

Identifying your program
outcomes clearly:



**THE VALUE OF LOGIC MODELS
AND
OTHER SIMILAR APPROACHES
TO BUILDING
THEORIES OF CHANGE**

Theories of Change



- The beliefs or assumptions that inform the design of a program or an intervention
- In particular, those beliefs and assumptions about how change happens, and how the intervention will lead to change.
- Sometimes theories of change are very explicit and structured, but sometimes they are implicit and emergent.

Analyzing your Theory of Change



- If you follow each logical pathway through from activities through short-term outcomes to long-term outcomes, does the logic make sense or does it feel like there are unstated assumptions?
- Which outcomes do you already measure in some way? Which logical links do you know least about?

Analyzing your Theory of Change



- Which outcomes seem “pivotal” in your model? Which ones are absolutely key to overall success?
- Which ones might outsiders least understand or appreciate?
- What are the issues or questions that your key stakeholders are likely to see as most important

The Really Useful Idea



Identify short-term outcome objectives that are within your control, measureable and achievable; use a theory of change to explain how these short-term achievements contribute to the achievements of long-term outcomes over time.

The importance of short-term outcomes



Program Activities

Run resume workshops

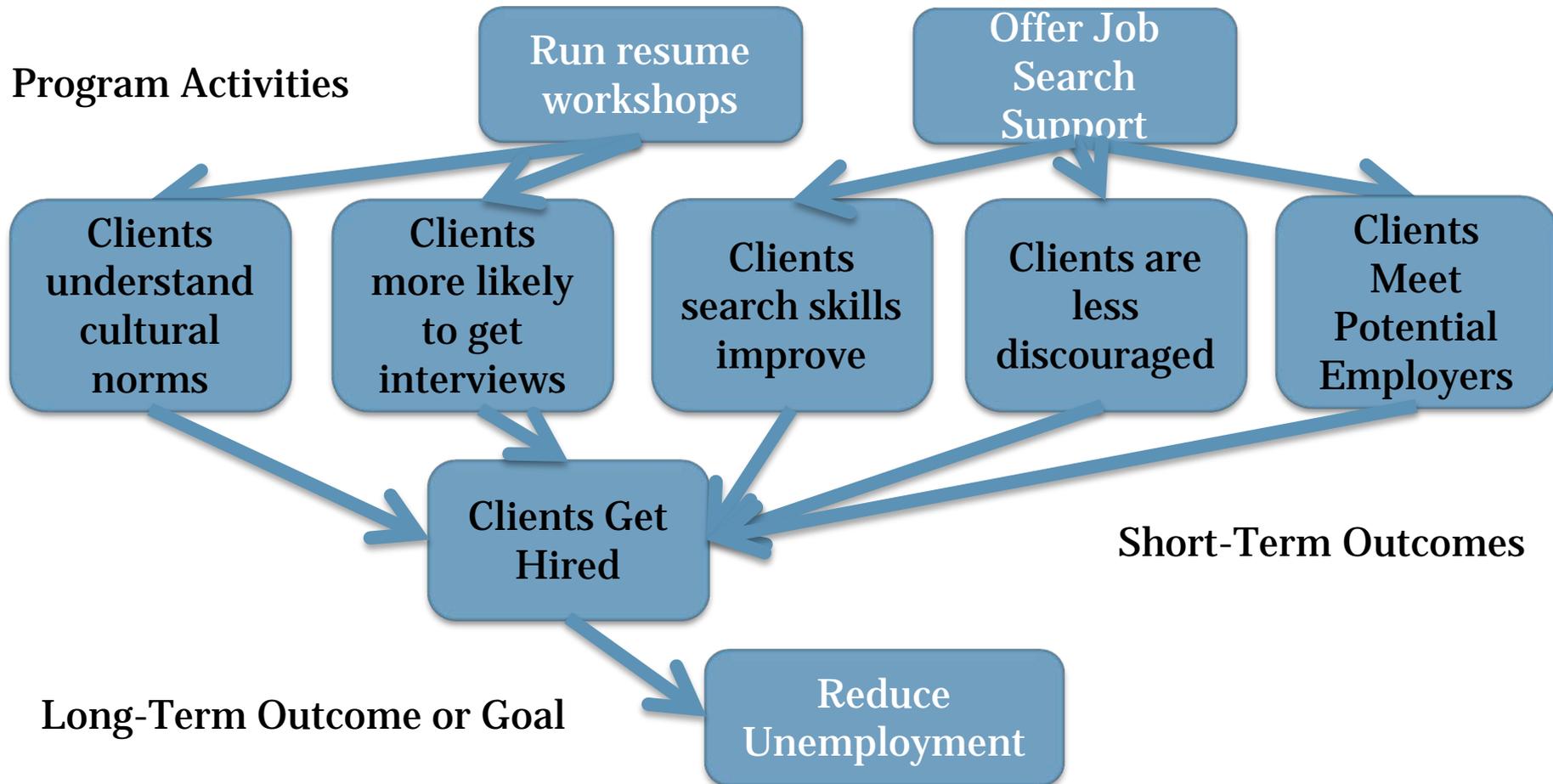
Offer Job Search Support

Long-Term Outcome or Goal

Reduce Unemployment



The importance of short-term outcomes



What do we do?

