DFC Logic Model: A Healthy Lynnfield, Town of Lynnfield, MA

Local Problem
Long-Term (3-10 years)

Root Causes Driving the Local Problem Intermediate (1-4 years)

Local Conditions (Why Happening Here?) Short-Term (6-24 months)

Strategies

Current (Past 30-Day Use)

The proportion of LHS students who reported using alcohol in the past 30 days increased from 16.6% in 2017 to 19.2% in 2019. (YRBS, 2017; YRBS 2019)

Binge Alcohol Use

The proportion of LHS students who binge drank alcohol in the past 30 days increased from 8.2% in 2017 to 9.3% in 2019 (YRBS, 2017; YRBS 2019)

Root Cause #1: Favorable Parental and Community Attitudes and Norms Towards Alcohol Use

<u>Perception of parental disapproval</u>: 23.5% of LHS students do not think their parents would feel that it was *very wrong* for them to have 1-2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day (YRBS, 2019)

Local Condition 1a: Varied Attitudes About Youth Alcohol Use

18.3% of high school parents believe there are circumstances when youth drinking is acceptable. (Parent Survey, 2017)

47.8% of high school parents believe too many parents in Lynnfield turn a blind eye to underage alcohol use. (Parent Survey, 2017)

Local Condition 1b: Knowledge of Underage Drinking Laws and Consequences

26.3% of high school parents do not know or are not familiar with the MA Social Host Liability Law. (Parent Survey, 2017)

High school parents do not understand the consequences of being caught providing alcohol to minors. (will be measured in future Parent Surveys)

Local Condition 1c: Adults Model Alcohol Use

47.8% of high school parents believe too many parents in Lynnfield drink excessively in front of their children. (Parent Survey, 2017)

Parents consume alcohol at school sports and community events. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – to be measured in future parent surveys)

Local Condition 1d: Adults Pressure Other Adults to Drink Alcohol / Drinking Alcohol is Assumed

Parents experience peer pressure to consume alcohol by other parents. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – will be measured in future parent surveys)

Parents believe other parents are non-supportive of parents abstaining from alcohol use during adult gatherings. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – will be measured in future parent surveys)

Information: National
Recovery Month;
Alcohol Awareness
Month: National

Month; National Prevention Week; Local events: Community speakers; Pre-prom assembly; Newsletter; Distribute DA's social host brochure; Letter to parents/athletes about drug free school zone. Skills: Police training on enforcing alcohol violations on public/school space, coalition training on alcohol laws during COVID; Training for coaches-youth sports; Identify EB parenting program

Campaign
Access: Tip Line for
police for community to
report UAD incidents
Incentive/Disincentive:

Support: Safe Homes

Consistent police policy on UAD enforcement and enforcement on school events/property. Physical Design: Drug free zone signage on sports field/campus Policy: Social Host

sports field/campus
Policy: Social Host
Policy; market existing
school policy-no drug
use on school grounds

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Root Cause #2: Retail Availability of Alcohol

Third party sales: 30.1% of LHS students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days reported that they obtained the alcohol by giving someone else money to buy it for them. (YRBS, 2019)

Local Condition 4a: High outlet density and variable responsible server/seller policies

Liquor licenses in Lynnfield increased from 7 in 2014 to 22 in 2019. (2019 Community Scan)

There were 4 liquor license underage sale violations in 2019. (ABCC Violations Report, 2019)

Local Condition 4b: Variable responsible server/seller skills

Servers/sellers lack awareness and knowledge of evidence-based responsible server/seller skills. (to be measured in Responsible Beverage Training surveys)

Servers/sellers inconsistently apply evidencebased responsible server/seller skills. (to be measured in Responsible Beverage Training surveys)

Information: survey of alcohol retailers to assess needs, publish best practices for liquor sales/house policy; Skills: Responsible Beverage Sale Training; **Compliance Check** training -youth and police; sticker shock training youth Support: Retailer pledge to uphold MA Laws regarding sales to minors; Access: Sticker Shock

campaign for purchasing for minors

Incentive/Disincentive:

Local Compliance Checks/Party Patrols; Public Recognition for Responsible Retailers;

Physical Design:

Cameras /lighting for parking lot surveillance at convenience stores/third party purchase, point of purchase signs Policy: Review town liquor licensing policy; policy no free- standing alcohol displays/single bottle; server training records required for license renewals;

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Binge Alcohol Use

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Root Cause #3: Favorable Individual and Peer Attitudes Towards Alcohol Use

Perceived risk of harm: 52.8% of LHS students do not perceive great risk of harm associated with having 1-2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day (YRBS, 2019)

<u>Perception of peer approval</u>: 55.6% of LHS students do not think their friends would feel that it was *very wrong* for them to have 1-2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day (YRBS, 2019)

Local Condition 2a: Student Leaders Model Drinking Behaviors

Student leaders model alcohol use behavior versus healthy alternatives. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – will be measured in future YRBS surveys)

Youth leaders perceive other youth leaders use alcohol. (will be measured in future YRBS surveys)

Local Condition 2b: Peers Pressure Peers to Use / Lack of Peer Support for Non-Use

Peers do not stand up for peers who choose not to use. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – will be measured in future YRBS surveys)

Youth experience pressure to use alcohol from their peers. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – will be measured in future YRBS surveys)

Information: Youth
Message Campaign
(Above the Influence)
Skills: Girls Circle EB
Program/Advisory
Curriculum; 8th Grade
Health UAD Curriculum
Updates

Support: Form AHL Youth Council: quarterly youthrun activities; Explore student athlete mentor program; Alternate to suspension education program; MS substancefree activities; LHS Advisory

Access: (?)

Incentive/Disincentive:

Youth leader awards
Design: locate
confidential space for
diversion program
Policy-amend school
policy to include schoolbased diversion
education to reduce out
of school suspension
time

Root Cause #4: Social/Home Availability and Access to of Alcohol

<u>Perceived ease of access</u>: 58.9% of LHS students think it would be *fairly/very easy* to get alcohol if they wanted some. (YRBS, 2019)

<u>Social access</u>: 35.3% of LHS students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days reported they obtained it by someone giving it to them. (YRBS, 2019)

Local Condition 3a: Parents do not actively monitor alcohol in their home

28.8% of high school parents who keep alcohol in their home report not actively keeping track or monitoring it. (2017 Lynnfield Parent Survey)

Parents host parties and social events with other adults and leave alcohol unmonitored. (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – to be measured in Parent Surveys)

Information: Tips for reducing youth access to alcohol; parent education on state social host liability

Skills: Enforcement training for police on response to UAD incidents

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Home access: 16.5% of LHS students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days reported that they obtained it by taking it from a family member or store. (YRBS, 2019)

Diagram of Lynnfield, MA

Local Condition 3b: Older siblings, family members provide alcohol
Older siblings provide alcohol to youth (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – to be measured in future Parent Surveys and YRBS)

Older non-sibling family members provide alcohol to youth (Parent Focus Group, 2020 – to be measured in future Parent Surveys and YRBS)

Support: Pre-Prom /Safe Party Planning or Safe Homes Campaign

Access: (?)

Incentive/Disincentive:

Reduce prom fees for students who attend safe prom party Access: "Lock the Liquor" strategies for parents

Physical Design: (?)

Policy: Social Host Policy