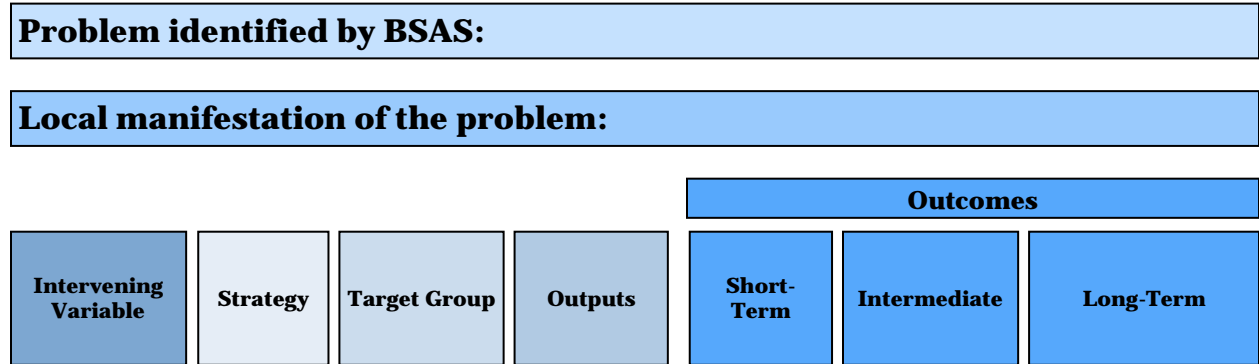


Appendix 6: MOAPC Logic Model Development Guide and Template

MOAPC Logic Model Development Guide

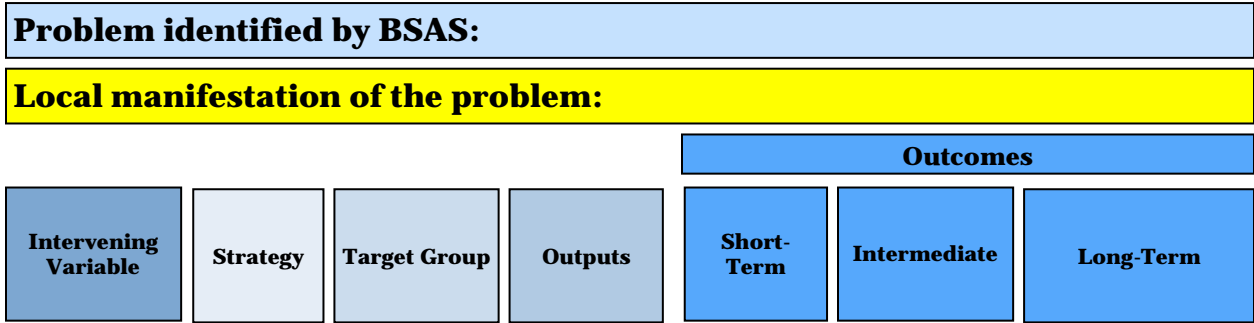
Logic Model Template



Logic Model Example

Problem identified by BSAS: Misuse/abuse of opioids and unintentional deaths/non-fatal hospital events associated with opioid poisoning.						
Local manifestation of the problem: 10% of local high school students in grades 9–12 report past 30 day misuse of prescription opioids.						
Intervening Variables	Strategy	Target Group	Outputs	Outcomes		
				Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term
Low perception of harm/risk of misuse of prescription opioids among 9th–12th-graders.	Rx opioid prevention curriculum infusion in all high school wellness classes	All 9th–12th grade students attending Smithtown high school. Across the Cluster	Number of teachers trained to deliver the curriculum Number of sessions delivered per classroom Number of students reached.	Significant pre-post increase in knowledge of effects of Rx opioids on the body among 9th–12th-graders exposed to curriculum.	Significant pre-post increase in perception of harm/risk of misuse of prescription opioids among 9th–12th-graders exposed to the curriculum.	Decrease in the % of 9th–12th grade students who report past 30 day misuse of prescription opioids.

- Complete a logic model sheet for each problem identified.
- Include additional rows for each intervening variable being targeted.



Part 1: Problem Identified by BSAS

This is taken from the RFR for each BSAS initiative. It describes why BSAS has made these grant dollars available.

Example:

- *Misuse/abuse of opioids and unintentional deaths/non-fatal hospital events associated with opioid poisoning.*

Part 2: Local Manifestation of the Problem

In this section, define the extent of the problem in the local community (quantitative or qualitative).

Example:

- *10% of local high school students in grades 9-12 report past 30 day misuse of prescription opioids.*

Part 3: Intervening Variable

These are the biological, social, environmental, and economic factors that research has shown to be related to substance use and consequences of use. This category subsumes but is not limited to risk and protective factors.

Example:

- *Low perception of harm/risk of misuse of prescription opioids among 9–12th-graders.*

Part 4: Strategy (or Intervention)

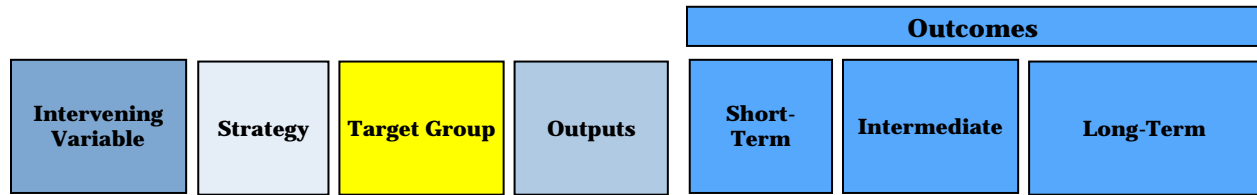
These are the programs, policies, and/or practices to reduce use and/or consequences of use. Expected to affect intervening variable, which affects outcomes. It is likely that multiple strategies will be used to address each intervening variable.

Example:

- *Rx opioid prevention curriculum infusion in all high school wellness classes*

Problem identified by BSAS:

Local manifestation of the problem:



Part 5: Target Group

This refers to the immediate audience for *each* strategy. Please also specify whether this group is specific to the entire area/cluster or specific communities.

Example:

- *All 9th–12th grade students attending Smithtown high school across the entire cluster.*

Part 6: Outputs

This measures the extent to which **strategies** are being implemented as planned (e.g., head counts of individuals participating in a program, estimated views of a prevention billboard).

Examples:

- *Number of teachers trained to deliver the curriculum; Number of sessions delivered per classroom; Number of students reached.*

Part 7: Short-Term Outcomes

These are the immediate effects of a program; they often focus on the knowledge, attitudes, and skills gained by a target audience.

Example:

- *Significant pre-post increase in knowledge of effects of Rx opioids on the body among 9th–12th-graders exposed to curriculum.*

Part 8: Intermediate Outcomes

These are the changes in behaviors, norms, and/or policies, often expressed as changes in the intervening variable.

Example:

- *Significant pre-post increase in perception of harm/risk of misuse of prescription opioids among 9-12th graders exposed to the curriculum.*

Part 9: Long-Term Outcomes

These are the ultimate goals of the program, which often take time to achieve.

Example:

- *Decrease in the % of 9th–12th grade students who report past 30 day misuse of prescription opioids.*

Additional Notes

- This Logic Model should cover the period from **July 1, 2014**, to **June 30, 2015** (State Fiscal Year).
- You will be **required** to update your Logic Model **annually**.

Blank Logic Model

Problem identified by BSAS:						
Local manifestation of the problem:						
Intervening Variables	Strategy	Target Group	Outputs	Outcomes		
				Short-Term	Intermediate	Long-Term