## Flex Program Logic Model – EMS

	Inputs		Activities		Outputs		Outcomes		Impact
	Resources needed to do the work		Strategic processes or actions		Direct products, tools, and/or services		Improvements that will drive impact		End goals
•	Flex Funds and or EMS Supplement Funds EMS Agency Staff Time TA providers State partnerships, contractors Existing resources and tools	•	<ul><li>4.1 State-wide EMS Needs</li><li>Assessment</li><li>4.2 Community EMS Needs</li><li>Assessment</li></ul>	•	Assessment results that can be referenced and shared as appropriate Action Plan to address operational and or quality improvement		Established outcomes/goals that align with the action plan and Activity Area 4.3 and/or 4.4 Number and percent of EMS agencies participating in these activities Number and percent of agencies that complete the process	•	Sustainable operational and or quality improvements/changes identified which will allow the agencies to address new and changing needs over time
•	Learnings from other states prior successful activities	•	<ul> <li>4.3 EMS Operational Improvement <ul> <li>Address the need for</li> <li>organizational</li> <li>transformation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Support EMS agencies that <ul> <li>need significant changes to</li> <li>continue operating</li> <li>Identification and</li> <li>development of tools and</li> <li>resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	•	Trainings and TA to support the operational/organizational needs of the EMS agency/community such as but not limited to: <ul> <li>Billing and coding education</li> <li>Personnel management</li> <li>Revenue management</li> <li>Leadership responsibilities</li> </ul> <li>Dissemination of tools and resources to support EMS operational improvement</li> <li>Rural EMS operational performance interventions implemented (see above list)</li>	• • •	Number and percent of participating rural EMS agencies able to bill third party payers and patients for services Number and percent of EMS agencies utilizing cross- training Number and percent of EMS agencies that have developed and implemented process improvement protocols that are used on a regular basis EMS agency's ability to analyze billing and agency financial data for performance improvement Number and percent of participating rural EMS agencies that demonstrate improvement on relevant operational performance measures	•	Improved quality of care delivered by EMS agencies Cross-training will decrease gaps in knowledge when staff leave EMS agency operating with appropriate software and hardware Cross-trained staff resulting in ability to use software regardless of staff turnover
		•	<ul> <li>4.4 EMS Quality Improvement <ul> <li>Introduce quality</li> <li>improvement measures to</li> <li>better integrate EMS with</li> <li>the wider health care</li> <li>delivery system</li> </ul> </li> <li>Support EMS agencies with</li> <li>trainings, TA and tools to</li> <li>improve the quality of</li> <li>patient care</li> <li>Identification and</li> <li>development of tools and</li> <li>resources</li> </ul>	•	Development of measures for quality improvement Development of tools to collect the measures Training and TA on how to collect the measures of interest Rural EMS quality improvement interventions implemented Dissemination of tools and resources to support EMS quality improvement	• • •	Number and percent of participating rural EMS agencies that are reporting on the measures Number and percent of EMS agencies utilizing cross- training for measure development and reporting Number and percent of EMS agencies that have developed and implemented quality improvement protocols that are used on a regular basis Number and percent of EMS agencies that use quality data for performance improvement Number and Percent of participating rural EMS agencies reporting to NEMSIS Number and percent of participating rural EMS agencies that demonstrate improvement on relevant rural EMS quality measures	•	Improved quality reporting and analysis for quality improvement among EMS agencies Improved quality of care delivered by EMS agencies Knowledgeable EMS staff to continue reporting regardless of staff turnover

\*Logic model components and descriptions adapted from Watson, D., Broemeling, A. M., Reid, R. J., & Black, C. (2004). A results-based logic model for primary health care: laying an evidence-based foundation to guide performance measurement, monitoring and evaluation. University of British Columbia, Centre for Health Services and Policy Research; and Watson, D. E., Broemeling, A. M., & Wong, S. T. (2009). A results-based logic model for primary healthcare: a conceptual foundation for population-based information systems. *Healthcare Policy*, 5(Spec No), 33.

Contextual factors influencing the program include social, cultural, political, policy, legislative/regulatory, economic and physical environments for each program area