

Logic models

The logic models were developed with the input of stakeholders across the state of California. Forty-eight individual stakeholders were interviewed, including technical subject-matter experts, consumers, and representatives of state and local governments. In addition, members of the CalMHSA Statewide Evaluation Experts (SEE) Team and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission staff and evaluation subcommittee provided input.

Shown here are two types of logic models: an “overall approach” logic model and specific logic models for each of the key outcomes specified by the Act. The logic models identify, at the conceptual level, the key components that should be measured and tracked over time and ask a series of questions counties or program administrators can ask about PEI funding: where is the funding going, what it is being used for, does the funding make a difference, and are there resulting public health benefits?

The content of each box in the logic models is as follows, proceeding from left to right:

Box 1, “PEI funding”: The initial community planning process in each county to determine funding priorities

Box 2, “Where is it going?”: The types of programs that were funded using PEI resources and the programmatic capacity that was developed.

Box 3, “What is it doing?”: The “process” of delivering the programs—what prevention activities reached which target populations?

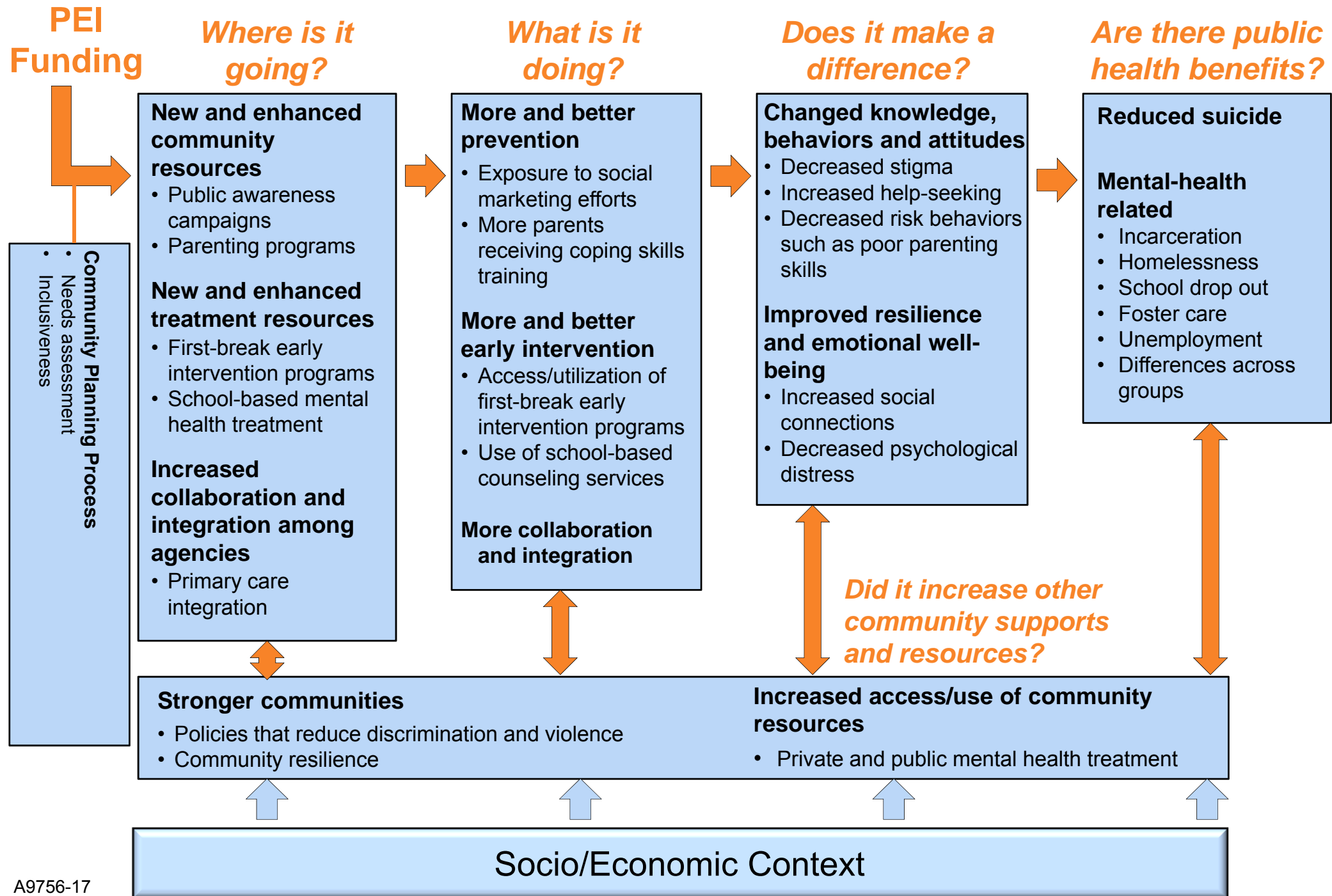
Box 4, “Does the funding make a difference?” The direct, short-term outcomes that PEI is intended to bring about—changed knowledge, behaviors, and attitudes and improved resilience and emotional well-being—measured at the population level

