

Your Evaluation Plan #1

## LOGIC MODELS

## What is a Logic Model?

A logic model is a one-page description of your program that shows the logical steps from inputs to activities to outputs and outcomes. The logic model can be a chart, illustration or table.

## Why is it so great to have a Logic Model?

If developed or reviewed regularly by stakeholders, it literally gets everyone on the same page, and pulling together.

It provides a roadmap for designing evaluation activities that can help you assess your progress and success and inform plans for increasing effectiveness.

Logic Model Definitions:

**Resources and Inputs** are the things and people that you need to operate your program: gallery space, grants and donations, dedicated staff, training, etc.

Activities are what you are doing when your program is happening: classes, counseling, home visits, events.

Outputs are the observable things that the activities produce: numbers of participants, numbers of events, meals served. Outputs are the evidence that you did what you had planned to do.

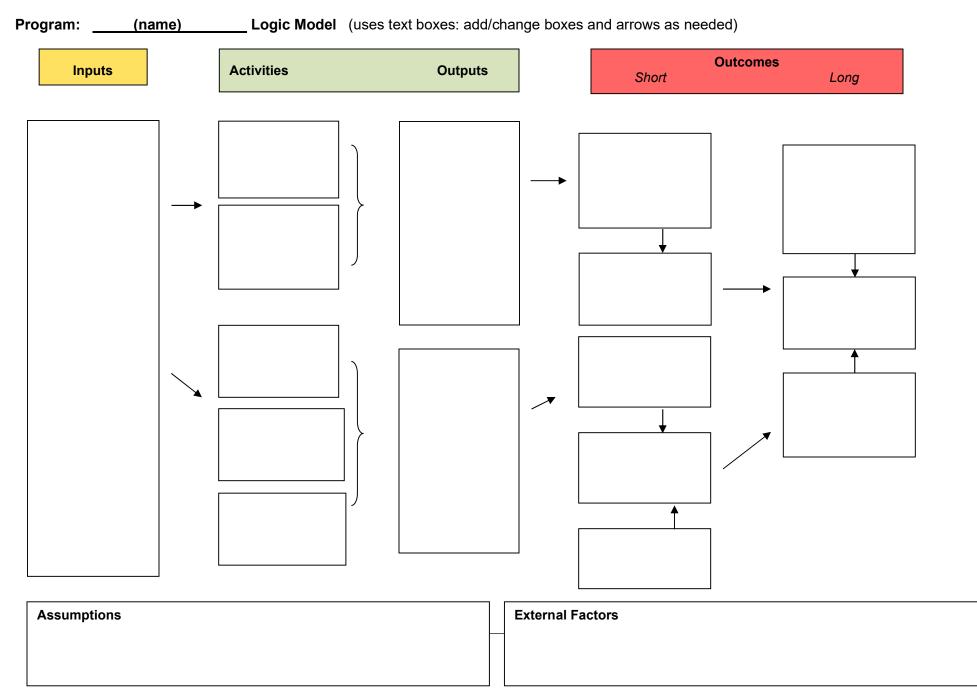
Outcomes are changes in participants' behavior, knowledge, skills, level of functioning, outlook, or life trajectories. Outcomes are the evidence that your program is having the hoped-for success in making a difference.

Short-term: What you want to see for a participant on the day he or she completes your program.

Long-term: What you hope participants take with them into the future.

Assumptions are anything that needs to be true for your program to work. This is the place to state why you think that your program will lead to the desired outcomes. For example, perhaps your program rests on the assumption that people are capable of change once they recognize their triggers and learn selfregulation skills. Assumptions are strongest when they are backed by evidence in the academic literature.

**External Factors** comprise the setting in which your program operates. Some external factors may make the hoped-for outcomes more likely. Other external factors may impede your program's success.



Resources/ Inputs	Activities (What you do)	Outputs (Evidence of what you do)	Short-Term Outcomes (How participants benefit at the end of the program)	Long-Term Outcomes (How participants benefit into the future
inputs				
Assumptions:			External Factors:	