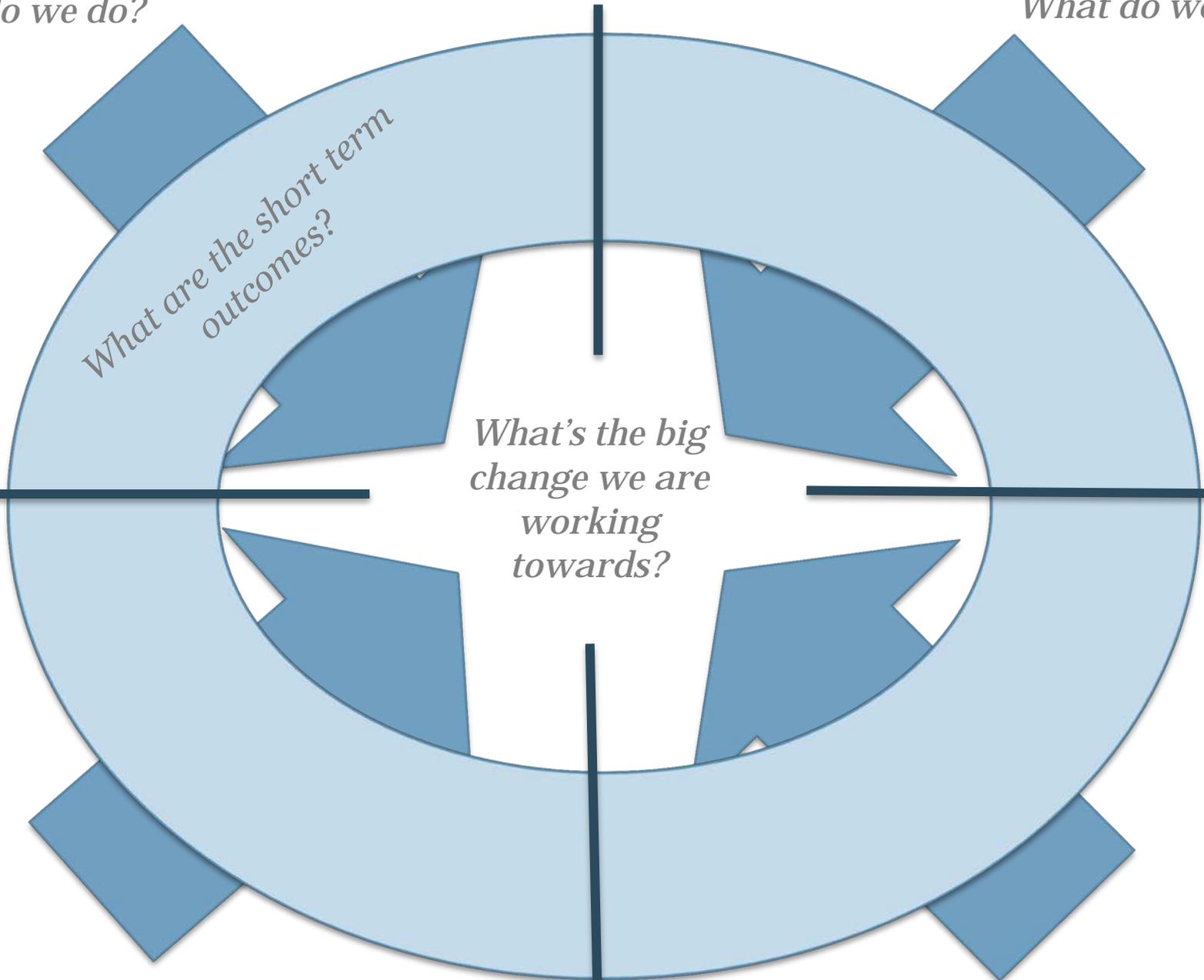
What do we do?

*What are the short term
outcomes?*

*What's the big
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What do we do?

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Breaking Down the Complexity