Box 5, “Are there public health benefits?”: The ultimate outcomes measured at the population level. Changes in short-term outcomes are intended to reduce these seven negative outcomes identified by the Act.

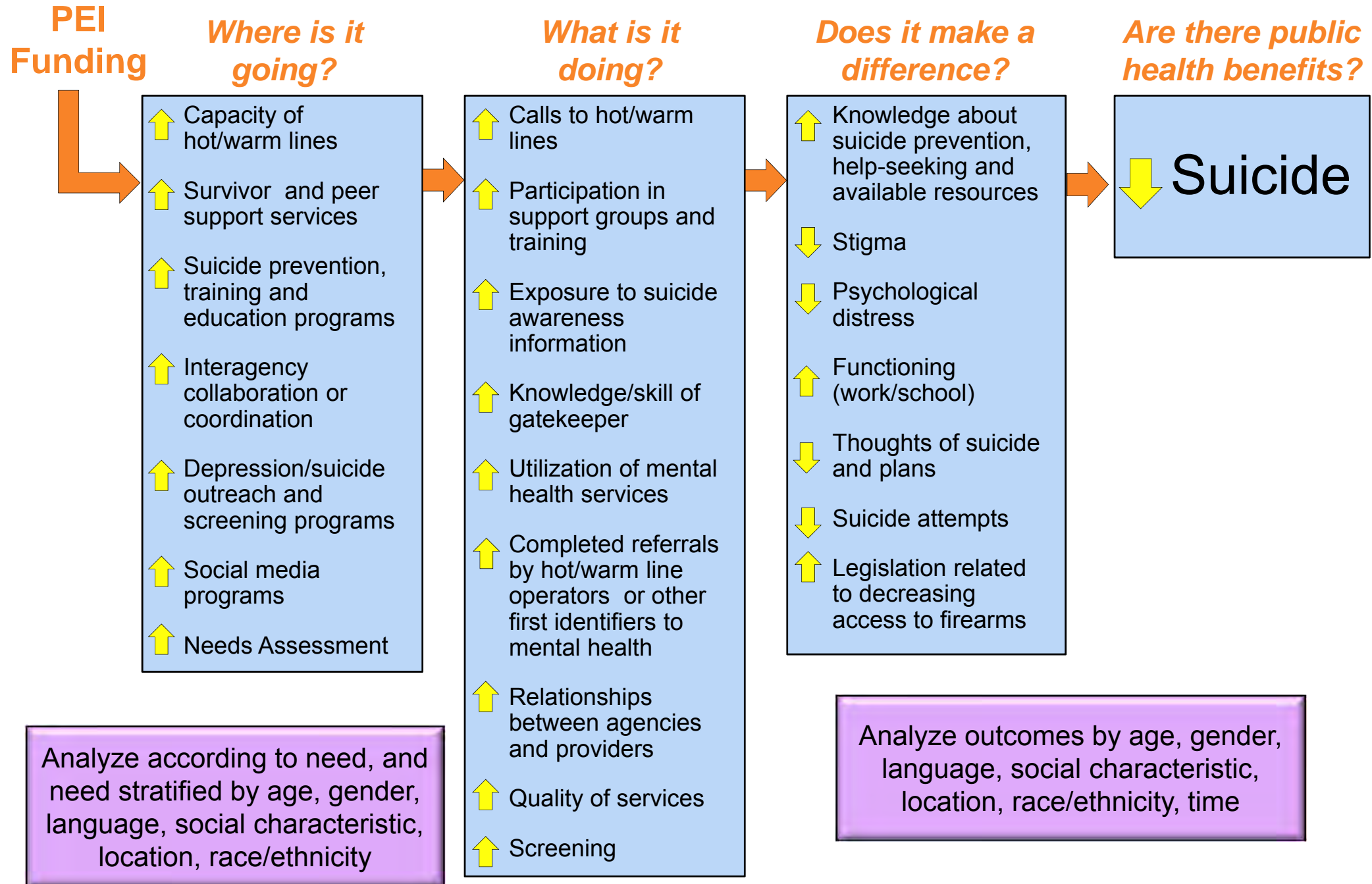
In most cases, the data relevant to boxes 2, 3 and 4 would be provided by programs and counties. Data relevant to box 5 would come from existing national or statewide surveys or vital statistics.

