

Needs Assessment Report

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

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Community Profile

Sandusky County has an estimated population of 60,734. The population is predominantly Caucasian (94.3%), with a relatively large percentage (8.9%) reported being of Hispanic or Latino origin. Sandusky County has an African American population of 3.1% and approximately 2.0% of the population identifies as multiracial. The county also has a small percentage of foreign-born citizens (2.2%).

English is the predominant language, with 5.6% of residents reporting that another language is spoken at home.

Among residents above 25 years of age, 87.4% have a high school diploma and 13.1% have a Bachelor's degree or higher. The high school graduation rate is the same as that of the state (87.4%), but the percentage of higher education degrees is considerably lower than that across Ohio (24.1%).

The median household income (2006-2010) is \$48,056, which is slightly above the state median of \$47,358.

The five year (2006-2010) estimated percentage of the county population below poverty level is 10.9%. This is below the estimated state percentage (14.2%).

Sandusky County is home to Terra Community College.

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

Introduction

The community's biggest issue related to substance abuse:

Alcohol use in underage and alcohol over-use in young adults of legal age is a problem in Sandusky County. The Prevention Partnership Coalition (PPC) has focused on the issue of alcohol use in the 12-18 year-old population for several years and has gathered information that confirms that alcohol use among young people is very accepted in our community, even considered a rite-of-passage. To date, no focus has been given to reaching the young adult (age 18 to 25) population to help them understand the effects and harm of illegal and non-responsible alcohol use.

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

The SPF SIG Project focuses on young adults in Sandusky County ages 18-25, with an emphasis on community college students. Sandusky County has approximately 4,925 residents between the ages of 18-25 which comprise our target group for this project. Ohio was chosen to focus on this high-need and little-studied population for achievable prevention work.

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

Community college students living in Sandusky County

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

Each fall, approximately 500 students from Sandusky County between the ages of 18-25 enroll in Terra Community College located in Fremont, Ohio. This underserved sub-target group was selected for several reasons. Sandusky County is a rural county, and our young adults are spread out over several towns and villages. According to the Terra Dean of Liberal Arts and Public Services, Dr. Nancy Sattler, the college lacks established substance abuse prevention programs. This may be a result of not having traditional dorm style housing and may be a reason for the high occurrence of drinking and driving accidents in the area. As a result, this increases the likelihood of drinking and driving. In addition, there are six major colleges/universities within a 50-mile radius of Sandusky County. On-campus and off-campus parties open to 18-25 year olds can be frequented by local young adults, but community college students are not benefitting from those universities' established alcohol prevention, abuse and wellness strategies. This high-risk target population currently has no known prevention and abuse reduction efforts. Therefore the community college provides a central location for an otherwise hard-to-reach population.

For this report, estimates for the prevalence of alcohol use are reported primarily at two levels defined for both males and females and for all ages as follows:

- Current (past month) use - At least one drink in the past 30 days.
- Binge use - Five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

Recent Community Needs Assessments

Total Number of Needs Assessments: Two

Needs Assessment:	Sandusky County (SC) Health Assessments
Year Conducted:	2001, 2005, 2009 for adults ages 19-29; and 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 for youth ages 12-18
Sponsoring Agency	Health Partners of Sandusky County, a membership organization made up of several community agencies; Prevention Partnership of Sandusky County; and Sandusky County Communities Foundation
Findings Relevant to 18-25 Year Olds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults under age 30 drank on more days in the past month than all other age groups in SC (2009).* Adults under age 30 consumed more drinks per occasion (4.5 drinks) than all other adult age groups in SC (2009).* 69% of adults under age 30 binge drank in the past month (2009).* 75% of SC youth ages 17-18 have had at least one drink in their lifetime (2011).** 51% of SC youth ages 17-18 used alcohol in the past 30 days (2011).** Of SC youth that are current drinkers, 69% of those ages 17-18 binge drank in the past month (2011).** <p>*Information taken from 2009 Health Assessment where “adults under age 30” was defined as 19-29 year olds. This was the category used for data collection.</p> <p>**Information taken from 2011 Health Assessment where “youth ages 17-18” was the category used for data collection.</p>
Findings Relevant to Community Readiness:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When high school youth were asked, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they drink alcohol?” only 36% thought there was great risk, compared to 40% for marijuana and 43% for smoking cigarettes (2011). When high school youth were asked, “How do you think your parents or guardians would feel about you drinking alcohol?” only 54% thought they would strongly disapprove, compared to 84% for marijuana and 74% for smoking (2011).

