Butler County Prevention Plan Evaluation Report

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November 18, 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY– BUTLER COUNTY PREVENTION EVALUATION REPORT

Research has proven that substance misuse and problem gambling can be prevented by identifying and addressing the underlying causes that lead to negative outcomes. An evidence-based approach to planning prevention efforts includes conducting a community needs assessment, identifying risk and protective factors, and then selecting and implementing effective health promotion and prevention strategies aimed at reducing risk factors and strengthening protective factors.

A concerted, Commonwealth-wide initiative, to improve implementation of SAMHSA's **Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)** began in 2018. With guidance and technical assistance provided by the PA Department of Drug & Alcohol Programs and Evidence-based Prevention Intervention and Support (EPIS) at the Penn State University, Butler County SCA and its contracted prevention providers have completed our first fully documented SPF process. We implemented a data-driven approach to identifying our county's highest-risk behaviors and their related underlying risk, protective, and contributing factors. A comprehensive resource assessment followed to identify existing services that may help reduce risk factors and strengthen protective factors.

Based on data collected, we developed intermediate and long-term goals as markers to measure our impact progress with identified risk and protective factors. The needs assessment data and measurable goals provided valuable information for the development of our SFYs 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 Prevention Plans; designed to target our county's priority substance misuse and problem gambling risk and protective factors. This SPF process is cyclical in nature and includes periodic checkpoints for evaluation and prevention plan updates with the overall needs assessment and planning process reoccurring every six years.

This Executive Summary provides an overview of the progress related to our prevention goals, as well as a few key highlights about specific prevention programming for our county. We are particularly proud of the professionalism of our prevention team, the quality of our programs and of the number of youth and adults we are able to reach through a wide variety of evidence-based, evidence-informed, supplemental and grassroots programming.

Butler County Prevention Team recently added the "Positive Community Norms (PCN) Program, Model and Philosophy" to our prevention portfolio. The PCN Model embraces the Science of the Positive and cultivates community cultures around health and safety issues. PCN is a community (or environmental) transformational approach that engages many different audiences within communities, and integrates leadership, positive norms communication and prevention integration to improve health and safety by using positive messages to reward healthy choices and influence others to do so as well.

A few highlights related specifically to our identified Priority Problems:

Our needs assessment data identified "Youth Alcohol Use" as our county's number (1) Youth Priority Problem. Prevention efforts have already made a positive impact on this issue as we exceeded our goal set for the indicator "Youth Alcohol Use Past 30 Days" in 2021 (see Table 1). Additionally, all prevention programs in which program outcomes were measured by the average pre/post-test score difference resulted in positive outcomes.

"Youth Vaping Use" is our number (2) Priority Problem. Given the lack of information about issues related to vaping and e-cigarette use by youth at the time our needs assessment was completed, the development of a youth vaping convenience-type survey was needed to gather more baseline data related to vaping practices and attitudes among school age youth in grades 6 through 12. Survey results also provide additional information to inform, plan, and direct future prevention planning and implementation. Our prevention team was successful in administering the Youth Vaping Survey in all grades 6 through 12 and in all county school districts in FY21 and FY22, providing a larger, more diverse sample for us to use in directing future prevention efforts addressing youth vaping.

"Adult Alcohol Use (heavy/binge drinking)" has been identified as our county's number (3) Priority Problem. In addition to the wide variety of services designed to raise awareness, educate and provide resources related to Fetal Alcohol

Spectrum Disorder, a key highlight in addressing this problem has been the revamping of our "PROVE IT!" program. As a part of this revamping, the SCA trained all of our prevention professionals in the "Positive Community Norms" Model. While most of the services thus far implemented under the grass-roots media campaign "Be a Parent, Not a Friend" (formerly "PROVE IT!) targeted youth, some of those messages encourage parents to be sure they are modeling healthy behaviors and responsible alcohol use. Messages targeting adult alcohol use is planned for the future.

INTRODUCTION

This Evaluation Report is organized into two sections and provides an update on our progress since 7/1/2020.

SECTION 1 - SMART Goals Report is organized by problem, and includes data tables and graphs outlining the status of our long-term goals (consumptions/consequences) and intermediate goals (risk/protective factors), as well as an interpretation of the data and an explanation around possible current data limitations.

- **Long-term goals** (through 2029), were established by our needs assessment team to measure change in the problem.

- **Intermediate goals** (through 2023), were established to measure change in the underlying risk and/or protective factors most contributing to the problem. These goals have been used to select targeted prevention strategies as outlined in our Prevention Action Plan.

SECTION 2 - Prevention Action Plan Report includes a list of all of the programs, practices and services included in our formal planning process (completed in winter of 2020), along with details outlining each service's implementation status, implementation quality, overall highlights and lessons learned.

For more details, please see the data provided within the SMART Goals section of this report, as well as the Action Plan Report for details on the specific programs implemented across all of our priorities.

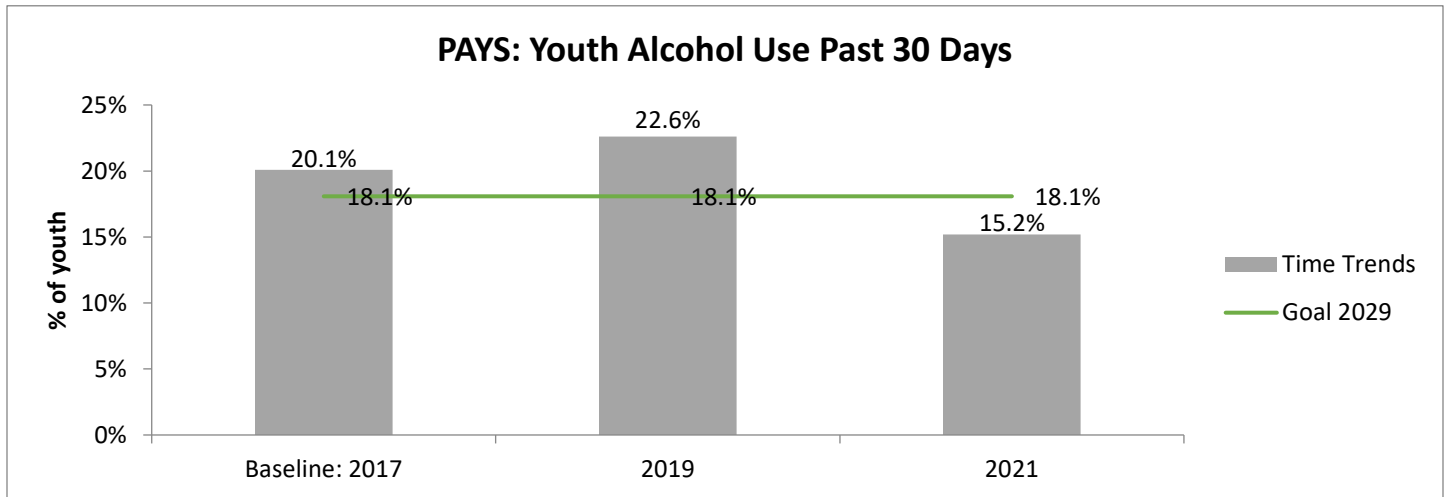**Problem 1: Youth Alcohol Use**   SMART Goals and Action Plan Report

Problem 2: Youth Vaping   SMART Goals and Action Plan Report

Problem 3: Adult Binge Drinking and Driving Under the Influence

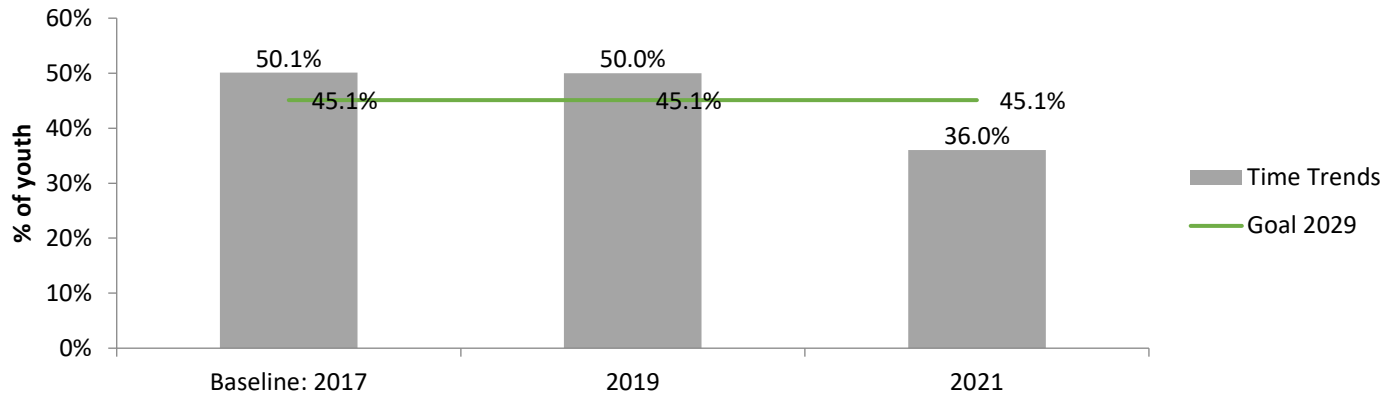SMART Goals and Action Plan Report

SECTION 1 – SMART GOALS REPORT

Problem 1: Youth Alcohol Use

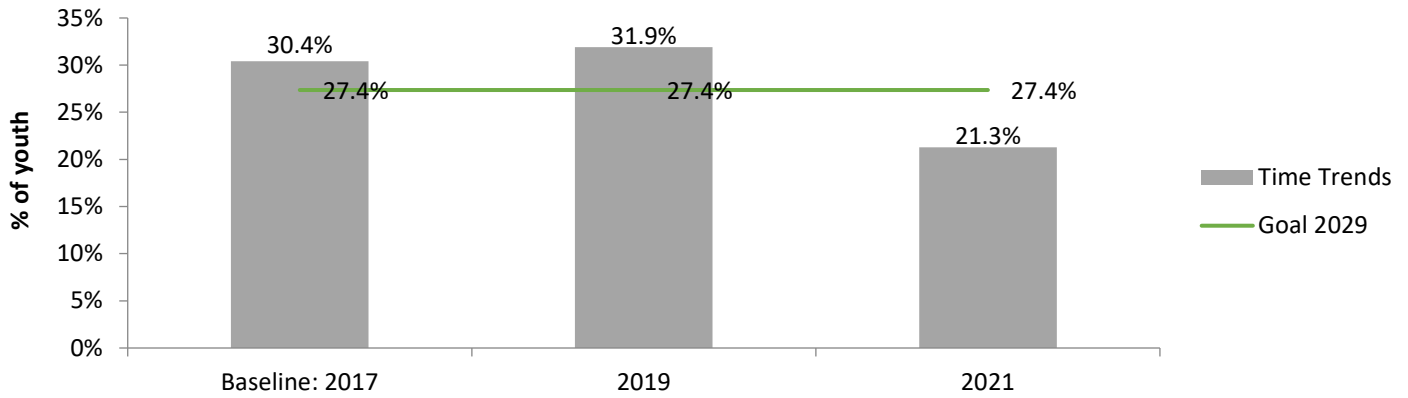**LONG-TERM GOALS** ➔ **CONSUMPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

