



Decatur County Community Action Coalition

**Drug Free Communities Annual Data Report
March, 2014**



**APPLIED RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST



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Contents

Introduction.....	4
Community Action Coalition Goals	4
Theory of Change	5
Community Profile.....	7
Decatur County Social and Economic Data	7
Schools and Districts.....	8
Findings	10
40 Developmental Assets	10
Four Core Measures of Risk	17
Implications	29
Figure 1: Social-Ecological Levels of Analysis.....	5
Figure 2: Map of Decatur County	6
Figure 3: Income by Census Tract in Decatur County School Districts.....	7
Figure 4: Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children Under Age 18 in 2012	8
Figure 5: Percent of Children Living in Poverty by Census Tract across School Districts	9
Figure 6: Decatur County Community High Schools Compared to National Average—Strengths and Weaknesses	10
Figure 7: Greensburg High School Compared to National Average—Strengths and Weaknesses	11
Figure 8: Internal Assets—Commitment to Learning	12
Figure 9: Internal Assets—Positive Values	13
Figure 10: Internal Assets—Social Competencies.....	13
Figure 11: Internal Assets—Positive Identity	14
Figure 12: External Assets—Support	15
Figure 13: External Assets—Empowerment	15
Figure 14: External Assets—Boundaries and Expectations	16
Figure 15: External Assets—Constructive Use of Time	16
Figure 16: ATOD Sample for Both Decatur County School Districts 2013.....	17
Figure 17: Age at First Use (12th Grade Data Only).....	18
Figure 18: Reported Use of Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days 2013.....	18
Figure 19: Past 30 Day Use of Cigarettes 2008-2013	19
Figure 20: Reported Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days 2013	20
Figure 21: Past 30 Day Use of Alcohol 2008-2013	21
Figure 22: Reported Use of Marijuana in the Past 30 Days 2013	22
Figure 23: Past 30 Day Use of Marijuana 2008-2013	22
Figure 24: Reported Use of Methamphetamines in the Past 30 Days 2013.....	23
Figure 25: Past 30 Day Use of Methamphetamines 2008-2013	23
Figure 26: Reported Use of Over the Counter Drugs in the Past 30 Days 2013.....	24
Figure 27: Reported Use of Prescription Drugs in the Past 30 Days 2013	25
Figure 28: Past 30 Day Use of Prescription Drugs 2008-2013.....	26
Figure 29: Perceptions of Parental Disapproval by School and Grade 2013.....	27
Figure 30: Percent Indicating Moderate or Great Risk by Grade and School 2013	28
Figure 31: Community Responses to the Question of How Minors Get Alcohol.....	29

Introduction

The Decatur County Drug Free Communities Community Action Coalition (CAC) enlisted the Applied Research and Education Center to present data from the 40 Developmental Assets assessment of youth, the Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs survey of use and perceptions (updated to include 2013 data), and an attitudes survey collected from community members at the annual fair (updated to include 2013 data). This report presents these data and the activities of the CAC within the context of the coalition's goals (sidebar) and the theory of change underlying the Drug Free Communities program. Specific indicators of interest include the 40 Developmental Assets identified as essential to prevention and later success, the Four Core Measures of use and perceptions found in the ATOD survey, and local data on drug and alcohol related crime.¹

The Community Action Coalition works to decrease substance abuse and related behaviors by promoting healthy choices in Decatur County.

As a Drug Free Communities collaboration, the Decatur County CAC employs a research based ecological approach to change norms, behaviors, systems and contexts that contribute to substance abuse problems in the County. Developing a strong coalition comprised of diverse community stakeholders allows the effort to address localities, organizations, microsystems such as families and social circles, and individuals through their coordinated efforts.

The theory of change rests on the assertion that community conditions, standards, institutions, structures, systems and policies all shape norms and behaviors around substance use and violence.² Changing individual behavior requires systemic and cultural changes that support healthy decision-making and deter underage substance use and abuse. The best way to achieve such systems change is through community-wide collaboration and coordination of effort. CAC activities seek to change environmental conditions and cultural norms in order to better support the healthy lifestyles that will build and maintain a thriving community.

Community Action Coalition Goals

(1) Establish and strengthen collaboration among Decatur County Community Action Coalition partner organizations in support of the community's effort to prevent and reduce substance use among youth; and

(2) reduce substance use among youth in Decatur, County, Indiana, and, over time, reduce substance abuse among adults by addressing community issues that increase the risk of substance abuse and promoting the factors that minimize the risk of substance abuse.

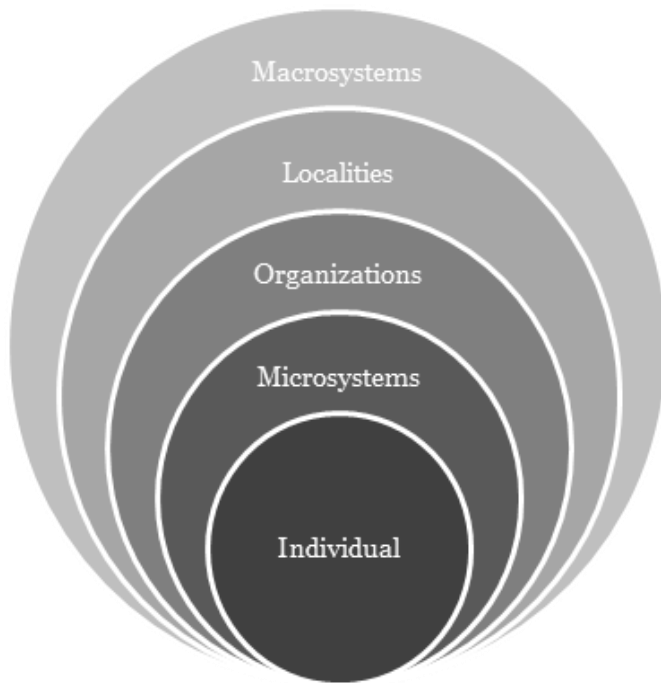
Decatur County adolescents demonstrate some strength in developmental assets concerning family support and peer influence. They engage in youth programs, religious communities and spend time at home. These indicators reflect developmental assets to build on moving forward. Youth responses suggest there may be a need to increase involvement in creative activities that provide both a constructive use of time and the opportunity to develop cultural competence. Decatur County youth struggle with restraint, resistance (for example, resistance to peer pressure) and decision-making. Low prevalence of these assets among community youth leave them vulnerable to impulsive decision-making.

Decatur County youth vary in terms of their strengths and weaknesses and in their patterns of substance use. Tobacco use is far more prevalent in the more rural Decatur County Community School District, whereas Methamphetamines have been a greater concern in the more densely populated Greensburg Community School District (though 2013 data indicate a decline). Both districts exceed state and national averages for alcohol use and binge drinking behavior. In the case of Marijuana, there is no clear pattern across school districts or grades. Emerging concerns around the misuse of prescribed medications and over the counter drugs are confirmed by some reports of use, but the number are low and declined from 2011 to 2013.

A growing Hispanic population may create new concerns as community support systems may need to provide services in Spanish. These concerns will extend into coalition educational and community support efforts. New Latino students will have the same geographic displacement issues faced by the more transient population of Decatur County and may have additional needs related to cultural and linguistic transitions.

Theory of Change

Figure 1: Social-Ecological Levels of Analysis

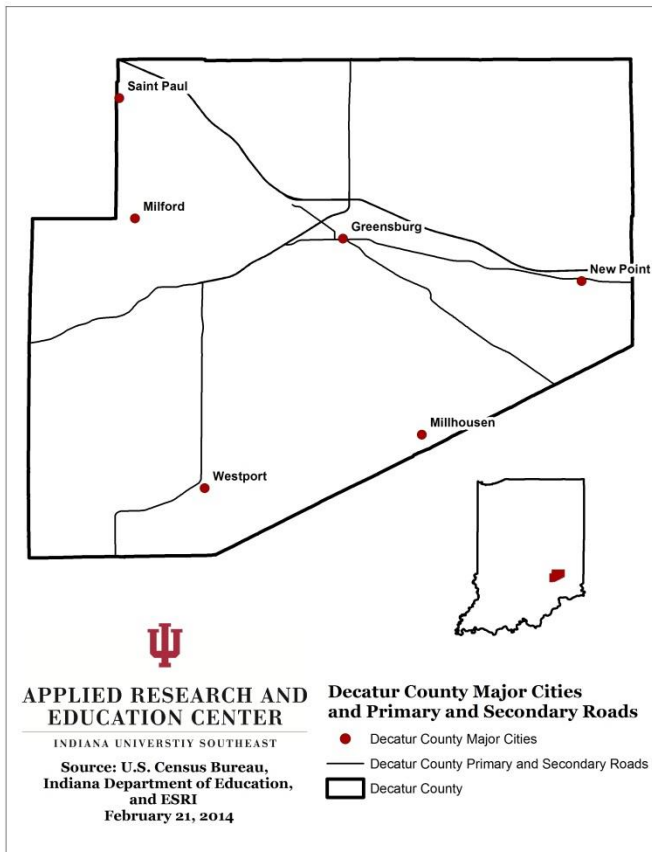


The social-ecological model recognizes the importance of targeting multiple levels of influence and community environmental factors in order to shape positive individual decision-making. In this model, the individual is the inner-most level and programs that develop academic, social and emotional competencies affect change. We report on developmental assets to address this level of analysis.

Microsystems include family, friends, classrooms and work groups that can either provide positive support and role models, or may hinder healthy decision-making. This report includes attention to students' perceptions of parental approval of substance use, indicators of family violence, and the role of family members and others in providing access to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Source: Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America. 2010. "Research Support for Comprehensive Community Interventions to Reduce Youth Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use and Abuse." Alexandria, VA: CADCA, p. 4.

Figure 2: Map of Decatur County



Organizations are the formal entities within which individuals and microsystems operate.

The Decatur County CAC works to engage a wide range of organizations in reshaping the community environment. These organizations include schools, law enforcement agencies, health care providers, social service agencies, workplaces and church groups.

Cities, neighborhoods and towns provide conditions that are linked to health and academic achievement. The community profile provides some information for understanding the locality, and CAC efforts to increase and improve law enforcement efforts around illicit drugs and underage tobacco and alcohol use are an essential part of shifting the local environment in ways that affect youth and adult decision-making. The CAC works to increase advertising of positive activities and messages while decreasing or counteracting negative images and messages about underage drinking and illicit drug use.

Macrosystems include federal, state and local laws, economic factors and cultural norms. While the CAC did not target policy concerns this year, their participation in

national networks and attention to macro-level shifts is vital to the success of their local, organizational, microsystem and individual efforts.

The CAC has six objectives for its current work:

1. Serve as a catalyst for increased participation and greater collaboration among all sectors and organizations of the community.
2. Build capacity in Decatur County to address substance abuse issues.
3. Change the community's perceived social norms.
4. Reduce access & availability of alcohol, and misuse of over the counter (OTC) and Prescription (RX) drugs to youth.
5. Increase media and messaging to counteract pro-substance messaging.
6. Improve policy and enforcement related to youth alcohol and consumption.

Appendix B (p. 34) provides a visual representation for how each of the CAC's activities for 2013 fits into the theory of change described here.

The Annual Data Report begins with a community profile for Decatur County and the two school districts therein. The Report then documents findings with regard to the 40 Developmental Assets of area youth, the Four Core Measures of risk for substance abuse, and a few measures of community perceptions elicited in the Community Survey administered at the Decatur County Fair.

Community Profile

Decatur County Social and Economic Data

Decatur County is located in Southeast Indiana, with an estimated population of 26,042 from 2010-2013.³ About 25 percent of the population is under the age of 18. Decatur County has nine townships: Adams, Clay, Clinton, Fugit, Jackson, Marion, Salt Creek, Sand Creek and Washington. The county seat is Greensburg with a population of about 11,638.¹ Other major cities include St. Paul, Milford, Millhousen, Newpoint and Westport. The economic base consists of farming, light industry, service, retail and public services.

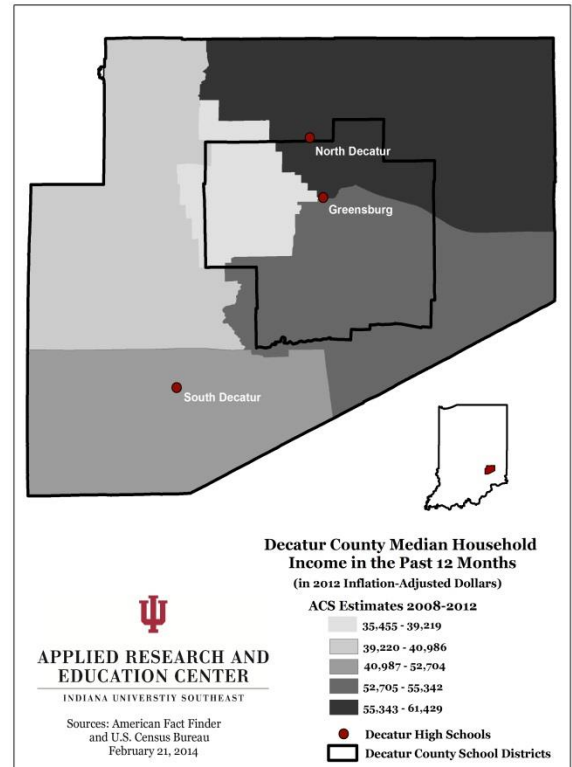
Decatur County is a racially homogenous rural population: 97.4 percent white, 0.5 percent Black, 0.2 percent American Indians or Alaska Natives, 1 percent Asian, and less than one percent reported two or more races. The population is 1.7 percent Hispanic across all races. Based on 2000 and 2010 decennial census figures, the county's population grew nearly five percent in the first decade of the 21st century, and the county's Hispanic population accounted for nearly 30 percent of that growth. The Latino population increased 476 percent from 2000 to 2010.⁴

From 2008-2012, 14.6 percent of the population lived in poverty. Nearly one in four children under 18 and living with relatives, lived in a household whose incomes fell below the poverty level, and 11 percent of all Decatur County families reported incomes below the poverty level. Of single parent families with a female householder, a full 36 percent were below the poverty level.⁵

In 2013, Decatur County had an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent,⁶ compared to a state rate of 6.3 percent.⁷ Estimated median family income was \$55,439, which is less than the state median family income of \$60,012. Nearly seven and a half percent of families reported income below \$15,000. Median household income for the County was roughly the same as for the state at close to \$48,200, but the variation across census tracts within the county provides some indicator of the geography of income and what it may mean for the different high schools (Figure 3).

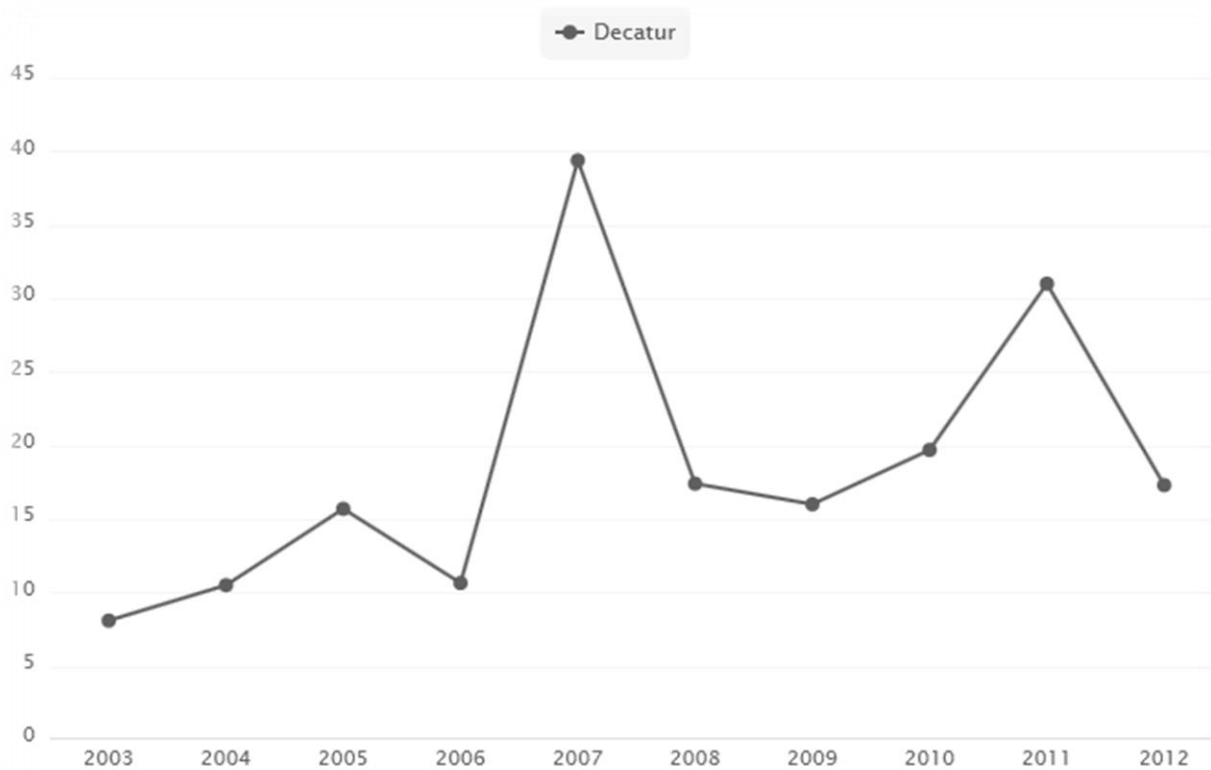
The Uniform Crime Report⁸ data for Decatur County 2011 indicated that 16.2 percent (N=135 offenses) of all crime violations in the county were drug violation offenses.⁹ This percent has gone down tremendously from 2010 where 34.7 percent of all reported crime violations were drug violations. Of the 834 total offenses reported, 141 (16.9 percent) were alcohol related offenses. Indiana State Excise Police (ISEP) checking on vendor compliance reported two violations in 2012 and three violations in 2013 for Decatur County.¹⁰ On the Survey for Alcohol Compliance (SAC) inspections, where ISEP officers and 18-20 year-old youths attempt to obtain alcohol at licensed retail establishments, findings have varied some over the last few years. In 2009-four failed and three passed, in 2010 10 failed or were cited and 45 passed and in the first nine months of 2011 three failed or were cited and 28 passed.¹¹ According to Indiana Crash Facts 2012, there were 29 total collisions

Figure 3: Income by Census Tract in Decatur County School Districts



involving alcohol impaired drivers in Decatur County, two fatalities, seven non-fatal injuries, and twenty that caused property damage.¹²

Figure 4: Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 Children Under Age 18 in 2012



Decatur County ranked twenty-fifth in the state for child abuse and neglect in 2012. (Figure 4) This is a major decrease from the 2011 figures, where Decatur County ranked second in the state. In 2012 the County reported 17 cases of abuse and neglect per 1000 children, compared to the state rate of 12.5.¹³ The County reported 75 substantiated cases of neglect in 2012.¹⁴

Figures on abuse and neglect are not necessarily a full or accurate representation of what is happening in homes across the County. These figures may reflect both reporting and investigation capacity. However, the data still provide some indication of the problem and these figures may suggest one or both of the following: 1) Abuse and neglect have decreased over the last year or 2) Efforts to report and investigate abuse concerns have lagged, leading to a decline in the number of cases on record.

Schools and Districts

Decatur County is home to two school districts: Decatur County Community Schools (hereafter referred to as “Decatur”) and Greensburg Community Schools (hereafter referred to simply as “Greensburg”). These two school districts have three high schools: North Decatur, South Decatur and Greensburg. North Decatur and South Decatur data are combined into “Decatur” for this report as most data are only available at the district level. In 2013 a total of 1,316 students attended the three high schools. The largest school is Greensburg, with a population of 646 students.¹⁵ District wide for the 2011-2012 school year, the Decatur County Community School Corporation spent an estimated \$8,600 per student whereas Greensburg Community Schools spent an estimated \$10,000 per student.¹⁶

The Decatur County Community Schools serve a less densely populated part of the County. Thirty-five percent of their students receive free lunches or textbooks. The Greensburg Community School Corporation serves the more densely populated town of Greensburg and forty-one percent of their students receive free lunches or textbooks.

Greensburg spends more money per pupil and serves areas with relatively high median income levels as well as the portion of the county with the lowest median income. North Decatur High School draws from higher income areas, but the Decatur district on the whole covers a somewhat lower income bracket and the district spends less per student. While these factors are not directly related to the substance use and violence outcomes of concern to the CAC, they are important socio-environmental factors to keep in mind while looking at assets, attitudes and substance use across schools and districts.

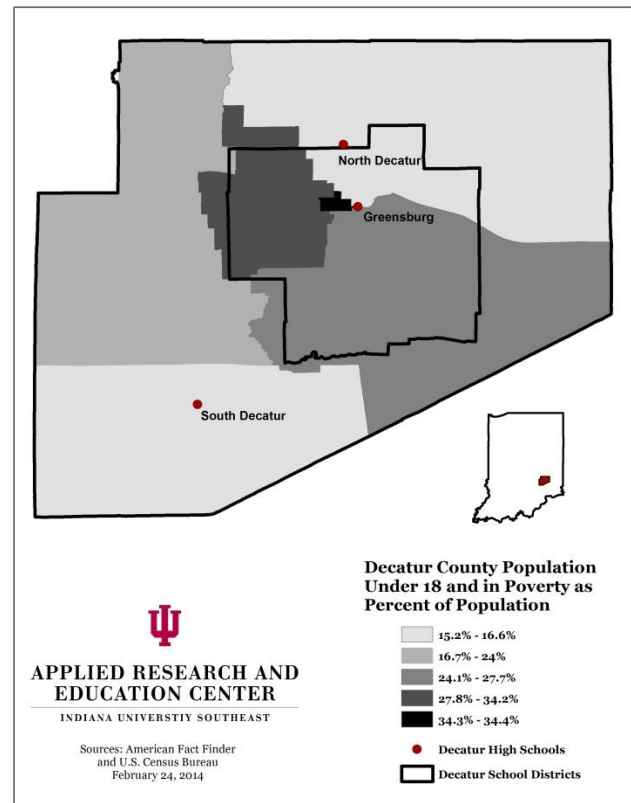
Decatur County Community Schools reported 17.6 percent of students enrolled in special education, while Greensburg Community Schools reported a lower 12.9 percent. Decatur County Community Schools reported that two percent of their students receive gifted and talented education services, whereas Greensburg Community Schools reported a significantly higher 12 percent during the 2011-2012 school year.¹⁷

Geographic mobility creates social disruptions that may make children more susceptible to risk factors associated with violence and substance abuse. Both Decatur County School districts reported inter-district mobility rates that are more than double the state rate: Decatur County Community School Corporation reports 9.4 percent mobility, Greensburg Community Schools report 10.2 percent mobility compared to a state average of 4.3 percent.¹⁸

Greensburg serves the more densely populated part of the County, spends more per student while having fewer special education needs but far greater demand for gifted education. Greensburg serves a portion of the highest income census tract in the area, but also serves the largest portion of the lowest income census tract in the County. This means that school district averages may mask significant concerns at different ends of the distribution for those risk factors and assets that may be most driven by class.

The Decatur County Community School Corporation serves the more rural population, spends less per student and has greater special education needs and lower demand for gifted and talented services. North Decatur draws students from the highest income census tract while South Decatur draws from all other income levels, but not at all from the highest income. Most of our data do not allow us to break out the schools, but income level differences as well as different population densities can affect some of the assets and behavior patterns presented here.

Figure 5: Percent of Children Living in Poverty by Census Tract across School Districts



Findings

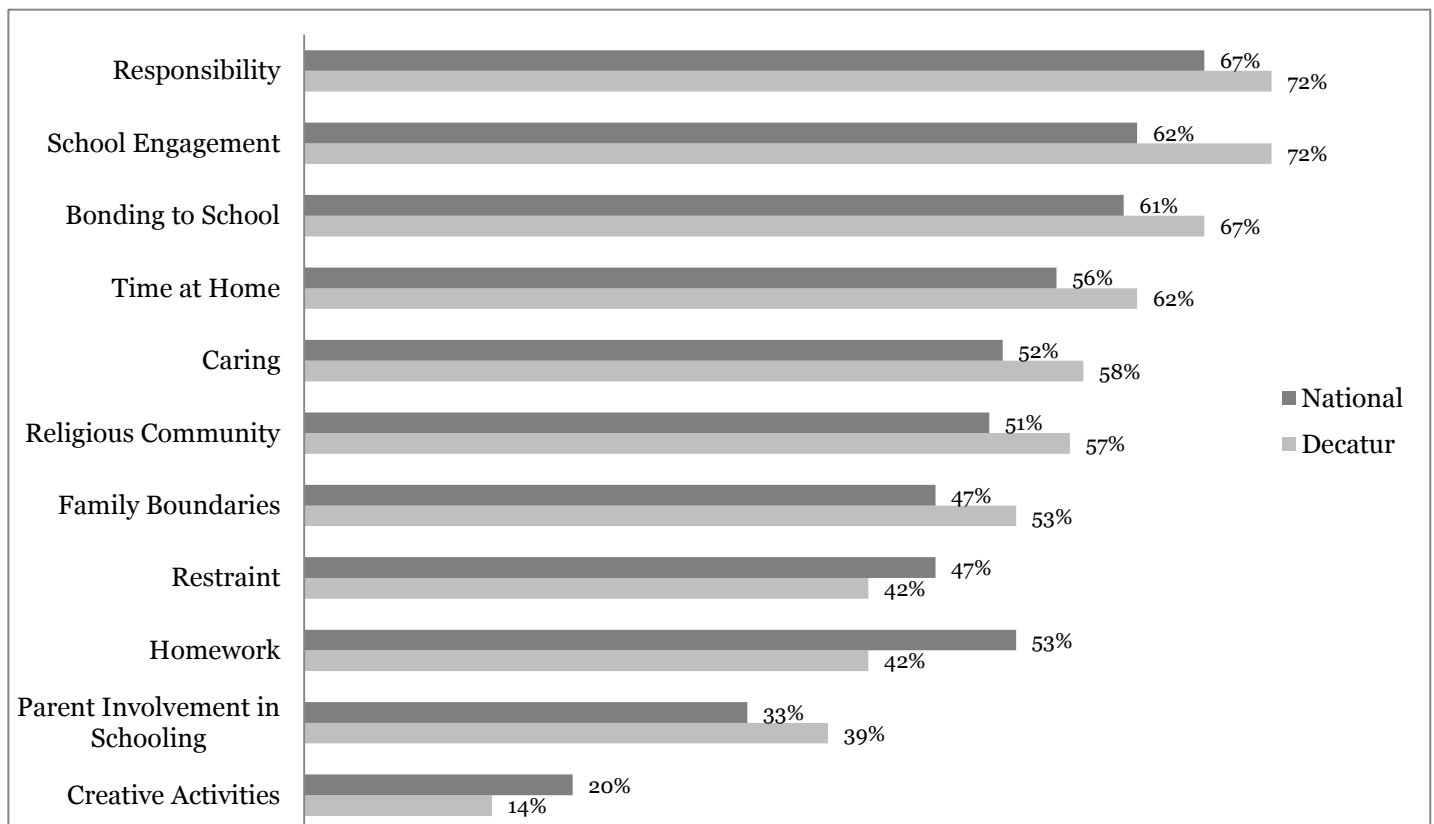
40 Developmental Assets

Strengths and Weaknesses by School District

Over the past 20 years, the Search Institute has surveyed nearly three million youth about how they experience the 40 Developmental Assets. Drawing on development research and their own findings, researchers at the institute identify the 40 assets that form the basic building blocks for human development. They find clear relationships between youth outcomes and asset levels in both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. The findings are robust—there is a direct relationship between assets and higher rates of thriving behaviors. Those who fail to develop these assets, or who report having fewer of these assets, are more likely to engage in high-risk behaviors.¹⁹ They measure contextual (external) and individual (internal) assets, and their model recognizes the important interplay between the two as well as the role of success or failure feedback loops.

Aggregated data on the 40 Developmental Assets provide some useful information on how well the community is doing at fostering the characteristics related to developmental success. Looking closely at areas where the local communities exceed national averages will indicate areas of strength that coalition efforts can build on and use to further improve the development of those assets in the population. For items where the school district scored five or more percentage points below the national average, the CAC may use the data to target future activities. Being in line with national averages does not indicate that there are no issues, but it does

Figure 6: Decatur County Community High Schools Compared to National Average—Strengths and Weaknesses

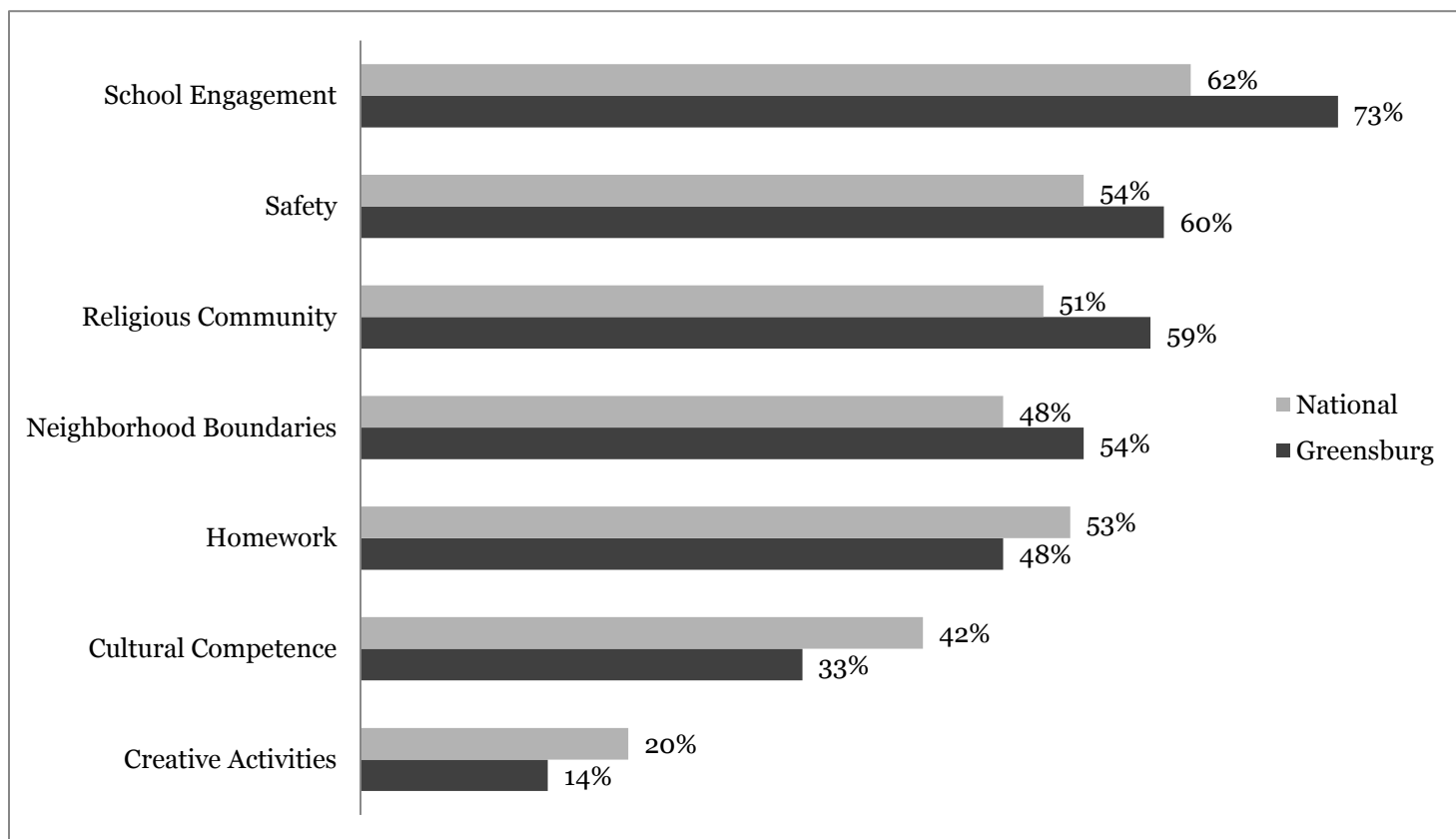


suggest that the assets reflect common patterns.

County-wide, 14 percent of surveyed students had 31-40 of the assets measured, 37 percent had 21-30, 36 percent had 11-20, and 14 percent had ten or fewer assets. These findings reflect a normal distribution of assets and point to areas of strength to build on in addressing weaknesses and bringing those students with ten or fewer assets up.

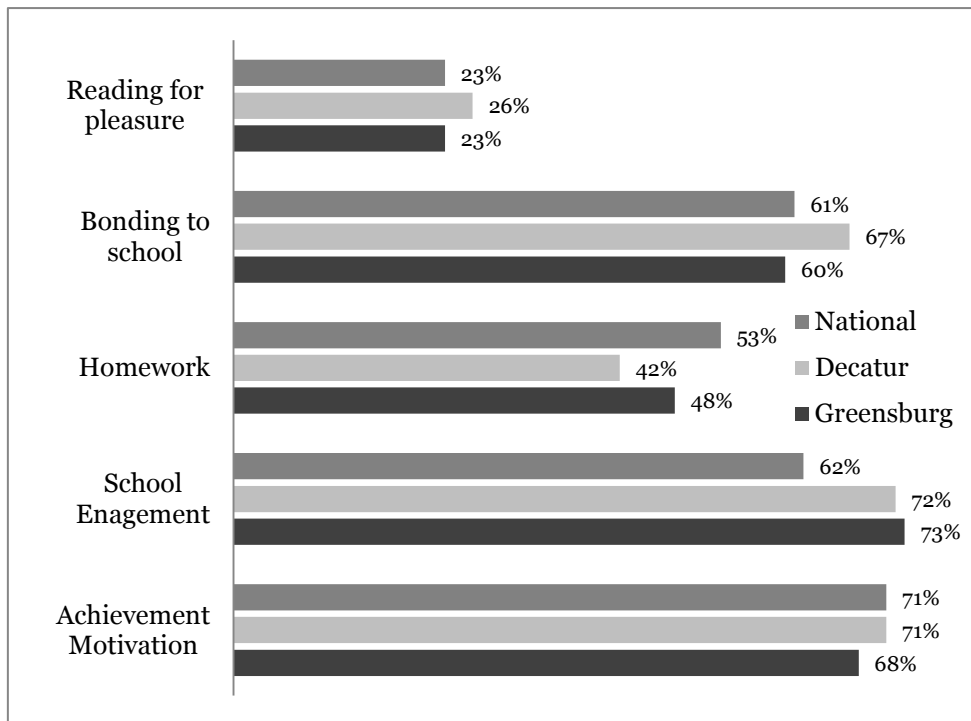
Decatur scored five percentage points or more above the national average in responsibility, school engagement, bonding to school, time at home, caring, religious community and family boundaries. Decatur scored below the national average for restraint, homework, parent involvement in schooling, and creative activities (Figure 6).

Figure 7: Greensburg High School Compared to National Average—Strengths and Weaknesses



Greensburg reflected similar strengths in school engagement (internal) and religious community (external), but also showed strength in safety and neighborhood boundaries, both external assets (Figure 7). This finding may reflect a stronger sense of safety and neighborhood community in the more densely populated areas of the County. Youth growing up in rural areas do not have the same experience of neighborhood community and the safety that may accompany that community. Like Decatur, Greensburg students fell short in terms of homework (internal) and participation in creative activities (external). Greensburg students were within four points of the national average on all other indicators (Appendix C for full list).

Figure 8: Internal Assets—Commitment to Learning



Internal Assets

Individual assets are characteristics, activities or behavior patterns of the individual that reflect their development. We’ve presented each of the groups of developmental assets highlighted by the Search Institute in their report to Decatur County. CAC members can use these charts to better understand where the CAC and other community institutions might direct attention to boost performance in each of the major asset groups.

Among internal assets, Decatur students demonstrated some strength in commitment to learning and positive values, but

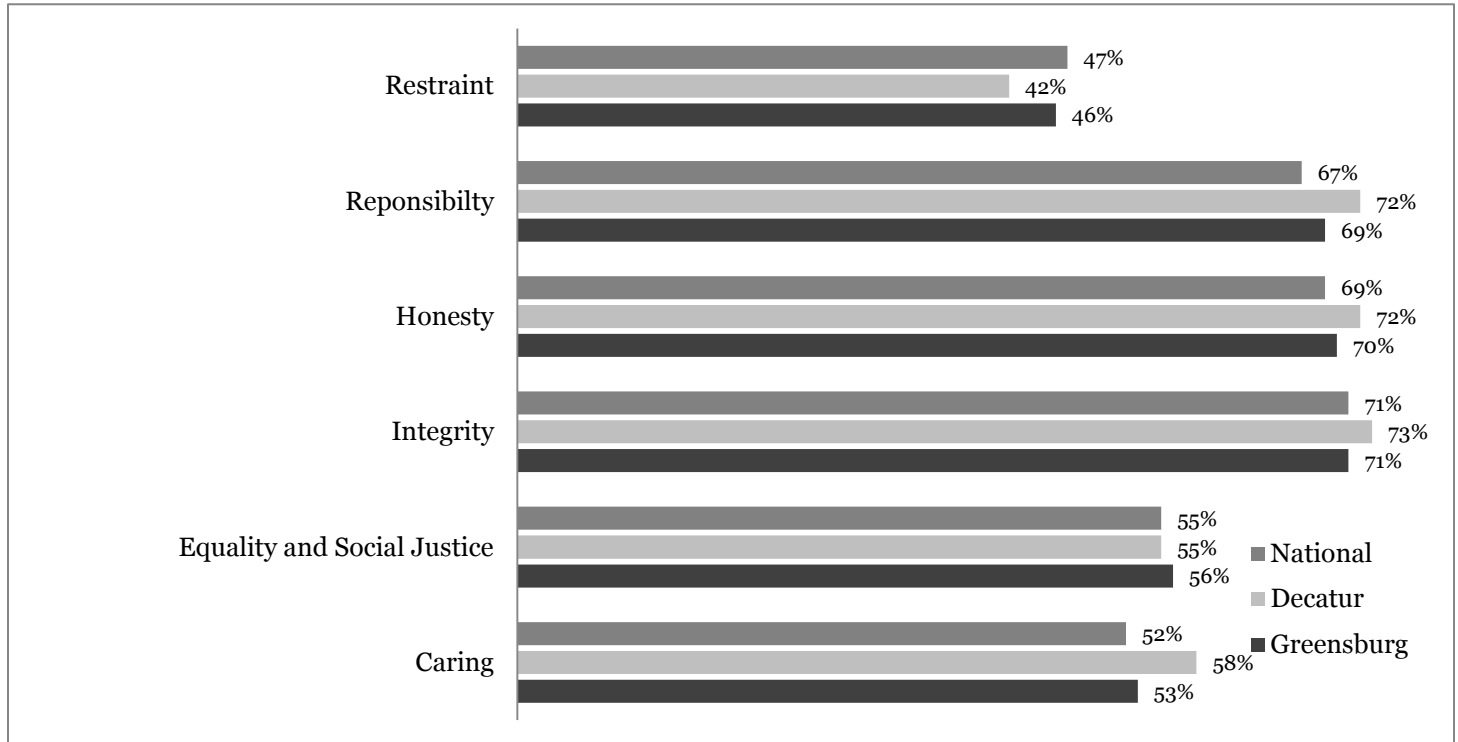
also had some weakness in those same areas. Decatur scores at or close to the national average for all other internal assets (Figures 8-11).

Among External Assets, Decatur County youth showed strength in the constructive use of time through participation in religious community and spending time at home, but there is a notable weakness when it comes to engagement in creative activities. Decatur students were with the national average on most indicators, but displayed a stronger than average sense of family boundaries, while at the same time falling below the national average for parent involvement in schooling.

Both Decatur County School Districts do better than the national average for the school engagement indicator, but are at or below the national average for homework and achievement motivation. Students are engaged in school and feel identified with school, but that is not translating in to the development of strong assets in homework and achievement motivation. Decatur County Community Schools had a larger percent of students report reading for pleasure and bonding to school than did Greensburg or schools nationwide (Figure 8).

Both Decatur County school districts’ students scored at or above the national average on all assets related to positive values except “restraint.” Both school districts had a lower score on restraint than is the national average. Greensburg fell just below the national average while the County high schools are further below, however, ATOD results for restraint seem closer to the national average (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Internal Assets—Positive Values



Decatur County youth were at or above the national average in their development of skills related to peaceful conflict resolution and interpersonal competence. These are assets to build on in the development of those social competencies where the county falls behind the national average: resistance skills, cultural competence, and planning and decision-making (Figure 10).

In the area of positive identity, Decatur County youth were about average. Greensburg students slip a bit below Decatur and the national averages on self-esteem (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Internal Assets—Social Competencies

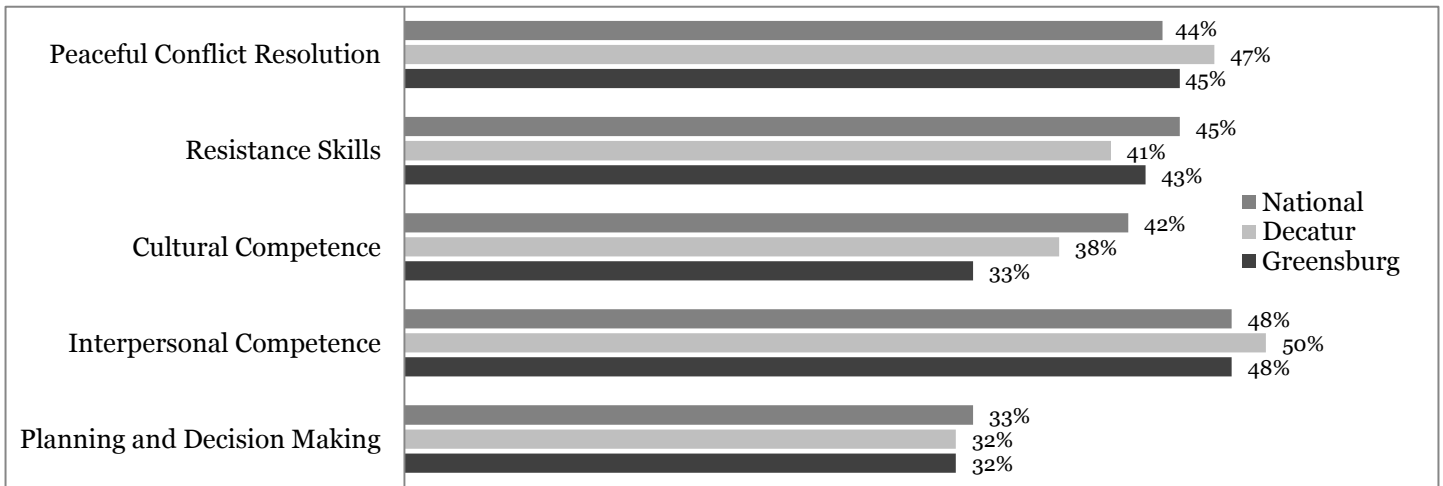
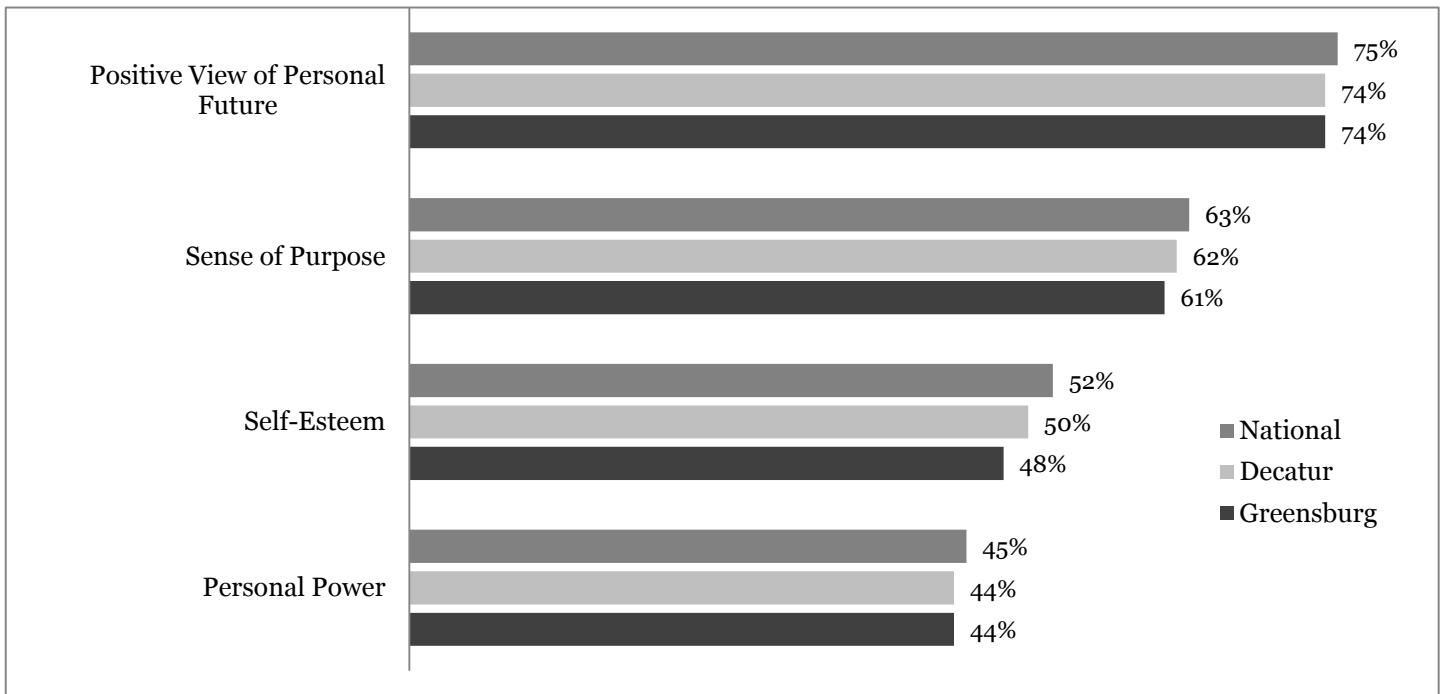


Figure 11: Internal Assets-Positive Identity



External Assets

External assets refer to relationships in the community and tend to more strongly reflect contextual factors that support or hinder thriving behavior. All of the high schools in Decatur County performed well in terms of parent involvement in schooling, which may be why students reported high levels of school engagement. The County also looks slightly above average on relationships with other adults (i.e. adults other than their parents). While there may be room for improvement, they are currently above the national average. The Decatur County schools do a little better than Greensburg on caring school climate and on caring neighborhood (Figure 12).

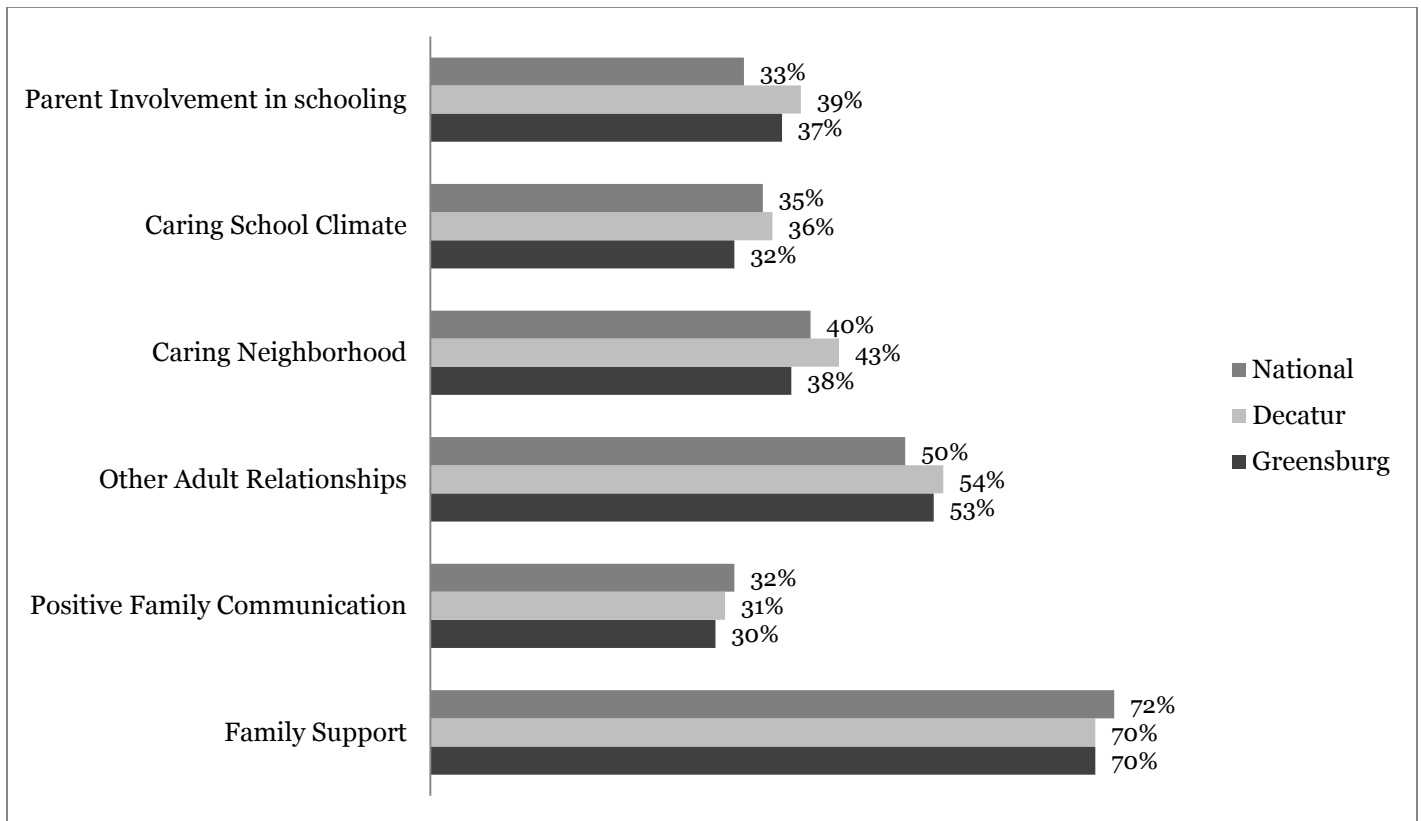
The neighborhood finding is interesting given other responses to questions about neighborhood boundaries and feeling safe. This may suggest that students in more densely populated areas benefit from “eyes on the street” and knowing people are around and know who they are, whereas those who live further out may have closer relationships to neighbors who live further from them.

Positive family communication is low, but in line with the national average and is a logical target for prevention programming. Family support is relatively high and in line with the national average. These findings suggest the potential to build on the family support asset to develop more positive communication. Of course, the low scores on positive family communication locally and nationwide may also reflect the common difficulties of adolescence. Still, the finding suggest the CAC’s participation in National Family Night and other programs to promote positive family dynamics may help parents and youth address this weakness.

Decatur County youth are mostly at or above the national average on indicators of empowerment (Figure 13). But even the national figures suggest this is an area where there is room for further growth and development. More Decatur youth report feeling safe and serving others than average, but it is still only about half of students. Among Greensburg students, 60 percent report feeling safe, and around half engage in service to

others. Despite being in line with the national average, the data suggest there may be significant room for growth in seeing youth as resources and providing them with experiences that confirm their value to the community.

Figure 12: External Assets—Support



Decatur County youth were at or above national averages (or within the range of statistical error) for all indicators of external assets related to boundaries and expectations. Nationwide, and in Decatur schools, the portion of students showing strength in adult role models was less than a third (Figure 14).

Figure 13: External Assets--Empowerment

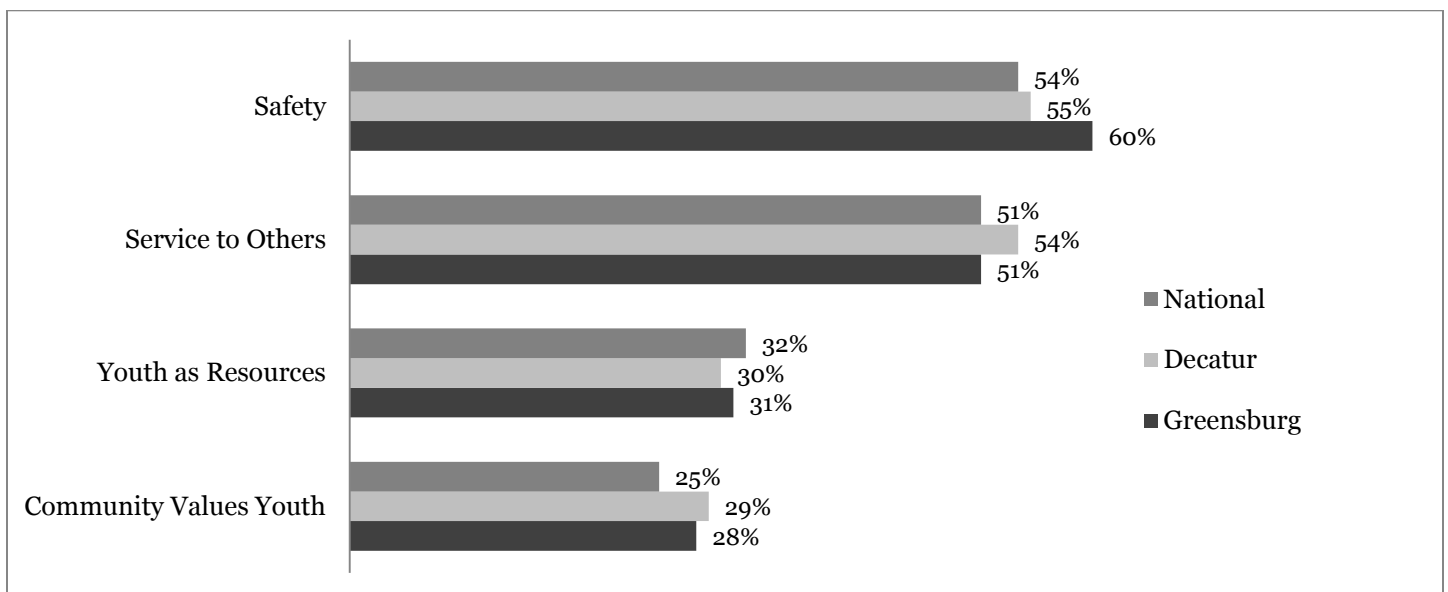
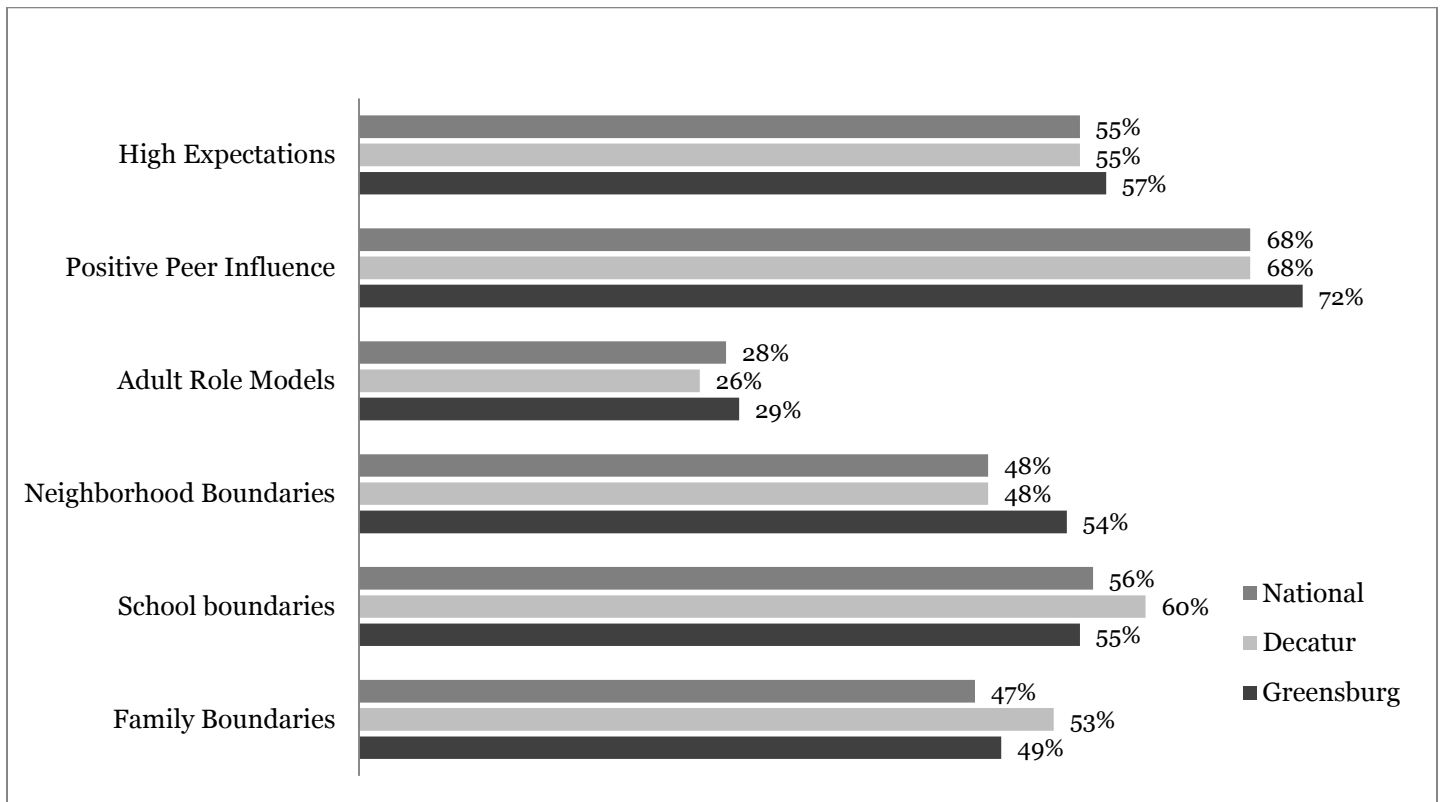
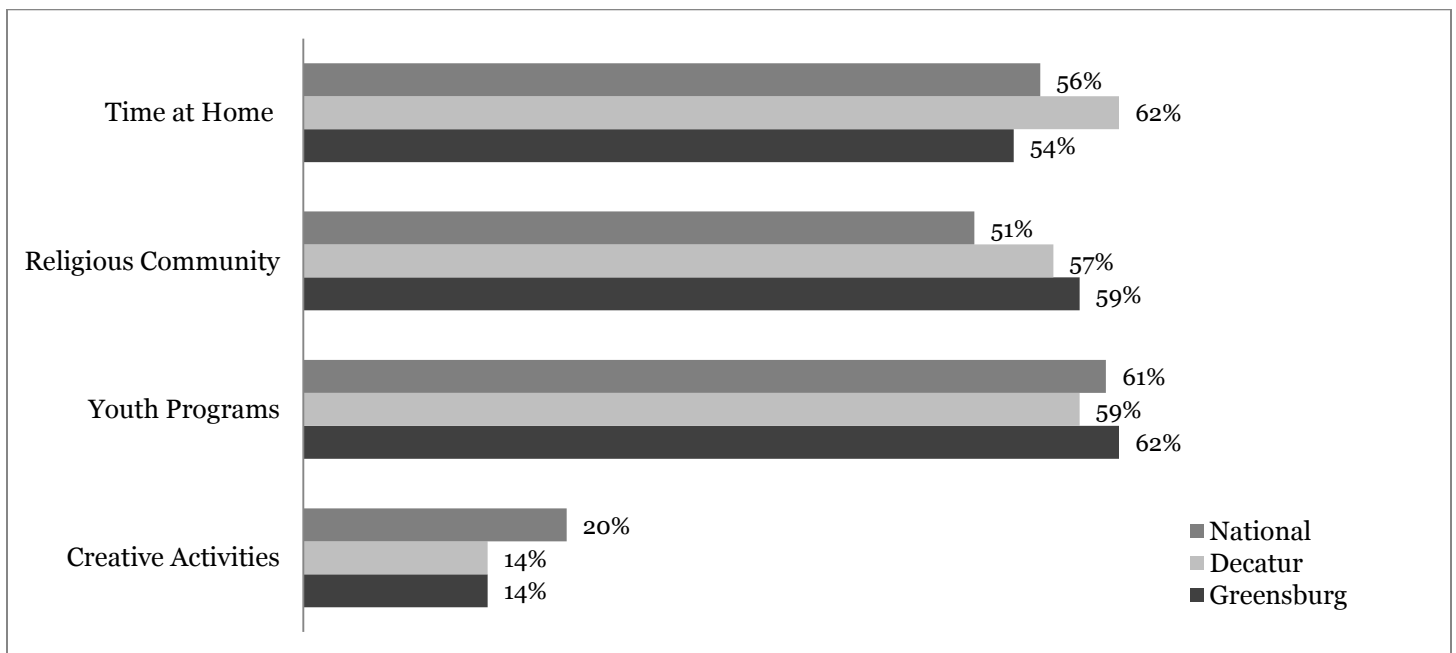


Figure 14: External Assets--Boundaries and Expectations



Decatur County youth are in the middle with the rest of the country in most areas related to their use of time. Decatur students are more likely to report spending time at home than Greensburg students. This difference is likely related to the difference between living in town and living in the less dense areas of the County. Area youth tend to be involved in a religious community and in youth programs, likely one in the same for many. However, Decatur County fell well below the national average for using time for creative activities (Figure 15).

Figure 15: External Assets--Constructive Use of Time



The report issued by the Search Institute in 2011 provides specific recommendations for building on community strengths and addressing weaknesses. The purpose in providing these data here is to help the CAC draw connections between the findings for the 40 Developmental Assets, the four core measures of risk, and community attitudes and perceptions.

Four Core Measures of Risk²⁰

The Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America focuses attention on four core measures of abuse risk that research finds to be significantly correlated with substance abuse: age of first use (or age of onset), past 30 day use of substances, perception of risk or harm of use, and perception of parental disapproval of use.

Average Age of Onset

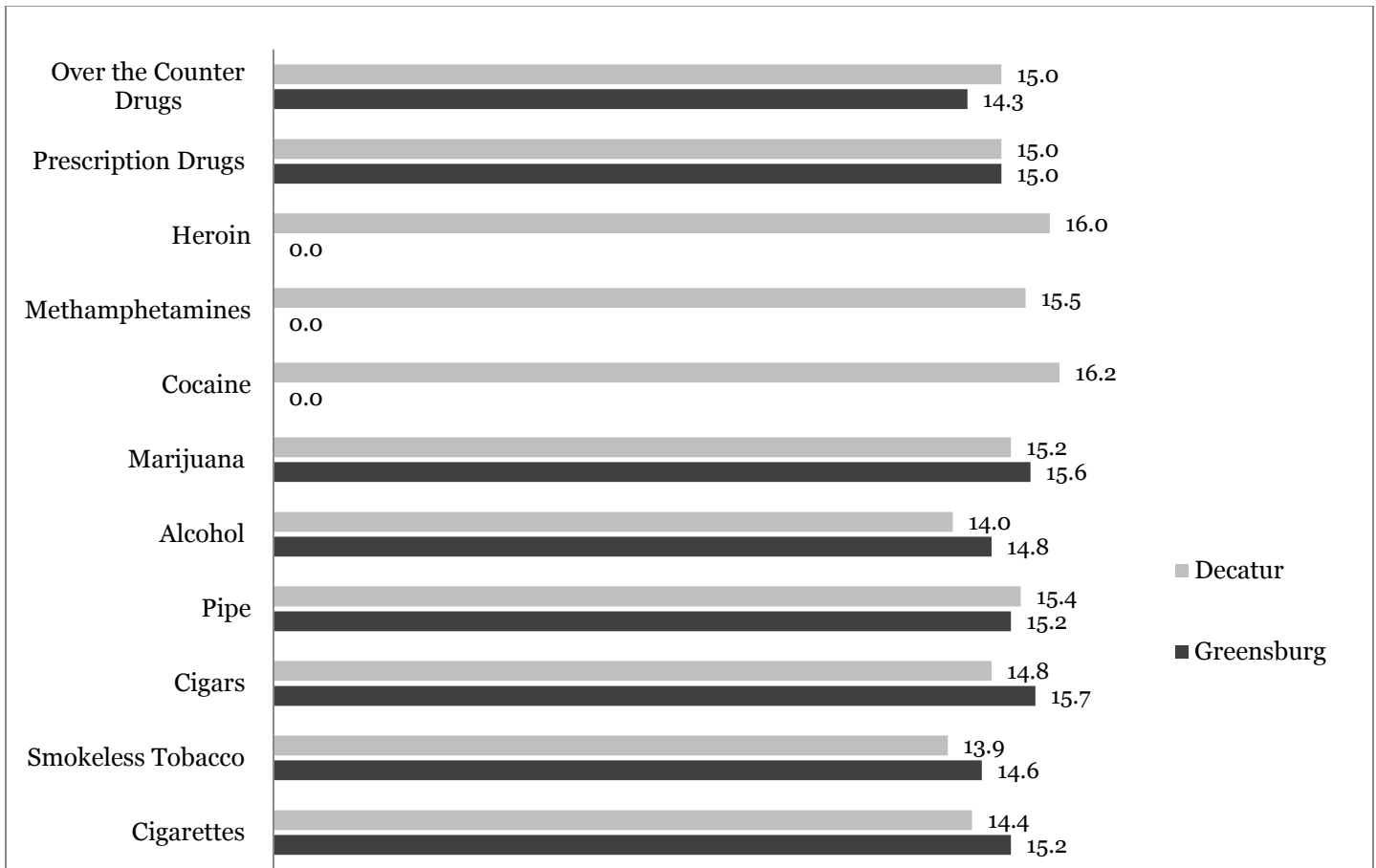
Adolescents who start using alcohol and other drugs at a young age are more likely to become substance dependent later in life. “Forty-five percent of youth who began drinking before age 15 were classified as dependent later in life, whereas among youth who began drinking between age 17 and 21, 24.5 percent were classified as dependent and of youth who began at age 21 or 22, 10 percent were classified as dependent.”²¹ A 2003 report issued by The Department of Health and Human Services found that those who first smoke Marijuana under the age of 14 are more than five times as likely to abuse drugs in adulthood.

On 2013 ATOD survey responses, the younger cohort of students throughout Decatur County reported a younger age at first use of all substances than did older cohorts. Seventh graders reported using alcohol as early as age 11 whereas 12th graders’ average response place their first use at age 14. This discrepancy should not be misread as a problematic cohort effect. The seventh grade cohort will ALWAYS have a lower “age at first use” average than the older grades because all seventh graders are younger. The best data for identifying the average age at first use among those who use a substance before graduating from high school will always be the 12th grade data (Figure 17). The senior class has far more individuals reporting use, but their first age of use will now include all those who have tried the substance since 7th grade and will provide a much better guide to when underage use begins.

Figure 16: ATOD Sample for Both Decatur County School Districts 2013

	Decatur	Greensburg
7th	138	154
8th	119	139
9th	158	127
10th	139	121
11th	132	86
12th	105	78
Total	791	705

Figure 17: Age at First Use (12th Grade Data Only)

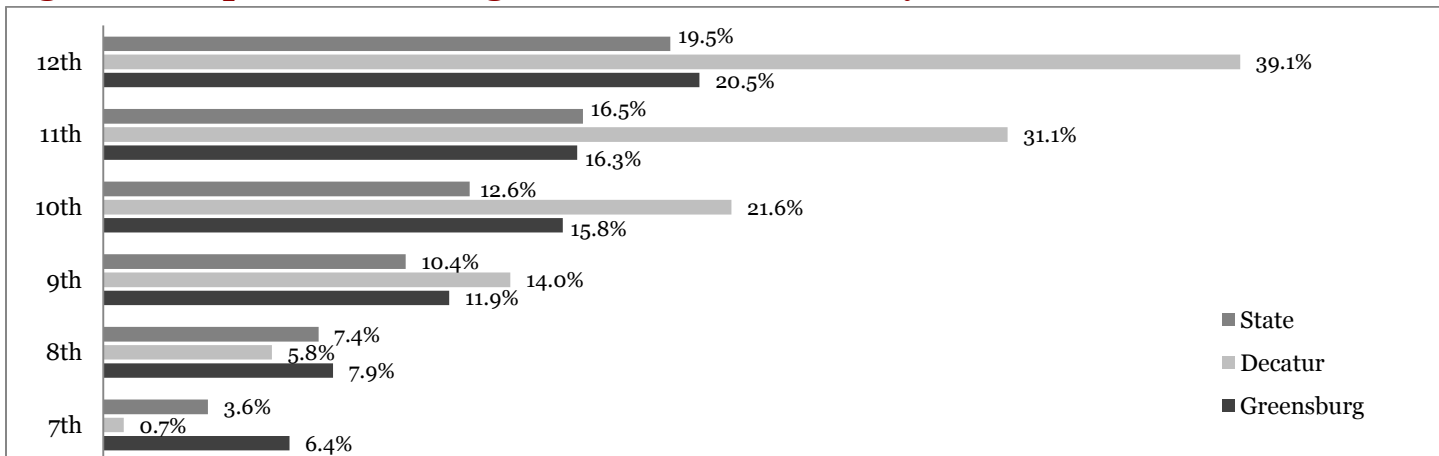


The average age of first use for all three substances discussed here hovers around age 14 or 15. Grade level data on use in the past 30 days will be addressed next and will allow us to look at increases in reported use from year to year for the different age groups.

Past 30 Day Use

Tobacco

Figure 18: Reported Use of Cigarettes in the Past 30 Days 2013



Smoking is very addictive and is a substance where environmental factors play a significant role in young peoples' decision to use. In Decatur County, reported smoking in the last 30 days is significantly higher in the more rural Decatur Schools than at the Greensburg School. However, in 2013 7th and 8th graders in Greensburg reported past 30 day use at far higher rates than did Decatur County students or students the same age across the state of Indiana (Figure 18).

For grade level data on past 30-day use, the most useful comparisons are not to the same grade in the previous year, but to the same students in the previous year. When we discuss a group of students over several years, we refer to them as a cohort. Sometimes, one group of students has higher or lower usage rates than the groups that come before or after them. This is called a cohort effect. By tracking within cohort across years, we can see at what age, their past-30 day use increases and we can compare their usage as a group over several grades to other cohorts over several grades to identify cohort effects.

Figure 19 provides data on past 30 day use of cigarettes for Decatur County Community Schools and for Greensburg. The gray diagonal cells show the cohort of students for which we have the most data. We can see that 11.6 percent of that class had used cigarettes in the past 30 days when they took the ATOD survey in 7th grade at Decatur. That number increased each year, and by 2013, 39.1 percent of that class reported having used cigarettes in the last 30 days. This increase is cause for concern.

Figure 19: Past 30 Day Use of Cigarettes 2008-2013

Decatur							
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
7th	11.6	9.8	16.9	9.9	n/a		0.7
8th	11.5	18.4	14.1	16.7	n/a		5.8
9th	22.8	26.7	30.2	28.2	n/a		14
10th	17.2	20.4	19	31.4	n/a		21.6
11th	20.1	31.1	29.2	36	n/a		31.1
12th	21.4	29.7	20	32.3	n/a		39.1
Greensburg							
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
7th	5.4	10.7	18.8	14.2	n/a		6.4
8th	15.4	13.5	12.9	22.1	n/a		7.9
9th	18.7	13	20.4	14.8	n/a		11.9
10th	25.2	17.2	15.3	20	n/a		15.8
11th	18.1	29.6	21.7	18.8	n/a		16.3
12th	28.6	21.8	12.8	17	n/a		20.5

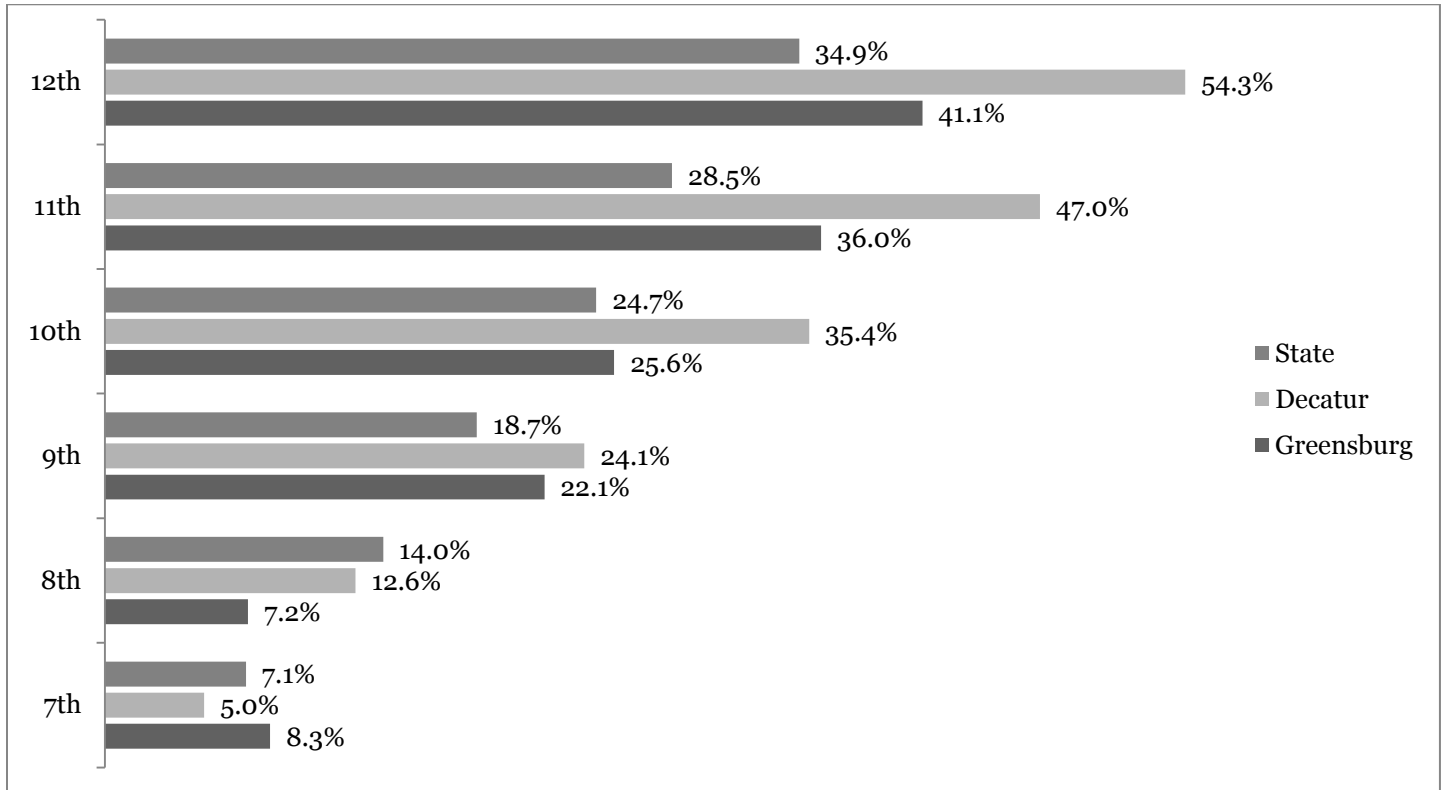
The cohorts often see a large increase in 10th or 11th grade followed by a slight decline or no further change the following year. This may reflect experimentation. Kids may try cigarettes and then decide not to use them again or on a regular basis.

Students across grades reported that cigarettes are “fairly easy” or “easy” to get. Eighteen year olds can legally purchase tobacco so younger students are often able to get them from older friends.

Alcohol

Across 7th through 12th grades, the average percent of students who reported any alcohol use over the last 30 days was 26.6 percent in 2013.²² Seventh grade had the lowest portion of students reporting use at 6.8 percent, while 12th grade was marked by a high 48.6 percent of students reporting some use in the past 30 days (Figure 20).²³

Figure 20: Reported Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days 2013



A higher percentage of 8th through 12th grade Decatur County students reported use of alcohol in the last 30 days than Greensburg students in those grades. Interestingly, among 7th graders, a lower portion of Decatur County High School students report using alcohol in the last 30 days. Decatur County students graduating in 2013 had higher rates of reported past 30 day use than Greensburg in grades 7 through 12 but both groups show a sizeable increase from 10th grade to 12th grade. In Decatur County, student reports of past 30-day alcohol use jumped from 43.8 percent to 54.3 percent. Greensburg seniors went from 37.7 percent reporting past 30 day use in 2011 to 41.1 percent in 2013. All of these figures are subject to variation based on which students show up and respond honestly to the survey so these distinctions should be read with some caution (Figure 21).

In 2013, past 30 day use in Greensburg exceeded state averages for all grades except 8th. Grades seven through twelve were lower than those same grade levels in 2011, but the percent of 12th graders reporting past 30 day use exceeded the 2010 figure by more than 12 percent. Again, the nature of self-report data makes it difficult to determine the cause of these fluctuations, but overall declines may reflect the effectiveness of the CACs efforts.

Figure 21: Past 30 Day Use of Alcohol 2008-2013

Decatur						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	21.3	17.6	32.2	16.2	n/a	5
8th	27	30.9	31	24.7	n/a	12.6
9th	37.7	40.8	41.5	36.9	n/a	24.1
10th	31.1	34.5	31	43.8	n/a	35.4
11th	36.1	36.1	35.4	40.8	n/a	47
12th	44.6	39.8	30	40.3	n/a	54.3
Greensburg						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	12.9	17.6	25	12.1	n/a	8.3
8th	21.5	23.6	23.5	21.4	n/a	7.2
9th	32.1	29.7	32.7	35.2	n/a	22.1
10th	36.6	33.6	33.6	37.7	n/a	25.6
11th	37.9	33	40.9	37.5	n/a	36
12th	43.9	31.7	28.7	47.7	n/a	41.1

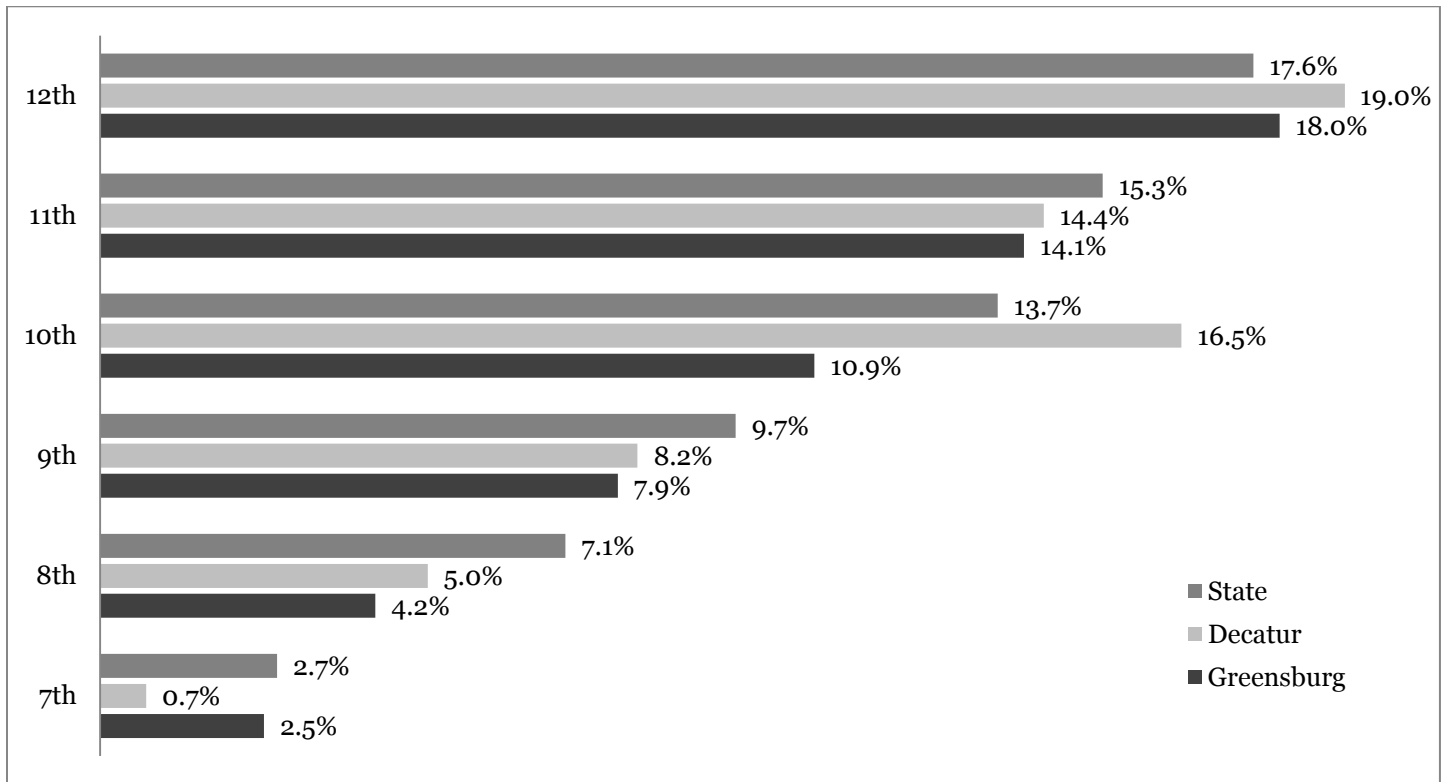
Among Decatur County Community High School students (both North and South), past 30 day use was higher than state averages for 9th through 12th grades. The Decatur County Community High School twelfth grade students reported rates far higher than those reported at Greensburg and the state average.

Marijuana

When it comes to Marijuana, the data do not stick to a clear pattern based on school district. The statewide rate for use of Marijuana in the past 30 days among 7th through 11th grade students was higher than either Greensburg or Decatur for 7th through 9th and 11th grades, but Decatur County had a higher percent reporting use for 10th and both local districts exceeded the state figure for 12th grade.

Decatur has higher reported rates of Marijuana use than does Greensburg among 8th through 12th grades, but the tables are turned among those who were in 7th grade in 2013. Only 0.7 percent of Decatur 7th graders reported using Marijuana in the past 30 days compared to 2.5 percent at Greensburg High School (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Reported Use of Marijuana in the Past 30 Days 2013



The Decatur County cohort that was in 10th grade in 2011 has had relatively high reports of past 30 day use all along (Figure 23). With the range of potential sources of variation in these data, we cannot say anything conclusive about why this is, but it seems that there was some cohort effect for that group. The Greensburg group of the same year has also had higher usage rates than some of the other Greensburg cohorts. The

Figure 23: Past 30 Day Use of Marijuana 2008-2013

Decatur						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	3.9	2	10.2	3.5	n/a	0.7
8th	10.1	13.2	5.6	10.5	n/a	5
9th	9.9	14.2	11.3	10.1	n/a	8.2
10th	6	4.9	16.7	19	n/a	16.5
11th	6.9	13.9	14.6	20	n/a	14.4
12th	9.8	10.2	10	12.1	n/a	19
Greensburg						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	2	6.9	8.1	5	n/a	2.5
8th	8.7	6.8	10.6	16.8	n/a	4.2
9th	9.7	6.5	12.2	10.2	n/a	7.9
10th	10.7	8.2	4.4	20.8	n/a	10.9
11th	8.6	15.7	9.6	10.7	n/a	14.1
12th	14.3	6.9	5.3	17	n/a	18

juxtaposition of the two makes for a stark contrast, but one that may not signal anything beyond a somewhat different mix of students in a particular cohort. Students across grades reported fairly easy or easy access to Marijuana and older students more often report easy access than younger students.

Methamphetamines

Very few high school students reported use of Methamphetamines in the past 30 days. Even in the places where the numbers are a bit higher, there is no clear pattern or consistency and even where we see cohorts that reported some use each year for some or all years, the numbers were low and we do not have raw data to be able to tell if they represent the same students continuing use or a small spattering trying it in each instance and then never using again (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Reported Use of Methamphetamines in the Past 30 Days 2013

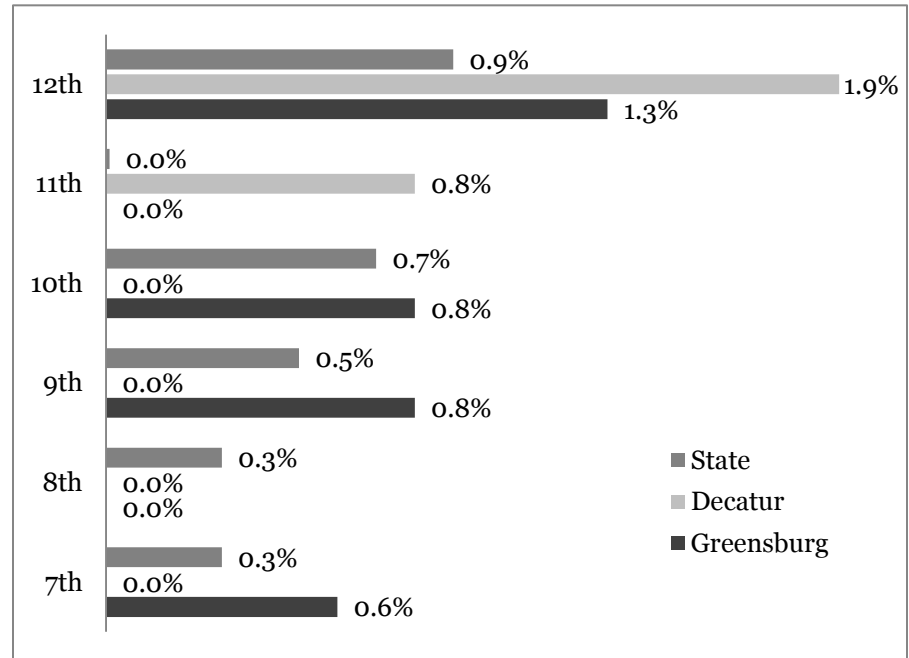
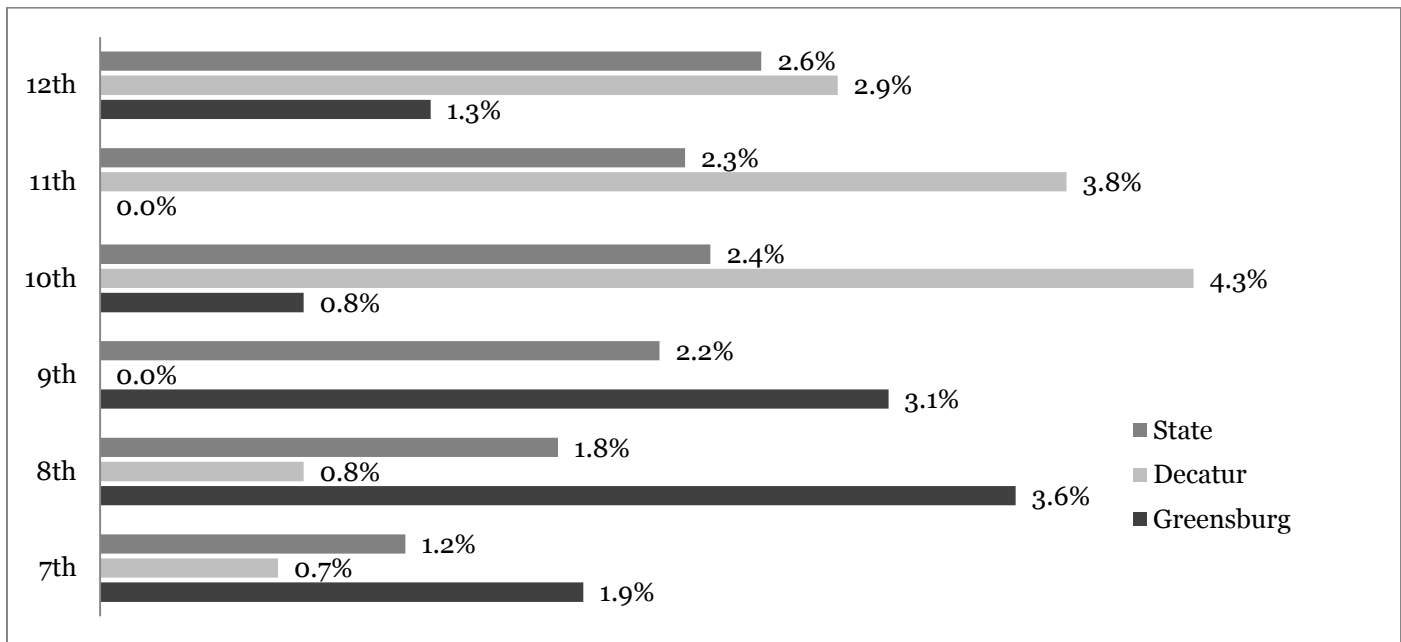


Figure 25: Past 30 Day Use of Methamphetamines 2008-2013

Decatur						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	0.6	0	0	0	n/a	0
8th	2	1.3	0	0.6	n/a	0
9th	1.2	2.5	0	0.7	n/a	0
10th	0	0	2.4	0	n/a	0
11th	2.1	0	0	0	n/a	0.8
12th	1.8	0	3.3	0.8	n/a	0
Greensburg						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	0	0.8	1.3	0	n/a	0.6
8th	1.3	1.4	2.3	0	n/a	0
9th	0	0	0	1.6	n/a	0.8
10th	0.8	0	0.7	4.6	n/a	0.8
11th	0	0	0	0.9	n/a	0
12th	0	1	0	2.3	n/a	1.3

Less than one percent of students across all grades reported use of Meth in the past 30 days at Decatur County Community High Schools. Greensburg Community High School had a higher percent of students report use of Meth in the past 30 days. The fact that any students have access to and are choosing to use Methamphetamines is of concern, but the numbers here are not sufficient to make strong claims about the presence or extent of the problem (Figure 25).

Figure 26: Reported Use of Over the Counter Drugs in the Past 30 Days 2013



The ATOD survey asks students, “How many times in the last month (30 days) have you used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup) to get high?” Between 2008 and 2013 the percent of students reporting past 30 day use was not high, and showed little consistency.

The Greensburg 10th grade figures are significantly higher than all other groups and suggest the need to look more closely at over the counter drug concerns for this group of students. In addition, both Decatur County school districts had a larger percent of students report use of OTC drugs to get high than the Greensburg in grades 10 through 12. In grades 7 through 12, Greensburg average reported use is higher than Decatur’s.

Figure 27: Past 30 Day Use of Over the Counter Drugs 2006-2013

Decatur						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	8.4	2.6	3.4	2.1	n/a	0.7
8th	4.7	6.6	2.8	2.5	n/a	0.8
9th	3.7	8.3	0	2	n/a	0
10th	4	2.1	2.4	2.5	n/a	4.3
11th	2.1	2.5	2.1	0.8	n/a	3.8
12th	5.4	1.7	0	4	n/a	2.9
Greensburg						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	3.4	4.6	7.5	1.4	n/a	1.9
8th	8.7	3.4	6.8	3.8	n/a	3.6
9th	6.7	2.9	6.1	3.1	n/a	3.1
10th	5.3	3.7	1.5	7.7	n/a	0.8
11th	3.4	1.7	0.9	2.7	n/a	0
12th	3.1	5	1.1	4.5	n/a	1.3

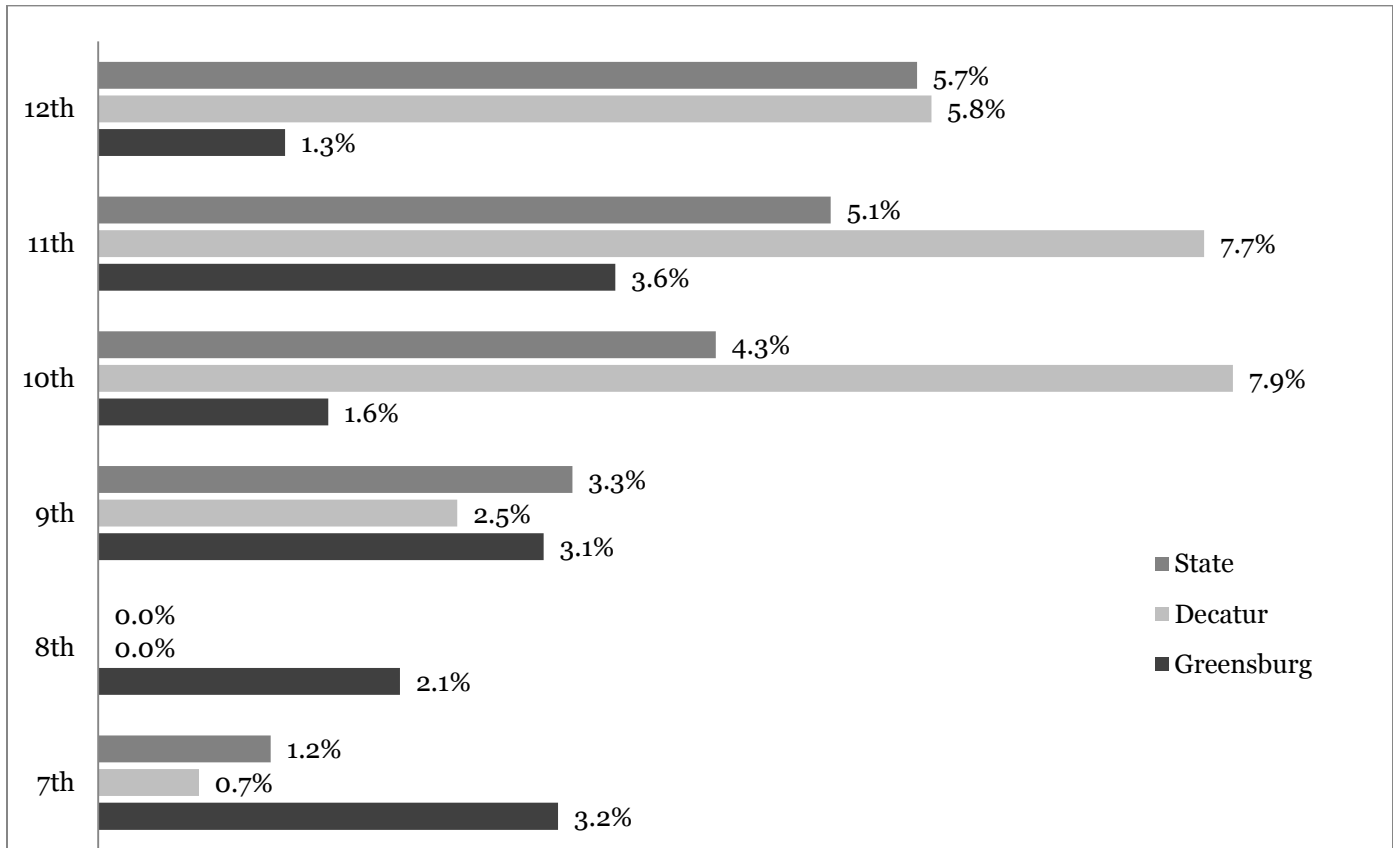
The percent of students in Greensburg’s 2011 10th grade cohort that reported using over the counter drugs to get high decreased from 7.7 percent in 2011 to 1.3 percent in 2013. The data for other cohorts (Figure 27) do

not, for the most part, indicate a clear pattern of increasing use as students age. The numbers are low enough that small shifts or errors can make a big difference and our analysis is limited because we have only the aggregated data.

Prescription Drugs

Prescription drug abuse is a growing problem in many of our communities. Prescription pain killers, antidepressants and stimulants used to treat attention deficit disorder can be misused for the purpose of getting high. These drugs have street value and are often used by people other than those for whom they are prescribed.

Figure 28: Reported Use of Prescription Drugs in the Past 30 Days 2013



The ATOD data indicate the problem may be showing up among youth, but the percent reporting past 30 day use of Rx drugs in a way other than prescribed is still quite low compared to state averages. Again, the small numbers mean that errors and dishonest responses have a significant impact on the percent reporting use. Still, in those instances where the number peaks over the five percent mark, it is worth paying attention (Figure 28). Access to raw data would allow a better analysis of whether the same kids report use from one year to the next or whether the number reflects disparate instances of use. Overall, the numbers in 2013 and 2011 are higher than those reported in 2009 and 2010 and this pattern warrants some concern and continued monitoring.

The ATOD survey asks students, “How many times in the last month (30 days) have you used prescription drugs (Ritalin, OxyContin, Xanax, etc.) not prescribed to you?” In 2013, both Decatur County school districts had a lower percent of students reporting past 30 day misuse of prescriptions drugs than the state averages for all grades except 7th grade Greensburg class. A higher percent of Decatur 10th through 12th grade students reported use than for the state or Greensburg. A larger share of Greensburg’s 7th through 9th graders reported

misuse than did those at the Decatur County Schools. Notably, Greensburg’s 2013 10th and 12th grade cohorts show a sizable decline in reported use from 2011 to 2013. The CAC’s activities for the year included significant attention to providing education on disposing of unused and expired medication and making sure people knew

Figure 29: Past 30 Day Use of Prescription Drugs 2008-2013

how and where to discard the medications.

Decatur						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	1.3	0	1.7	1.4	n/a	0.7
8th	1.4	2.6	2.8	3.7	n/a	0
9th	1.2	4.2	1.9	4.7	n/a	2.5
10th	2	0.7	2.4	4.1	n/a	7.9
11th	0.9	0	0	4.8	n/a	7.7
12th	0.7	0	4.2	3.2	n/a	5.8
Greensburg						
Grade	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7th	0	1.5	5	1.4	n/a	3.2
8th	2	0.7	7.6	3.8	n/a	2.1
9th	1.5	0	4.1	3.9	n/a	3.1
10th	3.1	2.2	1.5	7.7	n/a	1.6
11th	0	4.3	2.6	1.8	n/a	3.6
12th	1	1	1.1	6.8	n/a	1.3

Perception of Parental Disapproval

Perception of parental disapproval is one of the four core measures used to assess risk, but it is also an important piece of the ecological approach to creating healthy communities. Parents are part of the individual student’s microsystem and are also part of the culture of the locality where youth grow up. Students are more likely to use alcohol, tobacco and other drugs when they do not fear parental or other social disapproval. One’s own parents are most influential of course, but if students are reporting their own parents’ relaxed attitudes, that may have an impact on social norms within their peer groups and in the larger community.

The ATOD survey asks students, “How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to...” and then provides students with a list of drugs and drug use behaviors. Response options include: very wrong, wrong, a little wrong and not at all wrong. Figure 30 indicates the percent of students that indicated their parents thought use of the substance was either wrong or very wrong.

Students’ perception of parent disapproval (that parents think it either wrong or very wrong for them to be using alcohol) declines as they get older. This is likely the result both of parents relaxing their views on the issue as their children age and students experiencing parental reactions that are not as bad as they anticipated when they were younger.

Figure 30: Perceptions of Parental Disapproval by School and Grade 2013

Grade		Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
7	Decatur	92.7 (n=138)	96.4 (n=138)	98.6 (n=138)
	Greensburg	94.1 (n=154)	93.5 (n=154)	94.8 (n=154)
8	Decatur	92.4 (n= 119)	97.4 (n=119)	97.5 (n=119)
	Greensburg	95.6 (n=139)	94.3 (n=139)	94.9 (n=139)
9	Decatur	84.8 (n = 158)	89.2 (n=158)	91.8 (n =158)
	Greensburg	86.6 (n=127)	87.4 (n=127)	87.4 (n=127)
10	Decatur	82 (n=139)	87.8 (n=139)	88.5 (n=139)
	Greensburg	81 (n=121)	86 (n=121)	85.9 (n=121)
11	Decatur	77.3 (n = 132)	81.8 (n=132)	90.9 (n=132)
	Greensburg	81.4 (n=86)	89.5 (n=86)	86.1 (n=86)
12	Decatur	67.6 (n=105)	81.9 (n=105)	86.7 (n=105)
	Greensburg	73.1 (n=78)	79.5 (n=78)	91 (n=78)

Interestingly, when we average student perceptions across grades, two distinct findings are clear. Students in Decatur County Community Schools are less likely than students at Greensburg to say their parents think drinking is wrong or very wrong and between 2011 and 2013, the percent of students reporting their parents thought underage drinking was wrong or very wrong increased in both school districts. This finding may be an indicator of program impact. Among Greensburg students, 5 to 9 percent answered “not at all wrong.”

Tobacco

In 2013, an average across grades of 89.1 percent of Decatur and 88.4 percent of Greensburg students responding to the question said their parents thought use of tobacco products was wrong or very wrong. Both of these figures are significantly

higher than perceived disapproval of alcohol use and indicate a modest increase over 2011 figures.

Marijuana

Students perceived greater parental disapproval of Marijuana than alcohol and tobacco. Averaged across grades, 92.3 percent of Decatur students and 90 percent of Greensburg students reported that their parents feel it would be “wrong” or “very wrong” to smoke Marijuana.

Perceived Risk or Harm

The CAC administered a survey at the Decatur County Fair to gather community perceptions of crime, violence and substance abuse. Respondents were asked what they felt were the main drugs of concern in Decatur County and were allowed to check all that they thought were main concerns. Community members cited Alcohol (61%) and Methamphetamine (74%) as the greatest drug concerns for the county, with Marijuana ranked third (56%) and more than half (54%) indicating that prescription pills are a concern.

Figure 31: Percent Indicating Moderate or Great Risk by Grade and School 2013

Grade		Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
7	Decatur	76.8 (n=138)	80.5 (n=138)	60.9 (n=138)
	Greensburg	76 (n=154)	79.2 (n=154)	48.4 (n=154)
8	Decatur	68.9 (n=119)	86.5 (n=119)	58 (n=119)
	Greensburg	77.7 (n=139)	88.5 (n=139)	64.8 (n=139)
9	Decatur	62.6 (n=158)	85.5 (n=158)	43.1 (n=158)
	Greensburg	74.8 (n=127)	74.8 (n=129)	47.2 (n=127)
10	Decatur	62.6 (n=139)	87.1 (n=139)	33.8 (n=139)
	Greensburg	69.4 (n=121)	84.3 (n=121)	44.6 (n=121)
11	Decatur	61.4 (n=132)	83.3 (n=132)	30.3 (n=132)
	Greensburg	67.5 (n=86)	84.9 (n=86)	43 (n=86)
12	Decatur	52.4 (n=105)	87.6 (n=105)	24.8 (n=105)
	Greensburg	67.9 (n=78)	82.1 (n=78)	29.4 (n=78)

The ATOD survey assesses students' perception of risk with the following item:

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...

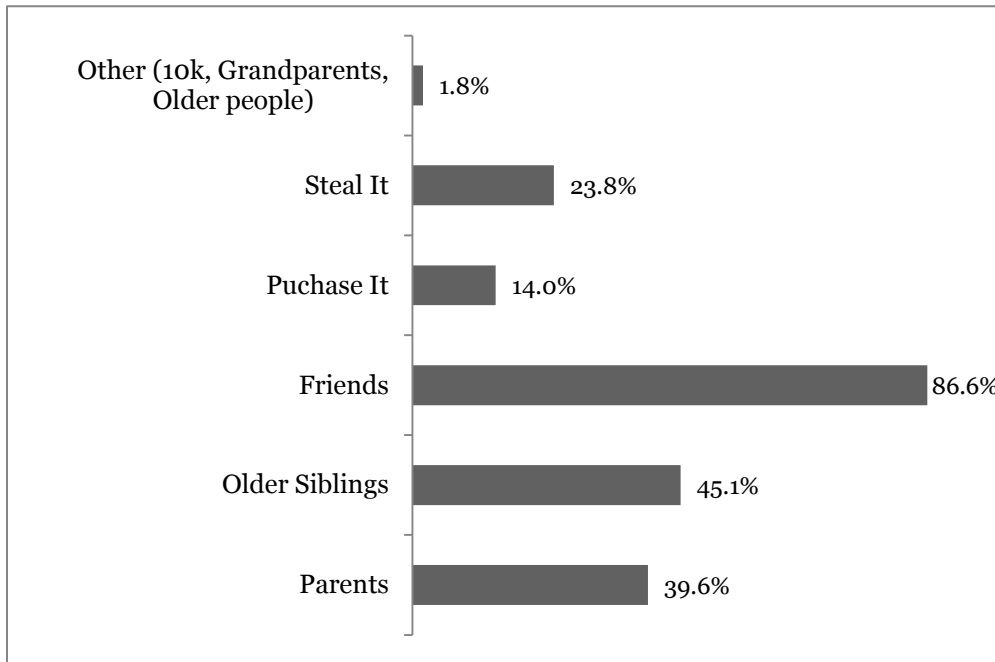
- Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day
- Try Marijuana once or twice
- Smoke Marijuana once or twice per week
- Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day
- Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week
- Use prescription drugs not prescribed to them

Response options included: no risk, slight risk, moderate risk, and great risk. Figure 31 indicates the percent of respondents who answered "moderate risk" or "great risk" for the following behaviors: have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week (alcohol);

smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day (tobacco); and smoke Marijuana once or twice per week (Marijuana).

When asked, "How many times in the last two weeks have you had 5 or more for males/4 or more for females alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, liquor) at a sitting?" the percent of students that responded they had done so one or more times was higher across both local districts than the national average reported by the Centers for Disease Control for 8th through 12th grades (national figures were not reported for 7th grade). Above average reports of binge drinking combined with 30-40 percent of students perceiving "no" or only "slight" risk from such behavior is notable and suggests the need for increased education on the risks of binge drinking.

Figure 32: Community Responses to the Question of How Minors Get Alcohol



In 2008, the Community Action Coalition participated in a town hall meeting on the topic of underage drinking. At that meeting, 54 percent of students stated an important issue with underage drinking is that parents accept or supply alcohol to youth and 36 percent said they get alcohol from older peers. In response to the community survey in 2013, 86.6 percent indicated they thought minors got their alcohol from friends, while 39.6 percent thought the majority got their alcohol from parents (Figure 32).

Half of students report that it is “easy” or “fairly easy” to get alcohol and on average, 3.1 percent (9.7 percent at most) indicate that family members provide the alcohol. The most common response is that they get the alcohol from someone else and the relatively low percentages across specific sources suggest that a relatively small number of students access alcohol and make it available to the others who use it. Older students tend to report easy access to alcohol which may reflect both that they have older friends and that they are more likely to be trying to access alcohol than younger students.

When asked about availability of “drugs” with no particular drugs specified, across grades and school districts, students reported that it was either “fairly difficult” or “difficult” to obtain drugs.

Implications

Youth throughout the county engage in high risk behaviors such as binge drinking and use of illicit substances including Marijuana and Methamphetamines and some misuse prescription and over the counter medications for the purpose of getting high. More students living in the rural parts of the county report that they smoked in the last 30 days and the percent that reported smoking exceeded state averages.

Youth throughout the county exceed state and national averages in their reports of binge drinking in the two weeks prior to the survey. While other indicators vary in terms of where county youth lie in relation to state averages, reports of binge drinking are uniformly high and of all the measures of substance use this may be the best indicator of risk. Students do not think binge drinking is particularly harmful. When these behaviors and perceptions are combined with relative weaknesses in restraint, parental involvement in schooling, problems

with completing homework and little engagement in creative activities, the vulnerability of Decatur County's youth to engagement in harmful activities is clear. These areas of weakness may be important targets for coalition activity.

Working with other community groups to provide opportunities to engage in creative activities both in and out of school from a young age may be an important strategy for improving the "constructive use of time" external asset. Making activities available is unlikely to spur active participation from the outset, but shifting the community culture with regard to participation in creative school, community and home activities may be a useful focus for coalition and community action. The CAC's collaboration with the YMCA 21st Century Learning Centers after school program may be a step in the right direction.

Across school districts, Decatur County youth report strength in school engagement, bonding to school, caring, responsibility, family boundaries, religious community and time at home. These strengths suggest there is the potential to build on community support for the schools and participation in religious communities. For example, if church programs for children and youth collaborate with other community organizations to provide more opportunities for engagement in creative activities from an early age, this may help shift the culture around these kinds of pastimes. Churches may also be partners in improving student engagement with homework: they might be willing to organize study tables and tutoring programs to support prioritizing timely accurate homework completion.

Youth are spending significant time at home. The more that community organizations, schools and churches can support parents in providing a constructive and healthy home environment, the more likely it is that this time will promote the development of assets. This may be the most difficult piece of the puzzle. Community efforts cannot control what happens in private households. However, the CADCA theory of change rests on the notion that shifts in organizations and localities can support shifts in microsystems and individuals. Appendix B includes a list of coalition activities for the past year, organized by which part of the social ecological map they target. The smallest list of activities is in the "microsystems" category and the items on that list include some that have only a limited capacity to effect change within families and friendship circles. Over the last year, the coalition participated in National Family Day and worked on role model mentoring programs that may support stronger microsystems.

The CAC's efforts to curb prescription and over the counter drug abuse appear to be experiencing some success. Programs have drawn attention to the importance of disposing of unused and expired medications and provided information on where and how to safely discard these items. Decreases in reported use in some cohorts suggest these strategies may be effective.

Finally, the locality is undergoing significant demographic changes that need to be considered in all coalition plans. The local Hispanic population grew by nearly 500% between the 2000 and 2010 censuses. Growth in the Hispanic population will require the coalition to develop methods for reaching Latino families with programs targeting individuals and microsystems, as well as organizations that serve the growing Hispanic population. Because the evaluation team does not have raw student level data, we cannot say whether the Latino student population is distinct in terms of developmental assets, substance use or perceptions. But supporting all parts of the changing community will be essential to success in using the social ecology model for effective community change.

Appendix A

Community Action Coalition

	Name	Organization	Category	Term Ends
1	Laura Welborn	Greensburg Daily News	Media	December, 2014
2	Jacque Buell	Community Corrections	Judiciary	December, 2014
3	Sandra Gabbard	Decatur County Healthy Families	Business	December, 2014
4	Barb Lecher	North Decatur High School	Education	June, 2014
5	Carrie Hess	South Decatur High School	Education	June, 2014
6	Brittani Saunders	Decatur County Solid Waste	Other	December, 2015
7	Chris Johannigman	South Decatur High School	Youth	December, 2015
8	Lauren Kinker	North Decatur High School	Youth	December, 2015
9	Michelle Wright	Centerstone	Treatment	December, 2015
10	Rob Duckworth	Decatur County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	December, 2015
11	Alysse Gruss	Greensburg Community Schools	Education	June, 2015
12	Andrea Dennett	Appraisal Partners	Civic Organization	June, 2015
13	Mark Vice	New Point Christian Church	Religion	June, 2015
14	Natalie Acra	Greensburg Daily News	Parent	June, 2015
15	Katie Burton	Greensburg Junior High School	Education	December, 2016
16	Penni Bostelman	Decatur County Family YMCA	Other	December, 2016
17	Rebecca Allen	Family Connections	Treatment	December, 2016
18	Sarah McVey	Decatur County Memorial Hospital	Medical	December, 2016
19	Linda Simers	Family Connections	Treatment	December, 2016
20	Tori Brogan	Greensburg High School	Youth	July, 2016

Chairman: Laura Welborn

Vice-Chairman: Barb Lecher

Secretary: Andrea Dennett

Executive Committee:

Leslie Thackery

Laura Welborn

Barb Lecher

Bill Meyerrose

Andrea Dennett

Tina Hoeing

Jenni Hanna

Kim Linkel

Staff:

Tina Hoeing

Jenni Hanna

Kim Linkel

Appendix B

Macrosystems

- Two Coalition members attended the national meetings of the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of America.
- (3) coalition members attended CADCA mid year conference.
- Continue to participate in Regional Collaborate (SEL3CT) to assess the perception of communities throughout southeastern Indiana.
- Partnered with Prevent Child Abuse Council to provide 3rd Annual Conference for regional participation.

Localities

- DCMH “Day of Dance” Health Fair; YMCA - Healthy Kids Day Health Fair; Partnered with the Local Suicide Prevention Group for 2nd Annual “Out of the Darkness Walk”; DCMH Health Fair (June); Participated in MainSource Bank Health Fair; Participated in United Fund’s “Day of Caring” – partnered with NDHS students; Gilliland and Howe Health and Safety Fair; Gecom Health Fair
- Partner with the YMCA on 21st Century Learning Center .
- Southeast Community Partner surveys for school personnel on ATOD issues.
- Developed incentive program for coalition members.
- Worked with evaluator to prepare the 1st Decatur County Community Action Coalition Annual Report.
- Applied for an Underage Drinking Initiative with Southeastern Indiana Collaborative with ICJI.
- Decatur County Fair ; Issued survey at Fair where community perceptions were collected and information was disseminated.
- Submitted Decatur County Community Action Coalition Comprehensive Plan update to Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.
- Partnered with CVS and Walgreens, providing magnets in each bag to remind folks to dispose of unused/unwanted medications properly.
- Hosted a “Local Drug Trends” training for school personnel, law enforcement, human resource personnel, general public - (38) people attended.
- Promoted the Dispose All program created by the coalition, to remind public to dispose of unused/unwanted medications properly at the Sheriff’s Department. Greensburg Daily News newspaper and WTRE radio station.
- Coordinating WalMart and the Greensburg Police Department to have an open communication line regarding the sales and stolen merchandise of items used to make meth. Also for the WalMart pharmacy to report altered prescriptions.
- Purchased a 2nd disposal box for prescription medications to be housed at the Greensburg Police Department.
- Purchased 2 portable cameras for all local law enforcement agencies to share to assist in the investigations and apprehensions of criminal activity, particularly drug crimes.

Organizations

- Coalition retreats and orientations; Welcomed (5) new members to the coalition.
- DCMH “Day of Dance” Health Fair ; YMCA - Healthy Kids Day Health Fair; Partnered with the Local Suicide Prevention Group for 2nd Annual “Out of the Darkness Walk”; DCMH Health Fair (June); Participated in MainSource Bank Health Fair; Participated in United Fund’s “Day of Caring” – partnered with NDHS students; Gilliland and Howe Health and Safety Fair; Gecom Health Fair.
- Partner with the YMCA on 21st Century Learning Center.
- Southeast Community Partner surveys for school personnel on ATOD issues.
- Developed Role Model review committee.
- Developed incentive program for coalition members.
- Town Hall meeting with local school – coalition member spoke on personal life – living with making some poor decisions regarding drug use.
- Applied for an Underage Drinking Initiative with Southeastern Indiana Collaborative with ICJI.
- Hosted a “Local Drug Trends” training for school personnel, law enforcement, human resource personnel, general public - (38) people attended.
- Coordinating WalMart and the Greensburg Police Department to have an open communication line regarding the sales and stolen merchandise of items used to make meth. Also for the WalMart pharmacy to report altered prescriptions.
- Red Ribbon Week – provided speaker (Chad Vargo) to 4 local Jr. High and High Schools to talk about his life with drugs.
- Purchased 2 portable cameras for all local law enforcement agencies to share to assist in the investigations and apprehensions of criminal activity, particularly drug crimes.
- Cheer Fund Bell Ringing.

Microsystems

- DCMH “Day of Dance” Health Fair; YMCA - Healthy Kids Day Health Fair; Partnered with the Local Suicide Prevention Group for 2nd Annual “Out of the Darkness Walk”; DCMH Health Fair (June); Participated in MainSource Bank Health Fair; Participated in United Fund’s “Day of Caring” – partnered with NDHS students; Gilliland and Howe Health and Safety Fair; Gecom Health Fair.
- Partner with the YMCA on 21st Century Learning Center.
- Developed Role Model review committee.
- Awarded 9 local students for being a Role Model.
- National Family Day – Participated in radio station morning show, partnering with Papa John’s pizza discussing Family Day and awarding a family dinner to winning contest. Also promoted the event thru the Greensburg Daily News.
- Hosted a “Local Drug Trends” training for school personnel, law enforcement, human resource personnel, general public - (38) people attended.
- Promoted the Dispose All program created by the coalition, to remind public to dispose of unused/unwanted medications properly at the Sheriff’s Department. Greensburg Daily News newspaper and WTRE radio station.
- Role Model pictures were taken, and posters distributed throughout the county to create awareness and promote positive decision making.

Individuals

- DCMH “Day of Dance” Health Fair; YMCA - Healthy Kids Day Health Fair; Partnered with the Local Suicide Prevention Group for 2nd Annual “Out of the Darkness Walk”; DCMH Health Fair (June); Participated in MainSource Bank Health Fair; Participated in United Fund’s “Day of Caring” – partnered with NDHS students; Gilliland and Howe Health and Safety Fair; Gecom Health Fair.
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Appendix C

40 Developmental Assets

	7	8	9	10	11	12
Support						
1. Family Support						
N & S Decatur	81	66	70	69	65	71
Greensburg	83	71	57	67	68	71
National	79	73	70	69	66	69
2. Positive Family Communication						
N & S Decatur	43	29	30	32	26	28
Greensburg	45	37	20	33	22	22
National	39	34	32	29	25	26
3. Other Adult Communication						
N & S Decatur	53	49	58	55	57	57
Greensburg	64	50	45	51	50	54
National	49	51	49	51	49	53
4. Caring Neighborhood						
N & S Decatur	58	32	41	52	43	30
Greensburg	53	39	31	39	32	34
National	48	42	40	37	33	35
5. Caring School Climate						
N & S Decatur	53	28	34	30	36	33
Greensburg	43	36	30	23	28	28
National	42	39	32	31	30	36
6. Parent Involvement in Schooling						
N & S Decatur	54	35	42	36	42	26
Greensburg	61	44	32	26	29	22
National	46	37	36	28	24	19

Empowerment						
7. Community Values Youth						
N & S Decatur	39	24	27	25	32	24
Greensburg	46	27	19	28	22	24
National	34	28	23	21	18	21
8. Youth as Resources						
N & S Decatur	35	27	29	30	29	29
Greensburg	46	30	22	32	29	24
National	37	31	32	29	27	29
9. Service to Others						
N & S Decatur	63	47	53	50	54	58
Greensburg	61	51	48	50	46	47
National	50	51	50	50	49	52
10. Safety						
N & S Decatur	37	44	56	66	64	68
Greensburg	50	57	51	68	67	73
National	43	50	52	59	61	68
Boundaries and Expectations						
11. Family Boundaries						
N & S Decatur	64	49	56	51	51	46
Greensburg	57	55	41	44	47	51
National	49	49	48	46	45	41
12. School boundaries						
N & S Decatur	80	53	58	55	56	55
Greensburg	73	63	50	45	48	43
National	70	63	54	48	49	44

13. Neighborhood Boundaries						
N & S Decatur	69	49	45	45	42	39
Greensburg	73	59	46	45	44	51
National	58	52	48	44	39	36
14. Adult Role Models						
N & S Decatur	38	23	22	25	26	21
Greensburg	42	29	19	22	25	33
National	33	30	27	27	24	27
15. Positive Peer Influence						
N & S Decatur	89	68	71	60	61	59
Greensburg	86	76	71	71	64	58
National	84	74	69	60	57	50
16. High Expectations						
N & S Decatur	71	51	53	50	52	54
Greensburg	71	64	50	46	50	54
National	65	60	52	48	49	49
Constructive Use of Time						
17. Creative Activities						
N & S Decatur	14	10	16	16	12	14
Greensburg	18	15	20	12	12	5
National	20	19	21	19	19	19
18. Youth Programs						
N & S Decatur	60	57	63	63	61	54
Greensburg	66	57	57	64	61	68
National	57	61	61	64	61	63

19. Religious Community						
N & S Decatur	72	60	56	49	56	49
Greensburg	64	64	60	59	54	50
National	57	54	52	49	45	43
20. Time at Home						
N & S Decatur	79	70	65	58	51	46
Greensburg	61	64	61	44	44	44
National	65	56	57	54	51	46
Commitment to Learning						
21. Achievement Motivation						
N & S Decatur	77	65	75	71	68	70
Greensburg	79	66	68	68	59	63
National	74	71	71	70	71	68
22. School Engagement						
N & S Decatur	76	72	71	71	72	71
Greensburg	75	66	66	83	73	75
National	64	59	62	61	61	61
23. Homework						
N & S Decatur	46	39	32	40	51	48
Greensburg	32	39	55	48	63	58
National	48	45	58	55	61	50
24. Bonding to school						
N & S Decatur	85	61	67	63	65	64
Greensburg	75	55	56	60	56	55
National	70	59	64	57	55	55

25. Reading for pleasure						
N & S Decatur	27	25	23	27	22	36
Greensburg	23	24	21	26	23	18
National	26	24	22	23	20	23
Positive Values						
26. Caring						
N & S Decatur	77	51	49	56	56	57
Greensburg	66	49	49	45	56	51
National	58	51	50	49	51	53
27. Equality and Social Justice						
N & S Decatur	71	49	53	53	46	58
Greensburg	71	54	51	53	54	50
National	63	54	53	49	51	53
28. Integrity						
N & S Decatur	73	66	65	74	76	86
Greensburg	75	65	65	74	73	76
National	67	67	70	72	75	78
29. Honesty						
N & S Decatur	84	59	68	76	70	78
Greensburg	79	68	65	73	67	72
National	71	67	67	67	68	71
30. Responsibility						
N & S Decatur	82	64	66	74	75	77
Greensburg	74	66	62	73	71	74
National	67	64	66	67	70	72

31. Restraint						
N & S Decatur	76	48	47	29	24	22
Greensburg	77	60	43	33	28	22
National	70	59	50	35	30	21
Social Competencies						
32. Planning and Decision-making						
N & S Decatur	39	31	29	27	31	34
Greensburg	43	31	28	32	26	27
National	33	31	31	32	34	37
33. Interpersonal Competence						
N & S Decatur	59	47	43	54	52	50
Greensburg	60	48	46	44	44	44
National	51	48	48	45	46	47
34. Cultural Competence						
N & S Decatur	41	39	30	40	42	34
Greensburg	46	31	26	34	29	33
National	46	43	43	38	41	41
35. Resistance Skills						
N & S Decatur	59	34	37	32	44	40
Greensburg	63	42	37	42	35	32
National	53	46	45	41	41	40
36. Peaceful Conflict Resolution						
N & S Decatur	66	42	42	41	43	47
Greensburg	54	47	42	38	44	40
National	51	42	44	42	41	40

Positive Identity						
37. Personal Power						
N & S Decatur	47	38	39	44	41	53
Greensburg	50	38	39	45	42	49
National	40	45	44	47	48	54
38. Self-Esteem						
N & S Decatur	63	42	45	53	49	50
Greensburg	64	44	39	44	49	45
National	53	52	50	51	50	57
39. Sense of Purpose						
N & S Decatur	72	57	59	64	63	57
Greensburg	69	58	53	65	64	59
National	64	64	62	62	61	67
	7	8	9	10	11	12
40. Positive View of Personal Future						
N & S Decatur	79	69	75	76	71	71
Greensburg	79	70	74	72	71	75
National	77	76	74	74	73	76

¹ Note: We report crime data from the Uniform Crime Reports. These data better reflect enforcement activity than actual behavior because they are based on arrests and policy records.

² Babor, T. F. et al. 2003. *Alcohol: No Ordinary Commodity. Research and Public Policy*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

³ U.S. Census Bureau. "2013 Quick facts estimate," *2010-2013 American Community Survey, 3-year estimates*. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18/18031.html>.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Decennial Census. www.census.gov; U.S. Census Bureau. 2010 Decennial Census. www.census.gov.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. "2011 Quick facts estimate," *2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3-year estimates*. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18/18031.html>.

⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2012. "Unemployment Rates by County 2012, Not Seasonally Adjusted." <http://data.bls.gov/map/MapToolServlet> (retrieved January 2014).

⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2012. "Unemployment Rates for States 2012." <http://data.bls.gov/map/MapToolServlet> (retrieved January 2014).

⁸ The FBI receives reports of activity from law enforcement agencies at all levels. However, some agencies fail to report and some crimes are only reported on a voluntary basis. This means that the data do not necessarily reflect total numbers for crimes in a geographic location.

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2010. *Uniform Crime Reports*. <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2010> (retrieved February 2013).

¹⁰ Indiana State Excise Police. "Agreed Dispositions and Pending Violations." <http://www.in.gov/atc/iseip/2385.htm>.

¹¹ Indiana State Excise Police. "Survey for Alcohol Compliance." <http://www.in.gov/atc/iseip/2571.htm> (retrieved February 2013).

¹² Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, Center for Criminal Justice Research, State of Indiana, and Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs. 2012. *Indiana Crash Facts 2012*. http://www.in.gov/cji/files/T_Fact_Book_2012.pdf (retrieved February 2014).

¹³ Child Abuse and Neglect Rate Per 1,000 Children Under Age 18, 2012, Kids Count Data Center.

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/Tables/1130-child-abuse-and-neglect-rate-per-1000-children-under-age-18?loc=16&loc=5#ranking/5/any/true/868/any/2467> (retrieved February 2014)

¹⁴ *Kids Count in Indiana 2013 Data Book*. <http://www.ivi.org/resources/pdf/decatur.pdf> (retrieved February 2014)

¹⁵ Indiana Department of Education. 2012. "School Enrollment by Grade Level." *School Corporation Annual Performance Reports*. <http://www.doe.in.gov/improvement/accountability/find-school-and-corporation-data-reports> (retrieved February 2014).

¹⁶ Indiana Department of Education. 2012. "2012 Performance Reports." *School Corporation Annual Performance Reports*. <http://www.doe.in.gov/improvement/accountability/find-school-and-corporation-data-reports> (retrieved February 2014).

¹⁷ Indiana Department of Education. 2012. "2012 Performance Reports." *School Corporation Annual Performance Reports*. <http://www.doe.in.gov/improvement/accountability/find-school-and-corporation-data-reports> (retrieved February 2014).

¹⁸ Indiana Department of Education. 2012. "2012 Performance Reports." *School Corporation Annual Performance Reports*. <http://www.doe.in.gov/improvement/accountability/find-school-and-corporation-data-reports> (retrieved February 2014).

¹⁹ Data for North and South Decatur High Schools and From Greensburg High School come from a confidential report issued to the Decatur County Drug Free Communities Program by the Search Institute. 2011. "Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth for Greensburg and Decatur County Community Schools." (Data Year 2011)

²⁰ Underage drinking in Decatur County is tracked using the Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs survey administered through the schools and compiled by the IPRC. These are self-report data that likely contain error as the result of dishonesty in response. Students may choose not to admit to particular behaviors or they may mess around, marking answers that bear no relationship to their real lived experiences. However, they are the best indicators we have of adolescent perceptions of harm and parental support and of underage substance use.

²¹ Grant, B.F., and Dawson, D.A. 1997. "Age at onset of alcohol use and its association with DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: Results from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey." *Journal of Substance Abuse* (9): 103-110.

²² This figure is simply the average percent across the six grades at both schools.

²³ These figures are not an exact match to averaging the percentages shown in Figure 20. To more accurately reflect overall use, we used percentages and the number of students responding to the survey for each grade to calculate the total number of students reporting use across the two school districts. We then divided that total by the total number of students in the grade whose surveys are included in the data set across the school districts. This gives a more accurate percent for the county as a whole.