Needs Assessment:	ECHO Committee 18-25 convenience sampling
Year Conducted:	Fall of 2011
Sponsoring Agency	Prevention Partnership Coalition
Findings Relevant to 18-25 Year Olds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81% have had alcoholic beverages. • Of those that have had alcohol, 47% have had 5 or more drinks at one time. • Of those that have had alcohol, 89% have been drunk at a party • Of those that have had alcohol, 12% drink at least once a week. • 84% have discussed alcohol with their parents. • 65% said that youth themselves are responsible for contributing to the problem of alcohol use by persons under age 21. • 80% know someone with an alcohol problem. • 64% know of parents or adults who permit non-family members under age 21 to consume alcohol in their homes. • 66% think alcohol use by underage persons is a serious problem. 29% think it is a minor problem, and 6% think it is not a problem at all. • 61% think alcohol use among 18-25 year olds has increased, 5% think it has decreased, and 35% think it has stayed the same. • 82% think drinking and driving among youth is a serious problem. • 90% said, “Most people my age who drink, do so because they want to have a good time at a party.” • 49% said, “Most people my age who drink, do so because they wish to fit in or be accepted by their friends or peers.” • 44% said, “Most people my age who drink, do so because they are bored.”
Findings Relevant to Community Readiness:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” that alcohol-free teen night clubs would decrease underage alcohol use • 51% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” a driver’s license suspension for youth who drink alcohol. • 41% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” both more alcohol education in schools and more alcohol education in the mass media. • 34% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” to new and/or stiffer penalties. • 31% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” to public presentations by people who have been seriously hurt or impaired by alcohol abuse. • 26% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” to more law enforcement. • 13% of 18-25 year olds in Sandusky County agree “somewhat or very much or both” to a ban on alcohol advertising.

Community Readiness

Community Readiness Assessment Used:

Modified instrument used by the State of Indiana in their SPF SIG process

Community Readiness Assessment Conducted:

4/28/2011 - 11/30/2011

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

For **high-risk alcohol use**, the coalition determined the community is in the *preparation* stage of community readiness.

Sharing community readiness findings in the community:

Findings have been shared with the community

Use of community readiness findings in strategic planning:

The survey will allow us to look at top concerns, levels of awareness, places people search for information, and other aspects for reaching out to the community as a whole. Our baseline will also give us the needed measurements to compare progress.

Suggested strategies for strategic planning:

Strategies will be chosen as a group, after reviewing all of the available data and possible strategies.

Plans to evaluate strategic plan strategies:

The strategic plan will be reviewed and updated annually.

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:

39% of those that responded to the 30-day use question (ages 18-25) have used alcohol in the past 30 days (ECHO Survey 2012). This piece of data alone does not give us enough information to move forward on the project. Because this age group includes those of legal age to consume alcohol, our goals do not include reducing this number, per se. We have also used data from our health assessments that looks at ages 12-18. These numbers have been much higher than state and national data in the past. We know that by looking at the entire community and changing the environmental norms, only then will current drinking numbers go down, perceptions change, and approval for non-drinking improve. We do also track our 12-18 data on the NOMS in this grant, of course, so that we can measure those that will be moving into the 18-25 category. Data from the 12-18 year olds for our county (2011 data) looks like: 24% have used alcohol in the past 30 days, 25% of males have used alcohol in the past 30 days, 24% of females have used alcohol in the past 30 days, 7% of 13 or younger have used alcohol in the past 30 days, 33% of 14-16 year olds have used alcohol in the past 30 days and 51% of 17-18 year olds have used alcohol in the past 30 days. Our 9th-12th grade 30-day alcohol use percentage of 38% is lower than both Ohio (46%, 2007) and the U.S. (42%, 2009).

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:

How do you feel about someone your age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? 37.78% responded "neither approve nor disapprove," 27.27% responded "somewhat disapprove," and 34.94% "strongly disapprove" (ECHO Survey 2012). Without having comparison data, these figures are a little difficult to analyze. We do know, from looking at our 12-18 data (2011), that alcohol elicits the smallest percentage of perceived disapproval from parents or guardians.

The committee also looked at the data from the 12-18 year old survey, which showed that alcohol elicits less disapproval than cigarettes or marijuana:

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Adults

How do you think your parent(s) or guardian(s) would feel about you:	Would Approve	Would Not Care	Disapprove Some	Strongly Disapprove
Smoking cigarettes	4%	5%	11%	81%
Using marijuana	2%	3%	6%	88%
Drinking alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	3%	9%	24%	64%

Strong Disapproval of Use by Adults

How do you think your parent(s) or guardian(s) would feel about you:	Total	Female	Male	Middle School	High School
Smoke cigarettes	81%	84%	77%	87%	74%
Smoke marijuana	88%	90%	87%	93%	84%
Drinking alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	64%	67%	61%	74%	54%

Disapproval from parents vs. disapproval from peers is definitely a different measure, but leads us to the next NOM.

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:

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? “No risk” 5.84%, “slight risk” 18.98%, “moderate risk” 43.07%, and “great risk” 32.12% (ECHO Survey 2012). There are risks associated with drinking alcohol. If young people are not aware of them or admitting to them, then this is where we will focus our energies on - to move these numbers. By making more people aware of the risks, all of the other NOMs will change in a positive direction. This is the hope of the ECHO Committee.

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 Options: 0 - 30 days									
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
ECHO Survey 2012	2012	18-25 year olds in Sandusky County	4,925	Convenience	363	274	% of those surveyed that are current drinkers	39.0%	Percent
Disapproval of Use									
Specific Measure: How do you feel about someone your age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day? Response Options: Neither approve or disapprove, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove.									
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
ECHO Survey 2012	2012	18-25 year olds in Sandusky County	4,925	Convenience	363	274	Percent somewhat or strongly disapproving	62.2%	Percent
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 Options: No risk, slight risk, moderate risk, great risk									
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
ECHO Survey 2012	2012	18-25 year olds in Sandusky County	4,925	Convenience	363	274	Percent reporting moderate or great risk	75.2%	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
- “Rite of Passage”
- Multigenerational use
- Public substance use
- 18-25 year-old perceptions about alcohol use
- Culturally acceptable
- Available in homes
- Peer pressure

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:

Young adults were surveyed, the coalition reaffirmed the information by further data collection and will continue with this process as needed and keep the strategies current to meet the community’s needs.

