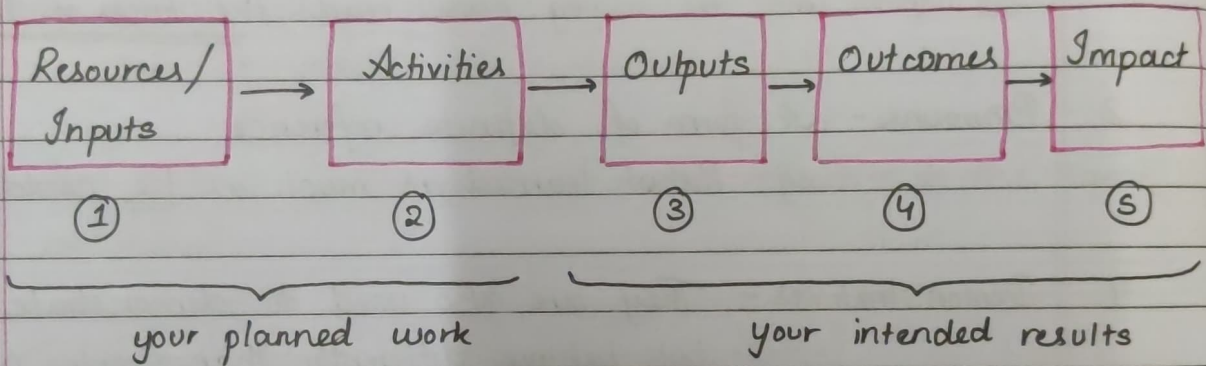


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Q10. Logic Models

- A logic model is a systematic and visual way to present and share your understanding of the relationships between the resources with which you have to operate your program, the activities you plan and the changes or results that you hope to achieve.



★ YOUR PLANNED WORK → describes what resources you think you need to implement your program and what you intend to do

- Resources include the human, financial, organizational and community resources that a program has available to do work.
- Program activities include what the program does with these resources.
Activities are the processes, events and actions that are an intentional part of the program implementation.

★ YOUR INTENDED RESULTS →

Includes all of the program's desired results (outputs, outcomes and impacts)

3. Outputs are the direct products of the program activities.

4. Outcomes are the specific changes in the program participant's behaviour, knowledge, skills etc.

Short term outcomes should be attainable within 1 to 3 years, while long term outcomes should be attainable in a 4 to 6 year time frame.

5. Impact is the fundamental intended or unintended changes occurring in organizations or communities as a result of program activities within 7 to 10 years.

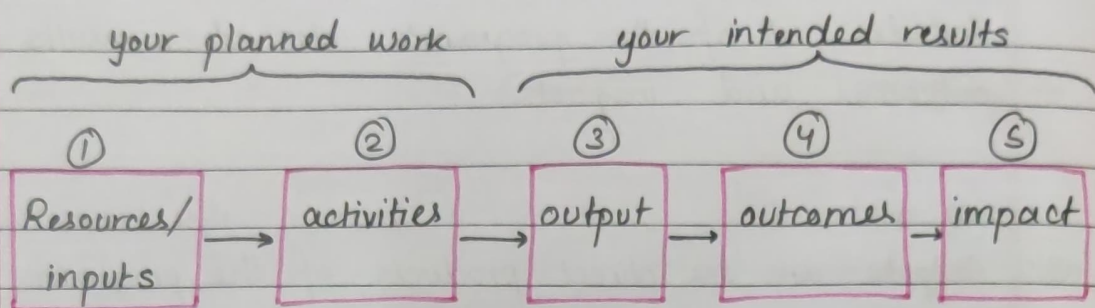
- Logic models can also be called program theory as they describe how the program works and to what end.

★ How to read a logic model →

→ When "read" from left to right, logic models describe program basics over time from planning through results.

→ Reading a logic model means following the chain of reasoning or "if...then..." statements that connect the program's parts.

→ The figure below shows how to read a logic model →



Certain resources are needed to operate your program.

If you have them, then you can use them to accomplish your planned activities.

If you accomplish your planned activities, you will hopefully deliver the output you intended to.

If you accomplish your planned activities to the extent you intended, your participants will benefit in certain ways.

If these benefits to participants are achieved, then certain changes in the organization/community are expected to occur.

- The purpose of a logic model is to provide stakeholders with a road map describing the sequence of related events connecting the need for the planned program with the program's desired results.

