

Attachment 13.2 - Marijuana Logic Model

Problem Statement			Strategies	Activities	Outcomes		
Problem	But why?	But why here?			Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term
Too many Goodhue County youth are using Marijuana	Marijuana is easily accessible (MSS, Focus Groups)	Youth report that marijuana is just as easy to obtain as alcohol (Youth Focus Groups); 65.5% of 9th and 12th grades students report use of drugs and alcohol is a problem in their school (MSS)	1. Change consequences 2. Provide Support	1. Increase marijuana dealer/seller fines 2. Safe Homes Network	Advocate for state and local increases in dealer/seller fines; increase the number of Safe Homes in GC	Increased fines for marijuana dealers and sellers; increase the number of supportive parents who do not allow youth marijuana	Decreased in ease of accessibility of youth to obtain marijuana in their communities
		Youth are able to find someone in their schools to buy marijuana from on a daily basis (Youth Focus Groups); 67.5% of GC community members agree schools should do more to reduce youth ATOD use (2010 CHI Community Survey)	1. Reduce access/ enhance barriers 2. Modify/ Change Policies	1. School DART 2. Training 2. School policy and procedure annual review	DART education to teachers, review and modify school policies on drug searches, raise awareness of youth marijuana access	Teachers recognize and report marijuana use and suspicious activity, shut off marijuana access in schools	Decrease the amount of marijuana and number of marijuana dealers in schools
	Perception of Parental Disapproval	Perception of parental disapproval is the same for marijuana as it is for cigarettes (CHI survey)	1. Provide Information	1. Parent Education 2. Drug-free Work Week Initiative	Educate parents of the importance of talking to their youth about the dangers of ATOD use	Increase the number of parents talking to their children about the dangers of ATOD use	Increase the number of youth who perceive parental disapproval of marijuana use
	Lack of conversations between parent and child(MSS, CHI Surveys)	40% of 6th, 9th & 12th grade youth are NOT having conversations with their parents about the dangers of ATOD use. (CHI Survey)	1. Provide Information	1. Parent Education 2. Drug-free Work Week Initiative	Educate parents of the importance of talking to their youth about the dangers of ATOD use	Increase percent of youth who are having conversations with their parents about the dangers of ATOD use.	Decrease in youth marijuana use; increase parent-child conversations
	Youth perception of harm from regular marijuana use is decreasing (MSS, CHI Surveys)	21.5% of 6th & 9th grade youth & 60% of 12th Grade youth report No or Slight Risk of Harm in Marijuana use (MSS,CHI survey)	1. Enhance Skills 2. Provide information	1. School Curriculum 2.Physician letter to 11 yrs old	Provide education regarding the dangers and consequences of marijuana use; enlist physicians to take part in initiative	Youth recognize consequences of marijuana use; physicians send ATOD prevention letter to youth for 11th birthdays	Decrease youth marijuana use and increase the perception of harm of use
	Percent of use and age of onset (MSS, CHI Surveys)	30 day use of 21.5% was reported for 12th grade youth (MSS, CHI Surveys)	1. Change consequences 2. Change/ Modify Policies 3. Provide Information	1. Increase underage possession fines 2. Modify vendor policies 3. Social norm campaign 4. Dr. letters	Raise awareness of youth marijuana use, to prohibit sales of pro-marijuana-themed merchandise at community events, advocate for increased fines, prevention message from family physician	Change perception of youth marijuana use, community policy, raise fines and taxes	Decrease youth marijuana use and Increase age of onset for marijuana
		7.5% of 9th grade youth and 41% of 12th grade youth have reported Lifetime Marijuana Use (CHI survey)					
	The average age of onset for Marijuana is 14.35 years of age for Goodhue County Youth (CHI survey)						