

# Understanding the Logic Model

## What is a Logic Model?

A logic model is a graphic representation of a program, initiative, or intervention developed in response to a given situation. It shows the logical relationships among the resources that are invested, the activities that take place and the benefits or changes that result.

Based on “if... then...” logic, this tool is used to illustrate how a program affects its clients. Through a logical progression, it demonstrates how a program’s resources (*inputs*) are used to provide specific services (*activities/outputs*), and how those services benefit participants (*outcomes*).

## **The sequence of the program logic model looks like:**

Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes

\*The Program Logic Model is a flow chart that conveys your organization’s operations and intended impacts.

## Descriptions of the components of the logic model:

**Inputs** are the resources required to deliver a program. For most nonprofit organizations they often include items like staff, facility, supplies, and funding.

*\*Inputs convey the types, quality, and quantity of your program’s resources*

**Activities** are the actions taken to deliver a program or what your program does with its inputs. They are conveyed as action statements, demonstrating what your program does to provide service.

*\*Activities often have a particular order and process, and may involve the efforts of multiple parties*

**Outputs** are the direct products of your program’s activities, which are often communicated through numbers (not percentages). They speak to the scope of the program’s work.

*\*Outputs essentially restate activities, and are used to convey what actually happened when the program was implemented*

**Outcomes** are how individuals change or benefit as a result of their involvement in a program; these changes are often related to access, knowledge, attitude, skill and behavior, and they follow directly from the activities in which participants engage.

*\*All outcomes should be linked to both the needs statement and the long term impact of a program*

## **Helpful Tips for PBF LOI or Application**

**When filling out PBF's LOI or Application – use these three (3) tips:**

***Milestones:*** Milestones should clearly reflect key progress points that participants need to achieve by the end of each quarter to be 'on track' to reach project results (i.e. participants enroll, they demonstrate a new skill, they use skills on their own, they achieve the program target).

***Key Activities:*** Activities should include only the major steps that are required to move the organization or participants to each progress point (i.e. provide outreach, provide training, and provide 1:1 counseling).

A clear ***IF-THEN*** relationship between a key project activity and the milestone that defines success for that activity, (i.e. IF we provide outreach, THEN at least 100 new participants will enroll in the program).