

# Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant CPP Community Prevention Plan Outline

## I. Introduction

### a. Description of the Community (history, geography, etc.)

Harrison County is a county located in the Southeast corner of the U.S. state of Colorado. Adjacent counties, clockwise from north, are Williamson, Montgomery, and Buchanan. Harrison is the business hub of the six-county Desert Valley in Southeast Colorado, the world's largest alpine valley, stretching 90 miles from North to South, and 120 miles from East to West at an elevation of 7,500 feet. Agriculture flourishes in this high desert Valley, irrigated by the melting snows from the surrounding mountains. The Valley is world famous for its potatoes, grass hay and alfalfa, and barley. An hour's drive in any direction will bring you to the mountains for exceptional recreational opportunities--hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, and bird watching.

### b. Description of the Project

Harrison County has participated as a coalition within the larger four-county Desert Valley coalition, working with the adjacent counties listed above. We currently have 10 members and meet 12 times a year.

Our coordinator's name is Ms. Stephanie Morr and can be reached at 303-833-3819. Our past projects have included a keg id program and the implementation of a social norms campaign in a local middle school. For the purposes of this needs assessment, our coalition will be focusing on the causes, consumption patterns, and consequences of underage drinking in Harrison County.

The Prevention Policy Board has adopted a consensus decision-making structure and contains the following members:

Name	Position
Charlie Adams	Coordinator
Brenda Garcia	School Representative
Jarrod Buchanan	Health Representative
Celina Morgan	Youth Representative
Etc...	Etc...

**II. Needs Assessment:** The following pages document the issue of underage drinking in Harrison County, the consequences of drinking among our youth, potential causes for why it is occurring, and finally, the linkages among the three.

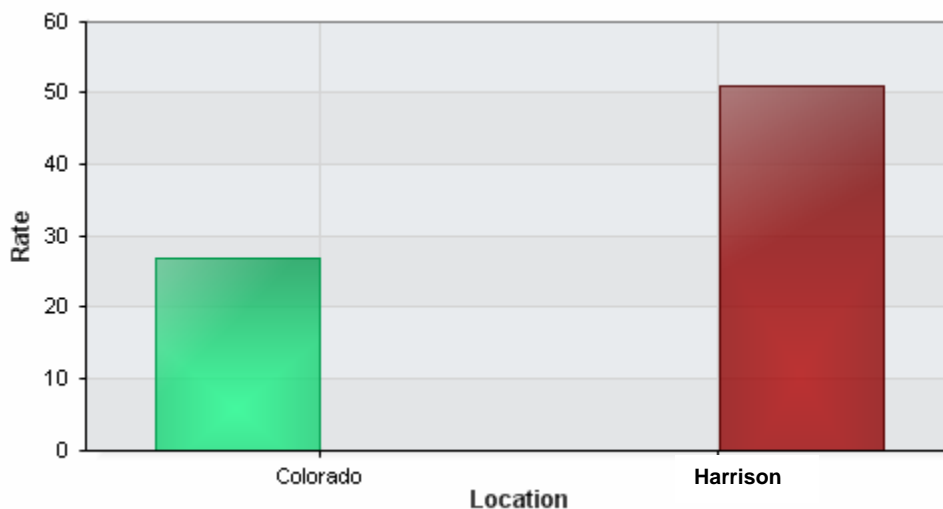
**a. Issue Presentation**

**Percentage of High School Students That Have Used Alcohol in the Past 30 Days: 2005**

Location	2005
Colorado	27%
Harrison	51%

**Definition:** Percentage of high school students reporting that they have consumed any alcohol in the past thirty days. Data are self-reported measures of alcohol use.

**Report:** Healthy Kids Colorado Survey



Note: This indicator was entered by the user.

**Interpretation:** As seen above, Harrison County’s high school students are significantly more likely than the average Colorado high school student to have used alcohol in the past thirty days.

