Logic Model - Decrease Cancer Mortality - Primary and Secondary Prevention (9-5-2014)

**Inputs**
- Health Care & Behavioral Health Institutions, Practices & Providers
- Community Partners & Providers
- Health Information Technology
- Best Practices, Tools and National Guidelines
- Maine Cancer Consortium
- Public Health Departments & Partners
- Media
- Payors
- Youth and Schools
- Policymakers

**Strategies**

**Decrease Tobacco Use** (See logic model created for “Decrease Tobacco Use” Health Index priority)
- **Limit Alcohol Use**
  - Educate public about link between alcohol & increased cancer risk.
  - Implement evidence-based programs (see Community Guide)

**Decrease Obesity** (See logic model created for “Decrease Obesity” Health Index priority)
- **Limit Alcohol Use**
  - Educate public about link between alcohol & increased cancer risk.
  - Implement evidence-based programs based programs and participants

**Short-Term Outcomes**
- Increased support for policy and environmental changes
- Increased community awareness of cancer risk factors, prevention efforts, and risk reduction strategies

**Intermediate Outcomes**
- Increased % of population adopting recommendations (e.g., testing well) and behavior change strategies (e.g., HPV vaccine) to reduce cancer risk
- Increased % of providers adopting evidence-based guidelines for hereditary cancer care

**Long-Term Outcomes**
- Decreased incidence of tobacco and obesity-related cancers related to:
  - Alcohol
  - HPV, HIV, Hep B
  - Familial risk
  - UV exposure
  - Radon and arsenic exposure
- Decreased health care costs associated with cancer

- Improved quality of life; decreased disability, disease, and premature mortality