

Needs Assessment Report

Ohio's Strategic Prevention Framework – State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)
BUTLER COUNTY

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Community Profile

Butler County has an estimated population of 369,999. The population is predominantly Caucasian (87.5%), with a small African American population (7.7%). Approximately 1.9% of the population identifies as multiracial. A small percent (4.1%) of the county's population reports being of Hispanic or Latino origin.

English is the predominant language, with 6.5% of residents reporting that another language is spoken at home.

Among residents above 25 years of age, 86.8% have a high school diploma and 25.9% have a Bachelor's degree or higher. Both the high school graduation rate and the percentage of higher education degrees in the county are similar to that of the state (87.4% and 24.1%, respectively).

The median household income (2006-2010) is \$54,788, which is above the state median of \$47,358.

The five year (2006-2010) estimated percentage of the county population below poverty level is 12.8%. This is slightly below the estimated state percentage (14.2%).

Note: Data sources include the 2011 Census and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

Introduction

The community's biggest issue related to substance abuse:

According to the CDC Vital Signs (January 2012) more than 38 million US adults binge drink, binge drinkers do so about 4 times a month, and the largest number of drinks per binge is on average 8 drinks. The CDC lists Ohio as a state with both the highest percent of adults who binge drink (18.7%- 25.6%) and average largest number of drinks consumed by binge drinkers on occasion (7.8-9.0). The community the SPF SIG project serves reflects the data from the CDC. The Butler County COM Survey administered on the campus of Miami University Hamilton reported that on average, 18-25 year old students drank more than five drinks on an occasion 5 days during the past 30 days. The COM Survey reported 15.5% reported drinking more than five drinks on an occasion during the past 30 days on 10 to 30 days. Even though 61% of our surveyed population was under 21, only 33% reported no drinking in the past 30 days. Alcohol use among the MUH students is common, 67% reported drinking in the past 30 days. In 2011, Miami University Hamilton reported 339 intoxication infractions and 434 prohibited use of alcohol infractions. The CDC states: drinking too much, including binge drinking, cost \$746 per person, or \$1.90 a drink, in the US in 2006. These costs include health care expenses, crime, and lost productivity. Drinking too much contributes to over 54 different injuries and diseases, including car crashes, violence, and sexually transmitted diseases; the chance of getting sick and dying from alcohol problems increases significantly for those who binge drink more often and drink more when they do. In addition to the negative consequences, the CDC lists consequences for MUH student can include, but are not limited to, academic failure, job loss, and relationship problems. Commuter students do not receive the same resources as traditional residential students would. The Butler County SPF SIG hopes to reduce this resource gap and in doing so, decrease the number of students that high-risk drink.

A description of the population being targeted for SPF SIG project:

The target population for this project is Miami University Hamilton students ages 18-25. This target population is 100% under-served. The commuter student population is a diverse group, which encompasses full-time students who live with their parents, part-time students who live off-campus, parents with children at home, and full-time workers. This population was selected primarily because it has a large concentration of the 18-25 year-old group and commuter students, as an entire group has been under-served when it comes to alcohol (and other health) related issues.

Sub-target/underserved population(s) chosen for SPF SIG project:

The Butler County SPF SIG will not have a sub-target/underserved population.

Description of sub-target/underserved population(s):

N/A

Recent Community Needs Assessments

Total Number of Needs Assessments: Two

Needs Assessment:	Butler County Family & Children First Council Community Needs Assessment
Year Conducted:	2011
Sponsoring Agency	Butler County Family & Children First Council
Findings Relevant to 18-25 Year Olds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18% of the families surveyed have adult children over the age of 18 in their household compositions. The adults surveyed (18 years of age and older)- 67% of the respondents reported no drinking during the past 30 days, 27% reported that they drink more than 2 drinks per day of any alcoholic beverages between 1-5 days, and 6% reported that they drink more than 2 drinks per day of any alcoholic beverages between 6-30 days.
Findings Relevant to Community Readiness:	None

Needs Assessment:	MIPH Community Readiness Survey
Year Conducted:	2011-2012
Sponsoring Agency	Butler County Coalition and The Alcohol & Chemical Abuse Council
Findings Relevant to 18-25 Year Olds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we examine the percentages asking how serious these problems are for young adults aged 18-20, respondents reported the following to be a moderate or serious problem. We see that alcohol and tobacco use was ranked highest in terms of seriousness (61%), followed by marijuana use (58%), other drug use (51%), and methamphetamines use (36%). • For adults aged 21-54, respondents reported the following to be a moderate or serious problem. Alcohol use was judged most frequently as being a problem (61%), followed by tobacco (57%), other drug use (50%), and marijuana (46%). • Fewer respondents have connected drug and alcohol use to other violent crimes (34%) and sexual assault or date rape (25%). In terms of sexual assault, the percentage of respondents who said they “don’t know” how much alcohol and drugs contribute to sexual assault or date rape (30%) exceeds the percentage that said they contribute quite a bit or a great deal. • Respondents agreed that in this community, drinking among teens is acceptable (7% agreed or strongly agreed) and that it is okay for 18-20 year olds to drink (25% agreed or strongly agreed). • On the commercial side, 20% said it is not at all or a little difficult for teens to buy alcohol at a store themselves, and 21% stated that it is not at all or a little difficult for them to order a drink at a bar. Respondents said that 38% “don’t know” how easy it is for teens to buy alcohol at a store themselves, and 38% said they “don’t know” how easy it is for teens to order a drink in a bar.
Findings Relevant to Community Readiness:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our community, 25% of respondents believed that they are interested in changing. An even greater percentage (37%) believed that there is a sense of commitment in the community. • Eighteen (18%) of respondents indicated that they believe the community is not interested in changing, no matter what the issue, and 12% believe that there is no sense of commitment in the community. • Our community has a number of respondents who are in the middle, namely the 57% who indicated that they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement that the community is not interested in changing and the 51% that neither agreed nor disagreed that there is no sense of commitment in the community.