PAYS: Youth Alcohol Use Past 30 Days

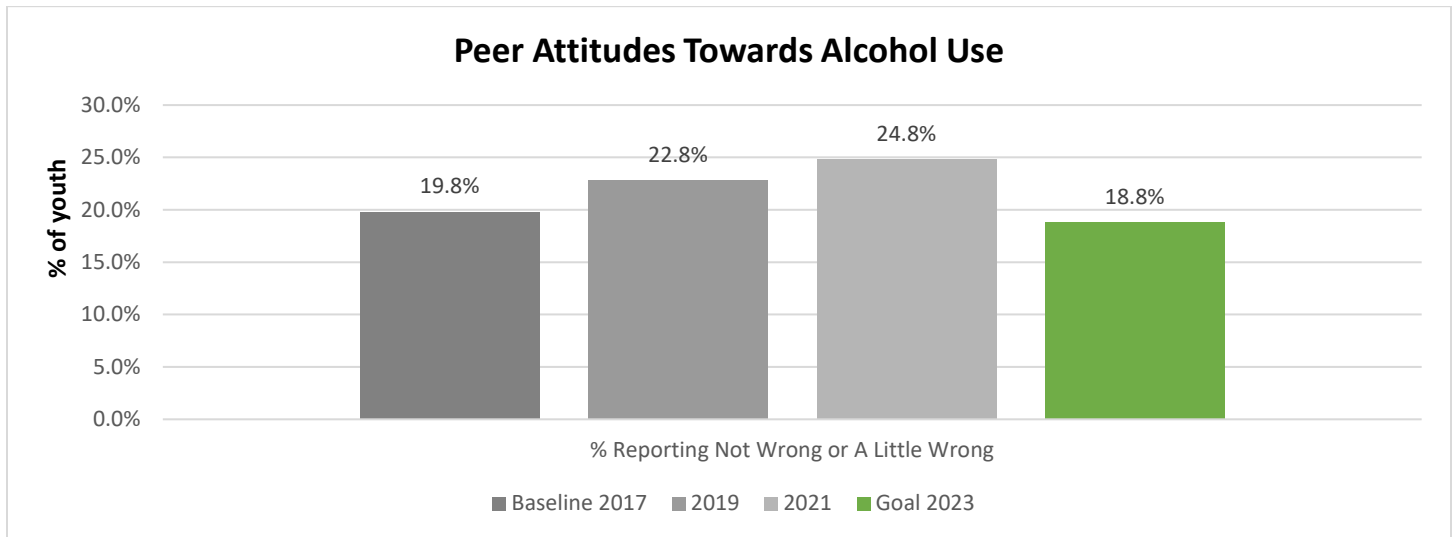| Outcome Indicator #1	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2029)
Decrease %of youth reporting use of alcohol during the past 30 days.	PAYS	20.1	22.6	15.2	18.1
Data Interpretation:	• Data trends reflect an initial increase in percent of youth reporting use of alcohol duringthe past 30 days from 2017 to 2019; then dropped significantly in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points. • Response: Looking for alternate data source, recruiting additional school district participation, adjusting data comparing for changes.				
Additional Comments:	• The number of school districts participating in PAYS rose from (5) districts in 2017 to (7) in 2019 and 2021. • The siginficant decrease in alcohol use from 2019 to 2021 may be attributed to COVID-related restrictions and the lack of social interaction (underage drinking parties, etc.) among youth during the pandemic. • Butler County SCA and their contracted providers implement services in all county districts that have participated in PAYS.				

PAYS: Lifetime Youth Alcohol Use

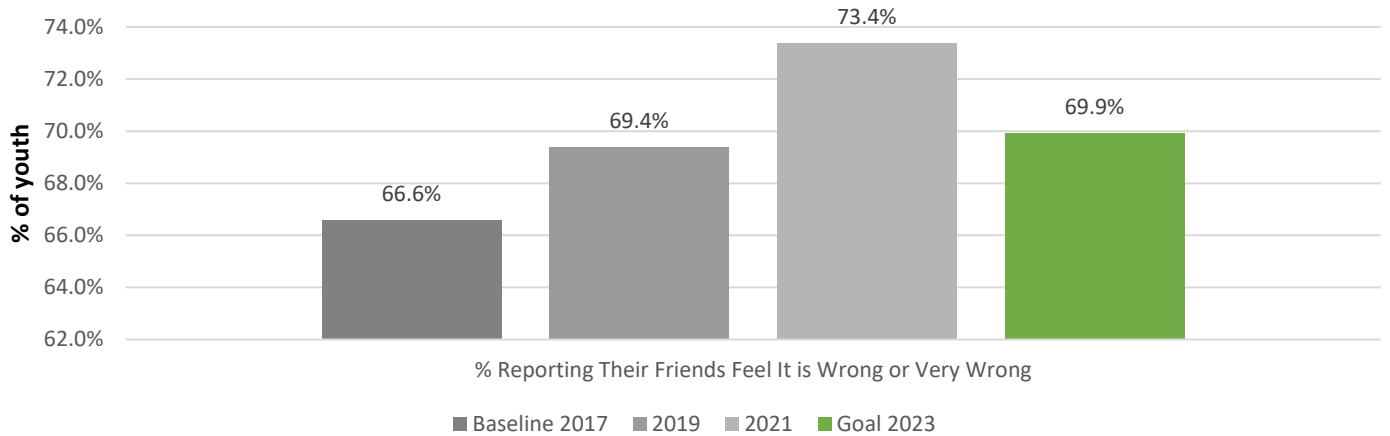| Outcome Indicator #2	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2029)
Decrease % of youth reporting any use of alcohol in their lifetime	PAYS	50.1	50.0	36.0	45.1
Data Interpretation:	• The reported lifetime alcohol use data remained stable from 2017 to 2019 with a sharp drop in 2021 from 50% to 36%.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points.				
Additional Comments:	• The number of school districts participating in PAYS rose from (5) districts in 2017 to (7) in 2019 and 2021. • We are currently unable to account for the large discrepancy in percentage of youth reporting any lifetime alcohol use in 2021 as compared to previous years. We are leaving our goal unchanged while we investigate this data further.				

PAYS: Willingness to Try Alcohol Before Age 21

Outcome Indicator #3	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2029)
Decrease % of youth reporting they would like to try or use alcohol/or would use any chance they got before age 21	PAYS	30.4	31.9	21.3	27.4
Data Interpretation:	• % reporting they would like to try or use alcohol/or would use any chance they got before age 21 increased slightly from 30.4% in 2017 to 31.9% in 2019 before declining to 21.3% in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points.				
Additional Comments:	• The number of school districts participating in PAYS rose from (5) districts in 2017 to (7) in 2019 and 2021. • 2021's numbers surpassed our 2029 goal, but due to being unable to ascertain what affects COVID-19 may have had on student's drinking habits, we are monitoring long term trends before making any adjustments to our goals.				

Peer Attitudes Towards Alcohol Use

% Reporting Not Wrong or A Little Wrong

■ Baseline 2017 ■ 2019 ■ 2021 ■ Goal 2023

PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2023)
Decrease % of youth reporting it's not at all wrong or a little wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly.	PAYS	19.8	22.8	24.8	18.8
Data Interpretation:	• % reporting it's not at all wrong or a little wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly was consistently higher than our goal of 18.8 and reflects an increase of 5% from 2017 to 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points. • Limitation: A larger trend has emerged across surveys in which respondents show increasing reluctance to pass judgement on others due to the shifting cultural norms, although the true impact of this shift cannot be assessed.				
Additional Comments:					

Peer Attitudes Towards Alcohol Use

% Reporting Their Friends Feel It is Wrong or Very Wrong

■ Baseline 2017 ■ 2019 ■ 2021 ■ Goal 2023

PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2023)
Increase % of youth reporting their friends feel it is wrong or very wrong to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day	PAYS	66.6	69.4	73.4	69.9
Data Interpretation:	• The trend in % reporting their friends feel it is wrong or very wrong to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day consistently increased, as exhibited by almost meeting our goal of 69.9 in 2019 and exceeding our goal in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points.				
Additional Comments:	• Although we have already exceed our goal, we plan to monitor long-term trends post pandemic before considering adjusting this goal.				

Laws and Norms Towards Alcohol Use

% of youth

Baseline 2017	2019	2021	Goal 2023
25.7%	22.8%	24.8%	24.4%

% Reporting Not At All Wrong or A Little Bit Wrong

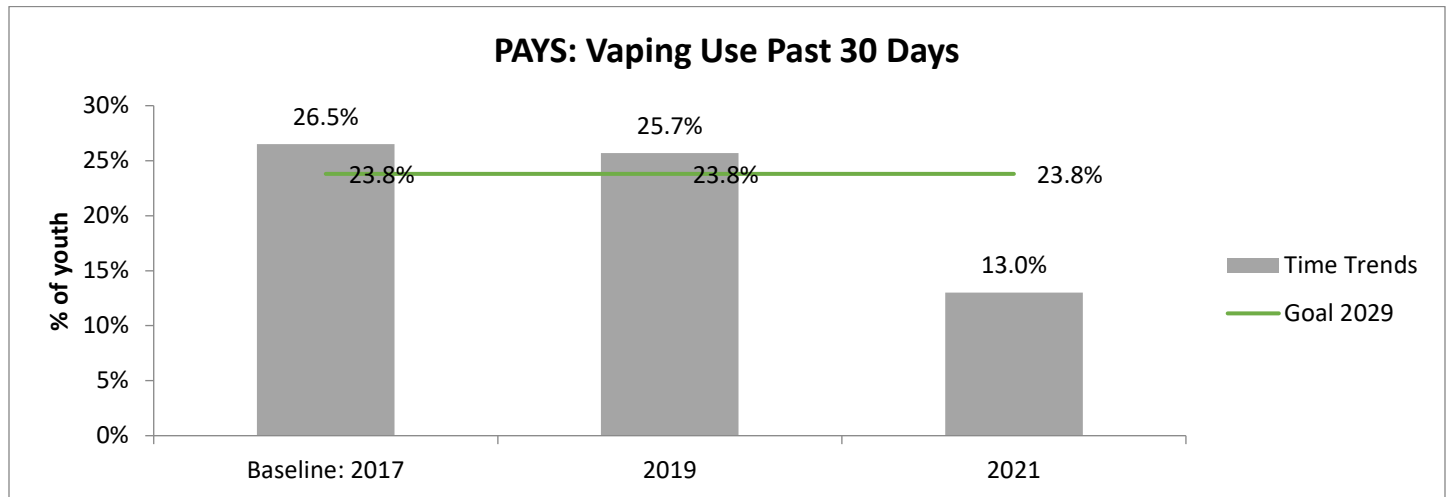| PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2023)
Decrease % of youth reporting adults in their neighborhood would think it's not at all wrong or a little bit wrong for kids under age 21 to drink alcohol.	PAYS	25.7	22.8	24.8	24.4
Data Interpretation:	• % Reporting adults in their neighborhood would think it's not at all wrong or a little bit wrong for kids under age 21 to drink alcohol decreased from 25.7% at basline year of 2017 to 22.8% in 2019 andthen increasedto 24.8% in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points. • Limitation: Although there is no accurate way of measuring it, anedoctal evidence indicates neighbor engagement is decreasing, which may affect youth perception of neighborhood/community attitudes.				
Additional Comments:	• We will continue to monitor rising data trends before adjusting our goals and programming. • We will consider implementing programming that promotes opportunities for youth and adult interaction and bonding (i.e. plan to expand "Strengthening Families" and "Our Place" programs).				

Parental Attitudes Towards Alcohol Use

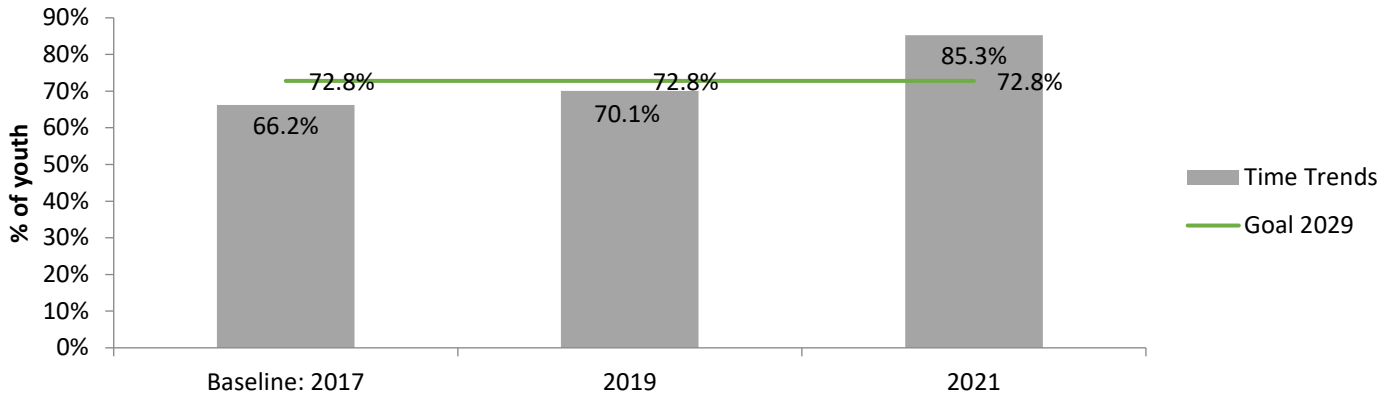| PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2023)
Increase % of youth reporting their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol regularly	PAYS	88.6	86.7	87.0	93.0
Increase % of adults reporting they think it is wrong or very wrong for youth under 18 to drink beer, wine, or liquor	Community Adult Survey	NA	NA	86.0	87.8
Data Interpretation:	• % of youth reporting their parents feel it would be wrong or very wrong to drink alcohol regularly reflects a consistent trend across all (3) data points and remains under our goal of 93.0% • No trends to report for % of adults reporting they think it is wrong or very wrong for youth under 18 to drink beer, wine, or liquor as we currently have only one data point.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points. • Limitation: The Community Adult Survey was not implemented until 2021 creating a limited timeframe for reaching our goal in 2023. • Response: Adjusting % goal from 3% to 2%.				
Additional Comments:	• Community Adult Survey was created in 2020 and was implemented in 2021. • Youth and Adult responses were similar indicating youth have an accurate perception of parents' attitudes towards underage alcohol consumption.				

Problem 2: Youth Vaping

PAYS: Vaping Use Past 30 Days

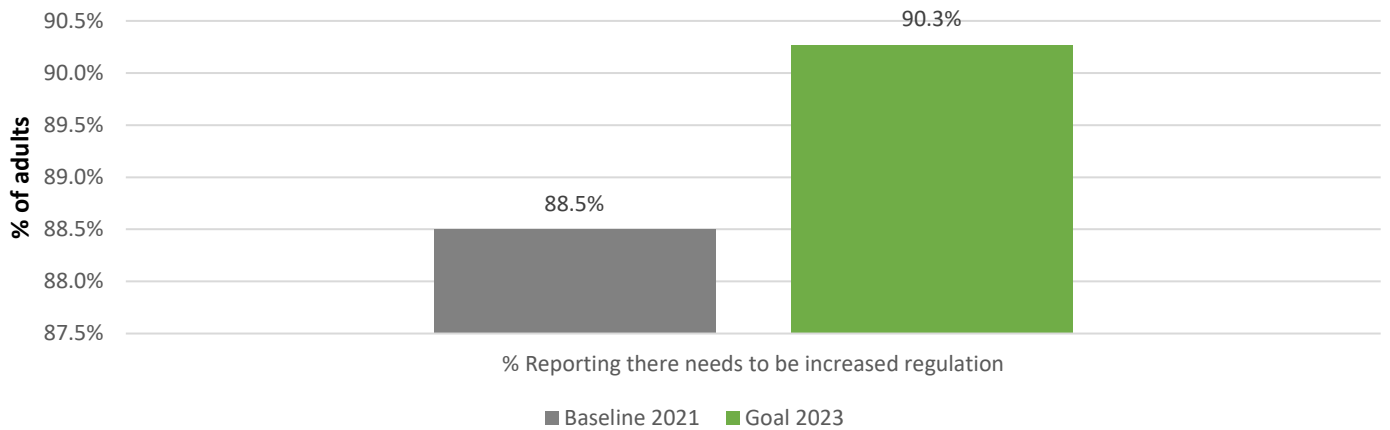| Outcome Indicator #1	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2029)
% of youth reporting any use of vaping devices during past 30 days.	PAYS	26.5	25.7	13.0	23.8
Data Interpretation:	• % Reporting any use of vaping devices during past 30 days indicated only a slight decline from 26.5% in 2017 to 25.7% in 2019, but it declined by 12 percentage points to 13.0% in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points.				
Additional Comments:	• It is possible that COVID-related restrictions impacted youth social interactions, resulting in significant decrease in opportunities to purchase vaping supplies and/or vape with their friends. • Increased regulation of youth vaping/e-cig use through the implementation of school district and retail sale policies over the course of the reporting period may have contributed to the decrease in use reported.				

PAYS: No Vape Use in past 12 months

	Baseline: 2017	2019	2021	Goal 2029
Time Trends	66.2%	70.1%	85.3%	
Goal 2029	72.8%	72.8%	72.8%	

Outcome Indicator #2	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	(2019)	(2021)	Goal (2029)
Increase % of youth reporting they did not vape in the past 12 months	PAYS	66.2	70.1	85.3	72.8
Data Interpretation:	• 66.2% of youth reported they did not vape in the past 12 months in 2017. This percentage increased to 70.1% in 2021 and 85.3% in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Baseline data in 2017 was less reliable since the modified participation rate was only 29.2%. In 2019 and 2021 the modified participation rate exceeded 50%. • Limitation: In 2017 66% of students who participated were in grades 10 & 12 and research indicates that those age groups more likely to use substances than students in the lower grades. This may affect the comparability across the data points.				
Additional Comments:	• Though we exceeded our goal, we are making no changes at this time.				

Perceived Risk to Vaping/E-cig Use

Chart: % of youth

% Reporting Great Risk of Harm — Baseline 2021: 50.0%, 2022: 49.3%, Goal 2023: 52.5%
% Reporting Not Safe — Baseline 2021: 82.1%, 2022: 78.9%, Goal 2023: 83.7%

Legend: ■ Baseline 2021 ■ 2022 ■ Goal 2023

PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	(2017)	Baseline (2021)	(2022)	Goal (2023)
Increase % of youth reporting they think there is great risk of harm if they use a vaping device nearly every day	Youth Vaping Survey	N/A	50.0	49.3	52.5
Increase % of youth reporting vaping devices are not safe to use	Youth Vaping Survey	N/A	82.1	78.9	83.7
Data Interpretation:	• In 2021 50% of youth reported they think there is great risk of harm if they use a vaping device nearly every day. This percentage decreased slightly in 2022 to 49.3%. • In 2021 82.1% of youth reported vaping devices are not safe to use. This percentage slightly decreased to 78.9% in 2022.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Our Youth Vaping Survey was not developed and implemented until 2021. • Limitation: The Youth Vaping Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the youth population.				
Additional Comments:	• We will be conducting this survey annually. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to these indicators.				

Laws and Norms Towards Vaping/E-cig Use

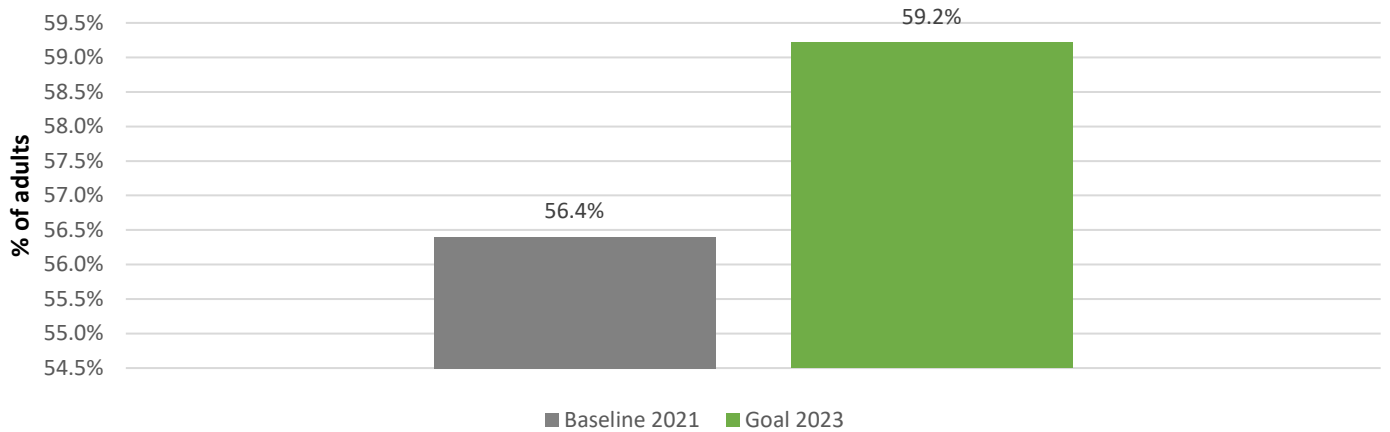| PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	NA	Baseline (2021)	(2023)	Goal (2023)
Increase % of adults reporting there needs to be increased regulation of the sale of electronic vaping devices to youth	Community Adult Survey		88.5		90.3
Data Interpretation:	• 88.5% of adults reported there needs to be increased regulation of the sale of electronic vaping devices to youth in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: There is only one data point currently available due to the Community AdultSurvey not being implemented until 2021. • Limitation: Our Community Adult Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the local population.				
Additional Comments:	• We will be conducting this survey biennially. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to this indicator.				

Laws and Norms Towards Vaping/E-cig Use

A bar chart titled "Laws and Norms Towards Vaping/E-cig Use" with y-axis labeled "% of youth at risk" ranging from 31.0% to 37.0%. Three bars under "% Reporting "easy" or "very easy"": Baseline 2021 = 33.8%, 2022 = 36.3%, Goal 2023 = 32.8%.

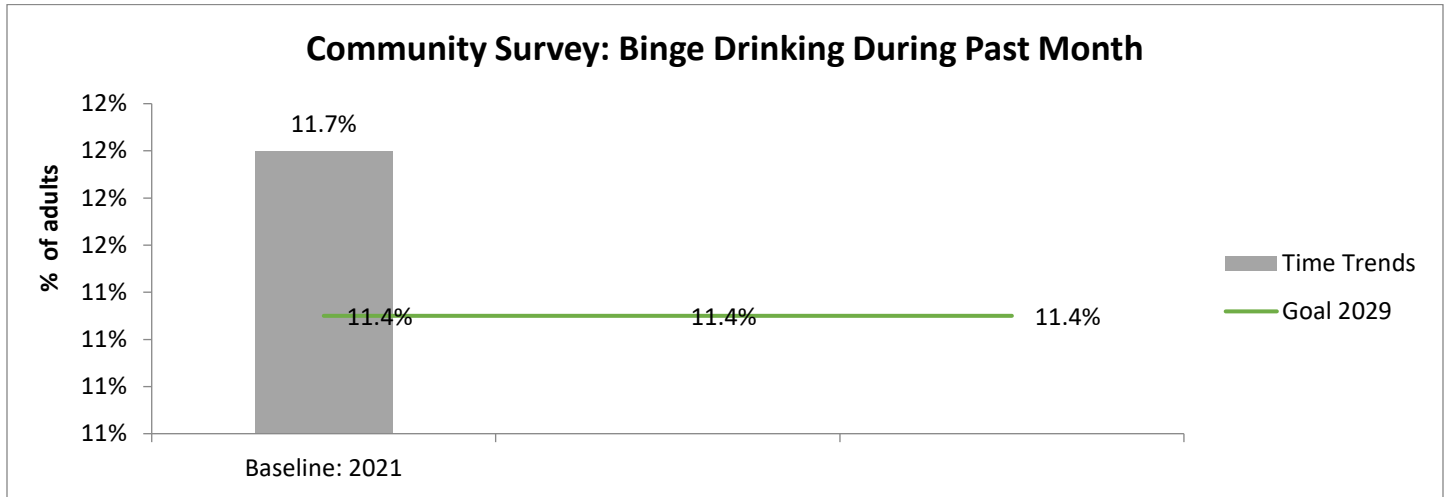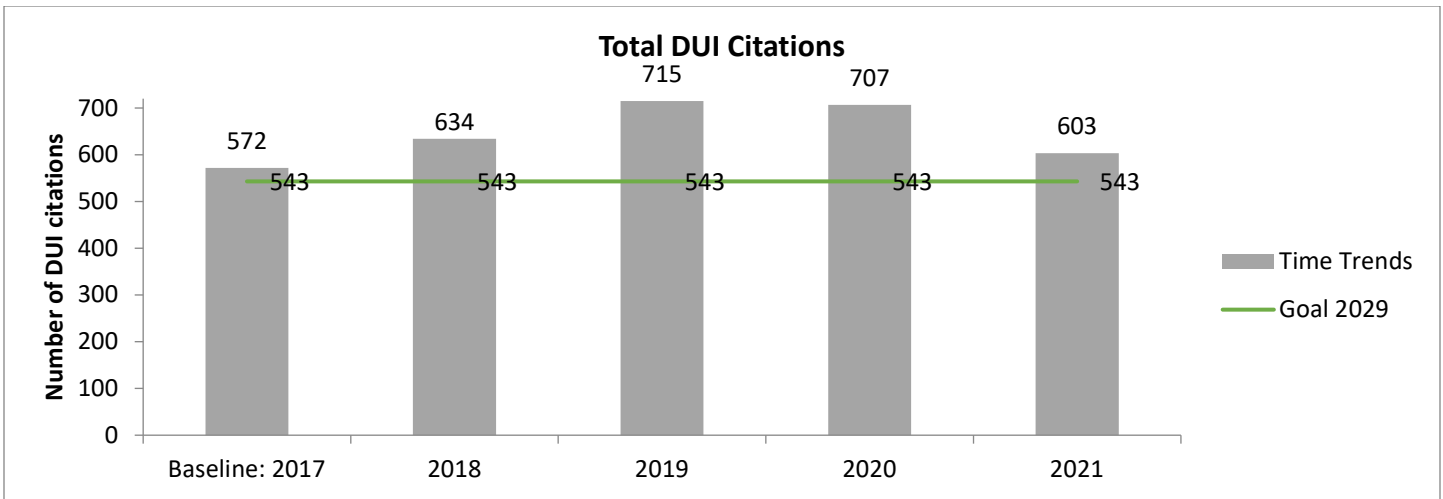| PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	(2017)	Baseline (2021)	(2022)	Goal (2023)
Decrease % of youth reporting it would be "very easy" or "easy" to get e-cigarettes or other vaping devices	Youth Vaping Survey	N/A	33.8	36.3	32.8
Data Interpretation:	• 33.8% of youth reported it would be "very easy" or "easy" to get e-cigarettes or other vaping devices in 2021. This number increased to 36.3% in 2022.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: Our Youth Vaping Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the youth population.				
Additional Comments:	• We will be conducting this survey annually. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to this indicator.				

Parental Attitudes Towards Vaping/E-cig

Bar chart titled "Parental Attitudes Towards Vaping/E-cig" with y-axis "% of adults" ranging from 54.5% to 59.5%. Baseline 2021 = 56.4%, Goal 2023 = 59.2%.

PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	(2017)	(2019)	Baseline (2021)	Goal (2023)
Increase % of adults reporting they think there is great risk of harm for people who use vaping devices nearly every day	Community Adult Survey	N/A	N/A	56.4	59.2
Data Interpretation:	• 56.4% of adults reported they think there is great risk of harm for people who use vaping devices nearly every day in 2021.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: The Community Adult Survey was not developed and implemented until 2021. • Limitation: Our Community Adult Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the youth population.				
Additional Comments:	• Adult (56.4%) and youth (50.0% in the Youth Vaping Survey) respondants reported a similar perceived rate of risk for daily vape use. • We will be conducting theCommunity Adult Survey biennially. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to this indicator.				

LONG-TERM GOALS → **CONSUMPTIONS/CONSEQUENCES**

Community Survey: Binge Drinking During Past Month

11.7%

11.4%   11.4%   11.4%

▬ Time Trends

— Goal 2029

% of adults

Baseline: 2021

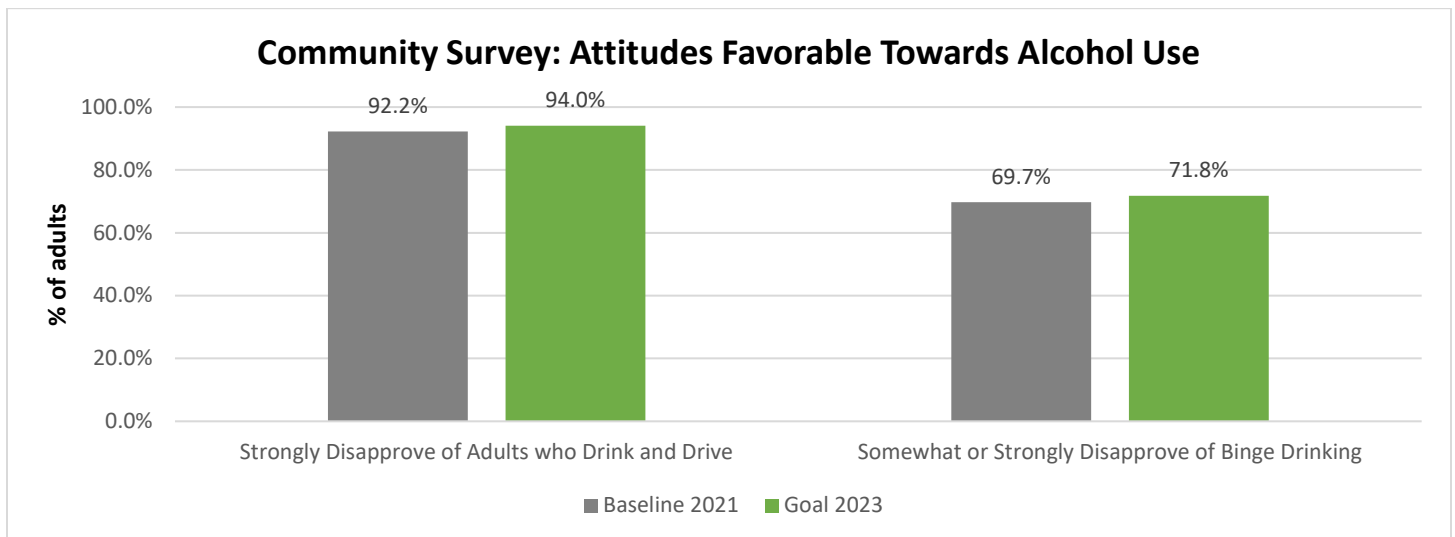| Outcome Indicator #1	Data Source	(2017)	(2019)	Baseline (2021)	Goal (2029)
Decrease % of adults reporting binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row) during the past month	Community Adult Survey	N/A	N/A	11.7	11.4
Data Interpretation:	• 11.7% of adults reported binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row) during the past months.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: The Community Adult Survey was not developed and implemented until 2021. This survey will be administered again spring of 2023; providing an additional data point. • Limitation: Our Community Adult Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the adult population.				
Additional Comments:	We will conduct this survey biennially. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to this indicator.				

Total DUI Citations

Outcome Indicator #2	Data Source	Baseline (2017)	2018	2019	2020	2021	Goal (2029)
Decrease Total DUI Citations (among adults age 18+)	PA UCR data	572	634	715	707	603	543
Data Interpretation:	• Total number of 2017 DUI Citations was 572. The data increased from 2017 (572 citations) to 2019 (715 citations)and then drecreased in 2021 (603).This is part of a longer term fluctuating trend in DUI arrests(when looking at past 10 years arrests ranged from low of 572 in 2017 to high of 788 in 2016).						
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: UCR data is collected on a voluntary basis and may not be consistently reported from year to year. • Limitation: In 2021 the UCR changed their methodology to only accept National Incident-Based Reporting System data, which may affect the comparability of data points.						
Additional Comments:	• The significant decrease from the number of DUI citations in 2019 (715) to 2021's number of citations (603) might be contributed to COVID-related restrictions.People stayed home anddid not patronize businesses (i.e. bars & restaurants),many of which were closed or had take-out service only. Many of these businesses re-opened in late 2021, and combined with the increase in COVID-related mental health issues, people may have been using substances more than were using in our baseline 2017 year.						

SCA Admissions Reporting Alcohol as Primary Drug of Choice
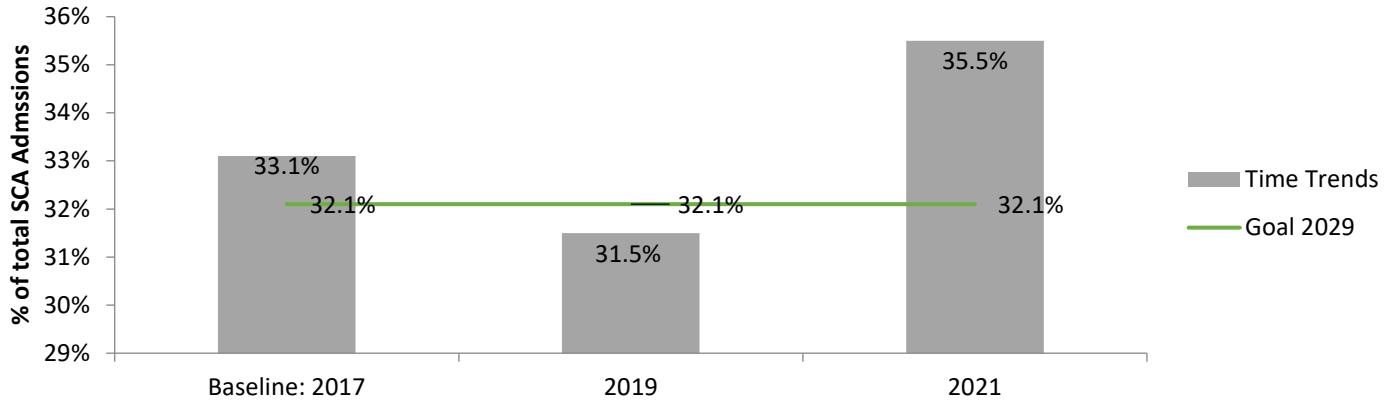
Outcome Indicator #3	Data Source	Baseline (2019)	(2020)	(2021)	Goal (2029)
Decrease % of total SCA admissions reporting alcohol as primary DOC	SCA Case - management Assessment Protocol	33.1%	31.5%	35.5%	32.1%
Data Interpretation:	• The % of SCA admissions reporting alcohol as their primary drug of choice was 33.1% in the baseline year of 2019 and decreased slightly in 2020 to 31.5% (below our goal).A more significant percentage increase occurred in 2021 with 35.5% of SCA admissions reporting alcohol as their drug of choice. Overall, however, the fluctuations in reporting percentages are relatively consistent.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: The sample size is quite small when compared to the county-wide number of individuals using substances.				
Additional Comments:	• Additional Context -Total annual number of admissions: 2019 – 598 2020 – 561 2021 – 521				

Community Survey: Attitudes Favorable Towards Alcohol Use

PAYS Risk Factor Scale	Data Source	(2017)	(2019)	Baseline(2021)	Goal (2023)
Increase % of adults who strongly disapprove of adults who drink and drive	Community Adult Survey	N/A	N/A	92.2	94.0
Increase % of adults who somewhat or strongly disapprove of adults who binge drink	Community Adult Survey	N/A	N/A	69.7	71.8
Data Interpretation:	• 92.2% of adults reported they strongly disapprove of adults who drink and drive in 2021. • 69.7% of adults reported they somewhat or strongly disapprove of adults who binge drink.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: The Community Adult Survey was not developed and implemented until 2021. This survey will be administered again spring of 2023, providing an additional data point. • Limitation: Our Community Adult Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the youth population.				
Additional Comments:	We will be conducting this survey biennially. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to this indicator.				

Community Survey: Anxiety and Depression

Bar chart showing "% of adults" for "Often or Once in a While": Baseline 2021 = 29.5%, 2023 = 28.6%
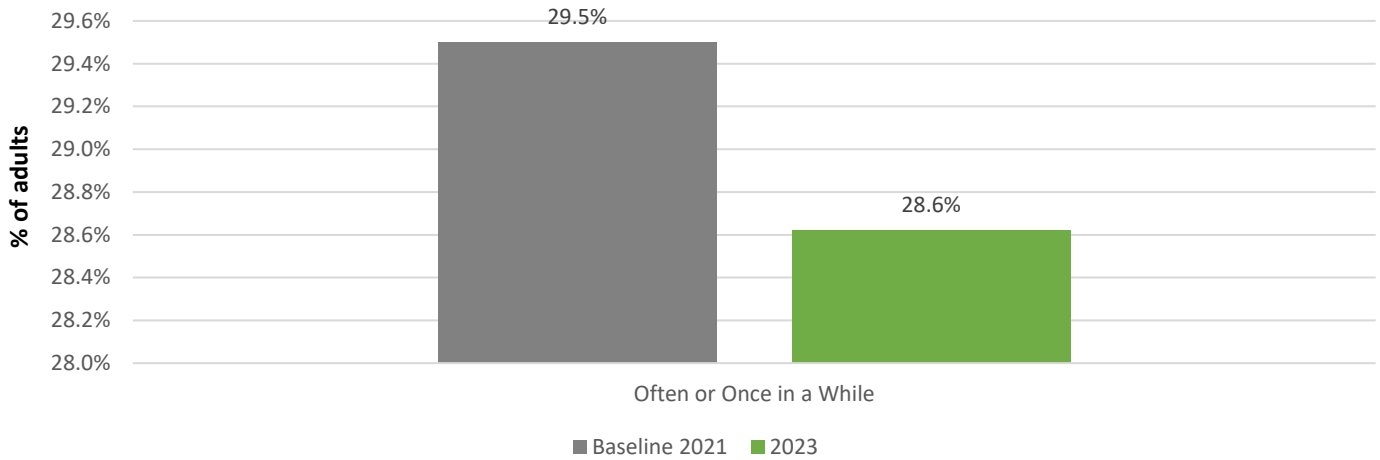
PAYS Protective Factor Scale	Data Source	(2017)	(2019)	Baseline (2021)	Goal (2023)
Decrease % of adults reporting they often or once in a while drink alcohol to help them cope with feelings of anxiety or depression	Community Adult Survey	N/A	N/A	29.5	28.6
Data Interpretation:	• 29.5% of adults reported they often or once in a while drink alcohol to help them cope with feelings of anxiety or depression.				
Data Limitations & Response:	• Limitation: The Community Adult Survey was not developed and implemented until 2021. This survey will be administered again spring of 2023, providing an additional data point. • Limitation: Our Community Adult Survey is a convenience-type survey and is not intended to be a significant sample of the youth population.				
Additional Comments:	We will conduct survey biennially. Additional data points in the future will provide for a better indication of the trends related to this indicator.				

SECTION 2 – PREVENTION ACTION PLAN REPORT

Programs Implemented and Continuing

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed	
Strengthening Families 10-14	• Peer attitude favorable towards alcohol use • Lack of parenting skills/boundary setting	• Youth Alcohol Use	
Target Population(s): Families of youth ages 10-14 in Butler County		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: Programs conducted virtually instead of in-person due to COVID restrictions. While virtual had its limitations, participating families were extremely engaged in the sessions; many making adjustments to enable continued attendance and active participation; including while families were on vacation. Families reported they would "highly recommend" the program to family and friends.	
Process Measures: • Number of programs:2 • Number of families:14 • Number of participants: 32	*Short-term Outcomes:* See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • Average pre-/post-test score difference: +14.6% FY21 Average pre-test score: 72.6 FY21 Average post-test score: 87.2 FY22 Average pre-test score: 91.3 FY22 Average post-test score: 80.9	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: Switching from in-person to virtual events. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Requested technical assistance from the program developer and other regional prevention service providers also switching implementation from an in-person to virtual platform.	
		Other Comments: Recruitment of additional families for the same cohort, or an up-coming cohort, is easier when you have one or two families excited about attending; or found great benefit from participation in a previous program. One family from the 2020-21 cohort "partnered" with us by encouraging other families to register for the 2021-22 cohort.	

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Too Good for Drugs	• Peer attitudes favorable towards alcohol use • Low perceived risk to vaping/e-cig use	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use

Target Population(s): Youth 5 – 8 year olds Students Grades 3, 4, 6, &7		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: • Youth (5-8 year olds): Able to reach students in the summer program from a district in which few prevention programs were implemented during FY21 & FY22 due to COVID-19 restrictions. • Grade 3: Service provider was able to present the program at a new school district (Karns City) in FY21-22. All programs conducted at South Butler County (Knoch) School district in FY20-21 <u>and</u> FY21-22 were in person. • Grade 4: Program facilitator received several emails/notes from teachers and parents expressing positive program feedback. • Grade 6: Students engaged during drug fact activities. • Grade 7: All programs conducted at South Butler County (Knoch) School District in in FY21-22 were in person.

Process Measures:
 	
Youth 5 – 8 year olds
 	
• Number of programs: 3
 	
• Number of students: 75
 	
Grade 3
 	
• Number of programs: 15
 	
• Number of students: 345
 	
Grade 4
	Short-term Outcomes:
	
	See STOs below
	
	Short-term Outcomes:
	
	Average pre-/post-test score difference
	
	• Youth (5 – 8 year olds)/Grade 1: +6.0%
	
	  Grade 3: +15.2%Average pre-test score: 59.3
	  Average Post-test score: 74.5
	
	• Grade 4: +23.4%
	  Average pre-test score: 63.1Average Post-test score: 86.5
	
	• Grade 6: +9.0%
		Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
		
		<u>BCDA – 4th grade classes& summer programming</u>:
		
		• **Challenge**: COVID-19 –related adaptations, such as absent/virtual students watching videos instead of experiencing the lessons in a live-platform, impacted fidelity and may have affected outcome measures.
		
		• **Solution/Recommendation**: Students have returned to classroom instruction with only a small number participating remotely at one elementary school.
		
		• **Challenge**: Some students missed parts of sessions due to band practice.

• Number of programs: 44 • Number of students: 819 Grade 6 • Number of programs: 4 • Number of students: 94 Grade 7 • Number of programs: 16 • Number of students: 295 Total # of programs: 82 Total # of students/participants: 1,628	Average pre-test score: 75.0 Average Post-test score: 84.0 • Grade 7: +1.0% Average pre-test score: 76.0 Average Post-test score: 77	• **Solution/Recommendation**: Work with schools to schedule programs that do not interfere with other school events. • **Challenge**: Lack of consistent attendance in summer program. Few students received all 10 lessons. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Educate camp coordinators on the positive benefits of striving for higher attendance/fidelity. • **Challenge**: FY 2020-21: Camp counselors did not know the children well when completing the pre-assessment and the post-assessments during the summer camp program. In some instances, a counselor different from the person who completed the youth's pre-assessment completed post-assessments. FY 2021-2022 programs, only administered post-tests. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Administer pre and post-tests in future programs. AH – 6th grade classes • **Challenge**: Grade 6: New program for(2) elementary schools in the Karns City School District, so implementation was considered "experimental" until district makes a decision about permitting future implementations. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Provide positive outcome data from the current year's implementation to administrators for future buy-in. • **Challenge**: School's decision to combine (2) classrooms for program implementation resulted in decreased active participation levels in activities. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Request smaller class size with future implementations. • **Challenge**: Teachers wanting to share personal ATOD experiences and resistance skills. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Share the Mendez Foundation TGFD's information on "Discouraging Personal Stories and Anecdotes" found in the program's Teacher's Manual.

		• **Challenge**: Take-home assignments: many caregivers do not want to participate.
		• **Solution/Recommendation**: Revise Caregiver program letter.
		CCR – 3rd and 7th grade classes:
		• **Challenge**: Grade 3: COVID-related restrictions affected program fidelity and most likely outcome measures as students missed in person lessons.
		• **Solution/Recommendation**: Provided a virtual option and video for students absent from sessions.
		• **Challenge**: Active participation negatively affected at all (3) 3rdgrade programs at Karns City (FY21-22)as they were conducted virtually and simultaneously. Due to the large number of participants trying to use devices, time-wasting issues arose with logging in, volume control, cameras not working correctly, etc.
		• **Solution/Recommendation**: Teachers from each classroom were helpful and engaged, assisting provider when "calling on" students. If conducting programs virtually in the future, provider will request no combined classes.
		• **Challenge**: Grade 7: programs conducted virtually in FY20-21 caused a fluctuating and uncertain level of student participation. Sample size (pre-test participation) was below 70% whereas post-testing participation was 90%.
		• **Solution/Recommendation**: In-person programming returned in FY21-22 for Grade 7. Pre and post-test participation numbers were more consistent with the actual # of students in each program.
		Other Comments:
		Youth (5-8 year olds): Program was implemented using the 1st grade curriculum in summer 2021 and the 2nd grade curriculum in summer 2022.
		Grade 6: Program data collected is for FY 2022 only (Grade 6 in other schools chose a different program in FY 2021).

		Grade 3 & 7: In-person programming allowed for more interactive opportunities than the virtual programming.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Too Good for Drugs & Violence	• Peer attitudes favorable towards alcohol use • Low perceived risk to vaping/e-cig use	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use

Target Population(s):	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:
High School Students Delinquent/Violent youth	• Stress Relief/coping skills activities were well-received by all students

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
• Number of programs: 1 • Number of sessions completed: 9 • Number of students: 9	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • Average pre-/post-test score difference: +53.0%	• **Challenge** Due to COVID-related restrictions, staff were unable to meet with facility administration prior to program implementation, affecting the level of student-specific information the program facilitator had prior to program implementation. The school (an alternative education program) was not the best choice to implement this program due to students' admitted to substance use beyond "experimental" usage and significant learning disabilities. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Conduct a planning meeting with administration to discuss most appropriate program to meet the needs and developmental/behavioral characteristics of the target audience before program implementation. • **Challenge**: Student attendance was inconsistent and changed frequently from lesson to lesson. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Adapt session-based service to a series of One-time presentations based on current student needs and developmental/behavioral levels.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Project Alert (PA)	• Attitudes favorable towards alcohol use • Low perceived risk to vaping	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use

Target Population(s): 6th and 7th graders	**Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)**: Great student participation during lessons and Q&A. Facilitator received positive feedback from parents/caregivers on the program.

Process Measures:	**Short-term Outcomes:**	**Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)**:
Grade 6 • Number of programs: 13 • Number of students: 268 Grade 7 (Booster Sessions) • Number of programs: 7 • Number of students: 116	See STOs below **Short-term Outcomes**: Average pre-/post-test score difference • Grade 6: +9.5% • Grade 7: No capacity to measure STO (See Challenge*)	• **Challenge**: Unable to present program in person. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Proposed a plan to present virtually. • **Challenge**: PA curriculum was not developed to allow virtual implementation. • **Solution/Recommendation:** Adapted and presented all (11) lessons and (3) booster sessions via Google Classroom. • **Challenge:** When conducting program virtually, PA is highly interactive, virtual/Google Classroom implementation is not as conducive to interaction. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Developed and instructed students and teachers how to use Google Jam boards to promote participation, interaction, and group work. • **Challenge**: When conducting program in-person, COVID restrictions limited student contact during group activities. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Adapted activities to maintain distance. • **Challenge**: Students out of classroom for band/other activities missed valuable content. • **Solution/Recommendation**: 1:1 meetings to summarize lesson and homework. • **Challenge***:Unable to administer evaluation tool as one had not yet been created for the Booster sessions. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Evaluation tool created and will be used for programs moving forward.
		Other Comments:

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Positive Community Norms	- Youth wanting to be seen as cool/fit in - Laws and norms favorable to alcohol use - Laws and norms favorable to vaping - Parental attitudes favorable towards alcohol use. - Perception by some adults that drinking and driving is OK/no stigma to drinking and driving. - Perception of invincibility among teens so they do not consider consequences of use.	- Youth Alcohol Use - Youth Vaping Use - Adult Binge Drinking/DUI
Target Population(s): Middle/Jr. High and High School Students, community coalitions, and teachers, administrators, guidance counselors, and other school personnel		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: 5 out or 7 county public school districts (and 2 community coalitions) participated in trainings, message development and follow-up TA sessions. All teams demonstrated continued commitment to test piloting and implementing their PCN messages.
Process Measures: Lisa M. - Number of campaigns in 2021: 3 - Number of messages: 6 - Number of districts/organizations involved: 2 - Number of Media outlets/materials: 3 SCA & Providers: - Number of PCN Trainings: 2	*Short-term Outcomes:* No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: Prior to Montana Institute Trainings: **Challenge**: Due to time constraints and COVID-related restrictions, FY21PAYS data and limited *"Social Norming"* concepts were virtually communicated to students at (2) schools, although students made and displayed PCN posters (virtually). **Solution/Recommendation**: Conduct a complete PCN training for students prior to social norming message development and communication. Montana Institute-related trainings/TA: **Challenge**: Although all district/coalition attendees participated in-person for the second, May 2022 training, our trainer was virtual.

- Number of training participants: 41 - Number of Follow-Up Technical Assistance/trainings: 3 - Number of Follow-up TA/training participants: 24 - Number of school districts/organizations involved: 5 - Number of PCN messages developed: 5		- **Solution/Recommendation**: Used extra time and funding to secure a venue to accommodate an interactive training format and the virtual trainer/large in-person attendance. - **Challenge**: Collecting process measures for (3) Follow-up TA/Multi-agency Collaboration services: Each of our (4) prevention provider reported services under respective agency plan in WITS. - **Solution/Recommendation**: Carefully ensure all services process and outcome measures are accounted for.
		Other Comments: Thus far, PCN services have been implemented targeting youth messaging more heavily than adults PCN messaging. The SCA plans to offer PCN Mini-Grants to each team to support continued PCN efforts.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Project WELL – SFY 21/22	• Lack of healthy coping skills	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Gambling

Target Population(s): Middle School/Jr. High School Students, Delinquent/Violent Youth

Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.):

FY2021 – Karns City students engaged actively in the learning process.

FY2022 – Project WELL was implemented in a new school district (Freeport SD).

Process Measures:

• Number of programs cohorts: 10

• Number of students: 122

Short-term Outcomes:

See STOs below

Short-term Outcomes:

• Average pre-/post-test score difference: +1.8%

Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):

• **Challenge**: (FY2021) Attendance was irregular for some students due to involvement in other school-related activities.

• **Solution/Recommendation**: Meet with district administration/teacher to schedule program on days/times when students do not have scheduling conflicts.

• **Challenge**: Students struggled to pay attention during less-interactive sessions.

• **Solution/Recommendation**: Identify and adapt/improve less interactive sessions to be more interactive to hold student attention.

• **Challenge**: (FY2022) Students struggled to understand how the environment can affect their level of wellness.

• **Solution/Recommendation**: Create activities that more clearly demonstrate the effect one's environment has on personal wellness.

• **Challenge**: The Mindfulness and Movement Component of the program in 2021 was implemented with an audience different from the core (13) sessions.

• **Solution**: The program functioned as (2) separate services.

Other Comments:

(FY2021) Overall, the students were respectful and provided insightful discussions about the 8 different dimensions of wellness. Students enjoyed the activities/games for each dimension/session and found those more enjoyable than listening to a presentation.

		(FY2022) Students verbally shared their love for this program; the program's activities and how they learned concrete and new ways to improve their overall wellness. Teachers provided positive feedback about the program stating it addressed key concerns they see within their district such as encouraging healthy ways to deal with stress, and talking to a trusted adult when friends may be struggling with D&A and/or MH issues.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Life Skills Training	• Lack of healthy coping skills	• Youth Alcohol Use

Target Population(s): Elementary/Middle School Teachers and Students	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
• Number of school personnel trained: 2 • Number of programs: unknown • Number of student participants: unknown • Number of materials distributed to schools: Level 1 student packets: 180 Level 2 student packets: 680 Level 3 student packets: 680 Teachers manuals: 2	No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	• **Challenge**: It was difficult to connect with school district administration. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Conducted a multitude of emails, phone calls and in-person discussions. • **Challenge**: It was hard to obtain information on curriculum implementation from the school district. • **Solution/Recommendation**: After many attempts to engage school in conversations regarding the status of this program's implementation, a virtual meeting was finally scheduled and took place after school was no longer in session. The district superintendent, school principals, SCA, and prevention provider staff met to discuss program implementation status and outcomes.

Other Comments:

(2)Teachers were LST-trained in 2020-21 Butler Area School District. Program implementation was to take place during 2021-22 school year in the district's middle school. However, prior to the 2021-22 school year beginning, the (2) trained teachers were transferred to other district positions. Multiple attempts to reach out to the district administration to discuss program implementation status went unanswered. When a school representative finally did respond to these attempts and mentioned that they were unsure of the status of the program's implementation but didn't think it had been, the service provider offered to conduct the program in the middle school themselves, but again, this offer did not receive a response.

During the summer, virtual meeting with administration the district administration mentioned that "some of the program was implemented, but not with fidelity". The administrators were unable to provide details on which grade level received "some of the program", how many students were reached, or how many lessons were conducted.

		Due to the school district not implementing the program, plans to train school personnel and implement this program in the future are on hold pending another interested school district is engaged and contractually committed to implementing the program with fidelity and/or available funding. The option to train school personnel is a possibility in the future although not currently in the SCA.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
ATOD Information Dissemination: Speaking Engagements	• Perception of invincibility among teens so they don't consider consequences of use • Laws and norms favorable towards alcohol use • Parental attitudes favorable towards alcohol use • Low perceived risk to vaping/e-cig use • Perception that it's cool/fashionable to vape • Lack of information/education about possible risks of vaping • Parental lack of knowledge about vapes	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use

Target Population(s): Parents/Families; General Population; Middle/Jr. High School Students; High School Students; College Students	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: BCDA: Knoch School District requested vaping presentations for all 5th grade classrooms. CCR: Most school districts moved from virtual speaking engagements/presentations conducted in FY20-21 to in-person presentations in FY21-22. KWP: All presentations were well received by youth group leaders in Zelienople and by staff at Butler Area and Seneca Valley School Districts.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
AH • Number of presentations: 17 • Number of attendees: 167 BCDA • Number of presentations: 7 • Number of attendees: 281 CCR	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • Students who reported their understanding about the consequences of alcohol and other drug use increased a lot: 41.3% • Students who reported their understanding of consequences of alcohol and other drug use increased a lot: 40.2%	AH • **Challenge**: COVID-related restrictions prevented in-person speaking engagements (presentations) at times. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Developed virtual presentations with physical materials provided to students through drop-off plan with teachers • **Challenge**: It was difficult to enroll parents/caregivers into "Power of Parent" program. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Explore additional program promotion options.

• Number of presentations: 104 • Number of attendees: 2,590 KWP • Number of presentations: 4 • Number of attendees: 50 **TOTAL** Number of presentations: 132 **TOTAL** Number of attendees: 3,088	• Students who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 51.8% • Adults who reported their general understanding of consequences related to alcohol and other drug use increased a lot: 46.6% • Adults who reported their understanding of consequences of alcohol and other drug use increased a lot: 40.5% • Adults who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 66.4% • Students who reported their general understanding of vaping and e-cig use increased a little or a lot: 32.2% • Students who reported their understanding of consequences of vaping and e-cig use increased a little or a lot: 40.7% • Students who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 50.4%	• **Challenge**: Low attendance in Spring Semester on college campus – resulting in program cancellations. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Plan for fall semester programming. BCDA • **Challenge**: Due to limitations related to program planning and coordination, some presentations were marketed and conducted as "One-Time" presentations when, if more time had been available, they could have been developed and conducted as (2-3) session-based services instead. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Schedule educational services earlier in the school year to allow for session-based implementation. CCR • **Challenge**: Some school districts only permitted virtual presentations in both FY 20-21 and FY 21-22. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Request in-person presentations. KWP • **Challenge**: Converting in-person presentations to virtual presentations in a very short time. • **Solution/Recommendation**: After much discussion, it was decided to postpone presentation delivery until COVID restrictions were lifted and in-person programs could be provided. • **Challenge**: Engaging parents to attend programs, especially evening programs (i.e. Teen Bedroom). • **Solution/Recommendation**: Provide incentives if funding permits.
		Other Comments: CCR When compared to virtual class participation, higher levels of participation were noted during in-person programming. KWP Generation Rx is a great program to provide to all population groups, as there is a curriculum for every age group. This program reached audiences from pre-school to adult seniors.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Step One	• Perception of invincibility among teens so they don't consider consequences of use • Lack of consistent policies about using vapes in School/community settings	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use

Target Population(s): Students who violate school D&A policies

Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.):

The Step One Program was traditionally implemented in the Seneca Valley School District only. In FY22, the program was also implemented for the first time in the Karns City School District.

Process Measures:	Short-term Outcomes:	Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
• Number of schools: 2 (Karns City and Seneca Valley) • Number of programs: 2 • Number of participants: 4 at Seneca Valley and 2 at Karns City for a total of 6	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: STOs accounted for as part of the SCA's overall Information Dissemination-Speaking Engagements Program	• **Challenge**: The Step One Program was not implemented in FY20-21 due to Seneca Valley School District denying facilitator access due to COVID restrictions. • **Solution/Recommendation**: COVID-related school access issues lifted forFY21-22 school year. • **Challenge**: Karns City SD opted not to include the parent component of the program. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Future meetings with district admin/school board will be requested to educate them on the importance of including the parent portion of the program to ensure the best outcomes for the student.

Other Comments:

Current STO measures included in overall "One Time Presentations, Trainings and Events" measures. A program-specific evaluation tool will be developed and used moving forward.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Town Hall Meeting	• Laws and norms favorable towards alcohol use.	• Youth Alcohol Use

Target Population(s): Youth	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: Despite having to hold our THM virtually, we had 42 participants, possibly reaching some who wouldn't have been able to attend in-person

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:

• Number of events: 1
 	
 • Number of participants: 42
	See STOs below
	
	 Short-term Outcomes:
	
	 • Number of Call-to-Action Activities: 4
	
	   1. (1) County-wide youth coloring contest: 58 participants
	
	   2. Number of THM participants that also participated in the follow-up *"Power of Parents Programs"*: 0
	
	   3. Number of THM participants that "Liked" or "Followed" us on our *"Butler First Step"* Facebook page: 4
	
	   4. Number of THM participants who expressed interest in being a part of a local coalition that addresses underage drinking and other youth substance use: 0
		• **Challenge**: There was limited participation in "Call-to-Action" activities
		
		 • **Solution/Recommendation**: Increase promotional and incentive efforts for both THM and "Call-to-Action" activities
		
		 Other Comments:

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
ATOD Information Dissemination	• Parental attitudes favorable towards alcohol use • Lack of information/education about possible risks of vaping • Parental attitudes favorable towards vaping/e-cig • Attitudes favorable towards alcohol use.	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use • Adult Binge Drinking

Target Population(s):

College Students; High School Students; Middle/Jr. High School Students; Elementary School Students; General population; Parents/Families; Teachers/Administrators/counselors/Other School Personnel

Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.):

AH

• Attendees appreciated materials distributed during community events.

• An abundance of D&A and MH-related materials were distributed to Food Bank attendees during COVID.

• Schools appreciated Underage Drinking materials.

CCR

• Greater number of individuals reached via BFS website.

Process Measures:

AH

• Number of materials dissemination: 3,590

• Number of BFS Posts: 23

• Number of individuals reached: 7,204

BCDA

• Number of materials dissemination services: 36

Short-term Outcomes:

No capacity to measure STOs

Short-term Outcomes:

Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):

AH

• **Challenge**: It was difficult to estimate views of web-based posts and event posters

• **Solution/Recommendation**: Continue estimations based on attendance at event tables while continuing to count actual distributions of materials

• **Challenge**: The number of Health Promotion opportunities was decreased during COVID restrictions

• **Solution/Recommendation**: Re-engage community outreach contacts post-pandemic

Other Comments:

- Number of web-based dissemination: 17
- Number of health promotions: 2
- Number of TV/Radio/Print Media services: 1
- Number of individuals reached through services: 116,589
- Number of printed materials disseminated: 4512

CCR

- Number of Butler First Step postings: 15
- Number of BFS individuals reached: approximately 375
- Number of printed materials disseminated: 15 (posters)
- Number of individuals engaged:0

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
ATOD Community Based Process Activities	- Laws and norms favorable towards alcohol use - Low perceived risk to vaping/e-cig use - Parental lack of knowledge about vapes and vaping	- Youth Vaping Use - Youth Alcohol Use

Target Population(s): Civic Groups/Coalitions; Other Professionals; Prevention/Treatment Professionals; Teachers/Administrators/Counselors/Other School Personnel, General Population	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: Most Program Marketing Services/calls and emails were productive and resulted in success. Through the efforts of the SCA and contracted providers, (3) community-specific, prevention coalitions have been established and continue to be supported (Karns City Communities That Care, Slippery Rock Coalition and South Butler Coalition). Each coalition is made up of local members of key leaders and representation from various sectors. The coalition's work encompasses conducting local prevention needs assessments, systematic planning, developing a strategic plan, and implementing prevention services, programs, and activities.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
- Number of Services: 110 - Number of participants: 805 (Duplicated) Number of participants: 359 (Unduplicated)	No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	**Challenge**: None Identified
		Other Comments: ATOD Community Based Process Activities: Program Marketing, One-Time and Session-based TA/Multi-agency Collaboration, Assessing Community Needs, Program Development, and Systematic Planning.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Leadership Academy (Alternative Activity)		• Problem Gambling • Youth Gambling

Target Population(s): College Students, High School Students		***Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)***: Feedback from 1 graduate student in the program: "One of the highlights of my senior year was the booth we did at Light Up Night last November (Leadership activity). I appreciate everything you do as an organization and was glad to be able to continue with community events after the hiatus of the last 2 weeks. Thank you so much for everything!" The Graduate Social Work Phi Alpha Honors Society partnered with the Leadership Academy/Slippery Rock Coalition. They worked together to reach over 250 community residents at the community's "Light the Rock" event, bringing community attention to problem gambling underage drinking and the coalition's work. The volunteer students collected enough community donations to cover supplies to serve 300+ cups of hot chocolate and hot cider and to successfully engage with community residents for the cause.

Process Measures:	***Short-term Outcomes:***	***Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)***:
• Number of activities: 5 • Number of students reached: 22	No capacity to measure STOs ***Short-term Outcomes***: Post survey outcomes: • % who say they are very familiar with community strategies and activities that provide effective alternatives to gaming and gambling: 65.7% • % who say they know a great deal about various forms of addiction: 5.7% • % who say they know a lot about public health approaches to prevent addiction: 65.7%	• **Challenge**: Coordinating meeting times with master level students who have many other responsibilities and did not live on campus. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Implementation of doodle polls to coordinate meetings. • **Challenge**: No school service learning requirements in place (due to COVID) as had been the case in past years. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Strive to keep the work interactive, fun, productive and personally rewarding.
		Other Comments: - Program designed to examine leadership concepts and promote leadership skills. Goals include improved student self-awareness of values and beliefs, ability to work as a team, and ability to establish goals.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Stacked Deck – FY2021& 21-22		• Youth Gambling
Target Population(s): Delinquent/Violent Youth		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:
Process Measures: • Number of groups: 2 • Number of participants: 21	*Short-term Outcomes:* See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • Average pre-/post-test score difference: +21.0%	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: Participants stating they did not gamble reported not seeing the benefits of completing the program. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Provided examples of life situations where gambling was occurring and they admitted they did not realize that was gambling. • **Challenge**: Curriculum was a little too advanced for developmental level of participants. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Adapted curriculum to include lessons that were more developmentally appropriate. Facilitator read pre and post-tests to participant who was not able to read, although comprehension was questionable. (This would be good feedback to programs developer and/or an opportunity to find out if they have any recommendations to address this issue.)
		Other Comments: Participants enjoyed the various activities offered within the program.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Gambling Community Based Process Activities (FY20-21)		• Problem Gambling

Target Population(s): Civic Groups/Coalitions, College Students, Other Professionals	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: • Butler County SCA contracted with a professional videographer to create "The Convergence of Gaming and Gambling" documentary. This educational tool was developed to meet the lack of awareness and educational needs of youth and adults in the county who were unaware of the strong relationship between gaming on devices and gambling. This documentary/educational tool has been a positive addition to educational presentations conducted.

Process Measures:	Short-term Outcomes:	Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
Process Measures: • Number of community groups attended on PG Council's behalf: 5 • Number of meetings: 22 • Number of attendees: 154 (Duplicated) • Number of participants: 58 (Unduplicated)	*Short-term Outcomes:* No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: Due to funding restrictions, The BC Problem Gambling Council were no longer able to hold meetings after FY 2020-21. • **Solution/Recommendation**: More consistent supervision and communication. SCA needs to provide more direct support and discuss opportunities for collaboration with problem gambling service provider than they are currently.
		Other Comments: Audiences reached through Butler County's Problem Gambling Council collaborative efforts include the Suicide Coalition, Summer Food Task Force, Mental Health Coalition, and Slippery Rock Coalition. Services under this program included program marketing for all problem gambling services and multi-agency collaboration to raise awareness to community members on issues related to problem gambling, disseminate educational materials amongst other professional groups, and to promote problem gambling services offered by the SCA and their contracted providers.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Gambling Information Dissemination		• Problem Gambling

Target Population(s): College Students, Middle/Jr. High School Students, Older Adults, General Population, Parents/Families, High School Students, Religious Groups

Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.):

In addition to staff's professional and personal email contacts and individuals reached through social media platforms such as ButlerFirstStep website and Facebook, as well as personal Facebook postings for web-based services, problem gambling educational and resource information was disseminated to participants with the following groups/activities/messages include(but this is not an inclusive list):

Holiday lottery info. (web-based and emails), Super-bowl gambling messages, educational email blasts each week through March, ID focusing on the relationship between gambling and high incidence of suicide, printed materials distributed in outreaches to Butler VA, Lighthouse, Foodbank participants, YMCA Healthy Kids Day, Butler Farm Markets and many more.

Because of the pandemic, a recording of a GIN08 Speaking Engagement was completed to air on Butler Radio which then reached, according to the station's demographics, 30,000 listeners.

Process Measures:	Short-term Outcomes:	Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
• Number of Information Dissemination Services conducted via Health Promotion (GIN07) and ID – including web-based services – (GIN02 and GIN06): 57 Number of participants reached in the above services: 36,479	No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	• **Challenge**: Marketing problem gambling prevention programming. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Educating on the relationship between internet/gaming and addiction has been effective in gaining by-in. ***Other Comments***: Our "The Convergence of Gambling and Gaming" video was developed to use as an educational tool for a wide range of audiences to raise awareness and educate participants (primarily parents) on behavioral and addictive similarities gaming and gambling have and how long periods of gaming activity can often progress into a gambling problem.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Gambling Information Dissemination- Speaking Engagements (FY20-21 & 21-22)		• Problem Gambling

Target Population(s): General Population, College Students, Middle/Junior High School Students and High School Students, Older Adults

Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.): Despite using a virtual platform, the students appeared engaged in the presentation.

"The Convergence of Gaming and Gambling" documentary has been very well received by audiences, and initiates rich conversations among participants.

Process Measures:

CCR

- Number of presentations: 4
- Number of attendees: 84 (7th graders)

KWP

- Number of presentations: 33
- Number of attendees: 30,530

Short-term Outcomes:

See STOs below

Short-term Outcomes:

Post survey results:

- Students who report their general understanding of gambling issues increased a lot: 44.7%
- Students who report their understanding about consequences of gambling increased a lot: 44.5%
- Students who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 54.4%
- Adults who report their general understanding of gambling issues increased a lot: 39.6%
- Adults who report their understanding about consequences of gambling increased a lot: 36.4%
- Adults who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 55.0%

Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):

- **Challenge**: Additional opportunities to provide this service were disrupted due to COVID-related school closures during the 2020-21 school year.
- **Solution/Recommendation**: Continue marketing efforts.

Other Comments:

Speaking Engagements

- Slippery Rock University (SRU) SPARK Club: College Students.
- Glade Run Transition Program: High School Students.
- Mars Area SD High School Honors Society Club – HS Students.
- SRU PPHA – Public Health Club – College Students.
- South Butler/Knoch Middle School: 8th graders.
- Seneca Valley and Slippery Rock High Schools: Health Class students.
- The Gaiser Addiction Center: Men Clients/Women clients.
- Butler County Senior Community Centers: Older Adults.
- Butler Radio Network: General population.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Student Assistance Program	• Peer attitudes favorable towards D&A use • Lack of healthy coping skills • Low perceived risk to vaping/e-cig use • Lack of parenting skills/boundary setting	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use • Problem Gambling

Target Population(s):	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:
Elementary School Students, Middle/Jr. High School Students, High School Students, Parents, and teachers/Administrators/Guidance Counselors/Other School Personnel	• While most other prevention programming had to be conducted virtually, SAP Liaisons were permitted to conduct student screenings and follow-ups in-person during the time COVID restrictions were in place. Core Team meetings were held either virtually or in-person, depending upon each school district's current COVID policies. • SAP Coordination Council Meetings continued (virtually) despite COVID restrictions (Fall 2020 and Spring 2021, virtually) (Fall 2021 in-person and Spring 2022), permitting SAP Team Members to access professional development opportunities and collectively brainstorm solutions to COVID-related issues to best meet the needs of their students.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
• Number of student SAP referrals: 536 • Number of referred screenings completed: 509 • Number of school consultations: 352 • Number of students referred for a D&A assessment: 51	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • % FY 21 SAP cases referred in which Intervention Goals were met at expected level or above: 83.1% • % FY 22 SAP cases referred in which Intervention Goals were met at expected level or above: 82.8%	• **Challenge**: Due to COVID restrictions, parent interviews were conducted via phone. This seemed to decrease connectivity between liaisons and parents. • **Solution/Recommendation**: In-person parent interviews • **Challenge:** Core Team members were less engaged in the professional development process as most accessed trainings virtually from school offices and/or were called away from the meetings/trainings to address school-related issues. • **Solution/Recommendation**: In future, ensure virtual CCM meetings include stipulations and/or interactive activities to enhance participant

• Number of Core Teams conducted: 352		engagement. Explore all avenues to elicit school in-person attendance.
• Number of SAP Coordination Council Meetings: 4		***Other Comments***: Despite COVID restrictions, school districts remained engaged in the SAP process.
• Number of SAP Coordination Council Meeting participants: 104		

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Gambling Professional Training and Development (FY20-21 & 21-22)		• Problem Gambling

Target Population(s): Prevention/Treatment Professionals & Other Professionals	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
BCDA • Number of trainings/webinars: 2 • Number of attendees:42CCR • Number of trainings/webinars: 1 • Number of attendees: 23	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: Post survey results • Professionals who report their general understanding of gambling issues increased a lot: 0.0% • Professionals who report their knowledge about consequences of gambling increased a lot: 33.3% • Professionals who indicated on the post-survey the information presented was "very helpful": 100.0%	• **Challenge**: Re-adjusting and learning how to offer trainings using a virtual platform resulted in marketing efforts to be delayed; which in turn, may have affected the number of individuals who registered for the webinar. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Prevention staff have acquired the skills and equipment needed to offer virtual services. Marketing services are no longer delayed.
		Other Comments: The SCA's webinar took place in March 2022 (National Gambling Awareness Month) and there were so many other similar (or exactly the same) problem gambling webinars offered within our geographic region during the same time. This most likely contributed to the lower number of registrants for our webinar.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Professional Training and Development	• Lack of knowledge	• Does not address a priority problem

Target Population(s): Prevention/Treatment Professionals & Other Professionals	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: Successfully moved the 2-day, in-person, summer conference to a multi-day webinar series that covered a wide variety of topics. Virtual participants were noted to be engaged and we reached individuals from other counties and states. Conducted in-person trainings, abiding with COVID guidelines when necessary as most attendees voiced preference for in-person vs. virtual trainings.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
BCDA • Number of trainings: 24 • Number of attendees: 408 (includes BG Supplement II-funded Training) KWP • Number of trainings: 10 • Number of attendees: 468 Professionals who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 85.7%	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: Post survey results: • Professionals who report their general understanding of ATOD issues increased a lot: 76.8% • Professionals who report their knowledge about consequences of alcohol and other drug use increased a lot: 66.1% • Professionals who indicated the information presented was "very helpful": 85.7%	• **Challenge**: All the tasks involved with moving the conference from an in-person to virtual platform. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Consulted with BOOMcreative to assist with the virtual events.
		Other Comments: The SCA does not have this strategy listed under one of our 3 identified problems, thus we have not listed a problem addressed above. Most all of the trainings offered are mandated DDAP trainings so we can meet the required training needs of our providers. Trainings the SCA routinely offers includes, but this list is not inclusive: Making the Connection FASD Prevention 101 Parts 1&2 Addictions 101 Ethics in Prevention MAT Confidentiality Ethics Case Management Overview MAT Motivational Interviewing Moving forward, the SCA will identify the title of the specific training offered in the "Customized Program Name".

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
PA Start	• Lack of knowledge	• Does not address a priority problem

Target Population(s): General Population		Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.):

Process Measures:	Short-term Outcomes:	Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
• Number of campaigns: 2	No capacity to measure STOs	• None identified
• Number of media outlets: 3 (Radio, Cable TV, and Website)	Short-term Outcomes:	**Other Comments:** We list PA Start/STOP links and resources on our Butler First Step website. No targeted campaign in current prevention plan although there are no plans to remove this from our prevention action plan at this time.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Power of Parents	• Parental attitudes favorable towards alcohol use	• Youth Alcohol Use
Target Population(s):Parents/Families		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:
Process Measures: • Number of Programs: 3 • Number of participants: 22	*Short-term Outcomes:* Choose an item. *Short-term Outcomes*: • Parents who chose "strongly agree" or "agree" when given the statement, "…the presentation was practical for my needs and interests": 90.8% • Parents who chose "strongly agree" or "agree" with the statement, "I agree with the content presented on underage drinking": 100% • Parents who chose "strongly agree" or "agree" with the statement, "The content covered was easy to understand": 100% • Parents who chose "strongly agree" or "agree" with the statement, "I feel equipped with an effective tool to plan and have conversations with my teen(s) about alcohol": 100%	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: All (3) programs had a low number of participants and other programs were scheduled but no one registered. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Offer the program at times other than prom season when parents might be more apt to attend such as the beginning of the school year and homecoming.
		Other Comments:

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed	
Biennial Community Adult Survey	• Perceptions and attitudes of youth and adult use	• Does not address a priority problem	
Target Population(s):County-wide individuals over 18 years of age		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:	
Process Measures: • Number of surveys collected: 282	*Short-term Outcomes:* No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: Lack of respondent diversity suspected. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Strive to add additional venues, media outlets, and survey administration strategies to increase respondent diversity.	
		Other Comments: Next survey administration scheduled for Spring 2023.	

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
RX Drug Disposal and Safe Storage Activities	• Drugs easily accessible to youth	• Does not address a priority problem

Target Population(s):	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:
General Population' Other Professionals; Parents/Families; College Students; Elementary School Students; Middle/Jr. High School Students; High School Students	• DUMP (Dispose Unwanted Medication Properly) magnets were a hit and well received by students during programs in which they were distributed. • Deterra Pouches were well received by adults at events. • Recipients of the Deterra Pouches were pleasantly surprised at their ease of usage and often requested extras for friends and family.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
AH • Number of services: 16 • Number of disposal/deactivation kits disseminated: 408 (see comments) BCDA • Number of services: 13 • Number of disposal/deactivation kits disseminated: 240	No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	• **Challenge**: None identified • **Solution/Recommendation**:
		Other Comments: Includes Deterra Pouches and DUMP magnets for FY22 only. FY21 distributions counted under Info Dissemination Program.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Prevention Mini-Grant Project	• Opportunities for prosocial involvement • Lack of information/education about possible risks of vaping	• Youth Alcohol Use • Youth Vaping Use
Target Population(s): High School Students		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:
Process Measures: • Number of programs: 10 (FY2021-4 programs at Karns City High School) (FY2022-5 programs at KC and 1 program at Slippery Rock High School) • Number of students: 178 • Number of community non-profits donated to: 3 (Karns City Communities That Care, Petroleum Valley Youth Center and Mental Health Association)	*Short-term Outcomes:* See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: FY20-21 No measurement due to significant barriers FY21-22 • % who say their understanding of the resources available for adolescents looking for help with substance abuse, mental health, homelessness, or child abuse has increased a lot: 29.2%	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: (FY2021) Due to COVID restrictions, some students participated in the class from home while other students where in the classroom but had to maintain CDC-recommended spacing guidelines. • **Solution/Recommendation**: The program was adapted from group activity work/projects to individual work/projects and instead of the "winning" applications conducting their chosen prevention project within the school district/community, winning students donated the money to a local charity of choice. • **Challenge**: Struggled to maintain student engagement. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Students were given a small incentive for receiving the highest score in each of the (4) classrooms. Strived for student interaction throughout the entire process, and systematic instructions on how to complete sections of the grant development. Provided timely feedback to students for their work and classroom teacher also provided grades for each step of the project process. • **Challenge**: Getting all students, participating remotely or in the classroom, to complete and submit the program's post-evaluation. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Evaluation link provided to all students before final grades were distributed, and students completing the evaluation were eligible to win a gift card.
		Other Comments: While many students reported they enjoyed learning about the (4) Human Service Block Grant areas (Addiction/Mental Health and

		Suicide/Homelessness/Child Abuse), many expressed dissatisfaction that the process of completing the grant applications was too long and labor intensive. Some students seemed to lose interest in the activity and turned in incomplete projects.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Our Place	• Opportunities for prosocial involvement	• Youth Alcohol Use

Target Population(s):	Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.):
Youth of parents/caregivers in recovery or active addiction	

Process Measures:	Short-term Outcomes:	Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
• Number of sessions: 76 • Number of participants: 11 unduplicated/262 duplicated	No measurement due to significant barriers **Short-term Outcomes**:	• **Challenge**: Administration of this program's evaluation tool was to be completed on the day each participant joined the program, and then every 3 months. However, the service provider only administered a couple of evaluation tools randomly throughout FY 21 and FY22. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Increase monitoring of evaluation administration.
		Other Comments:

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
FASD Prevention Activities	• Lack of knowledge about the risks of alcohol use/binge drinking	• Adult Alcohol Use

Target Population(s): Pregnant or post-partum women and their partners General population	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*:

Process Measures:	Short-term Outcomes:	Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s):
• Number of trainings: 1 • Number trained: 20 attendees • Number of venues: 32 • Number reached:68 • Number of media outlets: 11 • Number reached: 75,308 • Number of materials disseminated: 784	No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	• **Challenge**: Our 9/2021 (DDAP) 7-hour training had to be cancelled due to low registration (which may have been due to another regional SCA, located only 30 minutes away from our training site, offered the same training in the same month). • **Solution/Recommendation**: Contact neighboring SCA to discuss training coordination. • **Challenge**: Contacted venues who accepted FASD materials 9/2021 to discuss replenishing supplies, but a few still had supplies and did not need more. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Provide contact information for venues to reach out to when supplies run out. • **Challenge**: Participants choosing the wrong presentation on evaluation tool. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Revised evaluation tool to enable participates to identify the service.
		Other Comments: Evaluation data from FASD Professional Training was included under "Trainings and Professional Development" Program. SCA to add FASD Speaking Engagements in FY2023.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Education Services/Teen Brain on Drugs	• Lack of information/education about possible risks of vaping	• Youth Vaping Use

Target Population(s):Middle/Jr. High and High School Students	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: • Grades 9 and 11 students and teachers responded very well to this program, despite COVID restrictions. • Excellent student participation, especially during Q&A segments of program.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
• Number of programs: 21 • Number of students: 331	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • Average pre-/post-test score difference: +8.0%	• **Challenge**: COVID restrictions made implementing all (3) lessons of this program impossible for Slippery Rock HS. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Adapted the (2) lessons that were presented. Market program next FY with hope no COVID restrictions will be in place. • **Challenge**: Conducting lessons virtually due to COVID-Related restrictions at schools. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Adapted program to teach via Google Classroom and kept program interactive using Google Jamboards and in class polling.
		Other Comments:

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
DARE	• Perception of invincibility among teens so they don't consider the consequences of use	• Youth Alcohol Use

Target Population(s): County public and private schools - 5th graders	**Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)**: Although school year 2020-21 saw the elimination of DARE Program graduations in which parents and other guests are invited, several schools permitted the much-enjoyed graduation ceremonies to take place in the 2021-22 school year.

Process Measures:	**Short-term Outcomes:**	**Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)**:
• Number of programs:62 • Number of students: 1,263	See STOs below **Short-term Outcomes**: • Average pre-/post-test score difference: +4.9% Overall average pre-test score was 86% correct (on the high side) and post-test was 89% correct. The easiness of the pre-test questions may contribute to the limited improvement results in post-test scores.	• **Challenge**: COVID restrictions kept DARE Officers from being able to conduct the program in 2020-21 in many schools. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Maintain Sheriff's Department/school relationships to ensure post-pandemic programming. • **Challenge**: A few schools who offered DARE pre-COVID did not permit programming in school year 2021-22. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Sheriff's department will continue to market the program to all schools.
		Other Comments: FY 2029-2021: *Dassa McKinney and Mars Centennial, for which the lowest increase was made from the pre to post-tests, were interrupted in their weekly sessions several times due to COVID closures. The three schools with the highest percentage increase had the smallest class sizes. Many of the students who receive DARE programming in 5th grade previously completed Too Good For Drugs programming in 3rd or 4th grade with other providers. This may have contributed to higher pretest scores, which in turn leads to a lower increase in knowledge and understanding as indicated on the post-test scores.

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Plugged Into Mindfulness	• Lack of healthy coping skills	• Does not address a priority problem

Target Population(s): School Teachers/Administrators/Counselors/Other School Personnel, Middle/Jr. High School Students, High School Students, Emergency Medical Services Workers, County Addiction Counselors/Therapists		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: Each PIM cohort experienced positive outcome measures. The fact that each school district requested trainings/student programs for the following year is a testament to the perceived value of the PIM services. Positive service referrals from Butler County Schools, EMS, and professional counselors has paved the way for upcoming *PIM Trainings* being scheduled at Butler Memorial Hospital and Butler County Sheriff's Department under the SOR III grant.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
• Number of PIM training cohorts: 10 • Number of participants: 211 • Number of student PIM presentations: 5 • Number of student PIM presentation participants: 367	See STOs below *Short-term Outcomes*: • Adult Trainings: Average pre-/post-test score difference FY21: +16.1% • Adult Trainings: Average pre-/post-test score difference FY22: +8.0% • Post-surveys were administered to students (INF08 services) and results were included in that program's process and outcome measures.	• **Challenge**: Early training series – trainer permitted participants to enter their own attendance into the google doc roster. SCA entered attendance into WITS based upon completed attendance sheets and within DDAP 2-week guidelines. SCA discovered at the end of those first trainings, many participants did not enter their weekly attendance until prompted to do so at the end of the training series, skewing the data and/or impacting the Data Late Entry compliance • **Solution/Recommendation**: Trainer asked to enter attendance after each session
		Other Comments: Responses to individual test items indicate understanding the benefits of mindfulness and learning mindfulness techniques are the immediate result of *PIM Training,* while changes in emotional response to stressful situations and improved attention to tasks (not operating on "auto-pilot") may require a longer period of more sustained mindfulness practice. In other words, continued practice is needed before *PIM* participants become self-aware of any changes in emotional fatigue and ability to achieve a greater level of being "present in the moment".

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
Teens Against Drugs and Alcohol (TADA)	• Social Norms	• Youth Alcohol use • (Youth Vaping Use – to be added to Phase F)

Target Population(s): High School Students	*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: After not being able to be implemented in 2020-21 due to the pandemic, students, teachers and prevention staff were excited to be able to implement this program in 2021-2022.

Process Measures:	*Short-term Outcomes:*	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*:
• Number of youth trainings (CBP03): 2 (never entered into WITS) • Number of youth trained: 47 • Number of peer presentations: 13 • Number of peers educated: 256 • Number of ATOD Free Activities: 1 and 47 participants	No capacity to measure STOs *Short-term Outcomes*:	• **Challenge**: Scheduling the youth presentations were initially a challenge. • **Solution/Recommendation**: One faculty member worked closely with prevention staff to secure all scheduled programs. *Other Comments*: The school faculty member who has worked with prevention staff to conduct this program retired at the end of 2022 school year. District administration has said that future implementations will be discussed in FY 2022-2023

Programs Implemented and Discontinuing

Program Name	Risk/Protective/Contributing Factors Targeted	Name of Problem(s) Addressed
We Know BETter (FY20-21 & 21-22)		• Youth Gambling
Target Population(s): Delinquent/Violent Youth		*Successes (fidelity ratings, anecdotal highlights, etc.)*: Participating youth gained understanding of the basics of addiction; and specifically gambling addiction.
Process Measures: • Number of programs: 2 • Number of youth: 7 (FY20-21) 8 (FY21-22)	*Short-term Outcomes:* No measurement due to significant barriers *Short-term Outcomes*:	*Challenge(s)+ Solution(s)/Recommendation(s)*: • **Challenge**: Participants reported they prefer the Stacked Deck Program. • **Solution/Recommendation**: Eliminate this program and increase the number of Stack Decked offerings *Other Comments*:

Programs Not Implemented

Program Name	Reason Not Implemented:	Future Plan:
Brain Power	SCA chose to replace this Evidence-Informed Program with the Evidence-based Program Too Good For Drugs	Removing program from plan.
Adult Town Hall Meeting	Data from community survey did not support the need for this program.	Removing program from plan. Allocated most resources to programs that target youth populations.
Operation Prevention	Current data does not support the need for this program.	Keeping program in plan. Implement program if data changes to show need for services.

Prevention Action Plan Additions*:*

- FASD Information Dissemination: Speaking Engagements: The SCA added this program to our Priority Problem #3: "Adult Alcohol Use" to address the "Lack of knowledge about risks of alcohol use/binge drinking". An educational PowerPoint presentation has been created to educate participants on the risks of alcohol use during pregnancy. Thus far in FY22-23, the program has reached college students from a variety of academic programs at Slippery Rock University. The plan is to increase the number of at-risk audiences reached through this program moving forward.
- All Stars: This evidence-informed program teaches students in grades 4-6 (we are currently conducting this program with 6th graders-FY22-23), to identify positive ideals and future aspirations, and helps them to establish positive peer group norms that in turn, decreases the likelihood that they will be pressured by peers into engaging in risky behaviors. This program has been added to our Priority Problem #1: "Youth Alcohol Use" and Priority Problem #2: "Youth Vaping Use" and will address "Peer attitudes favorable towards alcohol use" and Youth wanting to be seen as cool to fit in" (Priority Problem #1) and "Perception that it's cool/fashionable to vape" and Laws Norms favorable towards vaping/e-cig use" (Priority problem #2).

Request for Future Support:

- None identified

GLOSSARY

Problems: Brief description of the specific issue(s) (consumptions/consequences) that needs to be addressed and investigated by the assessment team

SMART Goals: Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound

Outcome Indicators: Specific, observable, and measurable data points identified in needs assessment that will be tracked to determine achievement of goals

Consumptions: The overall use of alcohol, tobacco and other substance use/abuse within a county (Example: Past 30-day alcohol use rates)

Consequences: The social, economic and health problems associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (Example: DUI Arrest Rate per 100,000 Population)

Risk Factors: Conditions that increase the likelihood that a person will become involved with drug use, delinquency, school-dropout and/or violence

Protective Factors: Conditions that buffer an individual from exposure to risk

Contributing Factors: The specific factors or characteristics that contribute to or increase the substance use related problems in the community. Contributing factors answer the question, "But Why Here?"

PAYS: Pennsylvania Youth Survey, administered to students in grades 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th in approximately 500 school districts across PA. For the purposes of this report, references to PAYS data generally refers to all grades, unless specified otherwise.

PAYS SCALES: Sets of survey questions that are used to measure PAYS Risk and Protective Factors. For example, one risk factor scale might consist of three survey questions, while another risk factor scale uses five survey questions.

Magnitude: Which problem seems to be the largest?

Comparison: How does the community's/county's problem compare to surrounding or similar communities/counties or the state?

Severity: What is the severity of the problem (e.g. How bad is the outcome? Is it resulting in mortality? Is it more costly?)

Time-trend: Is the problem getting worse over time or is it getting better over time?

Level of Importance: Being of great significance or value – How much is the risk/protective factor influencing the problem? Does it influence other behavioral health issues? Does it directly impact the developmental stage of the population?

Changeability: Being such that alteration is possible; capacity to influence a specific risk or protective factor – Is there adequate capacity to change the risk/protective factor? Does a suitable evidence-based intervention exist?