



Logic Model 2.0: Applying Logic Model Information into Coalition Planning

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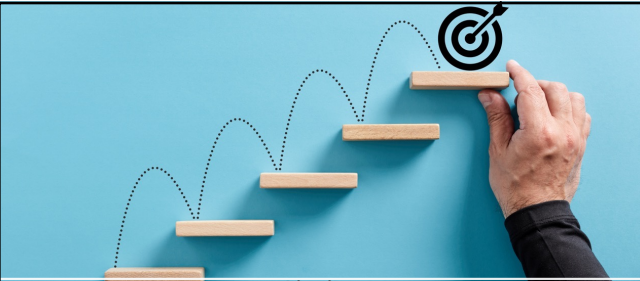
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Objectives

1. Understand what a logic model is and why it essential to achieve outcomes.
2. Identify how to engage the community in assessment and planning.
3. Explore equity and how to build equity into logic models.
4. Discuss how to leverage your logic model to drive the coalition's work.



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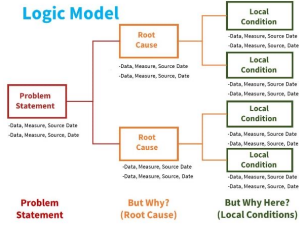


Objective 1:
Understand what a logic model is and why it essential to achieve outcomes.

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Logic Model

Logic Model



Elements of a Logic Model

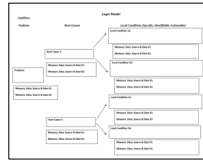
1. Problem Statement
2. Root Causes
3. Local Conditions
4. Two pieces of data for each

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Logic Models Help Coalitions....

1. Align interventions with intended outcomes
2. Identify health disparities
3. Set priorities
4. Allocate resources
5. Create an outcomes evaluation
6. Interpret evaluation results



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Local Conditions “But Why Here?”

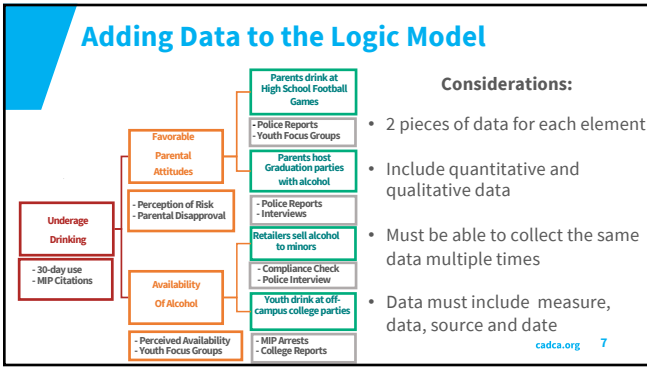
- **Specific** – is it a behavior or condition that is observable?
- **Identifiable** – Does it occur enough to be measured?
- **Actionable** – Can strategies be implemented that will change the behavior or condition?



But Where? But When? But What Occasions?

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Check in

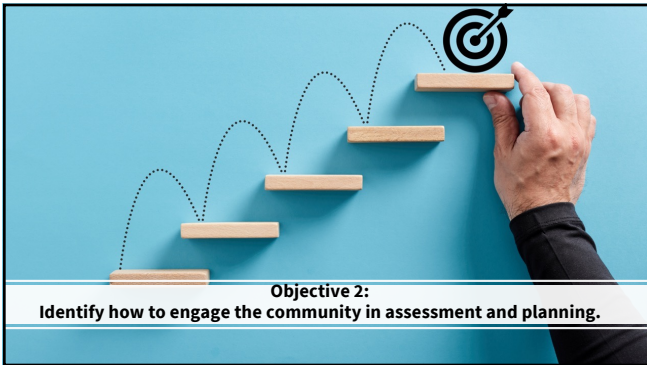
How many of you have a logic model that guides the coalition's work?

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Chat Box Activity

In the Chat Box – what local conditions are you working to address?

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Needs Assessment

A **needs assessment** provides information about drug use and misuse in your community.

