A logic model depicts program action by describing what the program is and what it will do - the sequence of events that links program investments to results. The Extension logic model contains six components:

- **Situation**: problem or issue that the program is to address sits within a setting or situation from which priorities are set
- **Inputs**: resources, contributions and investments that are made in response to the situation. **Inputs lead to**
- **Outputs**: the activities, services, events, and products that reach people and users. **Outputs lead to**
- **Outcomes**: the results or changes for individuals, groups, agencies, communities and/or systems.
- **Assumptions**: beliefs we have about the program, the people, the environment and the way we think the program will work
- **External Factors**: environment in which the program exists includes a variety of external factors that interact with and influence the program action.

We use the logic model in program planning, implementation, evaluation and communication. While the term 'program' is often included, the logic model is equally helpful in planning and
evaluating group work, teamwork, community-based collaboratives and complex organizational processes to promote results-based performance.

This logic model classifies Activities as OUTPUTS, where we also include Participation. This version:

- simplifies the model and language
- focuses on outcomes versus outputs
- helps identify who participates or is reached to meet our programming and diversity goals.

The Extension logic model serves as the conceptual framework for program development and evaluation. A variety of resource materials are available to help faculty, staff and partners understand and use the logic model in planning, implementation, evaluation and communication.