Understanding the Logic Model

While not required, The Provident Bank Foundation strongly recommends using a Logic Model to prepare the measurable outcomes for your grant request.

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 logic model looks like this:

Inputs → Activities → Outputs → Outcomes

A logic model is a flow chart that conveys your organization's operations and intended impacts.

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 the needs statement and the short-term and long-term impacts of a program.

Helpful Tips

When filling out a grant request, use these three (3) tips:

Milestones: Milestones should clearly reflect key progress points that participants need to achieve 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).