For further information see HYPERLINK: [Watkins, Burnham, Okeke, 2012](#)

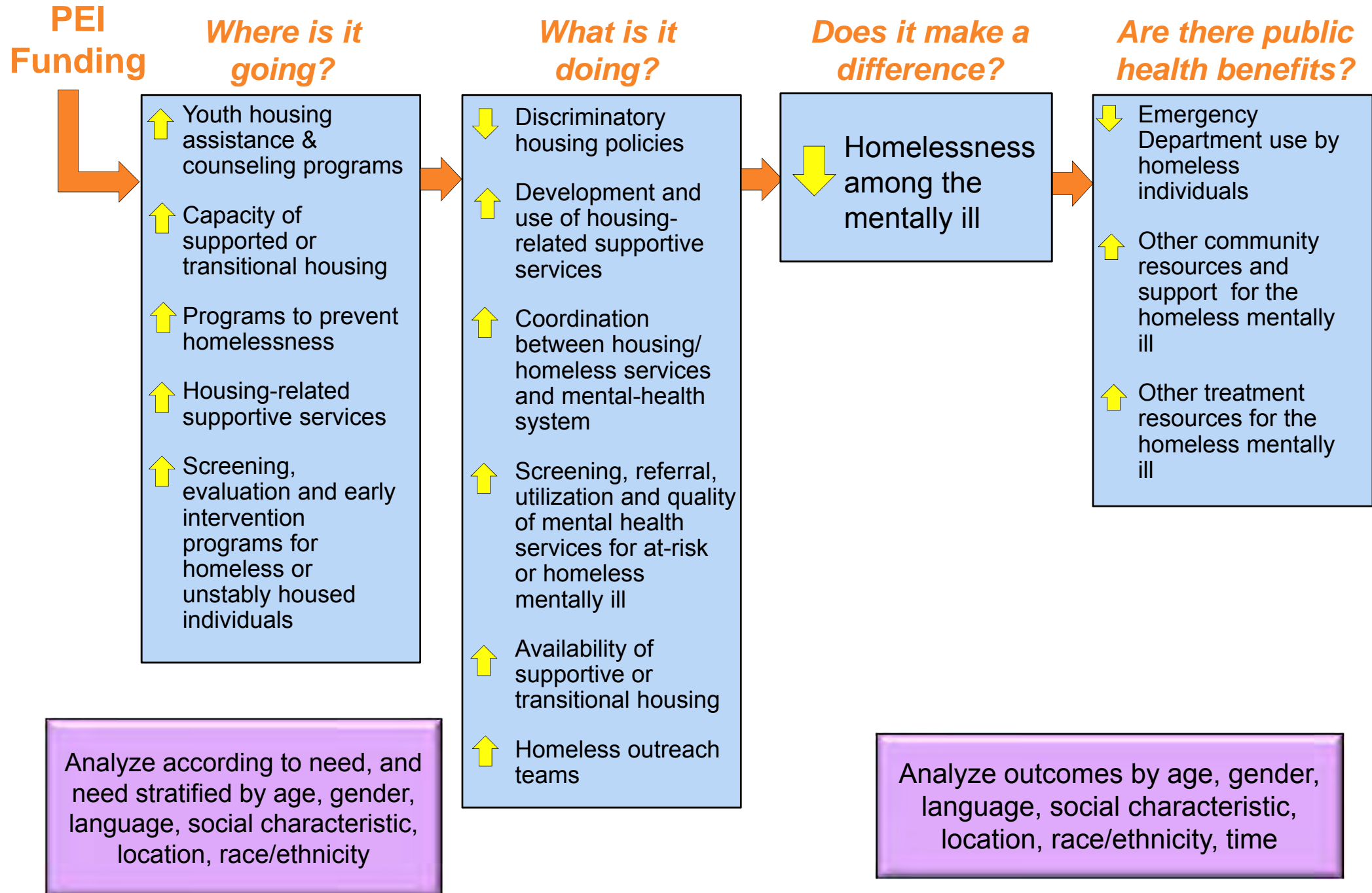
An Approach to Understanding the Impact of Statewide Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Funding



