Entrance Conference for Healthy Marriage and Promoting Responsible Fatherhood Grantees

Developing a Logic Model: A Road Map for Navigating the Future

Presented by: Courtney Barthle & Richard Lewis, Caliber/ICFI
After this session, participants will:

- Understand the definition and purpose of logic modeling
- Know the elements of logic modeling and how they fit together
- Appreciate the advantages and benefits of logic modeling
- Be able to build appropriate logic models for their programs
Definition, Purpose, Elements & Advantages of Logic Models
What is a Logic Model?

A logic model is:

- A graphic representation of how your program works.

A logic model is:

- A simple illustration of what you do, why and how you do it, and how you assess whether it works.

A logic model is:

- A road map for your program that directs you at each step along your course.
What is the purpose of a Logic Model?

A logic model will:

• Support project planning and resource allocation

A logic model will:

• Facilitate project management, performance tracking, and feedback loops

A logic model will:

• Enable you to measure project impact against stated objectives
What are the elements* of a Logic Model?

A logic model includes:

- Conditions (needs), inputs, activities, outcomes and impacts

A logic model includes:

- Contextual factors (background) that impact your program

A logic model includes:

- A logical relationship between all elements

* These elements will be defined as we move along
How do these elements fit together?

- Conditions
- Inputs
- Activities
- Outputs
- Outcomes
- Impacts

Contextual Factors
### Examples of Logic Model Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needs/Problems to be addressed</td>
<td>Resources and contributions</td>
<td>Tasks performed by staff, subcontractor or volunteers</td>
<td>Products and services delivered</td>
<td>Changes in individuals, agencies, systems, and communities. Outcomes may be intended or unintended.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONTEXT:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Activities are directly linked to outputs**

**Intermediate**
- Learning
- Awareness
- Knowledge
- Attitude
- Skills
- Opinions
- Aspirations
- Motivations

**Long-Term**
- Conditions
- Social
- Economic
- Civic
- Environment

**Immediate**
- Action
- Behavior
- Practice
- Policies

**Context:** External factors that influence the program
What are the advantages to using a Logic Model?

A logic model:
- Clarifies relationships between goals, objectives, activities, outcomes and impacts

A logic model:
- Facilitates successful evaluation activities

A logic model:
- Solidifies your focus on your target populations
What are the advantages to using a Logic Model?

A logic model:

- Clarifies program objectives, allowing you to focus on your most critical priorities

A logic model:

- Insulates your program from outside forces that would seek to change your mission

A logic model:

- Illuminates assumptions and allows for self-correction
Building Your Logic Model
A Universal Example

**Conditions (Needs or Problems):** Headache

**Inputs:** Staff time, Supplies

**Activities:** Take aspirin

**Outputs:** Headache cured

**Outcomes:** Able to work

**Impacts:** Increased productivity
A Fatherhood Example

<table>
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<th>Conditions (Needs or Problems)</th>
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<td>Economic Instability</td>
<td>Staff time Training</td>
<td>Job Coach Mentoring</td>
<td>Targeted dad finds a mentor</td>
<td>Better job Higher wages</td>
<td>Self-esteem Involvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities: Job Coach Mentoring

Outcomes: Targeted dad finds a mentor

Impacts: Better job Higher wages

Self-esteem Involvement
Building a Logic Model: Assessing Conditions

**Conditions Are:**

- Challenges your program seeks to overcome

**Conditions Are:**

- Opportunities for your program to make a difference

**Context/Background Is:**

- External factors that impact all programs and may contribute to specific conditions
Building a Logic Model: Assessing Conditions

Example: Conditions vs. Context

Condition = Headache

Context

- Dry Air
- Stress at Work
- Lack of Sleep
Building a Logic Model: Understanding Inputs

**Inputs Are:**

- The resources and supplies your program uses

**Inputs Are:**

- Financial, human, and other resources related to program activities

**Inputs Are Not:**

- Resources outside of your organizations’ control, even if they benefit your target population (although you should know about these)
Building a Logic Model: Understanding Inputs

Example: Inputs

Condition = Headache

- Staff time
- Financial resources
- Equipment, space, supplies
Building a Logic Model: Articulating Activities

**Activities Are:**

- Specific program offerings

**Activities Are:**

- Discrete and identifiable efforts that comprise your program

**Activities Are Not:**

- The same as outcomes or endeavors not directly related to program scope or the specific condition
Building a Logic Model: Articulating Activities

Example: Activities

Condition = Headache

**Activities**
- Provide medicine
- Provide quiet room for rest
- Meditation services

**Not Activities**
- Cure Headache
- Wash the car
Outputs Are:

- Services delivered by your organization/program

Outputs Are:

- Directly correlated with activities

Outputs Are Not:

- Different from outcomes in that they are products of your program, not changes in your target population or others.
Building a Logic Model: Understanding Outputs

Example: Outputs

Condition = Headache

**Outputs**
- Headache cured
- 

**Not Outputs**
- Go back to work
- Have lunch
Building a Logic Model: Identifying Outcomes

Outcomes Are:

- Directly resultant from identified activities

Outcomes Are:

- The resolution or mediation of targeted conditions

Outcomes Are Not:

- The same as impacts
Building a Logic Model: Identifying Outcomes

Example: Outcomes

Condition = Headache

Outcomes
• Able to return to work
• Able to interact better with others

Not Outcomes
• Improved understanding of headache management services for organization
• Having spaghetti for dinner
Building a Logic Model: Articulating Impacts

**Impacts Are:**

- Changes in organizations, systems and communities

**Impacts Are:**

- Both intended and unintended; short- and long-term

**Impacts Are:**

- Different from outcomes in that they are more global and provide feedback to the organization
Condition = Headache

**Impacts**

- Improved headache management skills for client
- Improved knowledge and skills within organization