

Logic Model Training

Agenda



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- 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



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





Logic models can be used in:

- Consensus-building
- Communication
- Program planning
- Program evaluation

What Is a Logic Model



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



It includes:

- An action verb (increase, improve, demonstrate, expand)
- A specific who (population) and what (service/general activity)



- 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?



Outputs

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

Outputs

- # 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:

Outcomes

- % 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



Outcomes

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)



Questions?



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