Assumptions:</u>

<u>External Factors:</u>
