United Way of Greater Topeka

Logic Model Training
Agenda

1. Aspirational Statement
2. What is a logic model
3. How to write a good goal statement
4. Defining inputs
5. What are the activities of my program
6. How much will the program do (outputs)
7. How well will the program do it (outcomes)
8. Q & A
Aspirational Statement

UNTIL THE FIGHT IS WON

Creating and cultivating an unbreakable network of support for a strong, healthy and equitable community.
What Is a Logic Model

A logic model is a way to lay out program components to describe their combined function in achieving program goals.
What Is a Logic Model

Logic models can be used in:

- Consensus-building
- Communication
- Program planning
- Program evaluation
What Is a Logic Model

Goal

Inputs

Activities

Outputs  Outcomes
A good goal statement is a broad vision of what you hope to achieve through your program.
Goal

It includes:

• An action verb (increase, improve, demonstrate, expand)

• A specific who (population) and what (service/general activity)
Continued:

- A measure of time (6 months, 1 year, 2 years, before, after)

- An intended result or outcome (more food secure, connected to resources, x% of referrals)
Inputs are the resources necessary to achieve your goal.
Examples of inputs include:

- Human resources (leadership, staff/personnel, volunteers, collaborations)
- Financial resources (grants, fees for service, reimbursements, donations)
Continued:

- Material resources (software, warehouse, vehicles)
The activities are the things your program proposes to do.
Activities answer the following questions:

- What is the basic description of my program (food delivery, prescription vouchers)?
- Who is carrying out the work, and what are their qualifications?
Activities answer the following questions:

- Who is the target population, and what are their unique needs and barriers?
- What are the approaches, and how are they data-driven, best practices?
Activities answer the following questions:

- How are the activities and approaches of the program addressing root causes?
Outputs are the quantitative measure of your activities or services provided.

They answer the question: how much will the program do?
Examples of outputs are:

- # of people served
- # of services (defined by your program and may be more than one service)
- # of volunteers engaged
Examples of outputs continued:

- # of collaborations or collaborative meetings
- # of events
- # of trainings offered
- # of advocacy events/opportunities
Outcomes are the qualitative measure of your program. They answer the question: how well will the program do?
Examples of outcomes are:

- % of clients/customers who are referred and access resources
- % of clients/customers who graduate the program
- % of clients/customers who obtain household sustaining employment for six or more months
Examples of outcomes are:

- % of clients/customers who remain housed for six or more months
- % of clients/customers who achieve positive health outcomes (clearly defined) for six or more months
- % of clients/customers who report improved mental health (based on reliable and valid tool)
Outcomes

Examples of outcomes are:

• % of clients/customers who report a decline in social isolation related to receipt of transportation service (based on a valid and reliable tool)

• % of clients/customers who report an improvement in overall health related to receipt of transportation to and from medical appts (based on a valid and reliable tool)
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Questions?