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| **Program and Mission statement** (note the target population, audience served and what you hope to impact) | | | | | |
| Type the mission statement here. | | | | | |
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| **Challenge to be Addressed** | | | | | **Short Term Outcomes**  (Awareness, Knowledge, Attitude) |
| What is the problem that your organization is trying to address through your programs? | | | | | **Outcomes** are the measurable, meaningful, and expected ***changes*** in the population served that result from a program’s activities.  Short-term outcomes generally focus on changes in attitude, awareness, or knowledge. These are the outcomes you desire by the program mid-point. |
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| **Assumptions** | Assumptions are the beliefs you have about your program, the people involved and how you think change will occur. They might also include the theory behind the program, underlying beliefs about how and why it will work, or the conditions for success. | | | |
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| **Inputs/Resources**  (Needed to operate program) |  | **Activities**  (Program Opportunities for Kids) |  | **Outputs**  (Result of Program Activities) |
| **Inputs or resources** that go into a program including human, financial, organizational, and community resources available for carrying out a program’s activities. Examples include: Funding, Program staff, curricula, Volunteers, and Research. | **Activities** (program activities) are the actions or events provided to generate desired outcomes. You should also include the **dosage**—amount of time or number of activities. For example: Workshops (4 @ 2 hours), Guest Speakers (6 per year), or Training Programs (2 hours/week for 10 weeks). The dosage is an important determining factor for whether your program can achieve its outcomes. A program that does one hour of tutoring per semester should not claim to improve grades. However, a program that does one hour of tutoring per week for a semester could make that claim. | **Outputs** are the direct products of a program’s activities and may include types, levels and targets of services to be delivered by the program. Examples include # of individuals who will complete trainings, # of individuals who expressed satisfaction with the program, or # of individuals receiving referrals. | **Intermediate Outcomes**  (Skills, Action, Behavior) |
| Intermediate or mid-term outcomes generally focus on changes in skills, behaviors, and actions. These are the outcomes you desire by the program end. Think about 0-3 months after your program ends when identifying these outcomes. |
| **Long Term Outcomes**  (Status or Condition) |
| Long-term outcomes generally focus on changes in status or condition. These are the outcomes you desire for participants to achieve or exhibit 6 months or longer after the end of your program. The time period for achieving this outcome should take into consideration how long you track participants beyond the actual program. |
| **External Factors**  (Realities) | Those factors that are outside of your control that might influence your ability to do the planned work or achieve the desired change. Examples include funding, political changes, or participants relocating. | | | |