Community Readiness

Community Readiness Assessment Used:

MIPH Community Readiness Survey

Community Readiness Assessment Conducted:

9/2011 - 4/2012

A review of the community readiness in the community, with respect to priority substance, found the following:

For **high-risk alcohol use/misuse**, the coalition determined that the community was in the *vague awareness* stage of community readiness.

Sharing community readiness findings in the community:

The YAAPP Initiative Team plans to hold a Town Meeting in February 2013 as well as a Student Summit.

Use of community readiness findings in strategic planning:

The YAAPP Team used the data to create questions to ask during discussion groups. The team is also in the process of planning a Town Hall Meeting and a Student Summit.

Suggested strategies for strategic planning:

The YAAPP Team plans to present information at campus events and to students, staff and faculty. The team will create and post flyers, posters, apps, signs, table tents and begin to initiate our own events (such as a student leader summit) to present information on the issue. The team will continue to conduct informal campus surveys/discussion groups with students, staff and faculty. The team will publish newspaper editorials and articles with general information - but relate information to our local situation.

Plans to evaluate strategic plan strategies:

The YAAPP team plans on facilitating discussion groups throughout the academic year.

Individual-Level

Based on the consumption data (30-day use and age of first use) analyzed, these are the community's major concerns surrounding the problem of consumption of the priority substance:

Major concerns are as follows:

- There was a significant correlation between the number of days a person consumed alcohol in the past 30 days and the number of days a person consumed more than 5 drinks ($r = .80^{**}$), suggesting individuals who drink, drink outside the WHO/Dietary guidelines.
- There was a significant negative correlation between individuals believing there was risk in drinking more than 5 drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week and reporting drinking during the past 30 days ($r = .17^{**}$) and drinking more than 5 drinks on an occasion in the past 30 days ($r = -.20^{**}$), suggesting individuals who drink more than 5 drinks on an occasion in the past 30 days do not believe there is risk in drinking more than 5 drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week.
- There was a positive correlation between age and both drinking in the past 30 days ($r = .23^{**}$) and more than 5 drinks on an occasion during the past 30 days ($r = .16^{**}$), suggesting that there is a link between age and drinking in the past 30 days and having 5 or more drinks within those past 30 days.
- Individuals employed full-time were significantly more likely to have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days ($M = 4.8$ days), but were not significantly more likely to engage in binge drinking (as defined by SAMHSA consuming 5 or more drinks (male) or 4 or more drinks (female) in about 2 hours) in the past 30 days when compared to their peers who were employed part-time.

Based on the perceptions of disapproval data (attitudes) analyzed, these are the community's major concerns regarding the attitudes surrounding consumption of the priority substance:

No data available.

Based on the perceived risk/harm data analyzed, these are the community's major concerns surrounding the perceived risk/harm of consuming the priority substance:

- There was a negative correlation between belief that drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion put you at risk and both drinking frequently ($r = -.22^{**}$) and binge drinking ($r = -.24^{**}$) suggesting that individuals who engage in this risky behavior are not aware that they are putting themselves at risk.
- Those individuals who were least interested in receiving alcohol education information were also the least likely to report people were at risk for harm when drinking more than five drinks on an occasion ($r = -.12^*$).

Priority Substance: Alcohol									
Data Available for Target Population									
30 Day Use									
Specific Measure: Think specifically about the past 30 days, including today. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage? Response Option: Choose a number between 0 and 30.									
Does this measure qualify as a NOMs item?					Yes				
Data Source	Year(s)	Population	Population Size	Sampling Strategy	Sample Size	Response #	Reported Outcome	Value	Value Type
Survey	2013	18-25 year-old Miami University Hamilton students	3000	Random	672	447	Average number of days students reporting drinking one or more drinks during the past 30 days	5	Mean
Perceived Risk/Harm of Use									
Specific Measure: How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week? Response Option: No risk, Slight risk, Moderate risk, Great risk, Don't know/Can't say									
Does this measure qualify as a NOMs item?					Yes				
Data Source	Year(s)	Population	Population Size	Sampling Strategy	Sample Size	Response #	Reported Outcome	Value	Value Type
Survey	2013	18-25 year-old Miami University Hamilton students	3000	Random	672	447	Percent reporting either no risk, slight risk or they didn't know/couldn't say	21%	Percent



Interpersonal-Level

Identified contributing factors with good data and/or evidence to justify that they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

- Acceptance of alcohol use/references/images in campus community
- “Rite of Passage”
- 18-25 Year-old perception of alcohol use

Contributing factors for which the community needs to collect more data and/or evidence to justify they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Multigenerational use

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

The YAAPP team plans on facilitating discussion groups. The team will also survey additional students and staff at the Town Hall Meeting and Student Summit.

