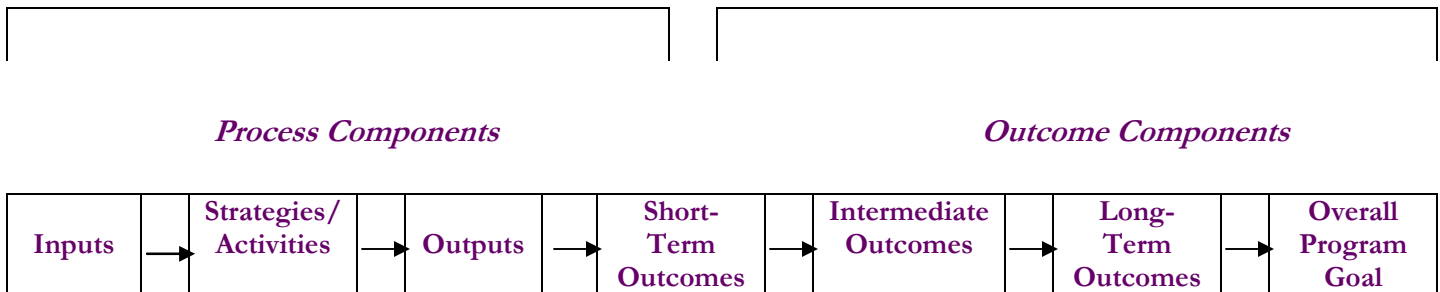


Logic Model Basics

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PROCESS COMPONENTS: Available inputs, strategies/activities, and intended outputs of a program.

Inputs: Resources available to operate a program including staff, organizations, communities, and finances.

Strategies/Activities: A strategy is the means or broad approach by which the program will achieve its 5-year goals. Activities are specific things that the program is doing. These could be processes, tools, events, and actions intended to be a part of program implementation. A program logic model lists program strategies and may also list activities, depending on the level of detail depicted in the model.

Outputs: The amount of product or service that the program intends to provide. These include specific types, levels, and targets of services to be delivered by the program.

OUTCOME COMPONENTS: Intended outcomes or specific changes that are direct results of program implementation. These include changes in knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors. These can be considered in three time blocks as short-, intermediate-, and long-term effects.

Short-term outcomes are the immediate effects (1-3 years) of a program and often focus on change in knowledge, attitudes, and skills.

Intermediate outcomes are achieved within 3-5 years of program initiation, and often include change in behavior, norms, or policies.

Long-term outcomes are achieved within 4-6 years of program initiation and include changes in organizations and systems.

OVERALL PROGRAM GOAL: Overall mission or purpose of the program often expressed in terms of changes in morbidity and mortality.

{Insert Program name and/or priority for Logic Model}

{Insert overall program goal that is reflected in the Logic Model below}