Needs assessment data are used to develop the logic model, write objectives and create evaluation plans

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Needs Assessment Data

Problem of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use

Consequences of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use

Root Causes (risk factors) of the problem

COMMUNITY

Health Disparities identify populations who experience negative health outcomes

Local Conditions provide evidence of the root causes

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Considerations in Data Collection

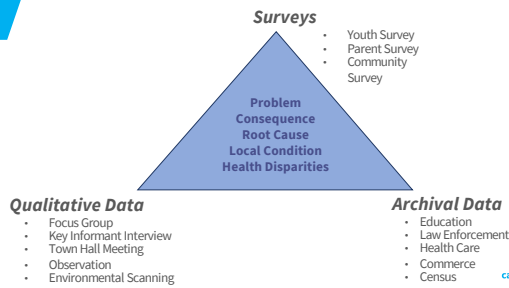
- Cultural Competence
- Collecting data on health disparities
- Level of detail
- Member engagement
- Qualitative vs. quantitative data
- Definition of community



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Data Collection—“Triangulation”

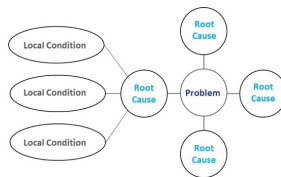


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Problem Analysis

Root Cause (But Why, But Why Here?)

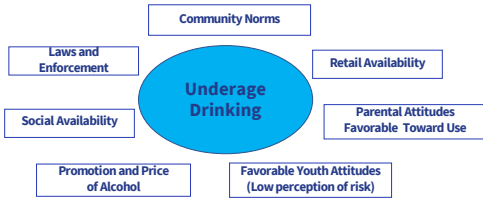


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Root Cause (But Why? But Why Here?)

Root Causes—Risk Factors



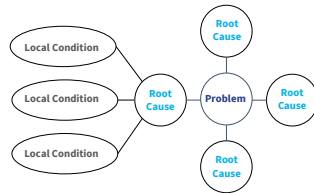
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Local Conditions

Components:

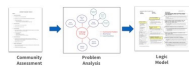
1. Problem
2. Root Causes/
Risk Factors
3. **Local Conditions**
BUT WHY HERE?
 - Specific
 - Identifiable
 - Actionable



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Creating a Logic Model



Criteria for moving from Problem Analysis to a Logic Model:

1. Based on local data
2. Root Causes are guided by Prevention Science
3. Local conditions are specific, identifiable and actionable
4. The logic model will be consistent with community experience and expectations

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Tips in Facilitating Problem Analysis

Problem analysis is a brainstorming exercise!

- Validate everyone's ideas by writing them down (you will prioritize later in the process)
- Ask permission to reframe the way people express ideas
- Include as many stakeholders as possible (many will stick around)
- Practice (the more practice you get, the better you will become)

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Activity

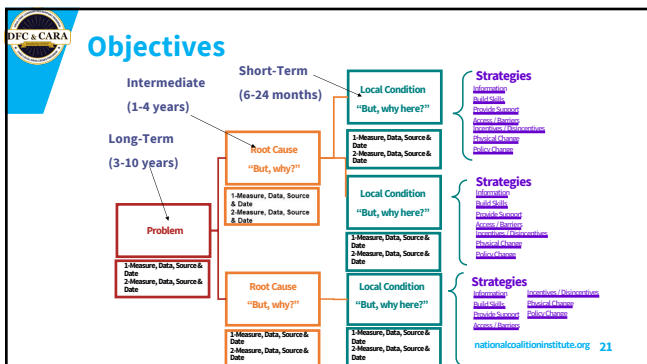
When did you last conduct a community assessment?

How do you use the data?

Have you conducted a problem analysis?



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Comprehensive-based Strategies

Comprehensive Strategies

- Underage Drinking
 - Price & Promotion
 - Store windows on Main Street are covered with alcohol ads
 - Alcohol industry sponsors these community events
 - [Empty Box]

Send flyers / meet retailers
 Training on sign restrictions
 Law Enforcement MOU
 Recognize retailers
 Alternative Ads
 Sign Removal
 City Ordinance

Handout 20: Comprehensive Strategies (7 Strategies) nationalcoalitioninstitute.org 22

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Comprehensive Strategies

Seven Strategies for Behavior Change

- 1. Providing Information
- 2. Enhancing Skills
- 3. Providing Support

individual

- 4. Enhancing Access | Reducing Barriers
- 5. Changing Consequences
- 6. Physical Design
- 7. Modifying Policy

environment

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Comprehensive Strategies Example

Local Condition: Retail stores are selling alcohol to minors.

- Provide Information— Provide information to retailers on current laws
- Enhance Skills—Train merchants to check ID's and look for fake ID's
- Provide Support— Assistance to store owners in posting signs and training clerks
- Access/Barriers—Translate merchant education materials to Spanish
- Consequences—Increase fines for failed checks /Recognize sellers for passing
- Physical Design—Post signs: "We don't sell to minors..."
- Policies or Regulations— Increase compliance checks/fines

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Activity

Do you map comprehensive strategies to local conditions?

