A logic model is a planning tool used to clarify and display what your project intends to do and what it hopes to accomplish, as well as to document the potential impact to the agency. The purpose is to summarize key program elements. This is not an implementation plan but documentation of the logic for the entire project's work. See the boxes below for instructions for completing this logic model. Additional worksheets include the logic models submitted by three agencies for the Crime Analysis Toolkit project. A simple Google search on the web will result in additional assistance with developing logic models.

[NAME OF PROJECT]: LOGIC MODEL					
Resources	**Activities**	**Outputs**	**Short-Term Outcomes**	**Intermediate Outcomes**	**Long-Term Outcomes**
List here the general data resources, human resources, and external resources that are/will be used to establish the project and implement it. These may apply to some or all activities, but do not worry about distinguishing them; just list them. Do not get too specific—simply include general categories (see example).	These are major tasks that will be done to implement crime analysis in the project. There are four here, but insert more rows as appropriate. You should have no more than six major tasks. Limiting them to six will keep this logic model short and to the point.	The outputs are items that come out of the major task you list in the box to the left. It is important to distinguish between outputs and outcomes. Outputs will be what you do to get an outcome. For example, in hot-spot policing, directed patrol hours are an output, and an outcome is crime reduction.	Short and intermediate outcomes are listed for each activity in which long-term outcomes are for the entire project. The differences between short-term and intermediate outcomes are negligible, so do your best. This is what you would expect as immediate results of conducting the major task, say, in the first month or so after completing it.	These are the results that come about after the short-term outcomes, so the two should be different. Think about what the major task will produce about three to six months out. Note: Because this project may not have a direct impact on crime reduction, your short, intermediate, and long-term outcomes will likely be focused more on internal agency outcomes versus crime-reduction outcomes.	These are the overarching results that you would like to see, doing ALL of the activities together. Where short-term and intermediate outcomes are specific to each activity, long-term outcomes (of which there can be several) are not distinguished but are for all of the activities together. Again, for this project, the long-term outcomes may be more focused on increasing crime analysis capacity versus crime reduction, since the projects are not focused on implementing police strategies but on implementing the analysis to assist that activity.
	Next activity . . .				
	Next activity . . .				
	Next activity . . .				