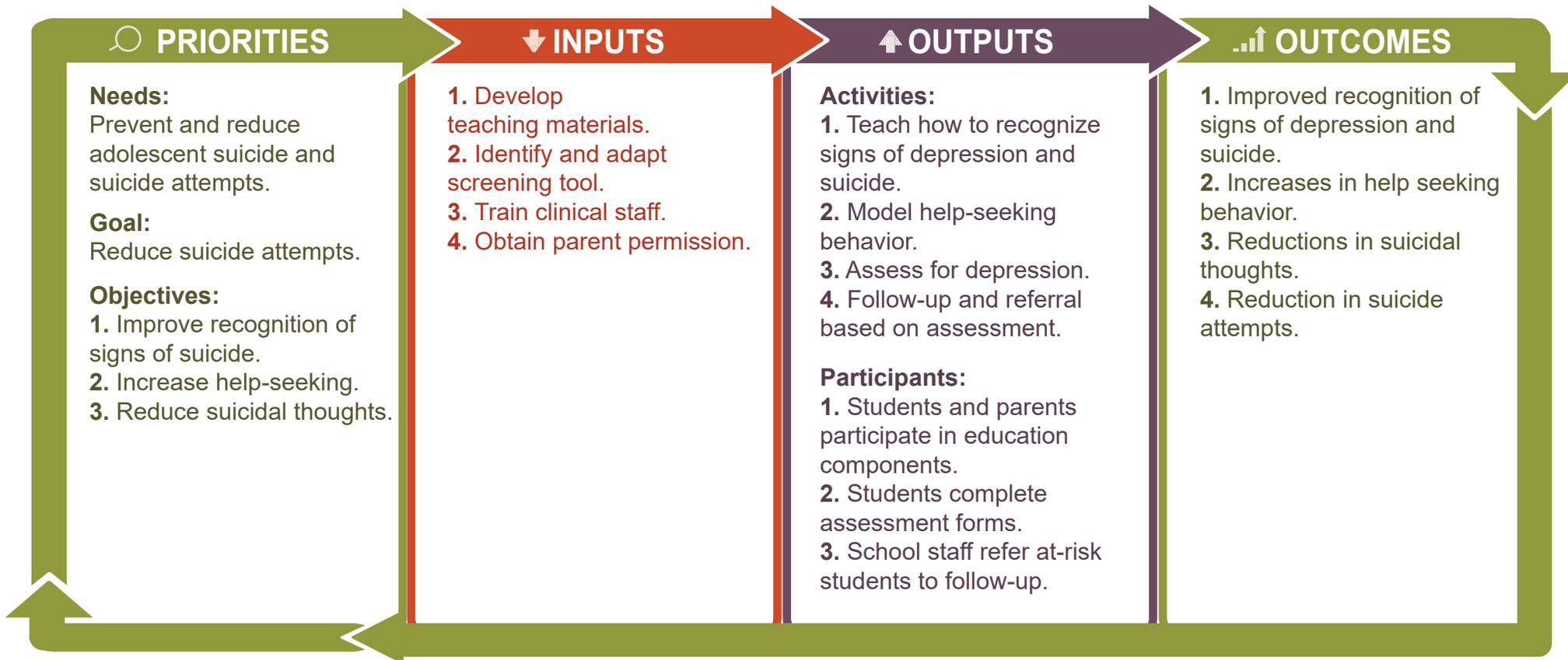


Logic Model Template and Guidelines

Please use this template, guiding questions, and logic model glossary to complete your logic model in your group with the facilitator.

I. Logic Model Components

In Webinar One, we covered the basic components of the logic model and an example using the SOS suicide prevention program. The final logic model is below for your reference.



South Southwest (HHS Region 6)

