**Logic model**

Work with stakeholders to identify the outcomes associated with each activity on your program. It is often easier to think about the outcomes you expect and then to go back and think about how to measure them using outputs. After identifying the outputs, think about what inputs you need to include to produce the outputs.

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|  |  | **How to build a logic model** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **Immediate** |  | **Intermediate** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | **outcomes** |  | **outcomes** | **Long term** |
|  |  |  |  | **(Changes in** |  | **(Changes in** |
|  |  |  |  | **knowledge,** |  | **behaviors or** | **outcome/** |
|  |  |  |  | **attitudes)** |  | **practices)** | **Overall Impact** |
|  | **Activity** | **Inputs** | **Outputs** | **Yes** |  | **Unsure** | **No** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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*Consider the following:*

* Does each of these activities refer to services provided directly to participants? Administrative functions of the program, such as hiring staff or preparing budgets, are certainly an important part of providing community programming and should be reflected in your work plans. However, administrative activities that are not expected to lead directly to changes for participants should not be included in an evaluation design.
* Does your list contain any redundancies (i.e., same basic activity described in several different ways)? If so, eliminate duplicate activities. In designing your evaluation, we want to consider your core activities without redundancies.

Of those activities listed, which do you feel are most important in terms of either the potential for impact on the participants or the level of resources that are devoted to the activity?