**Goal #1:** To reduce the high school 30 day alcohol use rate from 51% to 25% over the next three years.

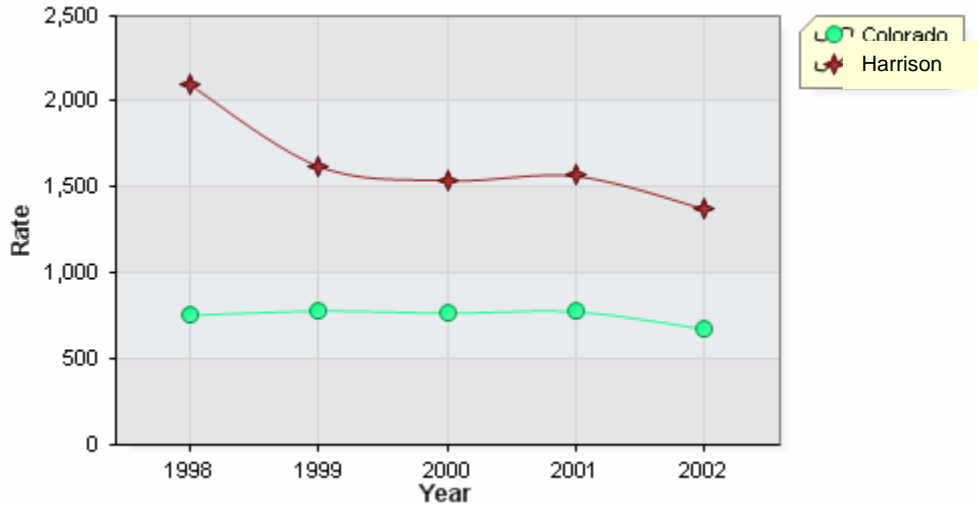
**b. Consequence Presentation**

**School Alcohol-Related Incidents: 1992-2002**

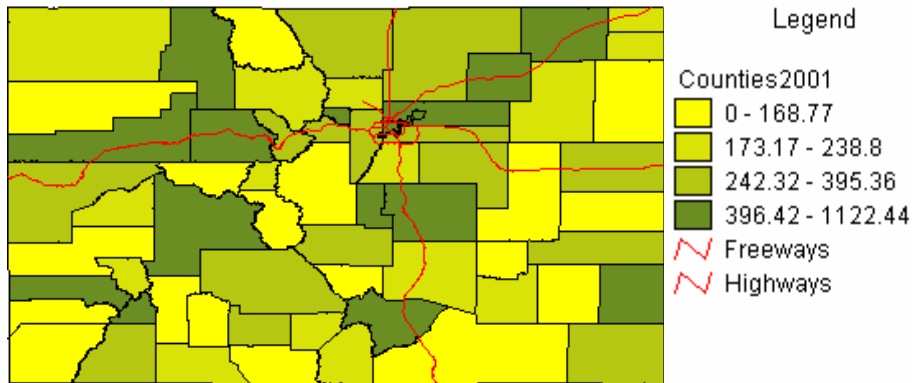
Location	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Colorado	756	780	769	775	675
Denver	2096	1623	1541	1566	1374

**Definition:** The rate of juvenile incidents for alcohol-related issues, per 100,000 students. Includes on and offsite suspensions and expulsions.

**Agency:** Colorado Department of Education



**School Alcohol-Related Incidents 2002**



**Interpretation:** As seen above, Harrison County's alcohol-related school incident rate has been declining but still is higher than the state rate.

**Goal #2:** To reduce Harrison's juvenile-related alcohol arrest rate from 356 per 100,000 juveniles to 250 over the next three years.

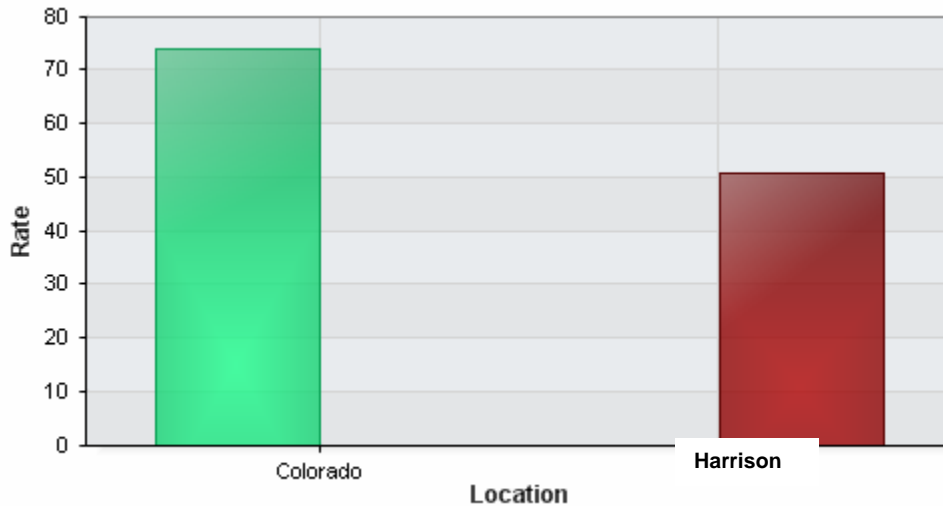
### c. Cause Presentation

#### High School Students' Perception of Risk From Alcohol Use: 2005

Location	2005
Colorado	74%
Harrison	53%

**Definition:** Percentage of high school students reporting that they believe regular alcohol use is a moderate or great risk. Data are self-reported measures of perceptions of risk.

