MERCY HOME FOR BOYS & GIRLS

Logic Model

DEFINITION

A logic model is a visual representation of the scope of work an organization does, from its mission to the impact it hopes to create. Through the utilization of logic models, organizations are able to be mission-driven, to focus on participant outcomes, to create feedback loops, and to drive measurement and evaluation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Logic Model was created by the Organizational Development department at Mercy Home for Boys and Girls. All sources consulted throughout its development can be found on the following references page. This content may be used for any educational or nonprofit purposes. For any other uses, please contact the authors.
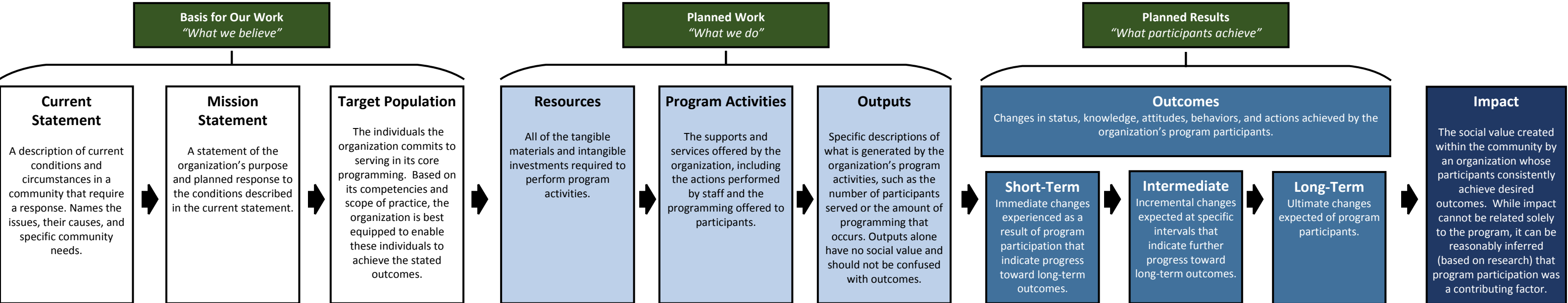
MERCY HOME FOR BOYS & GIRLS
Logic Model Template

SINCE 1887

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Vision
A brief statement that captures the organization's hope for the future. If this hope were to be fully realized, the organization's supports and services would not be needed.

Core Principles
Statements of an organization's key beliefs and assumptions about its programs, operations, participants, and effects. Because these premises guide the organization's approach to its work, it is important that they are intentionally developed, reflect alignment within the organization, and are effectively communicated.

Basis for Our Work
"What we believe"

Planned Work
"What we do"

Planned Results
"What participants achieve"

Current Statement

A description of current conditions and circumstances in a community that require a response. Names the issues, their causes, and specific community needs.

Mission Statement

A statement of the organization's purpose and planned response to the conditions described in the current statement.

Target Population

The individuals the organization commits to serving in its core programming. Based on its competencies and scope of practice, the organization is best equipped to enable these individuals to achieve the stated outcomes.

Resources

All of the tangible materials and intangible investments required to perform program activities.

Program Activities

The supports and services offered by the organization, including the actions performed by staff and the programming offered to participants.

Outputs

Specific descriptions of what is generated by the organization's program activities, such as the number of participants served or the amount of programming that occurs. Outputs alone have no social value and should not be confused with outcomes.

Outcomes
Changes in status, knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and actions achieved by the organization's program participants.

Impact

The social value created within the community by an organization whose participants consistently achieve desired outcomes. While impact cannot be related solely to the program, it can be reasonably inferred (based on research) that program participation was a contributing factor.

Short-Term
Immediate changes experienced as a result of program participation that indicate progress toward long-term outcomes.

Intermediate
Incremental changes expected at specific intervals that indicate further progress toward long-term outcomes.

Long-Term
Ultimate changes expected of program participants.

Performance Indicators: Specific measurements used to demonstrate how well programming is being delivered by program staff and to reflect participants' progress towards outcomes.

Measurement Tool: Specific instruments and methods used to gather information about program delivery and progress towards outcomes.

External Factors
Elements within the community that an organization anticipates will influence its efforts, either positively or negatively (or both).

Our organization believes:	If we believe those things, then:	If we do those things, then:
What we believe	*What we do*	*What participants achieve*

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