

## Logic Model: Adolescent Substance Use: What can parents do?

Situation: Alcohol remains the most frequently used substance in Indiana by teens. Marijuana continues to be the most prevalent of illicit drugs used by teens in Indiana, Indiana teen usage of any illicit drugs other than marijuana is greater than the national rates. Vaping has seen dramatic increases in use since 2015, especially with the flavored nicotine targeted to teens.

INPUTS	OUTPUTS		OUTCOMES – IMPACT		
	Activities	Participation	Short-term	Medium-term	Longer-term
What we invest	What we do	Who is reached	What do we think participants will know, feel, or be able to do after participating in program?	How do we think participants will behave or act differently after participating in program?	What kind of impact can result if participants behave or act differently after participating in program?
<p>Partnerships of HDFFS faculty, HD Extension Specialist, &amp; HHS Educators</p> <p>Provide resources for Educators: PPT of program with notes; Presenter’s Guide; Memo from faculty member to Educators; Handouts for participants; Survey Builder program evaluation; &amp; Program Review Sheet</p> <p>Marketing</p>	<p>Work with Purdue faculty to keep program information current related to youth substance use.</p> <p>Deliver program by HHS Educators to parents and youth educators.</p> <p>Create marketing materials.</p> <p>Evaluate program effectiveness.</p> <p>Provide program impact reports.</p>	<p>Target audience is parents/caregivers of pre-teens and teens.</p> <p>Secondary audiences are adults that work with youth, such as volunteer youth leaders, counselors, school personnel, youth ministers, community organizations that work with youth, etc.</p>	<p>Parents/caregivers gain knowledge about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the substances teens currently use</li> <li>the dangers of substance abuse (Q8)</li> <li>ways to improve own parenting/caregiving skills (Q9)</li> <li>specific adolescent characteristics that can contribute to substance use risk</li> <li>parent, sibling, and peer influences on substance use</li> <li>how to address concerns and leverage strategies to help prevent substance use by adolescents (Q10)</li> </ul> <p>Parents gain and use skills to help their child avoid substance use by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talking to their child about the dangers of substance abuse (Q4)</li> <li>having meaningful conversations with family members (Q5)</li> <li>use positive strategies to help children learn self-control (Q6)</li> <li>teaching children how to handle stress in positive ways (Q7)</li> </ul>	<p>Parents/caregivers work on developing supportive relationship with children before they’re teens.</p> <p>Parents set clear limits and rules and explain expectations to restrict problem behavior.</p> <p>Parents reward positive behaviors.</p> <p>Parents have ongoing and direct communication on a frequent basis with their children, including targeted conversations or “drug talks”.</p>	<p>Reduced rates of substance use by adolescents in Indiana.</p>

program to schools, families, and community organizations.					
------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>External Factors</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parents want what is best for their children, including being concerned about their children being involved in substance use.</li> <li>2. Parents want to gain knowledge about the current lingo, devices, and substances, such as vaping, in which youth may be involved.</li> <li>3. All parents can gain parenting skills and increase tools to develop stronger relationships with their children.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parents don't have the difficult conversations with their children about the dangers of substance use.</li> <li>2. Parents provide access to alcohol or other substances in the home.</li> <li>3. Parents don't set clear rules and expectations with their children.</li> </ol>