How to create a logic model



Case study example: The *Health Connect* Logic Model

Inputs	Outputs		Outcomes		
	Activities	Participation	Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
What resources are needed to implement the activities?	What specific activities will you undertake?	Whom are you trying to reach through your activities?	What changes do you expect to see in the short term?	What changes do you expect to see as a result of achieving the short-term outcomes?	What will be different if you are successful?
 Staff time (CHW and staff at partner agencies) Funding through partners: food bank, community center, community clinic Partner organizations receiving referrals Technology (e.g., referral system to track CHW clients) Information and resources (e.g., health education materials, lists of community resources) Internal processes (workflow and forms for tracking individual client progress) CHW training (skill development, diabetes content knowledge) Facilities (community center, clinics, food bank) 	 Program development Promote CHW program in community Develop & implement referral processes between key partners Train CHWs Client services Enroll clients in assistance programs (e.g., WIC, SNAP, health insurance) Connect clients with programs at key partners (food bank, clinic services, and physical activity programs at the community center) Provide referrals to other social services (e.g., housing assistance) Provide information on healthy meal preparation and opportunities to increase healthy eating & physical activity Collaboratively develop goals with clients and action plans for self-management Follow-up and provide support around achieving self-management goals 	Low-income residents with diabetes, focusing on those with poor access to food, health care and/or opportunities to be physically active CHW partners: Community clinic providers Food bank staff Community center staff	 Increased awareness and utilization of CHW by low-income residents with diabetes Improved referral processes & linkages between key partners Increased enrollment in assistance programs Increased referrals to other social services Increased access to healthy food options, heath care services, and physical activity programs Increased confidence in ability to obtain and prepare healthy foods Increased awareness of opportunities and accessible ways to increase physical activity Establishment of selfmanagement goals and action plan Increased participation in self-management activities (e.g., healthy eating, physical activity, regular primary care visits) 	 Increased food security Improved health behaviors, i.e., Increased healthy eating (fruit and veggie consumption) Increased physical activity Increased number of clients with a medical home Decrease in unmet social service needs Progress toward or achievement of selfmanagement goals 	 Improved diabetic health measures Decreased diabetic complications Increased quality of life

