

JUMPSTARTING YOUR PROPOSAL WITH A LOGIC MODEL

WHAT IS A LOGIC MODEL?

A logic model is a snapshot of the resources available for your program, the activities you plan, and the results you aim to achieve.

WHY USE ONE?

A logic model is an excellent tool for program planning, communication with team members and/or partners, and evaluation.

HOW DO I START?

Draw some boxes on a sheet of paper (like the example below) and start filling in the blanks. Jot down what you know and let it evolve.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Describe the current situation. Note that the **PROBLEM** is not simply a “lack of.”

LONG TERM GOAL

Ask yourself, “What’s the point?” Describe the project’s long term impact.

INPUTS

Start with a wish list. Imagine a perfect scenario where you accomplish your goal. Then ask yourself what human, financial, and organizational resources you would have at your fingertips. Time? Supplies? A student? Equipment? Transportation? Sort the list by needs, wants, and existing resources.

EXAMPLES: *Two full-time staff members. Relationships with partner sites.*

TIP: This will translate to your proposal’s budget. Use it in correlation with [UM Templates](#) to seed a first draft of your budget & budget narrative.

PROGRAMMING

Describe the work that you will do to address the **PROBLEM STATEMENT**. This is where you’ll highlight objectives and activities to be undertaken. As you work on this, think back to the **INPUTS** to check whether the resources you’ve listed will enable you to achieve the activities here.

EXAMPLE: *Student training: place students at sites in interdisciplinary pairs.*

TIP: This section will feed into your proposal’s Methodologies section and help form a scope of work.

OUTPUTS

Describe your short-term, measurable outputs. The **OUTPUTS** are **products** that represent a sign of progress toward achieving your goals. Look at the **PROGRAMMING** section. For each activity that you listed, what are your measurable implementation or service delivery targets?

EXAMPLES: *≥ 20 students placed in masters internships. 48 of 64 students will graduate by year 4.*

TIP: This piece will help you develop your proposal’s evaluation section.

OUTCOMES

OUTCOMES represent a **change** in conditions. Jot down what your program will achieve. Think about this in terms of the short– mid– and long-range. Note that your long-term outcome should mirror the **LONG TERM GOAL**.

EXAMPLE: *Expanded behavioral health workforce trained in integrated behavioral health practices. Improved access to integrate behavioral health for medically-underserved communities.*

TIP: This will help form the basis for your proposal’s Significance section.

INPUTS FUEL PROGRAMMING

PROGRAMMING HAS OUTPUTS

OUTPUTS PRODUCE OUTCOMES

LEARN MORE

Want samples or to learn more in person? Contact Katherine Swan at 406-243-5752 or katherine.swan@umontana.edu.