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

We will involve members of the coalition in obtaining additional information as needed. Members of the coalition distributed a survey (via SurveyMonkey) to people in their own organizations and agencies asking to rate their top 3 contributing factors from the list above to reaffirm the data. This information was compiled, reviewed and discussed.

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:

Data collection has taken place and the top 3 factors have been determined. Informative discussions have taken place. The concerns the coalition is facing are: why the community feels that alcohol use is culturally acceptable, why alcohol use is seen as a rite of passage, and the perceptions that 18-25 year olds have on the use of alcohol.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
Acceptance Example	Alcohol is an accepted drug, drinking is a normative behavior and does not have the same stigma attached to it as addiction to drugs.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
Rite of Passage Example	Alcohol is permissive for teens and young adults, “everyone is doing it” mentality
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
Multigenerational Use	Permissive attitudes within families, social groups, socially accepted
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
Public Substance Use	Alcohol use is present at many social functions and recreational activities as a place to drink.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
18-25 Year-Old Perception	Friends are a piece of the social environment in which young people learn how to drink and how to behave while drinking.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
Culturally Acceptable	Drinking alcohol is more acceptable among the diverse cultures in the community.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
Available in Home	Alcohol has a positive association with family gatherings, food and celebrations.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data
Other (Peer Pressure)	Young adults do not think they can have a good time without it.
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data

Factors Related to Social Norms That Contribute to Consumption in Your Community
Factor 1: Culturally acceptable/acceptance
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Affects individuals and occurs at parties and from parents hosting underage parties
Who allows this?
Parents, society in general
When does this occur?
Weekends, after special events, before and after sporting events
Where does this occur?
Parents' homes, parties, friends' homes, and for the 21-25 year olds it occurs at bars and clubs
How does this occur?
Obtaining alcohol from family and friends
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Family and friends buying alcohol for the under 21
Factor 2: Rite of passage
Whom does this affect/occur with?
It affects young adults who are driving, dating and attending high school as a rite of passage
Who allows this?
Parents, young adults, society
When does this occur?
Weekends, at parties, when parents are out of town
Where does this occur?
Parents' homes, friends' homes, having a small gathering of friends
How does this occur?
Obtaining alcohol from family and older friends, clerks not properly carding and selling to the underaged
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Family and friends buying for the under 21, clerks not properly carding and selling to the underaged
Factor 3: 18-25 year-old perceptions
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Youth feeling that being 18 equals being an adult, not viewing alcohol as a drug, high risk-taking
Who allows this?
Parents, young adults, society
When does this occur?
Weekends, special events, graduation, prom, binge drinking at age 21
Where does this occur?
Parents'/friends' homes, parties, bars and clubs
How does this occur?
Obtaining alcohol from family and friends, ages 21-25 going to bars and clubs
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Older family and friends buying alcohol for the under 21

Community-Level

Retail Factors

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

- Failure of retailers to properly check IDs
- Underage persons have friends/family/others buy for them
- Fake IDs

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:

- Clerks have underage friends and sell to them
- Product placement: Ease of shoplifting and alcohol placement in store

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

We have involved members of the coalition in obtaining information and data. Members of the coalition distributed a survey (via SurveyMonkey) to people in their own organizations and agencies asking to rate their top 3 contributing factors from the list above to reaffirm the data. This information was compiled, reviewed and discussed.

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:

At this point, survey data has been collected and the top 3 factors have been determined. Informative discussions have taken place. Our concerns are that not all retailers are properly checking ID's, some clerks are selling to their underage friends and some young adults are using fake ID's to purchase alcohol under the age of 21.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
ID Issues	Evidence of sales to underage persons
Supporting Evidence	Alcohol compliance checks/citations
Density	Although we don't have clusters of alcohol vendors, competition still exists in municipalities.
Supporting Evidence	117 vendors dispersed throughout the county
Characteristics	State liquor stores have limited entry. Lower cost for certain brands/sizes. No keg distributor in county
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence
Employees	Evidence of sales to underage persons
Supporting Evidence	Alcohol compliance checks/citations
Product Placement	Varies across the county
Supporting Evidence	Environmental scan
Potential Sources for Alcohol	N/A
Supporting Evidence	No response
Retailers	Evidence of sales to underage persons
Supporting Evidence	Alcohol compliance checks/citations
Other (Underage persons have friends/family/others buy for them)	Evidence of sales to underage persons
Supporting Evidence	Alcohol compliance checks/citations

Factors Related to Retail Availability that Contribute the Most to Availability
Factor 1: Failure of retailers to properly check IDs
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Occurs with the underage person
Who allows this?
Clerk irresponsibility
When does this occur?
Various times, weekends, summers, holidays
Where does this occur?
Gas stations, grocery stores, carry outs, bars, clubs, anywhere alcohol is served
How does this occur?
Clerks are busy and do not properly card
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Store/business profit
Factor 2: Clerks have underage friends and sell to them
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Affects society, occurs with friends
Who allows this?
Store managers not properly training staff
When does this occur?
Various times
Where does this occur?
Gas stations, grocery stores, carry outs, bars
How does this occur?
Improperly trained clerks, clerks embarrassed to ask for ID
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Management of the stores: people are fired and not properly trained if caught selling to the underage.
Factor 3: Use of fake IDs
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Retail stores, bars, clubs
Who allows this?
Society, no properly trained staff
When does this occur?
Various times, weekends, summers, holidays
Where does this occur?
Anywhere alcohol is sold
How does this occur?
Clerks are busy, not properly trained
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Staff not properly trained

Social Availability Factors

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

- 18-20 year olds getting the alcohol from friends
- 18-20 year olds getting the alcohol from family members
- 18-20 year olds attending gatherings with large amounts of alcohol in the home at unsupervised or limited supervised setting

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:

Young adults were surveyed; the coalition discussed and reaffirmed the information that was done by data collection.