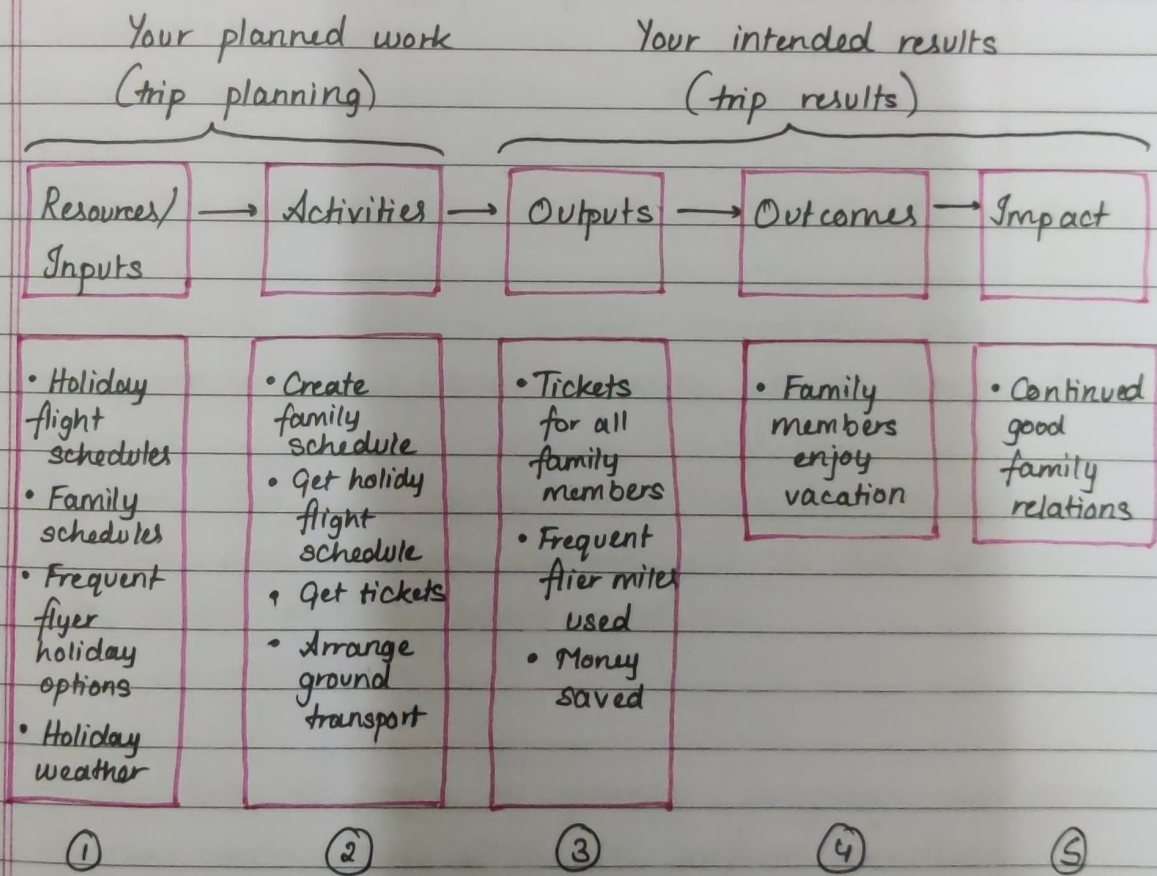
★ An Example →

→ We are proposing an inexpensive family trip from South Carolina to Iowa to visit relatives during December school holidays. This trip is the "program"

→ Basic assumptions about the program are →

- We want to visit relatives between 10/12/00 to 6/1/01 while the children are out of school.

- We will fly from South Carolina to Iowa because it takes less time than driving and because frequent flier (FF) miles are available.
- Using frequent flier miles will reduce travel costs.
- ~~We must determine the~~ This is what our trip planning "program" would look like as a logic model-



- Using a simple logic model as a trip planning tool produced tangible benefits.
- It helped us gather information to influence our decisions about resources and allowed us to meet our stated goals.

- Typical logic models use tables and flow chart formats like those presented here.
- Most use text and arrows or a graphic representation of program activities.
- A logical model does not have to be linear. It may appear as a simple image or concept map, to describe more complex program concepts.