Statement of Need: **Date:**

Resources/Inputs	Processes/Activities	Outputs	Indicators/Tools	Outcomes	Impact
What is needed in order to accomplish the activities, i.e., human, financial, organizational, and community resources?	Actions or events needed to take place to bring about a program's intended change or results.	Tangible results of the major processes of the organization, i.e., number of students who passed/failed a test, number of courses taught, etc.	Specific, observable, and measurable accomplishment or change that shows progress, i.e., participation rates, attitudes, individual behaviors, incidence, and prevalence.	Positive impacts on those people whom the organization seeks to benefit, i.e., learning, skills, conditions like increased security	What do you want to change on the societal level, either social or economic conditions? *Test Logic Model with the "if-then" test.

Guidelines and Framework for Designing A Basic Logic Model

Description
Use this framework to create a logic model (or diagram) for your organization and its programs. The logic model helps organize ideas and define how your program operates, making it a valuable tool when applying for grants.

Purpose of a Logic Model
A logic model is a high-level view of the resources and actions needed to produce the results your organization wants to achieve. It is helpful for planning programs, evaluating outcomes, and describing your organization's work (such as in grant applications).

What to Include and What Not to Include
Logic models are best used to show ongoing, major activities rather than one-time events. For example, you might not include initial startup tasks (like registering with authorities) in your model. Instead, focus on recurring activities that deliver ongoing benefits, such as training sessions or service delivery.

Size and Level of Detail
Keep the logic model concise—ideally on one or two pages. Include enough detail to show the main elements of your program: what you put into it (inputs), what you do (activities), what you produce (outputs), and the results you hope to achieve (outcomes). This clarity allows readers to understand the program at a glance.

Definitions of Basic Terms
Here are some terms commonly used in logic models. Understanding the exact definitions is less important than using these terms consistently.

- **Resources/Inputs**: These are the materials and resources the program uses to achieve its goals, such as people, funding, equipment, and facilities. For example, inputs for a training program might include instructors, learners, classroom space, and funding.
- **Processes/Activities (Strategies or Methods)**: These are the major actions your program takes to reach its goals. In a training program, key activities might include recruitment, pretesting, teaching, post-testing, and certification.
- **Outputs**: Outputs are usually the tangible results of the major processes in the organization and the direct results of your activities, usually counted or measured. For example, they might include the number of classes taught or students certified. While outputs are important, they don't always indicate success on their own.
- **Outcomes**: Outcomes are the positive changes your program intends to bring about for participants. Outcomes are usually specified in terms of:
    - Learning - enhancements to knowledge, understanding, perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors
    - Skills - abilities and competencies
    - Conditions - such as improved stability, circumstance, or security
- **Impact**: This is simply what we want to change on the societal level. These could be changes in the society's social or economic conditions, for example. Impacts always refer to a part of society, for example, the population in an urban district or a region.

Narrative Description:
After creating your logic model, check its flow by conducting an "if-then" test. Ask questions like, “If we use our resources to carry out these activities, will we reach our short-term outcomes?” and “If we meet our short-term outcomes, will that lead to our longer-term goals?” This helps ensure that each step logically connects to the next. Finally, create a narrative that explains how each part of the model—inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes—works together to achieve your goals. This narrative often includes the "theory of change," or the rationale for why your program should lead to its intended results.

Here's an example of a logic model for a nonprofit focused on reducing food insecurity for children in a specific county:

Sample Logic Model: Nourish Kids Countywide Program

Components	Description
Inputs (Resources)	- Funding from grants and donations - Partnerships with local grocery stores and food banks - Volunteers for packing and distribution - Delivery vehicles - Program staff (coordinator, outreach team, drivers)
Activities	- Identify and enroll eligible children through school partnerships - Collect, pack, and distribute weekly food packages - Conduct nutrition and food safety training for families - Hold community awareness events to educate about food insecurity and program availability
Outputs	- Number of food packages delivered weekly (e.g., 500 packages per week) - Number of children served (e.g., 300 children per month) - Number of volunteers engaged (e.g., 50 volunteers monthly) - Number of outreach and training sessions conducted with families
Outcomes	- **Short-Term**: Increased food access and nutritional intake for enrolled children - **Intermediate**: Improved knowledge among families about food preparation, nutrition, and budgeting - **Long-Term**: Improved physical health and school performance of children served, reduced stress for families struggling with food insecurity
Impact	- Reduction in child food insecurity across the county - Stronger community awareness and support for food security initiatives - Overall healthier community, with children better prepared to thrive in school and life