



Planning 101: Part 2



Logic Models

A logical series of statements that link the problems your program is attempting to address (*conditions*), how it will address them (*activities*), and what are the expected results (*immediate & intermediate outcomes, long-term goals*)



Logic Model

Conditions

⇒

Activities

⇒

Outcomes

⇒

Goals

Conditions: Problems, issues, assumptions, constraints; often identified through needs assessment.

Activities: Specific things that will be done to address the conditions.

Logic Model

Conditions

⇒

Activities

⇒

Outcomes

⇒

Goals

Outcomes: Benefits or changes expected to occur for individuals or populations during or after participating in activities; changes often relate to awareness, knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, or conditions; differentiate between short-term (within one year) and long-term (longer than one year). Example: Decrease disruptive student behavior occurrences among 9-12th graders by 30%.

Logic Model

Conditions

⇒

Activities

⇒

Outcomes

⇒

Goals

Goals: A broad statement of measurable long-term impact; what the activities are ultimately intended to accomplish. Example: To help ensure that all schools are safe, disciplined, and drug-free.

Logic Model - Applied

Specified Intervention Components and Activities

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Chosen Determinants (Risk and Protective Factors)

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Important Sexual Behaviors

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Teen Pregnancy, STD's and HIV