Based on the data gathered on social norms, these are the concerns around social norms that might contribute to priority substance use in the community:

Students’ perceptions of the drinking norms of their peers is by far the strongest predictor of the amount of alcohol personally consumed (National Norms Resource Center). Colleges whose prevention efforts reduce students’ misconceptions of peer drinking reduce high-risk drinking and negative consequences. Our data states students perceive 43% of their peers use alcohol 10-19 days of the month when 63.4% drink less than 5 days of the month; in fact 15.5% have never used alcohol.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
Acceptance Example	At this point in time alcohol use is not exactly "accepted," but rather is not viewed as an issue on campus. During stakeholder interviews wellness issues such as healthy eating and exercise were given priority over alcohol use.
Supporting Evidence	Stakeholder interviews
Rite of Passage Example	A majority of students believe the period of life that includes college is when a person experiments the most with alcohol. Students report that many parents accept drinking during college years.
Supporting Evidence	Stakeholder interviews
Multigenerational Use	Significantly older students "party" with 18-25 year-old students off campus.
Supporting Evidence	Stakeholder interviews
Public Substance Use	N/A
Supporting Evidence	No response
18-25 Year Old Perception	56% of the students surveyed, when asked, "within the last thirty days how often do you think the typical student at your school used alcohol?" reported between 10-29 days.
Supporting Evidence	Survey response
Culturally Acceptable	N/A
Supporting Evidence	No response
Available in Home	Parents provide alcohol to students. House parties occur across the county.
Supporting Evidence	Stakeholder interviews

Factors Related to Social Norms That Contribute to Consumption in Your Community
Factor 1: Acceptance of alcohol use/references/images in campus community
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Students, parents, faculty, staff
Who allows this?
Students, parents, faculty, staff
When does this occur?
During class, after/before class, weekends
Where does this occur?
On campus and off campus
How does this occur?
Messages delivered by students, parents, staff, faculty
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
MUH believes that student wellness is not limited to alcohol use, but high-risk alcohol use is not a wellness priority at this time. Healthy eating, exercise and mental health are priorities at this time.
Factor 2: Rite of passage
Whom does this affect/occur with?
18-25 year olds
Who allows this?
Parents, staff, faculty, community members
When does this occur?
Primarily weekends, week nights
Where does this occur?
Bars, house parties, homes
How does this occur?
Students drink outside the guidelines.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Drinking by college students is supported and promoted by bars in Oxford.
Factor 3: 18-25 year-old perceptions of alcohol use
Whom does this affect/occur with?
18-25 year olds
Who allows this?
Parents, staff, faculty, community members
When does this occur?
Weekends, week nights
Where does this occur?
Bars, house parties, homes
How does this occur?
"College Years"
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Because MUH is a commuter campus, ATOD educational resources to address perceptions of alcohol use are limited.

Community-Level

Retail Factors

Identified contributing factors with good data and/or evidence to justify that they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Placement of alcohol

Contributing factors for which the community needs to collect more data and/or evidence to justify they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

None

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

N/A

Based on the data gathered on retail availability, these are the concerns around retail availability that might contribute to priority substance use in the community:

As stated in the chart are concerns around retail availability that might contribute to alcohol use in our community include:

- The high volume of fake IDs: 1518 arrests were made between 2009-2010 for fake identification cards in the city of Hamilton.
- Our community has high percentage of alcohol establishments per capita.
- The grocery store closest to campus has a large amount of single serving alcoholic beverages.
- Certain store clerks sell to under aged friends.
- Grocery store has numerous single serving containers which are easily shoplifted.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
ID Issues	Use of fake IDs, Failure of retailers to properly check IDs. 1,518 arrests made between 2009-2010 for F.I. Cards in the city of Hamilton.
Supporting Evidence	Annual Data Report
Density	High-density package sales locations; high-density open-container sales locations. Local community has high percentage of alcohol establishments per capita.
Supporting Evidence	Environmental scan/county data
Characteristics	Forty-ounce containers; keg registration tags are easy to remove; lack of lock caps on hard liquor bottles. The grocery store closest to campus has a large amount of single serving alcoholic beverages.
Supporting Evidence	Environmental scan
Employees	Clerks have underage friends and sell to them. Certain stores sell to under aged friends.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal Evidence
Product Placement	N/A
Supporting Evidence	N/A
Potential Sources for Alcohol	N/A
Supporting Evidence	No response
Retailers	N/A
Supporting Evidence	No response

Factors Related to Retail Availability that Contribute the Most to Availability	
Factor 1: Placement of alcohol	
Whom does this affect/occur with?	
	Students, customers, parents, retailers
Who allows this?	
	Retailers
When does this occur?	
	During store hours
Where does this occur?	
	Retail establishments including grocery stores and convenience stores. Alcohol is placed in the back of the store, near candy and snacks.
How does this occur?	
	Retailers place single serving alcohol in low profile places.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?	
	In a community that doesn't have an awareness of the problem.