Do you have short, intermediate and long term objectives?

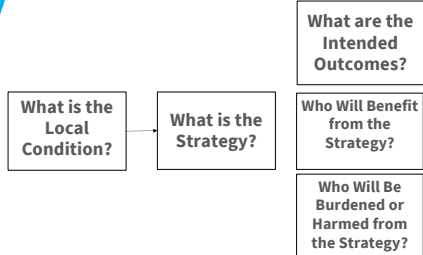


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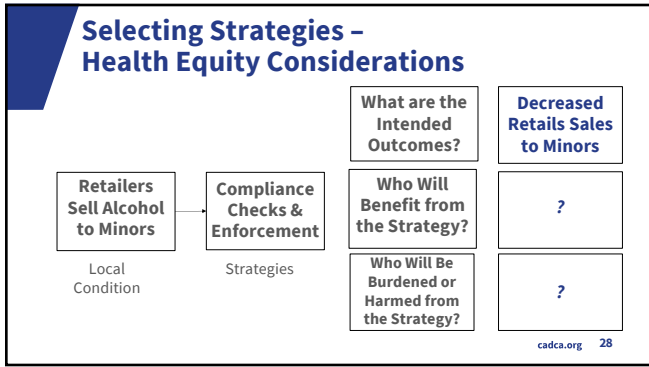
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Selecting Strategies – Health Equity Considerations

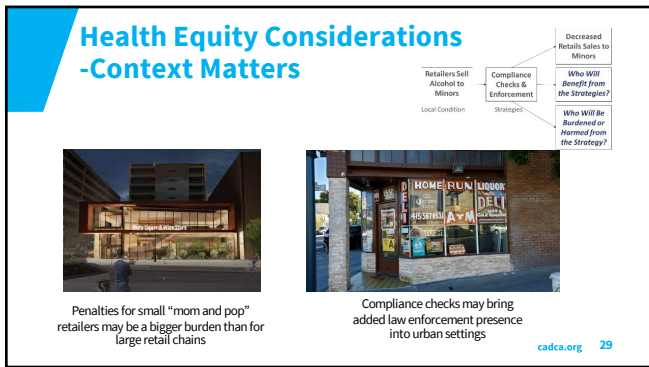


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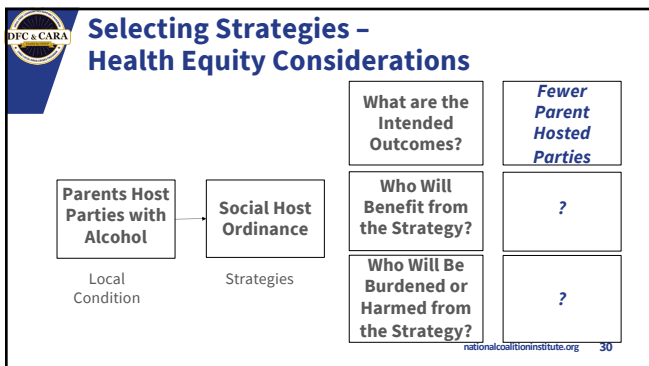
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Health Equity Considerations -Context Matters

Parents Host Parties with Alcohol
Local Condition

Social Host Ordinance
Strategies

Fewer Parent Hosted Parties

Who Will Benefit from the Strategy?

Who Will Be Burdened or Harmed from the Strategy?

Wealthy hosts will be able to pay while the fines may be a burden on hosts with lower incomes

Urban parties may be more observable by law enforcement than those in rural settings or in gated communities

Wealthy hosts may have access to better legal representation that lower income hosts

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Health Equity

Health Equity is the state in which everyone has a fair and just opportunity to attain their highest level of health. Achieving this requires:

- Focus and ongoing societal efforts to address historical and contemporary injustices
- Overcoming economic, social, and other obstacles to health and healthcare; and eliminate preventable health disparities.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthequity/index.html>

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5 Domains SDOH Social Determinants of Health

- Economic stability
- Education access and quality
- Healthcare access and quality
- Neighborhood and built environment
- Social and community context

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services

Social Determinants of Health

Healthy People 2030

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Health Disparities

Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater social or economic obstacles to health based on their:

- Racial or ethnic group
- Religion
- Socioeconomic status
- Gender
- Age
- Mental health
- Cognitive, sensory, or physical disability
- Sexual orientation or gender identity
- Geographic location
- Other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion
- Other

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Inclusion is Paramount

Persons with lived experience bring value and insight to planning efforts.

- Exclusion from planning can result in failure or mistrust
- Inclusion in planning can result in maximizing effectiveness both programmatically and financially

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Facts

SDOH also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities

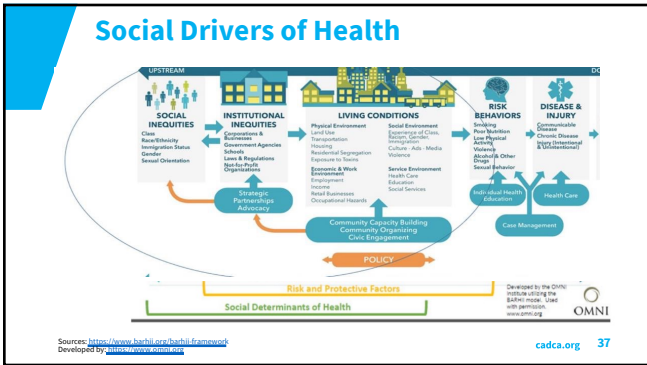
Promoting healthy choices won't eliminate health disparities

SDOH appear like local conditions

SDOH affect health equity

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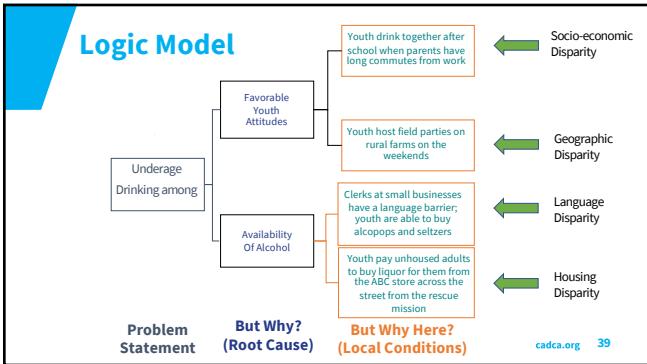
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Which SDH have the biggest affect on substance use in your community?

- Include SHD in Community Assessment
- Review data
- Collect data
Quantitative
Qualitative
- Solicit input from diverse community stakeholders

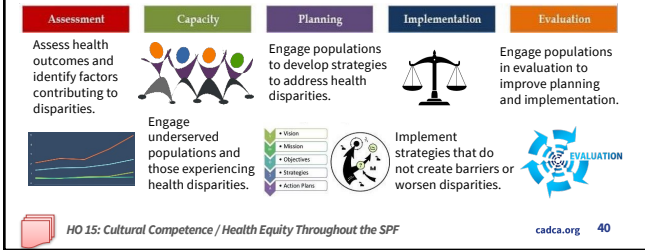
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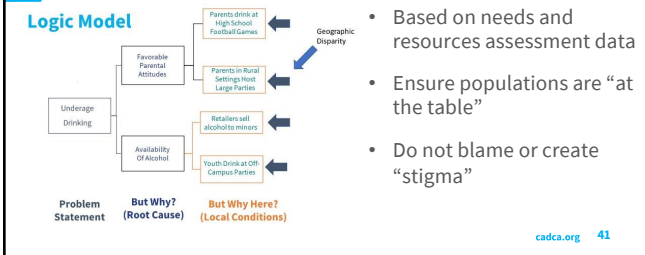
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Building Health Equity Throughout the SPF



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Identifying Disparities as Local Conditions



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Coalition Recommendation

- Identify populations that may experience health disparities through Community Assessment
- Understand social drivers and factors that affect disparities
- Link social drivers to risk behaviors and outcomes

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Objective 4:
 Discuss how to leverage your logic model to drive the coalition's work.

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What do people in your community care about? Link social drivers and risk behaviors to what people care about most in your community

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Data Measures Related to SDH

- Housing status
- Accessibility of transportation
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education status
- Employment rate
- Median income/poverty rate
- Access to nutritious foods

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Data Measures Related to SDH

- Built environment
- Air/water quality
- Language(s) spoken
- Gender identity
- Sexual orientation
- Bullying
- Others

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Barriers

- Community readiness
- Cultural inclusion
- Access to local data on SDH
- Others


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Activity

Brainstorm which SDH have the biggest impact on substance use in your community?

- What is the SDH?
- What disparity does it create?
- How does it tie to substance use (your logic model)?
- What can your coalition do to lessen the disparity?



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