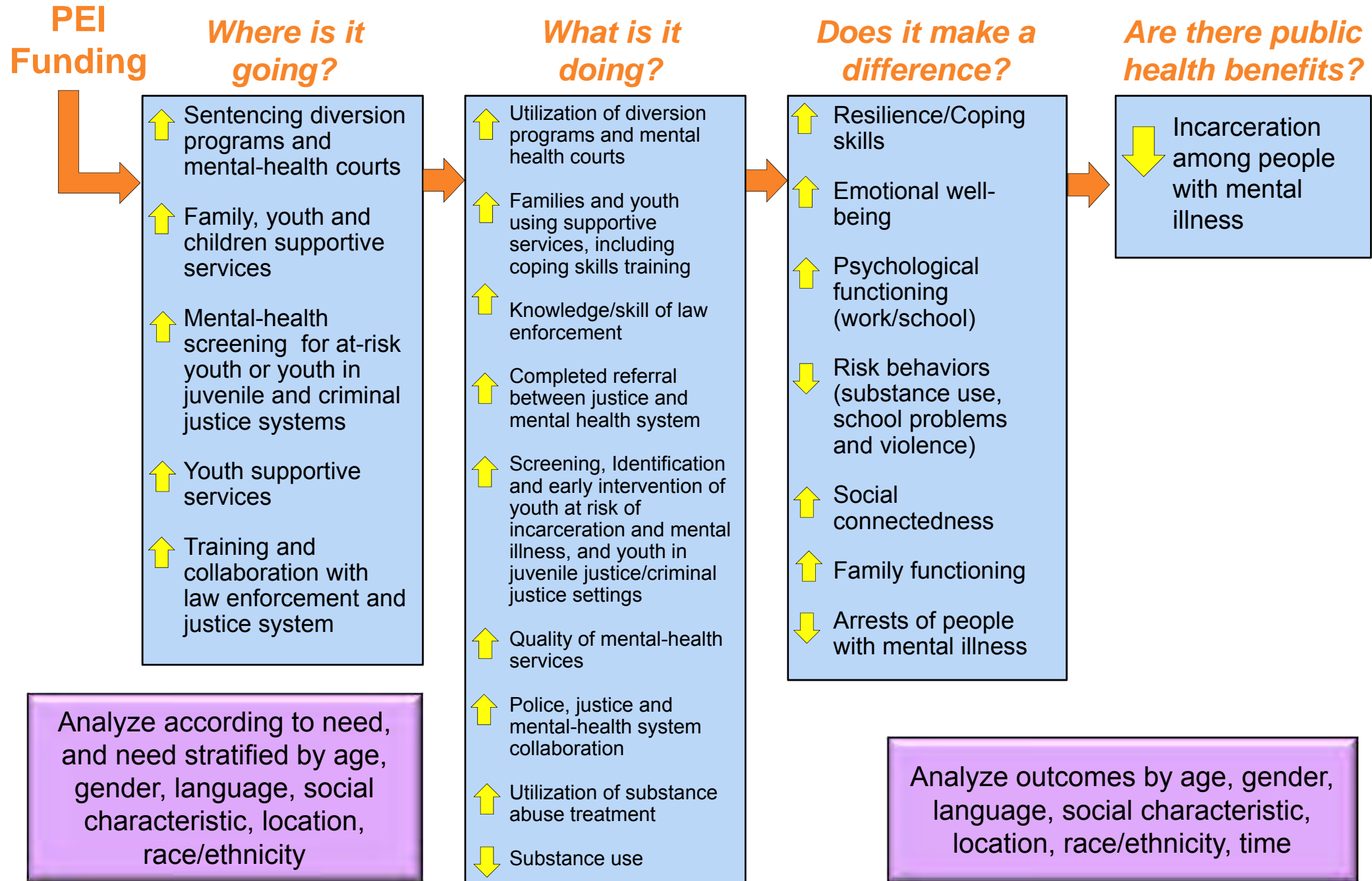
Suicide Evaluation Framework



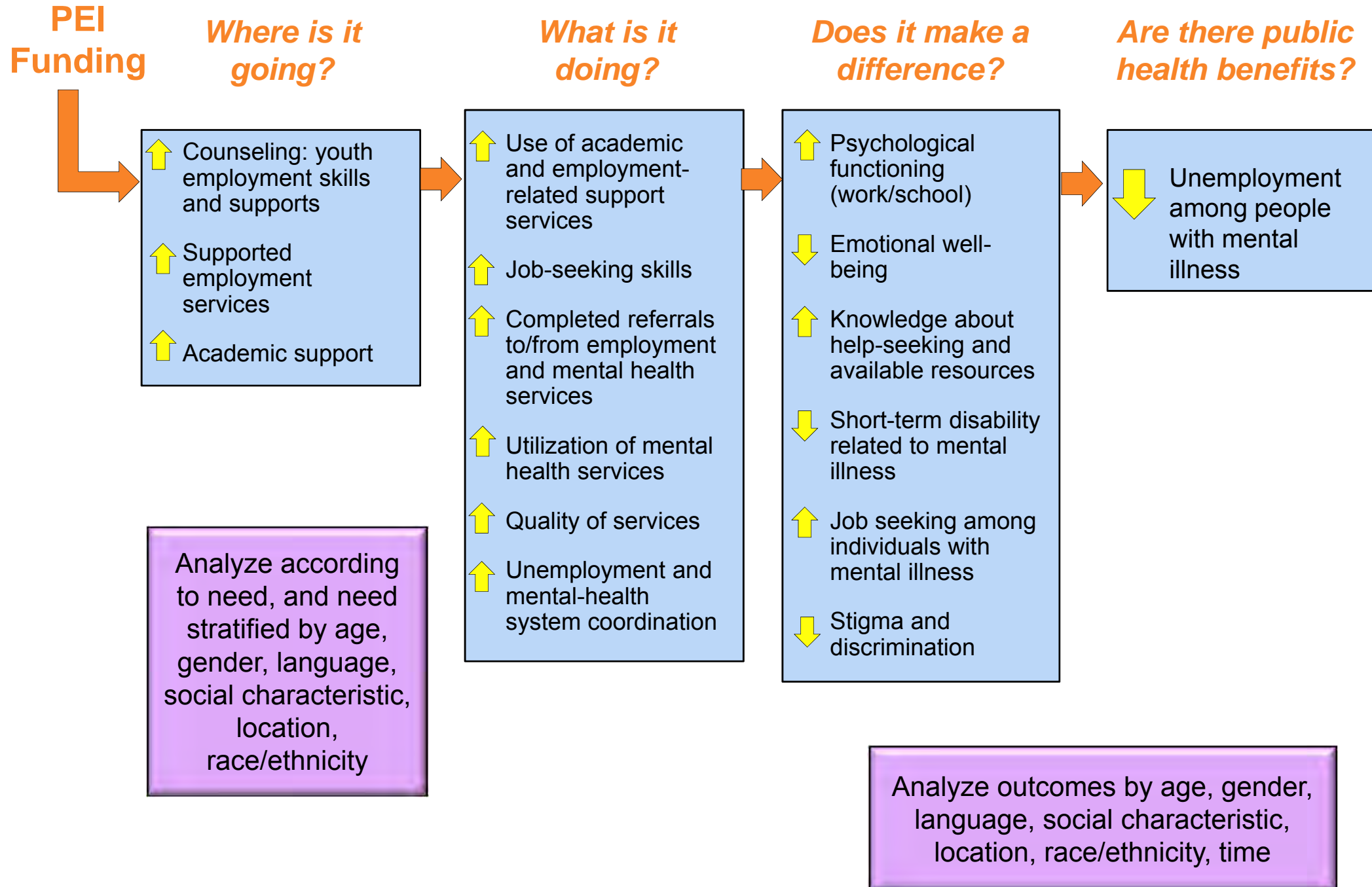
