

Logic Model

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/docs/logic_model.pdf

“A **logic model** is a graphic description (road map) that presents the shared relationships among the resources, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact for your program. It depicts the relationship between your program’s activities and its intended effects” (CDC).

Inputs are resources that go into your program – *what we invest*. They include financial, personnel, and in-kind resources from any source.

Activities are events undertaken by a program or partners to produce desired outcomes – *what we do*. You should include a clear identification of “early” activities and “later” activities.

Outputs are direct, tangible results of activities – *what we get*. These early work products often serve as documentation of progress.

Outcomes are the desired results of the program – *what we achieve*.

- **Short-term outcomes** are the immediate effects of the program. They often focus on the knowledge and attitudes of the intended audience.
- **Intermediate outcomes** are behavior, normative, and policy changes.
- **Long-term outcomes** refer to the desired results of the program and can take years to accomplish.

Additional resources:

- Program Evaluation Checklist for Step 2: <https://www.cdc.gov/eval/steps/step2/index.htm>
- Developing and Using a Logic Model:
https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/evaluation_resources/guides/logic_model.htm
- Logic models: https://www.cdc.gov/eval/tools/logic_models/index.html

Process			Outcomes		
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-term