PTTC

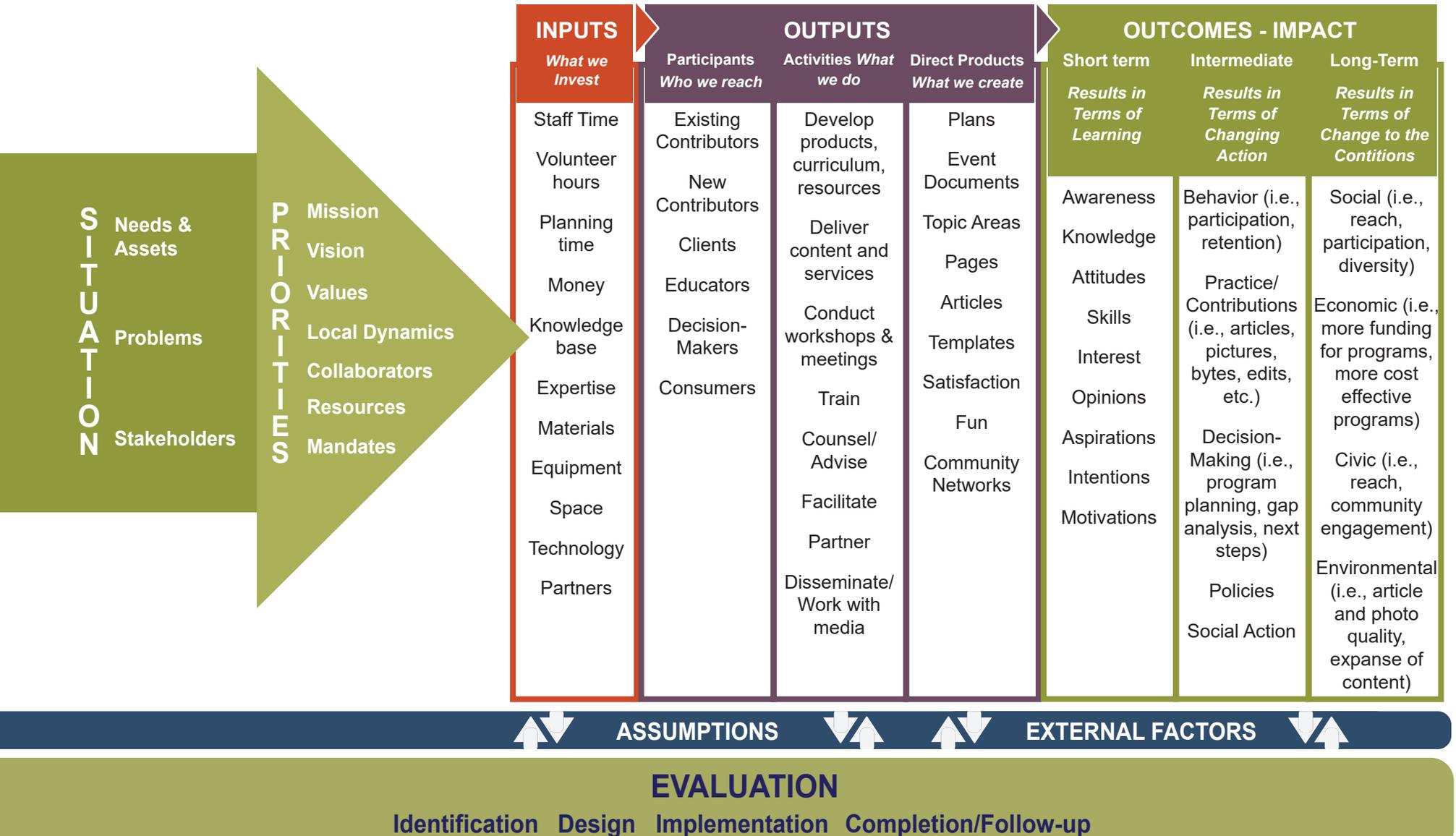
Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

II. Guiding Questions and Template

In your learning lab group, you will use the information given to you in the case study handout to complete a new logic model with your facilitator. We are slightly expanding on the model from Webinar One by including the situation, as well as external factors and assumptions. Using the model below with guiding questions, complete the template on Page 3 in your group. There is a glossary that explains each component in more detail on Page 4.

Program Action Logic Model



🔍 *PRIORITIES*

↓ *INPUTS*

↑ *OUTPUTS*

📈 *OUTCOMES*

Needs:

Goals:

Objectives:

Activities:

Participants:

Short-term:

Intermediate:

Long-term:

↕ *ASSUMPTIONS* ↕

↕ *EXTERNAL FACTORS* ↕

Identification

Design

EVALUATION

Implementation

Completion/Follow-up

Assumptions:

External Factors:

III. Glossary

Situation: The originating problem, or issue, set within a complex of sociopolitical, environmental and economic circumstances. The situation is the beginning point of logic model development.

Inputs: What goes into the program: resources and contributions that are invested. Inputs include such elements as staff, money, time, equipment, partnerships, and the research base

Outputs: What we do and whom we reach: activities, services, events, products and the people reached. Outputs include such elements as workshops, conferences, counseling, products produced and the individuals, clients, groups, families, and organizations targeted to be reached by the activities.

Outcomes: What results: the value or changes for individuals, families, groups, agencies, businesses, communities, and/or systems. Outcomes include short-term benefits such as changes in awareness, knowledge, skills, attitudes, opinions and intent. Outcomes include medium-term benefits such as changes in behaviors, decision-making and actions. Outcomes include long-term benefits (often called impact) such as changes in social, economic, civic, and environmental conditions.

Assumptions: The beliefs we have about: the program, the people involved, and how we think the program will work. Assumptions include our ideas about the problem or situation; the way the program will operate; what the program expects to achieve; how the participants learn and behave, their motivations, etc.; the resources and staff; the external environment; the knowledge base; and the internal environment. Faulty assumptions are often the reason for poor results.

External factors: Aspects external to the program that influence the way the program operates, and are influenced by the program. Dynamic systems interactions include the cultural milieu, biophysical environment, economic structure, housing patterns, demographic makeup, family circumstances, values, political environment, background and experiences of participants, media, policies and priorities, etc. Elements that effect the program over which there is little control.



South Southwest (HHS Region 6)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration