

MVP SPF-SIG Logic Model
For *Guiding Good Choices* Intervention Strategy

| Goals | Risk and Protective Factors | Target Population | Strategies | “If-Then” Statements | Objectives / Outputs | Short-term Outcomes | Intermediate Outcomes | Impacts |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Reduce Underage and Binge Drinking | <p>Social Access</p> <p>Friends & siblings purchase</p> <p>Low awareness of penalties</p> <p>Parents purchase/kids steal from home</p> <p>Social Norms</p> <p>Parents believe better for kids to drink at home</p> <p>Youth believe parents don’t get caught</p> <p>Available at family parties</p> <p>“Home is my castle” and other family practices</p> <p>Parents & youth believing that underage drinking is normal part of growing up</p> <p>Perceived lack of risk for supplying</p> | Parents of children aged 9-14 | <i>Guiding Good Choices: Parenting Workshops</i> | <p>If parents participate in GGC, they will experience:</p> <p>More proactive communication around appropriate alcohol-related behavior in the home (parents and youth)</p> <p>Less negative interactions</p> <p>Better relationship quality with their children</p> <p>Enhanced skills to develop guidelines and consequences for appropriate behaviors in the home</p> <p>Ability to practice refusal skills with their children</p> | <p>15 facilitators will be trained to implement GGC in the three sub-regions by mid February</p> <p>30 parents will participate in GGC in each of three sub-regions by June (3 pilot programs)</p> | <p>15 facilitators trained</p> <p>Completion of GGC by 30 parents</p> <p>Session-by-session ratings by a sample of participants, per GGC manual (fidelity check for 3 pilot programs only)</p> | <p>Knowledge, attitudes, and self-reported implementation of proactive communication about alcohol in the home.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>GGC questionnaire, adapted for pre-post administration.</p> <p>Subset of questions from the Social Norms Survey (in development)</p> | <p>Reductions in drinking, as indicated by National Outcome Measures (“NOMs”)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of last 30 days on which you used alcohol. 2. Age at first use. 3. Frequency of binge drinking (5 or more drinks). 4. Perception of risk associated with binge drinking. 5. Frequency of speaking with friends or family about problems associated with alc use. |

Evidence for the effectiveness of this strategy

Guiding Good Choices is a broad parenting intervention, which has amassed substantial evidence for effectiveness in addressing numerous indicators of family functioning. A list of publications emerging from two research programs, as well as replications by independent authors, can be obtained from the NREPP website (at http://nrepp.samhsa.gov/programfulldetails.asp?PROGRAM_ID=123). Selected publications most relevant to MVP's identified contributing factors are listed below.

Hawkins, J.D., Catalano, R.F., and Miller, J.Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors of alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance use prevention. *Psychological Bulletin*, 112, 64-105.

Review of literature, demonstrating relevance of “family management practices” and family conflict to adolescent substance use.

Kosterman, R., and Hawkins, J.D. (1997). Effects of a parent-training intervention on observed family interactions: Proximal outcomes from preparing for the drug free years. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 25, 337-352.

Reports a randomized trial of a precursor to Guiding Good Choices, with parents of 6th and 7th graders in six schools in impoverished Midwestern communities. In videotaped family interactions, **treated parents demonstrated greater increases in proactive communication and reductions in negative interactions with their children.**

Mason, W.A., Kosterman, R., Hawkins, J.D., Haggerty, K.P., & Spoth, R.L. (2003). Reducing adolescents' growth in substance use and delinquency: Randomized trial effects of a preventive parent-training intervention. *Prevention Science*, 4(3), 203-212.

Longitudinal, randomized trial in rural Washington, demonstrating **reduced developmental increases in alcohol use and delinquency** among the treated group.