



Case Study: Logic Model Learning Lab

Please use this case study, and the logic model template and glossary to develop a logic model with your breakout room facilitator. At each step of the logic model, use the guiding questions to help assist you and your group with completing the components. At the end of this activity, your group will present and report your final logic model to the larger learning lab group. Remember, the logic model does not have to be perfect. With the limited time we have, we are more focused on getting comfortable with the process and working through the steps, with less emphasis on how polished your final logic model appears.

Community Overview:

Community XYZ is located in an urban setting with a population that is 76% white, 15% Latino, 6% African American, and 3% Asian/Pacific Islander. Twenty years ago the community was thriving and considered to be the center for manufacturing for the state. Over the last five years, manufacturing businesses have either closed or moved out of the area, and the state. This has left the community economically depressed with a high unemployment rate. Many of the young people growing up in the community leave to go to college and/or find work.

Task Force Overview:

The Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force was started by a group of concerned parents seven years ago. There were several incidents that caused concern, including the death of a teen at the lake due to alcohol poisoning. The task force consists of 25 parents, a representative from the mayor's office, a pediatrician, several representatives from the Women's Guild (an organization for women over age 65), representatives from a health task force serving the Latino community, local artists, a newspaper reporter, and youth from the local church youth group.

Assessment Results:

Survey Data

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of parents believe providing alcohol to teens decreases the risk for continued drinking as teens get older, and subsequent drinking problems later in life. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of high school youth indicated they had consumed alcohol in the last 30 days.



Focus Group Data

Follow-up focus groups with youth grades 9-12 indicated that 72% of youth who drank in the past 30-days accessed alcohol from older siblings and/or friends. Youth also mentioned that drinking parties at outdoor locations, such as parks and a nearby lake, were very common, because police presence is low.

Town Hall Meeting

In a town hall meeting, parents expressed concern about youth access to alcohol at outdoor locations but did not want to prohibit their youth from attending for fear they would feel left out.

Interviews with Law Enforcement

Based on interviews with local law enforcement, the police estimated there are about 25 drinking parties on the weekends where alcohol is available to young people, particularly through older siblings and friends. They also indicated that due to an uptick in crime they do not have time to consistently patrol the lake and city parks.

Community Resources and Readiness:

The Task Force has a positive relationship with city officials because of a partnership implementing an afterschool program focused on academic support, positive youth development, and the arts. Given the relationship with city officials the mayor's office has agreed to champion a social host policy and to fund a youth alcohol education initiative through the city's parks and recreation budget.

A campus coalition exists and is willing to partner with the Task Force to provide alcohol education on and off campus and update educational materials on laws governing underage drinking in the community. Campus and local law enforcement have agreed to increase patrol around the lake and in parks after hours. The campus coalition recruited an evaluation team at the university to provide evaluation resources, conducting and analyzing the youth survey data every two years.

Chosen Priority Problem and Risk Factor:

Following a thorough needs assessment, the Task Force has identified underage drinking as their priority problem. One of the risk factors for underage drinking the task force has decided to address is **social access** to alcohol. Social access is defined by how easy it is for underage youth to obtain alcohol in their home, from older siblings, from friends, or from other adults.



Interventions to Address the Problem and Risk Factor:

The Task Force has chosen to address social access with the following interventions or strategies:

- **Establishing a social host policy**
- **Youth education**
- **Adult education**

Outcomes:

Beginning with the end in mind, The Task Force would like to see the underage drinking rates for high school students in the community reduce from **38% to 30% in 5 years**. However, they have not set any **short-term** or **intermediate outcomes** to address social access.

Reflection Activity:

As you walk through this process, reflect on the following questions:

1. What did you find easy about doing this exercise? What was difficult?
2. What did you learn about creating a logic model for a program?

References

SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (2018, Sept). *Substance Abuse Prevention Skills Training*.

Taylor-Powell, E., & Henert, E. University of Wisconsin-Extension, Program Development and Evaluation. (2008). *Developing a logic model: Teaching and training guide*. Retrieved from:

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