Social Availability Factors

Identified contributing factors with good data and/or evidence to justify that they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Currently in Butler County 5 coalitions, not including the Butler County SPF SIG, are working together to address access and availability. The YAAPP Team believes that since access and availability, interpersonal-level data, is currently being addressed by the city and county coalitions and because our community is a commuter campus (with no on campus housing or bars/taverns/carry-outs), the Butler County SPF SIG logic model will not include access and availability. The 5 coalition already have logic models focused on access and availability. The YAAPP Team will give the information gathered in the environmental scan to the coalitions to use as supporting data. In addition to sharing data, the YAAPP Team will collaborate with the coalitions on access and availability issues within the context of the city and county coalitions’ work. The YAAPP Team knows has data from listening sessions to support the statement that MUH students drink at home (both is small gatherings and in larger “house party” settings). This data will be used to support the work the city coalitions are currently accomplishing.

Contributing factors for which the community needs to collect more data and/or evidence to justify they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Multigenerational use

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

Focus groups

Based on the data gathered on social availability, these are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to priority substance use in the community:

Based on the discussion groups and survey data, it appears that most students are drinking in their homes or those of their friends. These locations are not monitored for minimum age nor are they controlled for quantity.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
18-25 Year olds getting priority substance from...	House parties
Supporting Evidence	Survey data focus groups
18-25 year olds attending gatherings with large amounts of the priority substance...	N/A
Supporting Evidence	N/A

Factors Related to Social Availability that Contribute the Most to Availability
Factor 1: House parties
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Students, parents, home owners
Who allows this?
Students, parents, home owners
When does this occur?
Weekends, evenings, before going out
Where does this occur?
Students homes, students' parents' homes, students' friends' homes
How does this occur?
Students receive alcohol either from someone of age or purchase it themselves.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
House parties or homes where drinking by 18-25 year olds occur, or scattered throughout the county. Enforcement is difficult and limited.
Factor 2: Drinking at home
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Students, parents, home owners
Who allows this?
Students, parents, home owners
When does this occur?
Weekends, evenings, before going out
Where does this occur?
Students homes, students' parents' homes, students' friends' homes
How does this occur?
Students receive alcohol either from someone of age or purchase it themselves.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
A commuter campus has no on-campus opportunities to drink. When students drink, they drink at home.

Promotional Factors

Identified contributing factors with good data and/or evidence to justify that they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

- Discounted prices for larger quantities of alcohol
- Alcohol placement near snacks/candy

Contributing factors for which the community needs to collect more data and/or evidence to justify they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Bar and restaurant promotions

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

Additional environmental scans and discussion groups

Based on the data gathered on promotion, these are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to priority substance use in the community:

Alcohol is promoted as a necessity for sporting events and socializing in the community.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
Local Promotion	Stores have excessive numbers of alcohol ads, with large number of alcohol ads on college campuses. Drinking is often promoted at community festivals and other activities. There is placement of cold beer near the entrance to convenience stores. Advertising and promotional practices encourage excessive alcohol consumption and there is inadequate media attention to promotional practices. The Local sports team creating a “beer garden” for drinking during games. Advertisements about drinking activities at or near main campus in Oxford. In 25% of the stores, the alcohol was placed next to or near the candy and snacks. Promotions encouraged large quantity purchases of alcohol at a discount.
Supporting Evidence	Local data, environmental scan
National Promotion	Pro-alcohol messages from alcohol industry and there are a large number of pro-alcohol messages. Alcohol ads promote use as sexy and fun-filled, movies are “alcohol-centric” and promote binge drinking. National campaigns target minority young adults. Social media creates expectations for young adults around drinking behavior. National alcohol ads show college as a time to drink heavily.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence

Factors Related to Promotion that Contribute the Most to Availability
Factor 1: Discounted prices for larger quantities
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Students, customers, retailers
Who allows this?
Retailers
When does this occur?
During business hours
Where does this occur?
Retailers
How does this occur?
Retailers post signs encouraging larger quantity purchases.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
In a community where members are unaware of the dangers.
Factor 2: Alcohol placement for “add-on” purchases
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Students, customers, retailers
Who allows this?
Retailers
When does this occur?
During business hours
Where does this occur?
Retailers
How does this occur?
Retailers place the alcohol near other items such as cups, candy, snacks and energy drinks encouraging additional purchases.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
In a community where there is vague awareness of the problem.

Pricing Factors

Identified contributing factors with good data and/or evidence to justify that they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Because the YAAPP Team’s target population chooses to drink, most frequently at home the environmental scan focused on store discounts, pricing and placement. The YAAPP Team plans to share this information with the city coalitions to help address the local conditions, specifically access and availability.

Contributing factors for which the community needs to collect more data and/or evidence to justify they are impacting priority substance use in the community:

Restaurant pricing and specials

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

Discussion groups and environmental scans

Based on the data gathered on promotion, these are the concerns around pricing that might contribute to priority substance use in the community:

Pricing encourages large quantities of alcohol to be purchased at one time.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
Drink Pricing	Bars near campuses compete for student purchasers with drink specials and pricing specials that target young adults (e.g., 50-cent drafts), happy hours. Density of bars creates competition and can lead to low pricing and happy hour pricing at local bars. Pitcher beer pricing at local bars.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence
Container Pricing	Discount pricing is available in quantity alcohol purchases from warehouse retailers. Convenience stores price beer cheaply to attract customers. There are holiday discounts on alcohol. Density of alcohol retailers creates competition and can lead to low pricing. Local alcohol store priced larger quantity alcoholic beverages at lower prices to encourage larger quantity purchases. Local grocery store had all the wine on sale to encourage purchases.
Supporting Evidence	Environmental scan

Factors Related to Pricing that Contribute the Most to Availability	
Factor 1: Discount at stores	
Whom does this affect/occur with?	
	Students, customers, retailers
Who allows this?	
	Retailers
When does this occur?	
	Store hours
Where does this occur?	
	Retailers
How does this occur?	
	Retailers discount products to encourage higher sales.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?	
	In a community where there is lower awareness of the problem.

Organizational-Level

Capacities

Organizations currently implementing prevention strategies for priority substance:

In Butler County we have five coalitions (not including) the SPF SIG team working on environmental and community-based process. We have three Offices of Student Activities and Orientation working on information dissemination and education.

Opportunities for SPF SIG coalition to work with these organizations:

The SPF SIG team has spent the last year building capacity with the five local coalitions as well as with the Office of Student Activities and Orientation on Miami University Hamilton campus.

Types of prevention strategies currently being implemented for the priority substance in the community:

Information dissemination, education, alternatives, problem identification and referral, community-based process and environmental

Opportunities for the SPF SIG coalition to capitalize on current prevention programming to help support or buttress SPF SIG efforts:

Since Butler County has five strong coalitions focusing on access and availability, our SPF SIG coalition can spend its time focusing on the campus community.

Gaps

Gaps in prevention programming for the priority substance:

The YAAPP team feels there is a need for Programs for Student Prevention Groups (such as Peer Leaders, Peer Mentors) on the commuter campus. The program could include Peer Enabling, Student Prevention Planning Framework, Social Norms Marketing, and Environmental Strategies; all of which on gaps in the commuter student community.

Ways the SPF SIG coalition can fill these gaps:

Our SPF SIG coalition will need to work closely with MUH OSA and the students to create a successful Student Prevention Group.

Policy-Level

Policy issues, based on gathered data, that may contribute to consumption of the priority substance within the community:

Our SPF SIG coalition's biggest policy concern is the student body's lack of knowledge about the alcohol/drug policy on the commuter campus. During our stakeholder interviews, individuals repeatedly stated that because the students do not live on campus, alcohol/drug policies are not seen as a necessity. The students do not understand that they are accountable for their actions just like the residential Miami University Oxford students are if infractions occur. Both students and faculty reported (during stakeholder interviews and listening sessions) that perhaps students should be made aware that policies specific to commuter students do exist.

Policy		Number of Infractions (arrests, etc.)		
Policy Level: State, local or IHE	Description	2007	2008	2009
Local (Butler County)	Business cited for selling alcohol to minors	N/A	3	6
Local (City of Hamilton)	Liquor Laws	256	179	156
Local (City of Hamilton)	Drunkness	286	130	92
Local (City of Hamilton)	Disorderly Conduct	242	164	152
Local (City of Hamilton)	DUI (OVI's)	354	322	375
Local (City of Hamilton)	Fake Identification Cards	490	345	683
IHE (Miami University)	2.1.E.1. Intoxication	362	280	354
IHE (Miami University)	2.1.E.2. Prohibited Use of Alcohol	526	561	600
IHE (Miami University)	2.8C.B. Examples of Hazing	1	4	0

Factors Related to Policy Issues That Contribute to Consumption in Your Community	
Factor 1: Lack of campus policy	
Whom does this affect/occur with?	
	The students of Miami University Hamilton as well as the staff, faculty, professors
Who allows this?	
	The administration
When does this occur?	
	Year round
Where does this occur?	
	On campus
How does this occur?	
	Student use does not typically occur on campus.
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?	
	MUH staff and students might be interested in a diversion program/policy similar to MU Oxford.

Cultural Competence

Millennials (Generation Next)

Prevention Programming:

- **These prevention programs are offered to Millennials by the following group(s):**
 - The University (all three campuses) is offering prevention programs to Millennials. These prevention programs include education, alternative activities, and problem identification and referral and information dissemination.
 - All MU Oxford first year students entering fall semesters are required to participate in the AlcoholEdu online prevention course (universal), new members of fraternities and sororities are required to participate in the Choices program (selected), students found responsible for violation of the student code of conduct related to alcohol and other drugs participate in either a course offered on campus or by the Oxford Police Department (indicated). Additionally, programs are offered by the HAWK Peer educators and Miami University Police officers in residence halls and for student organizations. Some faculty members incorporate alcohol education into curriculum (e.g., nutrition class). Miami offers late night alcohol free programs on weekends in the student center.
 - The Butler County Coalition coordinates digital media campaigns including the following messages: MRML/Lowriskdrinking.com, Keep it out of Reach (Rx), Be the Influence, Plant the Promise, and 'Know' targeting parents of middle school children.
 - The Alcohol & Chemical Abuse Council facilitates Minimize Risk Maximize Life to Millennials.
 - In fall 2012 MUH implemented AlcoholEdu. MUH Health and Wellness plans a Fall Fest and a Spring Fest. In addition to health fairs and the fall and spring fest, the Office of Health and Wellness provides speakers. The Oxford campus provides more opportunities for prevention programming. Part of the YAAPP Initiative Team goals includes bringing more prevention programming to the regional campus.
 - Other programs in the county include: FASD education throughout Butler County, Asset Development, Drug Court, and Butler County Safe Communities Coalition: Drugged and drunk driving prevention.