Homelessness Evaluation Framework



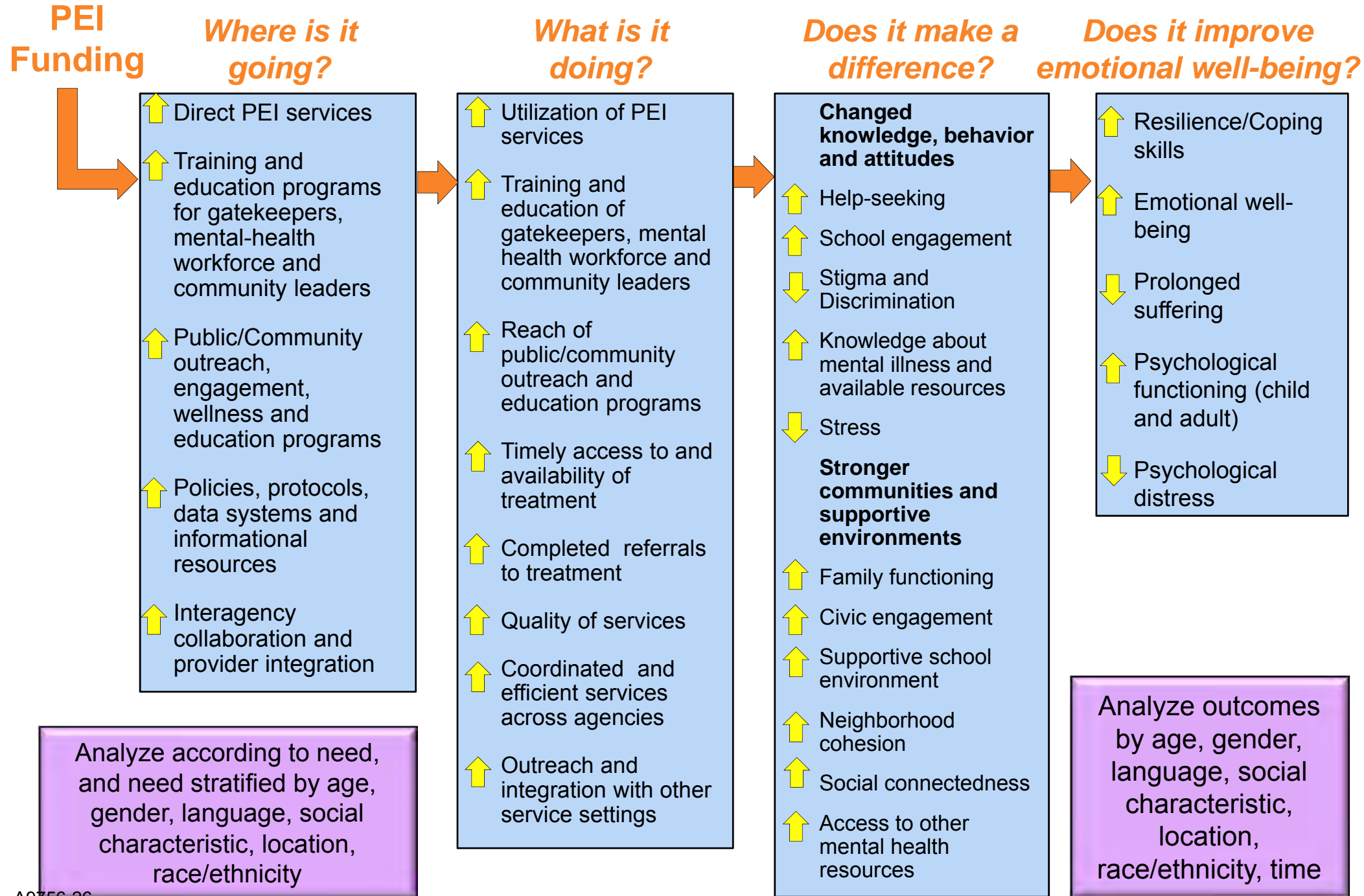
Incarceration Evaluation