• Inputs = resources available to facilitate processes/activities to generate outputs.
  • Human resources = time and labor across campus constituencies. Financial resources should be considered across multiple budget and/or departmental areas. In-kind or donated resources should be included.
  • Curricular resources = established programs or foundational courses to which new work can be harnessed.

Activities represent programmatic intentionality and structured opportunities for engagement, reflection and interaction. Corresponding outputs from these activities should be specified in the proceeding Outputs section. What actions or gatherings would need to occur to produce the necessary products that can be counted as evidence of a particular outcome?

Outputs are products or results of activities from which data can be gathered and connected with intended outcomes of the experience, action or program. All preceding activities should have an associated output.

Outcomes can be short-term, intermediate and long-term. Short-term outcomes are viewed as effects that can be measured immediately from outputs. Intermediate outcomes may necessitate the aggregation and analysis of a group or compilation of short-term effects for assessment. For example, increasing retention rates is an intermediate outcome that may take multiple years of assessment of short-term gains in learning outcomes. Long-term effects require extensive data collection over a long period of time.