

Program Logic Model:

Outcomes

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term

*This model was taken from *Measuring Program Outcomes: A Practical Approach*. United Way of America. 1996.

Glossary of Terms

- **Inputs** are resources a program uses to achieve program objectives. Ex: staff, volunteers, facilities, curricula, and money.
- **Activities** are what a program does with its inputs- the services it provides- to fulfill its mission. Ex: sheltering families, educating the public, providing mentors.
- **Outputs** (aka “units of service”) are products of a program’s activities. Ex: number of meals provided, classes taught, brochures distributed, or participants served. *Outputs should produce desired outcomes for the program participants.
*Note: Outputs can be a good indicator for *process evaluation*- is the program being implemented as planned? Are there barriers occurring that keep you from completing the amount of workshops/services you had hoped to disseminate?
- **Outcomes** are benefits for participants during or after their involvement with a program. Outcomes may relate to knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, behavior, condition, or status. Ex: greater knowledge about suicide prevention resources, improved help seeking skills.

Questions to think about as you create your program logic model

- **Who can I consult with as I create this logic model?** These models are a great planning tool and can help a group/coalition reach consensus about program goals and activities.
- **Do your program activities logically lead to your outcomes?** (as evidenced by research/literature and/or health behavior change theory)
- **Do your short term outcomes logically lead to your long term outcomes?** (If we decrease stigma around mental illness, then students will access the counseling center).
- **Can the proposed outcomes be measured?**
 - If so, is there a tool available?
 - How/where would we measure it?
 - What is the measurement timeline? What differences can we expect to see in 1, 2, 3 years?
 - Is anyone else on campus already measuring/surveying something similar? Can we join their efforts?
 - Are the numbers big enough that we'll detect a difference? (ex: number of suicides on campus- these are often extremely small; so make sure you are also measuring other suicide predictors).