Framework



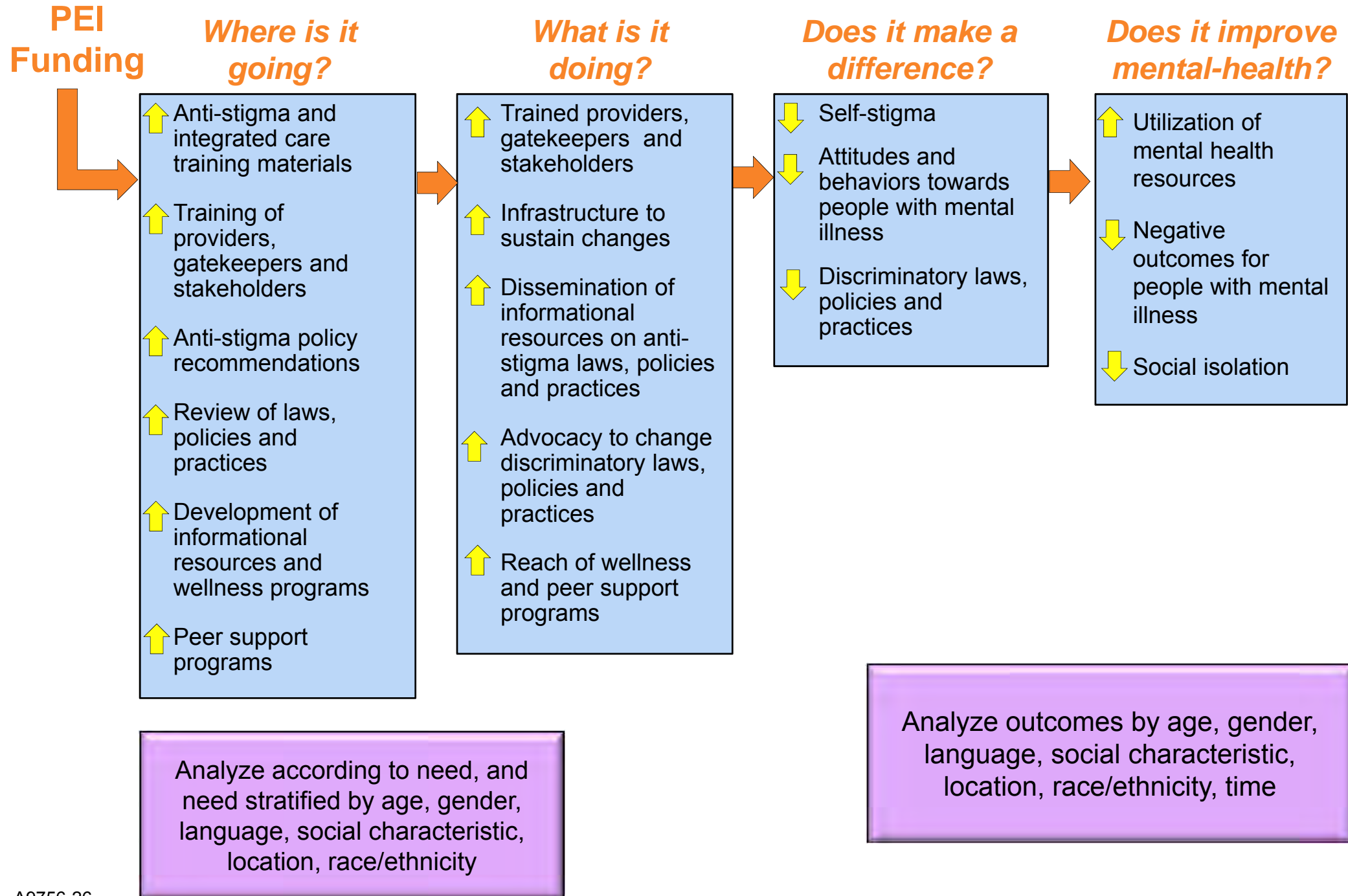
Unemployment Evaluation Framework



