Logic Model Glossary

Logic Model Terms	Definitions
Activities	The processes, tools, events, interventions, and actions that are used to bring about a project's intended changes or results.
Inputs	The human, financial, organizational, and community resources available for carrying out a project's activities.
Logic Model	A detailed representation of a project's intent that demonstrates how the project components, such as inputs, activities, and outputs, relate with the expected project outcomes.
Outcomes	The expected changes in the population served that result from a project's activities. Outcomes may be categorized as short-term, medium-term, or long-term.
Short-term Outcomes	Benefits or changes for participants that occur during the grant period. Short-term outcomes can include changes in knowledge, skills, and/or attitudes.
Medium-term Outcomes	Changes that occur after the grant period has concluded but before long-term outcomes have been realized. Medium-term outcomes can include changes in project participants' behaviors and/or actions.
Long-term Outcomes	Meaningful changes in characteristics and life circumstances. Changes in condition or status in life.
Outputs	Direct products from project activities. Often, outputs are quantifiable (i.e. can be counted).
Project Evaluation	The systematic collection of information about project activities, characteristics, and outcomes used to improve, learn, and/or inform project outcomes.
Project Design	The activities that define a project experience.
Project Improvement	The procedures that are used to improve project processes.
Target Population	The subset of people for whom a project is designed.
Theory of Change	An explanation of the rationale behind a project. The theory of change explains how a project can impact a specific situation, problem, or reality.

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Activities Defined	Definitions
Who	Who will be implementing the project?
What	What will project participants be doing? What will the project implementation be?
When	When will the project be implemented? When will project activities occur?
Where	Where will the project be implemented? Where will project activities take place?
How	How will the project be implemented?
Target Population Demographics	Who will benefit or be served by a project? Demographics can include age group, county, race/ethnic group, gender, and income level.
Partnerships	Who will the project partner with to achieve project goals?
Age Group	This section lists the number of individuals in a project's target population by age group. The sum of the numbers of each age group should equal the "unduplicated number of people served" identified in the application.
County	This section lists the number of individuals in a project's target population by county. The sum of the numbers of all counties should equal the "unduplicated number of people served" identified in the application.
Race/Ethnic Group	This section lists the number of individuals in a project's target population by racial/ethnic group. The sum of the numbers of all racial/ethnic groups should equal the "unduplicated number of people served" identified in the application. The category 'multi-ethnic' is for individuals who identify with more than one race/ethnic group.
Gender	This section lists the number of individuals in a project's target population by gender. The sum of the numbers of all genders should equal the "unduplicated number of people served" identified in the application.
Income Level	This section lists the number of individuals in a project's target population by income level. The sum of the numbers of all income levels should equal the "unduplicated number of people served" identified in the application.

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Outputs Defined	**Definitions**
Grantee leveraged dollars and resources	List of funding resources for a project (not including TGKVF funding). Can be financial or in-kind ("services" not equated to a dollar amount or fiscal representation)
Number of Individuals assisted/served	An unduplicated count of individuals who received items or services, and from whom data is collected.
Number of items provided	An unduplicated count of the number items the project has provided, with a description of what the items are. **Examples of items provided:** # of meals, # of books, # of schedules, etc.
Number of partnerships developed/sustained	A count of collaborating partners for a project, including <u>both</u> those that were sustained from the beginning of the grant period and others that were developed during the course of the project.
Number of people presented to/attendance count	An unduplicated count of people presented to that includes a description of the presentation attended. **Examples of people presented to include:** number of concert attendees, number of trainee attendees, etc.
Number of presentations made	An unduplicated count of presentations that includes a description of the type of presentation. **Examples of presentations include** conferences, trainings, concerts, classes, etc.
Number of things built or improved	An unduplicated count of the number of things physically built or improved by a project that includes a description of what was built. **Examples of items built include number** of ramps, numbers of parks constructed, etc.

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Short Term Outcomes Defined	Definitions
Individual Wealth	The capacity to get things done. If someone in the community has a great idea, do they or someone else around them have the skills to carry out that idea? Do they have the health and physical ability? Mentally, are they empowered and confident enough to make their idea happen? Improved individual capital will give people and communities more capacity to create positive changes in their lives. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of persons who demonstrated improved skills, # of persons who obtained employment.
Intellectual Wealth	The knowledge and creativity available to people within a community. It's not just about what one person in the community knows, but how that knowledge gets shared with others who might need or benefit from it. Improved intellectual capital will give people and communities better access to the information that they need to create positive changes. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of educational programs established, # of persons with increased access to training programs, # of programs developed to promote leaders from underrepresented groups.
Social Wealth	The trust and relationships that exist within a community or group of people. Can people within the community rely on each other for mutual support? Social capital is very closely connected to cultural capital, which helps to create strong bonds and trust among communities of people. Improved social capital will help people and communities work together, or work with new or outside partners, to create positive changes in their lives. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of persons engaged in activities in the community, # of persons with improved personal relationships, # of persons who volunteered.
Political Wealth	The power that people have to influence decision-makers in the community or region. When resources are being divided up, does the community have a voice in how they are distributed? Political capital goes beyond just government. Organizations, institutions, and businesses all have policies that determine how they use their resources. Improved political capital will allow people and communities to make positive changes in the policies and procedures that impact their lives. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of documented changes in policies, # of persons with demonstrated increase in civic engagement.

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Short Term Outcomes Defined	Definitions
Natural Wealth	Includes all of the natural resources that contribute to the well-being of communities. Do the region's natural resources contribute to people's health, happiness, and ability to make a living? If the resources are polluted or misused to the point where they have a negative impact on the community, we consider that a depleted stock of natural capital. Improved natural capital will protect or restore natural resources that will allow people and communities to make positive changes in their lives. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of persons that demonstrated increased awareness, # of improvements to natural environment.
Built Wealth	All of the infrastructure that supports a highly functioning community. Built capital might include things like good roads, safe spaces for people to meet and work, and internet access, as well as infrastructure that is specific to particular sectors or industries. Improved built capital will make it easier for people and communities to participate in activities that will lead to positive changes in their lives. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of improvements made to roads, sidewalks, websites, broadband access, etc.
Financial Wealth	Money that can be invested in the region or in the work being done. Household savings and endowments at community foundations are good examples of money that can be invested. Income doesn't count as financial capital, because it may very well be needed to cover debts and expenses. It may not be available to invest. Improved financial capital will provide the investment that is necessary for people and communities to create positive changes in their lives. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of persons with increased household savings, # of persons with increased financial literacy skills.
Cultural Wealth	The traditions, customs, creativity, and beliefs shared by communities. Artistic expression, storytelling, and an appreciation for diverse perspectives and equitable approaches to community development are some examples of cultural capital. Investments can help to preserve tradition or share new ideas while also helping to shift and align beliefs in ways that help people develop common values and history. **Examples of outcome measures:** # of persons with increased exposure to cultural traditions, # of persons with increased opportunities to learn about arts and culture.

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