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

We involved members of the coalition in obtaining information. Members of the coalition distributed a survey (via SurveyMonkey) to people in their own organizations and agencies asking to rate their top 3 contributing factors from the list above to reaffirm the data. This information was compiled, reviewed and discussed.

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:

Survey data has been collected to understand the real implication of social availability. Data collection has taken place and the top 3 factors have been determined. Informative discussions have taken place. Our concerns with social availability are that 18-20 year olds are getting alcohol from their older friends and family members. These young adults are also attending gatherings with alcohol present with little to no supervision.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
18-25 year olds getting priority substance from...	Family, friends, peers, stores and homes
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data, police records
18-25 year olds attending gatherings with large amounts of the priority substance...	Unsupervised parties, unlocked cabinets, little supervision, community events and parents who host events/parties
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data, police records

Factors Related to Social Availability that Contribute the Most to Availability
Factor 1: 18-20 year olds getting the alcohol from friends
Whom does this affect/occur with?
High school youth through age 21
Who allows this?
Older peers and family
When does this occur?
Large and small gatherings
Where does this occur?
At home, friends' homes
How does this occur?
Friends and family over 21 providing alcohol for the under 21
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
No supervision
Factor 2: 18-20 year olds getting the alcohol from family members
Whom does this affect/occur with?
High school youth through age 25
Who allows this?
Family members
When does this occur?
Family parties, birthday parties
Where does this occur?
Home
How does this occur?
Family supplying alcohol
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Family supplying alcohol
Factor 3: 18-20 year olds attending gatherings with large amounts of alcohol in the home at unsupervised or limited supervised setting
Whom does this affect/occur with?
High school youth through age 25
Who allows this?
Parents
When does this occur?
Graduation parties, birthday parties, holiday celebrations
Where does this occur?
Home
How does this occur?
Young adults not knowing their limits when it comes to alcohol
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Young adults over 21 not drinking responsibly

Promotional Factors

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

- Stores have excessive numbers of alcohol ads.
- Drinking is often promoted at community festivals and other activities.
- Placement of cold beer near entrance to convenience store
- Advertising and promotional practices encourage excessive alcohol consumption.
- Pro-alcohol messages from alcohol industry
- 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.

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:

Young adults were surveyed; the coalition reaffirmed the information from the data collection.

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

Members of the coalition obtained information and data. Members of the coalition distributed a survey (via SurveyMonkey) to people in their own organizations and agencies asking to rate their top 3 contributing factors from the list above to reaffirm the data. This information was compiled, reviewed and discussed.

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

Data collection has taken place and the top 3 factors have been determined. Concerns are that alcohol ads are viewed by the young and are promoting alcohol use, social media creates expectations for young adults around drinking behavior, and the alcohol industry uses pro-alcohol messaging.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
Local Promotion	Community festivals, parish picnics, all-night softball tournaments and tailgating at sporting events
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data, police records, environmental scan
National Promotion	Televised sports, magazine ads, social media, movies, and media campaigns
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, survey data, environmental scan

Factors Related to Promotion that Contribute the Most to Availability
Factor 1: Alcohol ads promote use as sexy and fun-filled
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Youth ages 18-25
Who allows this?
Magazines, alcohol industry, store owners that sell alcohol
When does this occur?
Anytime, around sports - football
Where does this occur?
Gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores
How does this occur?
Big industry has lots of money
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Alcohol promoted over other products
Factor 2: Social media creates expectations for young adults around drinking behavior
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Ages 18-25
Who allows this?
Media, society
When does this occur?
Seasonal, summer-winter
Where does this occur?
Social media sites, young people posting about drinking alcohol and going to parties
How does this occur?
Large advertising budgets of the alcohol industry
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Alcohol promotions over other products
Factor 3: Pro-alcohol messages from alcohol industry
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Ages 18-25
Who allows this?
Society
When does this occur?
At all times
Where does this occur?
Gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, magazine ads, commercials
How does this occur?
Big advertising budgets
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Alcohol promoted over other products

Pricing Factors

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

- Happy Hours
- Student discounts
- Density of bars creates competition and can lead to low pricing.
- Discount pricing is available in quantity.
- Convenience stores price beer cheaply to attract customers.
- Holiday discounts on alcohol
- Density of alcohol retailers creates competition and can lead to low pricing.

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:

Young adults were surveyed; the coalition reaffirmed the information by data collection.

Plans to collect that data and/or evidence:

We involved members of the coalition in obtaining data and information. Members of the coalition distributed a survey (via SurveyMonkey) to people in their own organizations and agencies asking to rate their top 3 contributing factors from the list above to reaffirm the data. This information was compiled, reviewed and discussed.