- **These programs do not specifically target Millennials, but could potentially reach them or be modified:**

Because we are working with a university, most programs are specifically targeted for the Millennials.

- **Sources for program information:**

Stakeholder interviews with: key informants, university personnel, prevention providers, and use of National Coalition Academy Community Partners Identification Worksheets. Also the team facilitated listening sessions with students.

Expertise:

Individuals with Expertise Working with Millennials		
Name	Agency	Contact Information
Jen O'Brien	Miami University Hamilton	obrienjc@miamioh.edu
Jennifer Benson	The Alcohol & Chemical Abuse Council	jenniferdbenson@yahoo.com
Leslie Haxby McNeill	Miami University Hamilton	mcneillh@miamioh.edu
Mary Bausano	Miami University Hamilton	bausanmo@miamioh.edu
Jen Campbell	Coalition for a Safe and Drug Free Fairfield	fairfieldcoalition@gmail.com
Amy Macechko	Coalition for a Healthy Community Oxford-Area	macechkoa@talawanda.org
Forest Clayton	Coalition for Healthy Middletown	forest@safetycouncilswohio.org
Kristy Duritsch	Butler County Safe Communities Coalition	kristy@safetycouncilswohio.org
Genesis Ross	Miami University Hamilton	rossgr@miamioh.edu
Joe Murray	Miami University Hamilton	murrayje@miamioh.edu
Kendra Hall	Sojourner	(513) 868-7654

- **Ways local expertise can be tapped into for the SPF SIG process:**

Most individuals are participants either directly with the YAAPP initiative or the Butler County Coalition. We have pre-existing relations and we are able to easily pull people in as needed. The coalition needs to include these individuals in our planning process to insure the cultural competency of any programming we hope to implement.

- **Sources for expertise information:**

Stakeholder interviews with: key informants, university personnel, prevention providers, and use of National Coalition Academy Community Partners Identification Worksheets. Also the team facilitated listening sessions with students.

Gaps:

- **Perceived gaps in prevention programming for Millennials:**
For our population, commuter students, prevention programs are currently not available on home campus; at least not in the numbers/amounts/intensity that programs are facilitated on the residential campus. The Oxford campus provides more opportunities for prevention programming. Part of the YAAPP Initiative team goals includes bringing more prevention programming to the regional campus. The team wants to make sure a commuter student has the same access to prevention programming as does a student on a residential campus.
- **Ways these gaps were identified:**
Stakeholder interviews with: key informants, university personnel, prevention providers, and use of National Coalition Academy Community Partners Identification Worksheets, environmental scans. Also the team facilitated listening sessions with students.
- **Ways to close these gaps:**
The YAAPP Initiative Team's goal is to bring prevention programming to the regional campus.

Sub-Target/Underserved Population

The Butler County SPF SIG project will not have a sub-target/underserved population.

Appendix: Organizational-Level Assessment Tools

Agency Name:	Counseling Services at Miami Hamilton	Contact:	Mary Bausano
Address:	Office of Student Affairs, 130 Rentschler		
Phone:	(513) 785-3211	Email:	bausanmo@muohio.edu
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Mental Health Counseling		
Resource Description:	Occasionally, college students find themselves feeling "stressed." When feelings of stress start to interfere with their day-to-day life, talking things over with a counselor can help. College students seek counseling for a variety of reasons. Commonly seen at Miami Hamilton are students who report: stress-related symptoms, depression/lack of motivation, test/math anxiety, and relationship issues, eating disorders, thoughts of suicide or self-harm. Mental health counseling is a confidential relationship between the student and the counselor. When appropriate, referrals are made to community therapists or agencies.		
Target Population:	Miami Hamilton students		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family			
Community	Laws and norms favorable towards drug use, opportunities for prosocial involvement, rewards for prosocial involvement		
School	Academic failure, low commitment to school, opportunities for prosocial involvement, rewards for prosocial involvement		
Individual/Peer	Perceived risk of drug use, attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior and drug use		
Implementing Agency:	Miami Hamilton staff		
Number Reached Annually:	Hundreds		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	No		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
Do not know.			
Geographical Area Served:	Southwest Ohio		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All programming is appropriate for college population and is sensitive to the needs of the various cultural representative groups.			

Agency Name:	Office of Student Activities and Orientation at Miami Hamilton	Contact:	Jen O'Brien
Address:	122 Schwarm Hall		
Phone:	(513) 785-1862	Email:	obrienj@muohio.edu
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Office of Student Activities and Orientation (OSA)		
Resource Description:	<p>The Office of Student Activities and Orientation (OSA) organizes the following objectives: new student orientation, student activities/organizations that encourage student growth through group involvement and leadership development. OSA strives for student participation in planning, coordinating and implementing a broad array of programs, services and activates that promote the quality of student life on a commuter campus and a true sense of community on campus. Essentially, the overall educational experience of students through development of social, cultural, and intellectual is the focal point of OSA. The Office of Student Activities intends to sponsor a series of activities that encourage a rich academic atmosphere through leadership development workshops and conferences, new student orientation, student organizations, social, cultural and educational programming and service learning/civic engagement opportunities.</p>		
Target Population:	Miami Hamilton students		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	X
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family			
Community	Opportunities for prosocial involvement, rewards for prosocial involvement, laws and norms favorable toward drug use		
School	Low commitment to school, opportunities for prosocial involvement, rewards for prosocial involvement		
Individual/Peer	Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior and drug use, perceived risk of drug use, rewards for antisocial behavior, social skills, belief in the moral order		
Implementing Agency:	OSA		
Number Reached Annually:	Hundreds		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	No		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	City of Hamilton		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate.			

Agency Name:	The Alcohol & Chemical Abuse Council of Southwest Ohio	Contact:	Lori Higgins
Address:	2935 Hamilton Mason Road, Hamilton, OH 45011		
Phone:	(513) 868-2100	Email:	ljhig39098@aol.com
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Early Intervention		
Resource Description:	<p>This program addresses drug and alcohol issues. Our primary customers are youth who have indulged in illegal alcohol or other drug use and can benefit from education and self-examination. This is not aftercare or a substitute for chemical dependency treatments. The Alcohol and Chemical Abuse Council's school-based Project SUCCESS Program is designed to modify the behavior of an individual at risk of becoming a substance user, or who is currently using substances and/or is experiencing anger issues. This is accomplished through one of our Teen Issues/Healthy Choices Groups. Our Goals are: to promote education and awareness among high risk adolescents on alcohol and drug use emphasizing life, legal and health issues, to decrease problem behaviors in order to enhance school performance, to decrease use or cessation of use of alcohol and drugs among high risk adolescents and to develop effective communication skills for improved family relationships.</p>		
Target Population:	Residents of Southwestern Ohio		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	X
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior & drugs		
Community	Laws and norms favorable toward drug use, perceived availability of drugs and handguns, opportunities for prosocial involvement		
School			
Individual/Peer	Attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior and drug use, early initiation of problem behavior, friends' drug use, interaction with antisocial peers, perceived risk of drug use, social skills, belief in the moral order		
Implementing Agency:	Council staff		
Number Reached Annually:	Thousands		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	No		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
The Council uses a satisfaction survey as well as the Ohio revised scales to evaluate the outcomes of the programs.			
Geographical Area Served:	Southwestern Ohio		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate.			

Agency Name:	Coalition for a Safe and Drug-Free Fairfield	Contact:	Jen Campbell
Address:	33 Donald Drive, Suite 1 Fairfield, OH 45014		
Phone:	(513) 384-0613	Email:	fairfieldcoalition@gmail.com
Resource Type:	Policy		
Resource Name:	Coalition		
Resource Description:	Utilizing specific coalition members off your roster to perform tasks related to substance abuse prevention in your community. Our coalition utilizes all key sectors to mobilize Fairfield into action around substance abuse prevention. Our key job as a coalition is to keep the community focused and educated on the true roots of the problem, getting the key leaders to do something about it, and keeping everything as simple as possible while doing it. We call on our roster for the "players" needed to complete the task. We utilize the 7 environmental strategies for community change. The 5 areas we concentrate to make changes happen are: Community Norms, Access and Availability, Peer Influence, Media, and Policy with regard to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.		
Target Population:	City of Fairfield		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	X
Promotion	X	Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior & drugs		
Community	Community disorganization, laws and norms favorable towards drug use, perceived availability of drugs and handguns		
School	Opportunities for prosocial involvement, rewards for prosocial involvement		
Individual/Peer	Perceived risk of drug use		
Implementing Agency:	Agencies are contracted on an as needed basis		
Number Reached Annually:	Do not know		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction			
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA	X	DOE	
CDC	X	Drug Strategies	X
CSAP	X	OJJDP	X
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	City of Fairfield		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate.			

Agency Name:	Coalition for a Healthy Middletown	Contact:	Kristy Duritsch
Address:	One Donham Plaza Middletown, Ohio 45042		
Phone:	(513) 423-9758	Email:	kristy@safetycouncilswohio.org
Resource Type:	Policy		
Resource Name:	Coalition for a Healthy Middletown		
Resource Description:	The Coalition for a Healthy Middletown's mission is to reduce alcohol and other drug use by youth and over time, reduce abuse among adults in the community through collaboration, education, and policy change. Our mission: Middletown is a community that is healthy, safe and free of substance abuse. The coalition focuses on seven aspects of community change: provide information, build skills, provide support, enhance skills/reduce barriers, change consequences, change physical design, modify/change policy.		
Target Population:	City of Middletown		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	
Promotion	X	Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement	X	Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior & drug use		
Community	Community disorganization, laws and norms favorable toward drug use, opportunities for prosocial involvement		
School	Opportunities for prosocial involvement		
Individual/Peer	Perceived risk of drug use, attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior and drug use		
Implementing Agency:	Contracts with outside agencies		
Number Reached Annually:	Do not know		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC	X	Drug Strategies	X
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
Do not know			
Geographical Area Served:	City of Middletown		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate			

Agency Name:	Butler County Coalition for Safe, Healthy, Drug-Free Communities	Contact:	Karen Murray
Address:	Six South Second Street Suite 420 Hamilton Ohio 45011		
Phone:	(513) 867-4064	Email:	kmurray@adasbc.org
Resource Type:	Policy		
Resource Name:	The Butler County Coalition for Healthy, Safe, and Drug-Free Communities		
Resource Description:	An alliance of individuals and groups committed to mobilizing the County through collaborative efforts to provide information, enhance skills, provide support, and band together the region's resources to support environmental strategies that can maximize the impact of community prevention strategies and activities at a county and local level to reduce youth alcohol and other drug use and over time promote low risk choices by adults regarding their use of alcohol and other abused substances.		
Target Population:	Residents of Butler County		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	
Promotion	X	Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior & drugs		
Community	Community disorganization, laws and norms favorable toward drug use, perceived availability of drugs and handguns, opportunities for prosocial involvement		
School			
Individual/Peer	Attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior and drug use, perceived risk of drug use, belief in the moral order		
Implementing Agency:	Coalition Contracts with outside agencies		
Number Reached Annually:	No response		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance		Other	
Satisfaction			
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA	X	DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	X
CSAP	X	OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	Butler County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate.			

Agency Name:	Hamilton Coalition	Contact:	Tom Kelechi
Address:	2935 Hamilton Mason Road, Hamilton, Ohio 45011		
Phone:	(513) 868-2100	Email:	tkelechi@aol.com
Resource Type:	Policy		
Resource Name:	The Coalition for the City of Hamilton		
Resource Description:	The Coalition for the City of Hamilton's goal is to reduce alcohol and other drug use by youth.		
Target Population:	The City of Hamilton		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	
Promotion	X	Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior & drug use		
Community	Community disorganization, laws and norms favorable toward drug use, perceived availability of drugs and handguns, opportunities for prosocial involvement		
School	Opportunities for prosocial involvement		
Individual/Peer	Perceived risk of drug use		
Implementing Agency:	Coalition Contracts with outside agencies		
Number Reached Annually:	Hundreds		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance		Other	
Satisfaction			
Evidence-Based:	No		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	City of Hamilton		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate.			

Agency Name:	Miami University, Oxford Campus Student Health Services	Contact:	Leslie Haxby McNeill
Address:	421 S. Campus Avenue, Oxford, Ohio 45046		
Phone:	(513) 529-5047	Email:	mcneillh@muohio.edu
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	The Office of Health Education		
Resource Description:	Enhance the community by providing educational resources and services that promote the health and wellness of Miami students. The office coordinates programming initiatives, provides information, and raises awareness. Our office strives to provide information and knowledge that will result in healthy choices.		
Target Population:	Miami Oxfords students		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family			
Community	Community acceptance of the problem		
School			
Individual/Peer	Perceptions of harm and perceptions of acceptance		
Implementing Agency:	The Office of Health and Education		
Number Reached Annually:	14, 936 undergraduates and 2,298 graduate students on the Oxford campus		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA	X	DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
They are currently working with the University to evaluate the effectiveness of their programming.			
Geographical Area Served:	Miami University, Oxford, Ohio		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All programming is appropriate for the college population and is sensitive to the needs of the various cultural representative groups.			

Agency Name:	Oxford Coalition	Contact:	Amy Macechko
Address:	5301 University Park Blvd., Oxford, Ohio 45056		
Phone:	(513) 273-3390	Email:	macechkoa@talawanda.org
Resource Type:	Policy		
Resource Name:	Together, Building a Healthier Community		
Resource Description:	People taking action to raise awareness, develop strategies, support initiatives, and influence policies that promote a healthier community in the greater Oxford area. The Coalition for a Healthy Community - Oxford Area uses multiple strategies across multiple sectors of the community to engage individuals in the promotion of a healthier, safer community for all. By combining the strength of community members in to an alliance, we work collectively to achieve our vision.		
Target Population:	Oxford residents		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	X
Promotion	X	Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement	X	Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental attitudes toward antisocial behavior and drug use		
Community	Laws and norms favorable toward drug use, perceived availability of drugs and handguns, opportunities for prosocial involvement, rewards for prosocial involvement		
School	academic failure, low commitment to school, opportunities for pro social involvement, rewards for pro social involvement		
Individual/Peer	Attitudes favorable toward antisocial behavior and drug use, early initiation of problem behavior, friend's drug use, perceived risk of drug use, rewards for antisocial behavior, social skills, belief in the moral order		
Implementing Agency:	Coalition staff and contracted agencies		
Number Reached Annually:	21,943		
Duration:	Year round		
Frequency:	Year round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA	X	DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	X
CSAP	X	OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
Do not know			
Geographical Area Served:	Oxford City Limits		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
All information and activities are culturally appropriate.			

Agency Name:	LifeSpan	Contact:	William Staler
Address:	1900 Fairgrove Ave, Hamilton, OH 45011		
Phone:	(513) 868-3210	Email:	info@lifespansohio.org
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	School based programs		
Resource Description:	Mental Health Counseling: providing crisis intervention and referrals for mental health issues including depression, anxiety or eating disorders.		
Target Population:	Butler County high school aged adolescents and young adults		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family			
Community			
School			
Individual/Peer	Crisis and suicide prevention, stress management, mental health counseling		
Implementing Agency:	LifeSpan Staff		
Number Reached Annually:	700		
Duration:	Academic school Year		
Frequency:	During each school year		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	No		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	Butler County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
We work within the school culture and at the students level.			