

Utilizing Logic Models to Develop Interventions for High-Risk Alcohol Use

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What is a Logic Model?

A logic model displays a sequence of “if-then” statements that describe how program inputs link to outputs and outcomes.

Logic models are just one step in creating comprehensive high-risk alcohol use prevention and intervention initiatives.

Outcomes model:

Describes relationship between long-term goals and short-term objectives.

Activities model:

Describes linkages between and sequences of actions in a program or initiative.

Theory model:

Links theoretical constructs and underlying assumptions of a program.

To create an effective program logic model to address high-risk alcohol use, you should:

Determine the most common, harmful, and influential causes and effects of high-risk alcohol use at your institution.

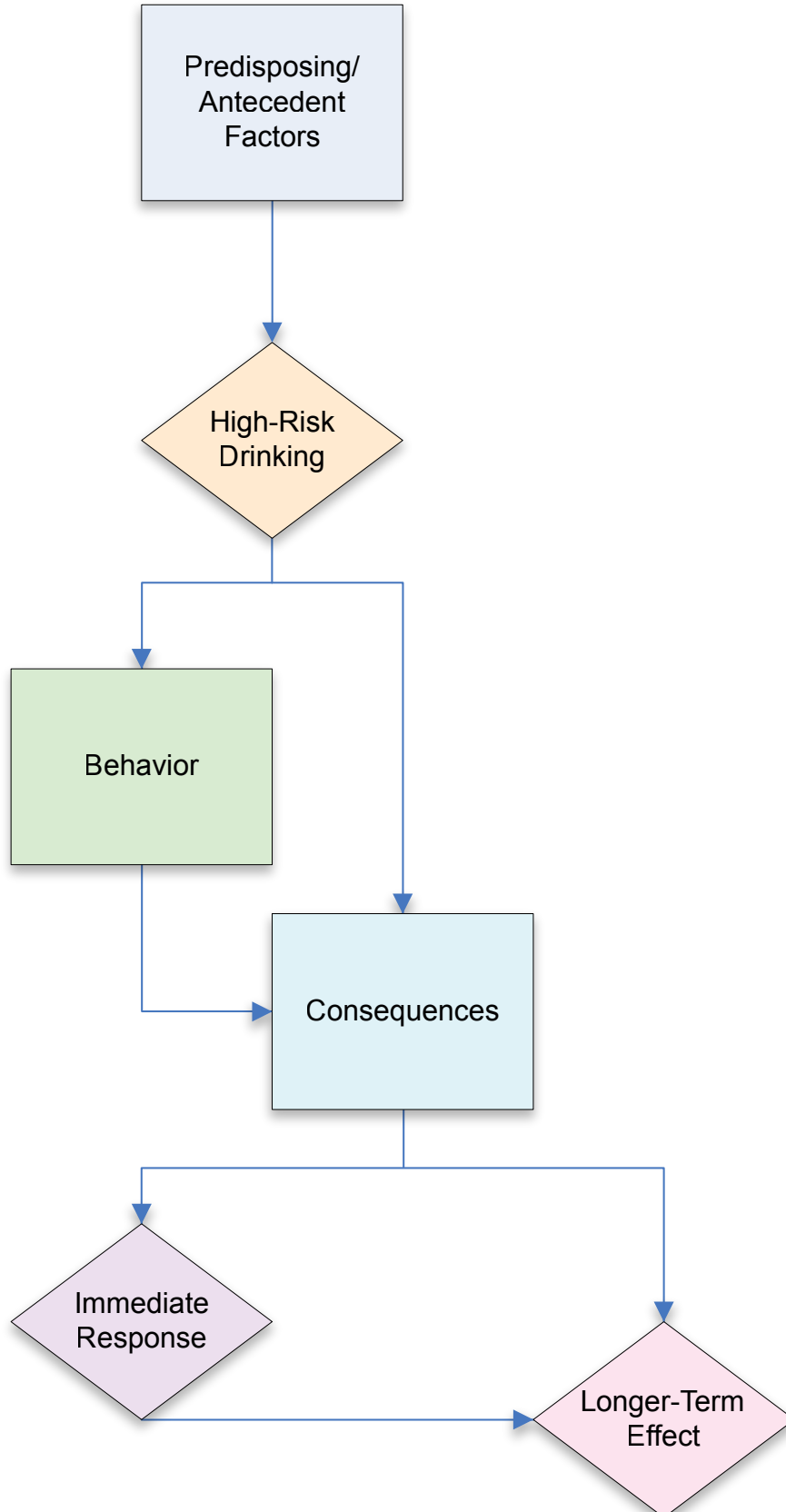
Determine what you want the impact of your program to be.

Determine where your potential points of intervention are.

Determine what resources you have for your program.

Concept Map of High-Risk Alcohol Use

What are the causes, correlates, and effects of high-risk alcohol use?





Definition of High-Risk Alcohol Use

- 5 drinks for men and 4 drinks for women in two hours
- 14 drinks for men and 7 drinks for women in one week



Factors Influencing High-Risk Alcohol Use

- Precipitating events
- Social pressure
- Emotions
- Genetic predisposition
- Environmental factors



Behaviors Potentially Resulting from High-Risk Alcohol Use

- Violence
- Unplanned sexual behavior
- Disruptions
- Vandalism
- Driving under influence
- Argument
- Over/Under sleeping
- Illegal behavior NOS
- Unsafe behavior NOS
- Inappropriate behavior NOS



Consequences of High-Risk Alcohol Use and Behaviors Resulting from High-Risk Alcohol Use

Individual - User

- Dependence/Addiction
- Injury or death
- Legal consequences
- Unplanned pregnancy or STI
- Emotional response
- Interruption in studying
- Not fulfilling responsibilities
- Medical consequences
- Relationship problem
- Less money
- Embarrassment

Individual – Non User

- Unwanted sexual advance
- Violence
- Interruption in studying, sleep, or other goals
- Relationship problem
- Injury or death
- Verbal abuse

Community

- Noise
- Not feeling safe
- Lack of cleanliness



Immediate Response to Consequences

User does something to someone else

- Abuse (verbal, physical)
- Apologizing
- Avoidance

User does something harmful to self

- Social isolation
- Continued/Increased alcohol use
- Self-injury

User experiences internal emotional response

User does nothing

User receives treatment or support

- Medical care
- Legal aid
- Mental health care
- Treatment for alcohol abuse

Others react to user's behavior

- Disciplinary action
- Community event
- Feelings or expressions of concern, frustration, hurt or anger
- Laughter
- Social isolation



Longer-Term Effects of Consequences and Immediate Responses

Community

- Disengagement
- Lack of support for non-drinkers
- Student dissatisfaction
- Social action
- Leaving community
- Acceptance of norms associated with unhealthy communities
- Belief that institution does nothing to respond to incidents

Individual

- Mental health issues
- Cost
- Not achieving personal goals
- Lower academic performance

Example of an Outcomes Logic Model to Reduce Negative Consequences Associated with High-Risk Alcohol Use

Goal: Reduce the consequences of intoxicated students making noise in shared living spaces.