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

Data collection has taken place and the top 3 factors have been determined. Informative discussions have taken place. Concerns are that convenience stores price beers cheaply to attract customers, bars and restaurants have happy hours and the density of bars and alcohol outlets in the community can lead to low pricing.

Priority Substance	
Alcohol	
Contributing Factors Presenting in Community	
Drink Pricing	Happy hours, holiday/event specials
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, environmental scan
Container Pricing	Holiday/Event specials, quantity discounts
Supporting Evidence	Anecdotal evidence, environmental scan

Factors Related to Pricing that Contribute the Most to Availability
Factor 1: Convenience stores price beer cheaply to attract customers
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Youth through adult
Who allows this?
The state allows the pricing
When does this occur?
At all times when alcohol is permitted to be sold
Where does this occur?
All liquor licensed establishments
How does this occur?
Through competition with other stores
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Acceptance, it is legal
Factor 2: Happy Hours
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Ages 21 and older
Who allows this?
Bar and restaurant owners
When does this occur?
Late afternoon, before dinner
Where does this occur?
Bars and restaurants
How does this occur?
Competition between bars and restaurants
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Society acceptance
Factor 3: Density of bars and alcohol retailers creates competition and can lead to low pricing
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Community, neighborhood
Who allows this?
Local ordinances, state liquor laws, zoning laws
When does this occur?
At all times that alcohol is allowed to be sold
Where does this occur?
Community
How does this occur?
Competition between alcohol retailers
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Density is allowed

Organizational-Level

Capacities

Organizations currently implementing prevention strategies for priority substance:

- Sandusky County Health Department
- Prevention Partnership Coalition
- Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
- Lutheran Social Services
- Local law enforcement agencies
- TASC, SAIFE Program
- Two Villages
- Re-Entry Coalition
- Cornerstone Counseling
- Sandusky County Juvenile Detention Center
- Terra Community College

Opportunities for SPF SIG coalition to work with these organizations:

Most of these agencies have been actively involved since the beginning of the SPF SIG process and will continue to assist throughout the creation of strategies and implementation. These agencies have a representative sitting on the ECHO Committee and/or the Prevention Partnership Coalition. They help to create environmental change in Sandusky County related to substance use by influencing community standards, institutions, structures and attitudes that shape individuals' behaviors.

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

Current strategies include: alcohol compliance checks, vendor education programs, alternative activities for young adults, prevention education, awareness campaigns and media advocacy, Alcoholics Anonymous weekly meetings at Terra (Tuesdays at noon) and alcohol restrictions at community events.

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

The SPF SIG project has not only allowed our coalition to focus on the 18-25 year-old population—which is an underserved population—but has enabled us to take the time to complete the community readiness and needs assessment process. This is crucial in the implementation of evidence-based strategies to see community change. The coalition will enhance access and availability strategies as well as increase attention to social marketing and media campaigns. Enforcement efforts will be enhanced by the increased attention to state laws and local ordinances.

Gaps

Gaps in prevention programming for the priority substance:

Data has been collected related to local programs, policies and practices. A gap that needs to be addressed is the limitation of prevention services for the 18-25 year old population in Sandusky County.

Ways the SPF SIG coalition can fill these gaps:

This information has enabled us as a coalition to inform the 18-25 year-old population of the services and programs available to them. We will continue to collect data and information as needed to best be able to inform the young adults that we serve.

Policy-Level

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

We have completed all the data collection surrounding state, local and Institution of Higher Education polices. Data results are listed below. We have no concerns around policy issues. We want to see our community continue with consistent enforcement.

Policy		Number of Infractions (arrests, etc.)		
Policy Level: State, local or IHE	Description	2007	2008	2009
State	Possession or consumption	N/A	36	27
State	Furnishing or providing alcohol to minors under 21	N/A	1	4
State	Use of a false ID to obtain alcohol	N/A	3	0
State	Hosting underage drinking parties	N/A	3	3
State	Driving or physical control under the influence	N/A	98	77
Local	Consumption of beer or liquor in a motor vehicle	N/A	4	3
Local	Sales or use by underage persons	N/A	6	4
Local	Open container prohibited	N/A	5	6
Local	Liquor consumption in motor vehicle	N/A	5	3
IHE	Use, possession or distribution of alcoholic beverages except as expressly permitted by the law and college regulations, or public intoxication. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstances, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under the age of 21.	N/A	2	2

Factors Related to Policy Issues That Contribute to Consumption in Your Community
Factor 1: Driving or physical control under the influence
Whom does this affect/occur with?
The driver, passenger, bystanders and the public
Who allows this?
The driver, passenger, server of alcohol, family, friends, and peers
When does this occur?
It occurs at all hours.
Where does this occur?
At home, bars, friends homes, parties
How does this occur?
Binge drinking, drinkers not knowing their limits, tolerance, drinkers not knowing their body, not being responsible, inexperienced drivers
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
This can happen in any drinking situation, any day/time
Factor 2: Possession or consumption, open container (within vehicle and in public)
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Individual
Who allows this?
Individual, friends, family
When does this occur?
Any situation at any event
Where does this occur?
Car, special events, home, friend's home, parks, beach, boats
How does this occur?
Over-intoxication, enticing product look, acceptability
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Any drinking situation
Factor 3: Sales or use by underage persons
Whom does this affect/occur with?
Occurs with the under 21, clerks selling to their friends, clerks not properly trained
Who allows this?
Clerks, bartenders, older friends and relatives, underage persons
When does this occur?
At various times, weekends, holidays, summer, special events
Where does this occur?
Stores, homes, friends'/families' homes, parties
How does this occur?
Easy access and availability
Under what conditions is this allowed to happen?
Any drinking situation