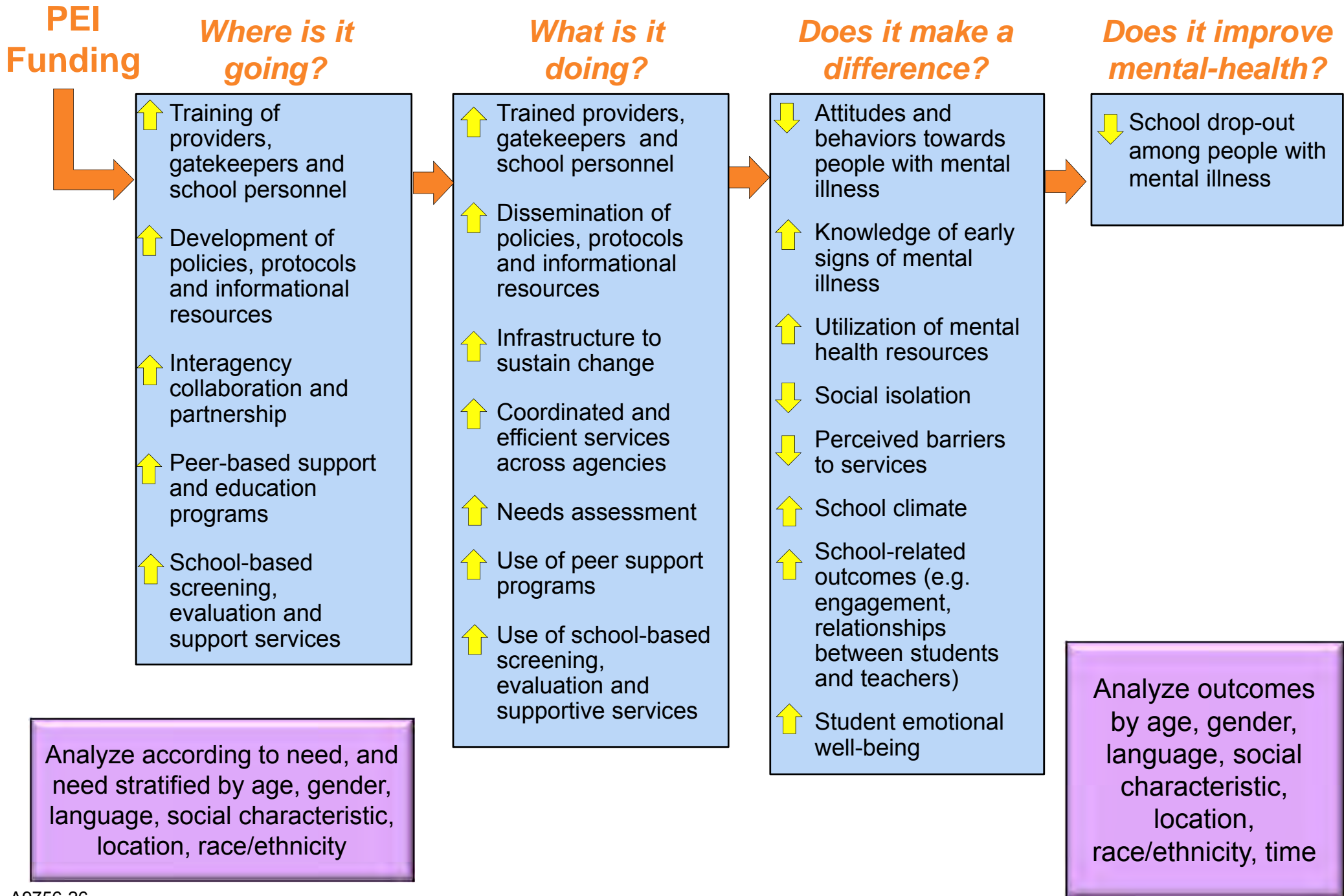
Emotional Well-being Framework



Decrease Stigma and Discrimination Evaluation Framework



Student Mental Health Evaluation Framework



Out-of-Home Removal Evaluation Framework

