



# Identifying the Components of a Logic Model

## What is a logic model?

Logic models can assist you in program evaluation by providing **a picture of how your program is intended to work**. It identifies your programs main components and how they should relate to one another. Logic models include *process* and *outcome* components.

Process Components of Model (planning elements)	Examples
<b>Inputs</b> (resources)	Funding, staff, materials
<b>Activities</b> (program events or strategies)	Patient testing and treatment, staff trainings
<b>Outputs</b> (products of activities)	Number of patients treated, quality of trainings

Outcome Components of Model (intended effects)	Examples
<b>Short-Term Outcomes</b> (immediate effects: weeks-months)	Increased proportion of patients treated; changes in knowledge, skills, or beliefs
<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b> (intended effects that occur over the mid-term: months-years)	Increased proportion of partners treated; increased condom use; change in policies or behaviors
<b>Long-Term Outcomes</b> (long-term intended effects: years-decades)	Reduced STD prevalence; changes in morbidity and/or mortality

The goals and process and outcome objectives that are related to your program should provide content for the process and outcome components of your logic model and vice versa.

For more information and examples, see Step 2.3 in the Practical Use of Program Evaluation among STD Programs manual.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/pupestd.htm>

## Logic Models are useful:

- To build understanding and clarity about your program
- To identify resources needed for your program
- To identify the sequencing of activities that should be implemented
- To serve as a basis for program evaluation

Logic models are a good tool to help focus an evaluation to determine what to measure and what areas of your program might be most in need of evaluation. You can develop a logic model which depicts how an entire program operates (i.e. global) or focuses more closely on a component or specific activity (i.e. nested).

## Example of Logic Model

Since it may not be feasible to evaluate the entire STD program, this example will refer to a program activity or component you might plan to evaluate (a nested logic model).

### Goal

To reduce the prevalence of STDs among MSM in City X.

### Process Objective

By (month/year), staff will conduct three professional development workshops on STD screening recommendations for clinical providers caring for MSM in City X.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Short-Term Outcome	Intermediate Outcome	Long-Term Outcome
funding staff time screening guidelines workshop curriculum meeting space	Conduct workshop on STD guidelines for clinical providers caring for MSM	Workshop on STD guidelines for clinical providers caring for MSM conducted	Increased knowledge of STD guidelines among clinical providers attending the workshop	Increased routine screening for STDs in MSM by clinical providers attending the workshop	Decreased prevalence of STDs among MSM