Cultural Competence

Millennials (Generation Next)

Prevention Programming:

- **These prevention programs are offered to Millennials by the following group(s):**
There are no known prevention programs currently offered.
- **These programs do not specifically target Millennials, but could potentially reach them or be modified:**
Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services offers prevention programming called Youth Led Prevention that could be modified for ages 18-25 by starting Youth Led Peer Programming for this age group.
- **Sources for program information:**
Key informants

Expertise:

Individuals with Expertise Working with Millennials		
Name	Agency	Contact Information
Charla VanOsdol	Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services	No response
Ellen Groves	Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services	No response

- **Ways local expertise can be tapped into for the SPF SIG process:**
They can be invited to participate in the planning process and included in selected strategies.
- **Sources for expertise information:**
Key informants

Gaps:

- **Perceived gaps in prevention programming for Millennials:**
More education and training is needed on this target population.
- **Ways these gaps were identified:**
Key informants

- **Ways to close these gaps:**

More education and training for providers regarding evidence-based strategies targeted toward this population.

Sub-Target/Underserved Population

18-25 year old Terra State Community College Students living in Sandusky County

Prevention Programming

- **These prevention programs are offered to the sub-target/underserved population by the following group(s):**

Terra is sponsoring through grant dollars “Save a Life” which is targeting the 18-25 year-old students at Terra. It will be held on February 28, 2012 rescheduled from Monday, October 31. The National Save a Life Tour is a six hour high-impact alcohol awareness and anti-drinking and driving program. This huge multi-media event features no holds barred video presentations coupled with a multi-million dollar drinking and driving simulation experience like nothing you’ve ever seen. Even an actual casket is displayed to drive home the permanent reminder of the life changing impact of drinking and driving. Terra faculty has been invited to bring their students to this event during class time. Although all Terra faculty have been invited, emphasis has been placed on psychology, social work, and law enforcement classes.
- **These programs do not specifically target the sub-target/underserved population, but could potentially reach them or be modified:**
 - Terra has begun a new club called the Terra Cultural Society. The purpose of this organization is to raise cultural awareness and to integrate different types of cultures with one another. Terra Cultural Society will promote multicultural awareness, community services, and understanding of diverse cultures to the campus of Terra State Community College.
 - All degree-seeking incoming students at Terra Community College enroll in the credit course GEN1000, First Year Seminar. Two of the Learning Outcomes for the course are the following: the Terra student will 1) engage in meaningful interaction with faculty and staff at the college. This will promote an environment where the student should feel they are respected and recognized as an individual and that they matter to the college community; and 2) make connections with peers and become more involved in the campus community. One of the modules for the course deals with cultural diversity. The students explore the subject of diversity which includes ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, age and socio-economic status.
 - Terra has recently commissioned a new club called The Rainbow Group that focuses on diversity.
 - Terra’s Student Services department periodically offers student events that focus on cultural differences.
 - Terra’s music department has brought entertainers from various countries to the school to perform.
 - Various classes (English and mathematics) would create a class project based on the country of the performer.

- Terra celebrated National Coming Out Day and World AIDS Day along with HIV/AIDS Education. On April 14th, Terra sponsored a Diversity Day at the college for Terra students, faculty, staff and community members.
 - Teaching & Mentoring Communities had a regional kickoff to promote community awareness on the philosophy and vision that support the migrant population. The luncheon focused on the helping of migrant children and families in emerging communities by creating opportunities for advancement through education, training and other resources in collaboration with public and private partners. The workshop presenter will be Sharon K. Harris, PCCs, LCDC-III. Sharon holds a Master of Arts in Pastoral Counseling from the Ashland Theological Seminary and has been providing ATOD treatment for the past ten years. Currently, she is the Outpatient Coordinator for Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services at Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services where she has been for seven years.
 - Cultural Competency Trainings are sponsored annually.
- **Sources for program information:**
Key informant at Terra Community College

Expertise

Individuals with Expertise Working with Sub-Target/Underserved Population		
Name	Agency	Contact Information
Heath Martin, Dean of Students at Terra	Terra	No Response
Shevonne Nelson, Terra Student Activities Coordinator	Terra/Rainbow Group	No Response
Dr. Nancy Sattler, Dean of Liberal Arts and Public Serves	Terra	No Response

- **Ways local expertise can be tapped into for the SPF SIG process:**
Both Heath Martin and Shevonne serve on the ECHO committee. Dr. Sattler serves as chair of the Prevention Partnership and serves on the ECHO committee.
- **Sources for expertise information:**
Focus groups of community college students, staff and faculty and the general public

