**Logic Model Tips**

**Logic Model: Inputs**

The next element in the logic model is inputs, or the resources that the AmeriCorps

program utilizes to conduct particular service activities. Inputs answer the question,

“What resources do we need to engage in the service activities?” Inputs include all the

various types of resources that make service activities possible, including AmeriCorps

members and program staff; specialized knowledge and skills that members and staff

already possess; training that may be provided to members and staff in preparation to

undertake the service activities; as well as equipment, facilities, supplies, and, of

course, money.

**Logic Model: Activities**

The last element on the “program planning” side of the logic model is the service

activities. Activities tell us who does what, where, and when, how they do it, for how

long, and over what time period. Activities answer the question, “What will we do to

address the community need?”

**Logic Model: Outputs**

Intended results or outputs – the products and services delivered by the AmeriCorps program. Outputs answer the question, “How much service did we complete?” Outputs do not answer the question, “What changed as a result of our service?” Outputs are typically measured by counting the amount of services delivered, as represented by people served, work completed, or products created by members and volunteers.

**Logic Model: Short Term Outcomes**

The next element in the logic model is short term outcomes, or positive changes that

occur in the lives of beneficiaries and members. Short term outcomes answer the

question, “What difference did our service make in the lives of beneficiaries?” – usually changes in *knowledge, skills, attitudes, opinions.*

AmeriCorps programs are expected to measure short term outcomes during the first year of the grant cycle.

**Logic Model: Medium Term Outcomes**

The next element in the logic model is medium term outcomes, or positive changes that

occur in the lives of beneficiaries and members. Short term outcomes answer the

question, “What difference did our service make in the lives of beneficiaries?” – usually changes in *behavior or action* that result from participant new knowledge (i.e. short term outcomes). Intermediate outcomes may represent likely preconditions for longer-term gains.

**Logic Model: End Outcomes**

The final logic model element is the end outcomes. Like medium term outcomes, end

outcomes represent positive changes for beneficiaries and answer the question, “What

difference did our service make in the lives of beneficiaries?” – usually changes in life *condition or status*. However, end outcomes are significant and lasting changes that may not become apparent until after the three year grant cycle. End outcomes also connect back to the community need by addressing the original problem or issue that gave rise to the AmeriCorps program.