

# LOGIC MODEL

A logic model is a visual depiction of what a project does and what changes it is expected to bring about. Developing a logic model is an important first step for project design and evaluation planning.

## Situation and problems

What is the situation or the problem?

What are the questions that you will be answering?

## Inputs

Inputs are the resources that go into a program or intervention—what we invest.

They include financial, personnel, and in-kind resources from any source (i.e. people, capital, supplies, research, technology, or any material that helps an organization meet its goals)

## Activities and participation

Activities are events undertaken by the program or partners to produce desired outcomes—what we do.

You could include a clear identification of “early” activities and “later” activities.

## Short term outcomes

Short term outcomes are the immediate effects of the program or intervention activities. They often focus on the knowledge and attitudes of the intended audience.

This can include increased awareness, changes in knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors.

## Mid-term outcomes

Are connected to Activities, Short- or other Mid-term outcomes, typically including behavior, or decision making; these are a bridge between Short-term and long-term outcomes. Therefore, they change based upon those outcomes.

This can be how participants apply knowledge to outside contexts, or how participants adopt and use new methods.

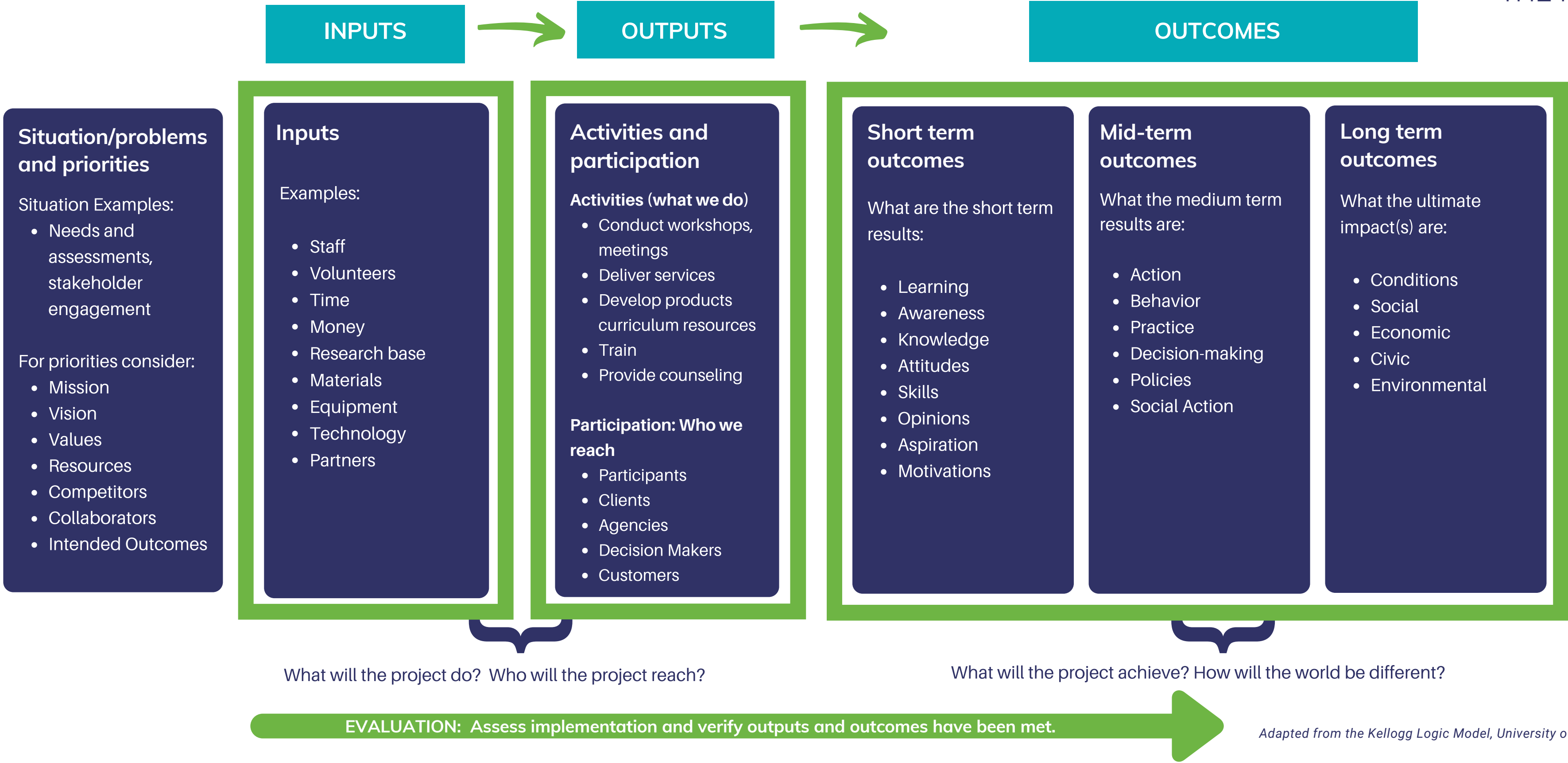
## Long term outcomes

What are the long-term effects of the program? These are the ultimate changes or impacts, directly connected to Mid- or other Long-term outcomes.

Typically these include social, economic, civic, or environmental changes. This can also include changing conditions, financial conditions, policy change, etc.

Source: *EvaluATE* (March, 2016)

# LOGIC MODEL- BREAKDOWN



*Adapted from the Kellogg Logic Model, University of Wisconsin*

# LOGIC MODEL- FILL IN