Gaps

- **Perceived gaps in prevention programming for the sub-target/underserved population:**
 - Terra's new strategic plan based on focus group feedback has five goals. Goal four is as follows: Provide dynamic training and learning opportunities for life and work in a global economy. Initiative 4.4 states as follows: Infuse diversity, cultural competences, and global awareness into the college's curriculum, co-curriculum, and campus operations. Various action items support this initiative including the following: institute Global Awareness Day, provide opportunities for students to travel abroad, create courses with an international focus, create task force that focuses on enhancing the ethnic and cultural diversity of faculty and staff and infuse multiculturalism through training and development.
 - Another gap would be the coalition's need for more information and training on messaging to the 18-25 year-old population and reaching them through social media. This population has become highly accustomed to social media and a platform that is easily accessible with internet access. Increased communication will foster awareness and education. Additionally, social media is a relatively inexpensive platform to implement marketing campaigns.
- **Ways these gaps were identified:**

Gaps were identified through focus groups of faculty, staff, students and the community.
- **Ways to close these gaps:**

Gaps will narrow or be closed once the action items are accomplished.

Appendix: Organizational-Level Assessment Tools

Agency Name:	Sandusky County JDC	Contact:	Dallas Leake
Address:	2351 Countryside Drive, Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6526	Email:	leake_dallas@co.sandusky.oh.us
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	RBT (Rational Behavioral Training)		
Resource Description:	RBT focuses on modifying behavior by encouraging youth to examine their beliefs and thinking patterns that precede problem behavior. Youth process their behaviors by using a cognitive model (situation, thinking, feelings, behavior, and consequences) focused on identifying self-talk that results in improved behavioral outcomes. Program staff help the youth to recognize and examine their core beliefs that get them into trouble with parents, teachers and the communities they live in.		
Target Population:	Youth ages 12-18		
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	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	Sandusky County Detention Officers		
Number Reached Annually:	200-300		
Duration:	12 weeks		
Frequency:	Continually		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other	
Satisfaction			
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
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:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Cornerstone Counseling	Contact:	Daniel Higgins
Address:	817 Kilbourne Street, Bellevue OH 44811		
Phone:	(419) 483-9411	Email:	N/A
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	Cornerstone Counseling		
Resource Description:	No response		
Target Population:	Children, teens and 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	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	Cornerstone Counseling		
Number Reached Annually:	250		
Duration:	60 minutes weekly		
Frequency:	As needed		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	
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	
CSAP	X	OJJDP	X
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky and Erie Counties		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Memorial Hospital	Contact:	Jeff Vogel
Address:	715 S. Taft Ave, Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6619	Email:	Jeff.Vogel@memorialhcs.org
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	Center for Mental Health and Well-Being		
Resource Description:	No response		
Target Population:	Children, adolescents, adults, couples and families		
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	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	Memorial Hospital		
Number Reached Annually:	80-100		
Duration:	1 session - as long as is needed		
Frequency:	As needed		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies		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	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
Satisfaction surveys are given at the end of treatment.			
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	SAIFE Program	Contact:	Joyce Gates
Address:	Church Street, Oak Harbor, OH 43449		
Phone:	No response	Email:	jgates0@yahoo.com
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	SAIFE Program		
Resource Description:	An education program for 12-18 year olds regarding alcohol and drugs		
Target Population:	12-18 year olds		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement	X	Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	SAIFE		
Number Reached Annually:	80-100		
Duration:	5 hours - total given in 2 days		
Frequency:	Monthly		
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			
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:	
No response			
Geographical Area Served:	Ottawa County and Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Terra Community College	Contact:	Health Martin
Address:	Napolean Road, Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	No response	Email:	ddodson@terra.edu
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	No response		
Resource Description:	Students with any disability, PSTDD, and/or alcohol and drug abuse issues-- meet with students at no charge		
Target Population:	Terra 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	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	LSW, LISW, MSW --done on an individual basis		
Number Reached Annually:	Varies		
Duration:	Agreed upon due to needs		
Frequency:	Varies, during office hours		
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			
Evidence-Based:	No response		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	No response	If 'yes', describe below:	
Geographical Area Served:	Terra Campus		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Lutheran Social Services	Contact:	Becky Serrick
Address:	State St., Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-3431	Email:	bserrick@lssnwo.org
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	Adult Intervention Group		
Resource Description:	Gets those from court to help prevent future occurrences		
Target Population:	Those in court or CS services		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement	X	Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	Lutheran Social Services		
Number Reached Annually:	75-100		
Duration:	10 weeks, 90 minutes once a week		
Frequency:	Open groups when offered		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	
Alternative Activities		Other (Evidence-based practice)	X
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	Other (Reporting on probation on outcomes 3 times)	X
Satisfaction			
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC	X	Drug Strategies	X
CSAP	X	OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
Once a person completes, a questionnaire is sent to ask about how they changed.			
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky, Seneca and Ottawa Counties		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Prom Promise	Contact:	Cynthia Doss
Address:	1525 Port Clinton Rd, Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 355-1436	Email:	Unknown
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Prom Promise		
Resource Description:	Mock Crash		
Target Population:	High School Juniors and Seniors		
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	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	Various community agencies		
Number Reached Annually:	300-700		
Duration:	Max: 3 hours		
Frequency:	Once annually		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance	X	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:	Sandusky County High Schools		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Parents Who Host	Contact:	Stacey Gibson
Address:	2000 Countryside Dr., Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6395	Email:	sgibson@sanduskycohd.org
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	Parents Who Host		
Resource Description:	No response		
Target Population:	Parents/friends of those under 21		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	SCHD/PPC		
Number Reached Annually:	2000		
Duration:	Spring focus, trying to implement project year-round		
Frequency:	Spring focus, trying to implement project year-round		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process			
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:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Compliance Checks	Contact:	Stacey Gibson
Address:	2000 Countryside Dr., Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6395	Email:	sgibson@sanduskycohd.org
Resource Type:	Practice		
Resource Name:	Compliance Checks		
Resource Description:	No response		
Target Population:	Under 21		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	Local Law Enforcement		
Number Reached Annually:	117 Vendors		
Duration:	On-going		
Frequency:	4-6 times per year		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities		Other	
Community-Based Process			
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance		Other (Compliance)	X
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:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Prevention Partnership	Contact:	Stacey Gibson
Address:	2000 Countryside Dr., Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6395	Email:	sgibson@sanduskycohd.org
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Coalition		
Resource Description:	No response		
Target Population:	Ages 12-adult		
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	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	SCHD Staff and Coalition Members		
Number Reached Annually:	Varies		
Duration:	On-going		
Frequency:	On-going		
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	X	Other	
Satisfaction	X		
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
4 Core Measures			
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Responsible Beverage Service Training	Contact:	Stacey Gibson
Address:	2000 Countryside Dr., Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6395	Email:	sgibson@sanduskycohd.org
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Seller Server		
Resource Description:	No response		
Target Population:	Alcohol vendors		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability	X	Individual Factors	
Promotion	X	Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	No response		
Community	No response		
School	No response		
Individual/Peer	No response		
Implementing Agency:	SCHD, State and Local Law Enforcement		
Number Reached Annually:	60		
Duration:	90 minutes		
Frequency:	2-3 times per year (twice on each occasion)		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education		Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
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:	
Long-range			
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			

Agency Name:	Two Villages	Contact:	Jayne Klett
Address:	3960 Twp. Rd. 93, Woodville, OH 43469		
Phone:	(419) 862-2915	Email:	GunnieK@aol.com
Resource Type:	Grassroots effort to increase awareness		
Resource Name:	Two Villages		
Resource Description:	Two Villages brings speakers/programs to the community to address all high-risk behaviors of our young people. We are in the process of creating a website as a community resource.		
Target Population:	The citizens of the Woodmore School District and our neighboring communities/school districts		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability	X	Community Norms	X
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement		Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parental awareness of what the teens are dealing with		
Community	Societal acceptance of illegal behavior		
School	Adults not aware of the "signs" and/or not willing to confront the student or call parent		
Individual/Peer	Unaware of how legal and illegal businesses lure teens to use their projects, marketing strategies of questionable products		
Implementing Agency:	Two Villages via community volunteers		
Number Reached Annually:	Unknown		
Duration:	As long as it takes		
Frequency:	Since our inception fall of 2009, we have sponsored two programs per year		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	X
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:	
No response			
Geographical Area Served:	Northwest Ohio		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
As a grassroots effort, we plan events that our neighbors will attend			

Agency Name:	Sandusky County Reentry	Contact:	Angie Snell
Address:	2323 Countryside Dr., Fremont, OH 43420		
Phone:	(419) 334-6470	Email:	asnell29@yahoo.com
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Sandusky County Reentry		
Resource Description:	We assist individuals working on barriers to avoid recidivating.		
Target Population:	Offenders and ex-offenders		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	
Criminal Justice/Enforcement	X	Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parenting skills		
Community	Public safety		
School	Education		
Individual/Peer	Reduction of violence		
Implementing Agency:	Sandusky County Reentry		
Number Reached Annually:	500		
Duration:	Year by year		
Frequency:	As needed by the client		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies	X	Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities	X	Other	
Community-Based Process	X		
Type of Implementation Data Collected:			
Attendance		Other	
Satisfaction			
Evidence-Based:	Yes		
Agency List Containing the Program:			
NIDA		DOE	
CDC		Drug Strategies	
CSAP		OJJDP	
Has Implementing Agency Evaluated Outcomes:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
Keep statistics			
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
We do not discriminate			

Agency Name:	Sandusky County TASC	Contact:	Karen LaFountain
Address:	361 East Water Street, Oak Harbor, OH 43449		
Phone:	(419) 334-4644	Email:	karenl@co.sandusky.oh.us
Resource Type:	Program		
Resource Name:	Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime		
Resource Description:	A bridge between AOD treatment and the courts		
Target Population:	Target population is from youngest has been 12 and oldest has been 65		
Causal Factors Targeted:			
Social Availability		Community Norms	
Retail Availability		Individual Factors	X
Promotion		Provider Lack of Knowledge	X
Criminal Justice/Enforcement	X	Other	
Risk/Protective Factors Targeted:			
Family	Parents who have AOD problems		
Community	Community refuses to believe the extent of the problem		
School	School who enable by denying the problem		
Individual/Peer	Peers who have the attitude that "partying" is "cool"		
Implementing Agency:	Sandusky County TASC		
Number Reached Annually:	150-175		
Duration:	4 months to 2 years		
Frequency:	On referral from courts		
Prevention Strategies Utilized:			
Education	X	Problem Identification and Referral	X
Environmental Strategies		Information Dissemination	X
Alternative Activities		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:	
Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services			
Geographical Area Served:	Sandusky County		
Culturally Competent:	Yes	If 'yes', describe below:	
No response			