

How to Design Substance Abuse Intervention Logic Model

Logic Models

What is a an Intervention Logic Model?

An Intervention Logic Model depicts how a set of activities associated with a given intervention (program, policy or practice) are related to the outcomes that result from implementing the intervention.

Intervention Specific Logic models answer the following questions: What outcomes is the program, practice, or policy trying to achieve, and why? On what theories is the program based? What activities will be implemented to accomplish the outcomes? What are the immediate effects of these activities? What underlying factors does this outcome contribute to over time? What are the long term effects and impacts?

The theoretical framework of Intervention Specific Logic models are based on **inputs, outputs and outcomes**. In theory the framework should:

- Explain established theory on which the intervention is based
- Be empirically tested and empirically supported in multiple research studies
- Detail how the proposed intervention applies and incorporates established theory

INPUTS: What is Invested by the Implementing Agency

What is Invested

- What investments does the strategy require
- What organizations make or will make an investment

Consider:

- Staff
- Expense (includes training needs)
- Partners and Volunteers
- Time
- Money
- Technology/Equipment
- Space
- Materials

OUTPUTS: Program Activities, Who and How Many Reached

Outputs are the actions that are taken to accomplish the outcomes. The actions taken to accomplish the outcomes may involve training, education, presentations, facilitation and working with the media. In order for your intervention to work the characteristics of the target audience are very important. Your outputs for the target audience should consider geography and the age of the group you intend to focus on. Determine if the application of your intervention will be universal (addresses the entire population), selective (targets subsets of the population deemed at risk due to being part of a population set), or indicated (designed to prevent the onset of substance abuse if factors indicate that substance use may be a problem for your target audience).

OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS: Cumulative Change to Community Conditions

| Short Term Outcomes | Long Term Outcomes |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness • Knowledge • Opinions • Attitudes • Aspirations • Skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision Making • Action, Behavior, Practice • Policies • Social Action • Consequences (health, social, economic, etc.) |

