COLORADO
Department of Education

Developing A Program Logic Model

What is a Logic Model?
A logic model is a road map for your program. It is a series of "if-then" relationships that connect the components of a logic model.

Steps to Developing a Logic Model

Step 1: Develop a problem statement
The problem statement should briefly explain the main issue being addressed and what needs to occur to address the issue.
- Why is there a need for the program or intervention?
- What community problem does my program solve?
- Include "who, what, why, where, when, and how" in your statement.
- Include data in your statement, if available.

Step 2: Identify the overall purpose of your program
Now that the problem is identified (above), explain how the program is the solution.
- What are you trying to accomplish over the life of the program?
- If the program is implemented perfectly, what do you expect will happen to the staff, the participants, the community?
- This is essentially your program elevator speech (e.g., from floors 1 to 12).

Step 3: Determine the external factors for your program
Programs do not occur in a vacuum. Think of factors that may contribute both positively and negatively to your program.
- What are some anticipated barriers to implementation that are beyond your control?
- What other factors outside the program could also impact your program's outcomes?

Step 4: Determine your assumptions
Think of assumptions as beliefs that need to be true about the program for the program to produce outputs and outcomes.
- What are assumptions you have about the program, about the participants, and around implementation?

Step 5: Identify program inputs
Consider what is needed to be in place to implement program activities.
- What resources do we have to work with? (e.g., staff, funding)

Step 6: Outline activities
Identify what will occur in the program to address the problem.
- What will you do with program resources?
- What happens in our program daily, monthly, yearly?

Step 7: Connect each activity to an output
Identify the evidence of service delivery for each activity implemented.
- What are the tangible products of our activities that can be tracked? (e.g., number of participants)

Step 8: Identify your outcomes
Outcomes and outputs are not the same. Outputs lead to desired outcomes but are not themselves the changes you expect to see due to the program. Outcomes are the results that your program intends to achieve if the program is implemented with fidelity.
- Sometimes referred to as the "so what" question (e.g., 90 students were served, so what?). How are participants better off because of your program?
- What story/narrative do you want to tell about your program?

Outcome Types to Include:
- *Short-term Outcomes:* What changes do we expect to occur quickly during and immediately after the implementation of the program? (e.g., immediately, within a few months, or within a year).
    - *Examples:* Increase in skills, increase in knowledge, change in attitude and intentions.

- *Intermediate-term Outcomes:* What changes do you expect after the more immediate outcomes? These outcomes may take a little more time to occur (e.g., within 2-4 years of programming).
    - *Examples:* Behavioral changes

- *Long-term Outcomes:* What changes do we hope to see over time and beyond the program? (*e.g., 5+ years).*
    - *Examples:* Changes in life circumstance, changes in systems

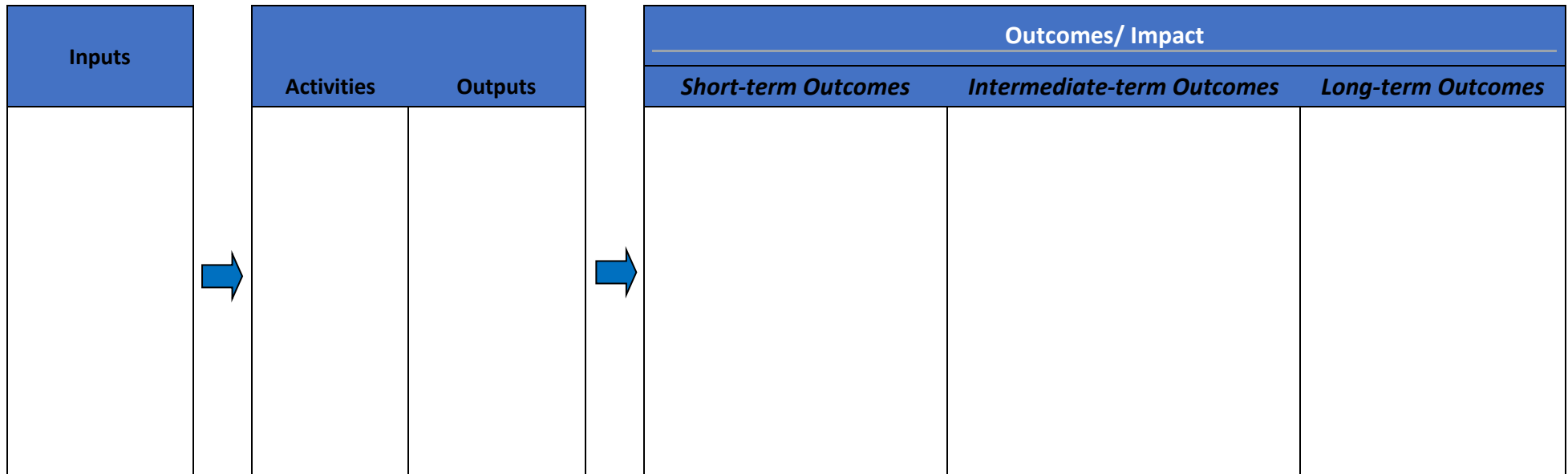*See Example Logic Model Template Below*

Logic Model Template

Theories and Influencing Factors

Problem Statement:

Program Goals/ Theory of Action:

Inputs		Activities	Outputs	Outcomes/ Impact		
				Short-term Outcomes	*Intermediate-term Outcomes*	*Long-term Outcomes*

Assumptions:

External Factors: