Logic Model

Goal 1: Reduce substance use rates among 12-20 year old youth for Fresno AOD categories significantly higher than state statistics.

Prioritized Problem Statement:	Supporting Data:	Data Sources:
Fresno County youth report high rates of use of marijuana, alcohol, binge drinking, and illicit painkillers.	 10% of 7th grade students and 25% of 9th grade students in Fresno County report that they have used marijuana in their lifetime, which is higher than the statewide average. 16% of 11th grade students report current marijuana use (last 30 days). African American students exhibit the highest marijuana current use rates compared to other ethnic groups and significantly disproportionate to the African American population in Fresno 39% of 7th grade students and 37% of 9th grade students perceive harm from marijuana, less than the statewide average. 50% of 9th grade students report easy access to marijuana, higher than the statewide average. Juvenile misdemeanor arrests for marijuana have increased slightly in recent years. Youth treatment rates for marijuana have increased significantly in recent years. 7th and 9th graders are slightly above statewide averages for current alcohol use. Hispanic and White 9th and 11th graders exhibit higher current alcohol use than Asian and African American students. 7th and 9th graders engage in binge drinking at a rate slightly higher than statewide averages. 12% of 9th grade students and 16% of 11th grade students in Fresno County report painkiller use is higher than the statewide average. 	California Healthy Kids Survey 2006/2008 CalOMS Treatment data 1997- 2008 California Department of Justice 1999-2006

Target Population:	IOM Category:	CSAP Strategy:
Youth ages 12-20.	Universal, Selective, Indicated	Environmental, Education,
		Alternatives, Community-based
		Process, and Information
		Dissemination.

Objectives:

- 1. Reduce marijuana use among targeted high use youth.
 - 6/30/12 by 1.5%
 - 6/30/13 by 3%
 - 6/30/15 by 5%
 - Primary Activity: Develop and implement age-appropriate and culturally affirmative effective and evidence-based messages and activities to address risks of marijuana use to high use population, with a focus on African American youth.
- 2. Reduce alcohol use among targeted youth ages 12 -20.
 - 6/30/11 by 1.5%
 - 6/30/13 by 3%
 - 6/30/15 by 5%
 - Primary Activity: Utilize effective and evidence-based social marketing principles targeted to middle and high school age students and out-of-school youth to educate about the effects of alcohol use and binge drinking.
- 3. Reduce illicit use of prescription painkillers among targeted high use youth.
 - 6/30/11 by 1.5%
 - 6/30/13 by 3%
 - 6/30/15 by 5%
 - Primary Activity: Identify and implement effective and evidence-based tools for parents, teachers, coaches, health professionals and other teen influencers in schools and communities regarding decreasing use, educating regarding risks and reducing the number of deaths associated with painkiller use.

An	pendix	A –	Part I
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Short Term Outcomes:	Intermediate Outcomes:	Long Term Outcomes:
 By 6/30/12, 80% of youth receiving prevention services demonstrate increased knowledge regarding consequences of marijuana use. 	 By 6/30/13, there is a 3% reduction in marijuana use from 2006-08 statistics for high use populations in targeted schools/areas. 	 By 6/30/15, there is a 5% reduction in marijuana use from 2006-08 statistics for high use populations in targeted schools/areas.
2. By 6/30/11, 80% of targeted youth receiving prevention services demonstrate increased knowledge regarding consequences of alcohol use and binge drinking.	 By 6/30/13, there is a 3% reduction of reported binge drinking compared with 2006-08 statistics for populations in targeted schools/areas. 	 By 6/30/15, there is a 5% reduction in reported binge drinking by targeted youth receiving prevention services compared to 2006-08 statistics.
3. By 6/30/11, adults in the lives of local youth will have increased awareness of risks and consequences associated with illicit painkiller use and increased capacity to prevent painkiller use by teens.	 By 6/30/13, there will be a 3% reduction in illicit painkiller use from 2006-08 statistics for youth in targeted schools/areas. 	 By 6/30/15, there will be a 5% reduction in illicit painkiller use from 2006-08 statistics for youth in targeted schools/areas

Logic Model

Goal 2: Reduce AOD use among non-traditional students.

Prioritized Problem Statement:	Supporting Data:	Data Sources:
Non-traditional* 7-12th grade students report significantly higher use rates in all reported AOD areas than traditional 11th grade students.	 50% of non-traditional students report alcohol use in the past 30 days, compared to 33% of 11th grade traditional students. 46% of non-traditional students reported marijuana use in the past 30 days, compared to 14% of 11th grade traditional students. 	California Healthy Kids Survey 2006-2008
*Non-traditional students are those attending alternative schools.	 12% of non-traditional students reported inhalant use in the past 30 days, compared to 4% of 11th grade traditional students. 17% of non-traditional students reported cocaine use in the past 30 days, compared to 4% of 11th grade traditional students. 13% of non-traditional students reported Methamphetamine use in the past 30 days, compared to 3% of 11th grade traditional students. 18% of non-traditional students reported Ecstasy use in the past 30 days, compared to 4% of 11th grade non-traditional students. 	

Target Population:	IOM Category:	CSAP Strategy:
Non-traditional students and traditional students	Indicated and Selective.	Education, Alternatives, Problem
with behaviors warranting suspension or at risk of		Identification and Referral, and
being referred to non-traditional schools.		Community-based Process.

Objectives:

- 1. By June 30, 2015, a downward trend will emerge in AOD use among targeted non-traditional students.
 - Activity A: Establish relationships with appropriate school personnel and law enforcement in order to identify appropriate nontraditional school pre-entry points (students w/ detentions, referrals, suspensions, citations, history of school violence) and gather appropriate benchmark data to help target prevention efforts.
 - Activity B: Based on effective and evidence based strategies, identify and develop effective harm reduction, resistance skill building, peer-led, and alternative activities to increase protective factors for non-traditional students and those at risk for referral to non-traditional schools.
 - Activity C: Implement activities identified in Activity B at appropriate pre-entry points (students w/ detentions, referrals, suspensions, citations, history of school violence) with established partners.

Short Term Outcomes:	Intermediate Outcomes:	Long Term Outcomes:
By 6/30/11, 50-100 selective and indicated	By 6/30/12, increase more difficult to	A downward trend (reductions of 1-5%) will
students attending or at-risk of attending	master/achieve protective factors in 60% of	emerge in AOD use categories among
alternative schools will be offered programs and	students participating in services.	targeted non-traditional students.
activities.		-in 1-2 use categories by 6/30/13
	By 6/30/12, improve attitudes towards AOD	-in 3-5 use categories; or reductions of 3% in
By 6/30/11, increase protective factors related to	use in 70% of participating students:	1 category by 6/30/14
assets, knowledge, attitudes, or skills in 80% of	-increase perception of AOD harm	-in 4+ use categories; or reductions of 5% in 1
students participating in services.	-increase healthy attitudes toward use	category by 6/30/15