**Report:** Healthy Kids Colorado Survey



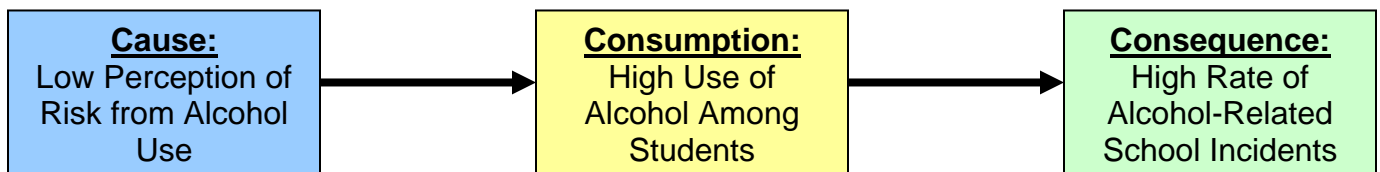
Note: This indicator was entered by the user.

**Interpretation:** As seen above, Harrison County's high school students are less likely than Colorado high school students to believe that regular use of alcohol is a great risk. This is probably a cause for the high rate of alcohol consumption among Harrison's students.

**Goal #3:** To increase Harrison high school students' perception of risk from alcohol use from 53% to 75% over the next three years.

### d. Summary of Linkages

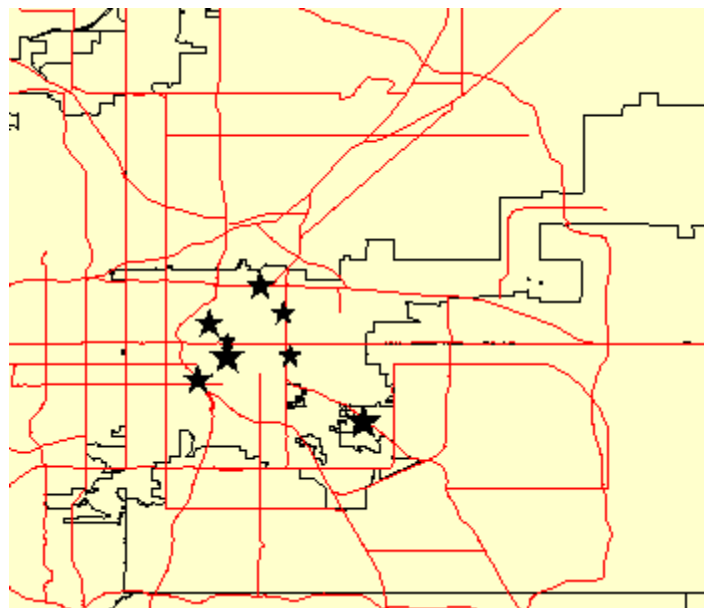
The following logic model outlines the linkages between the cause, consumption pattern, and consequences of alcohol use among Harrison County's high school students. These linkages are supported by research from Smith (2002) and from Brown (2004).



**e. Current Resources Presentation**  
 • **Standard Resource Data**

**Substance Abuse Prevention Block Grant Funded Programs in 2004 - 2004**

Agency	Program	Area	Year	Amount
Harrison University	CO Collegiate Prevention Initiative	Harrison	2004	50000
Harrison Area Youth Services (HAYS)	H.A.Y.S	Harrison	2004	67947
Cross Community Coalition	Family Resource Center	Harrison	2004	67463
UCHSC-Partnership in Prevention	Mentoring	Harrison	2004	54568
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	Scholarships	Harrison	2004	2576
Full Circle Intergenerational	Senior-Youth Partnership	Harrison	2004	65432
Peer Services	Workplace Prevention Services	Harrison	2004	49420
Assets for Harrison Youth	Youth Services	Harrison	2004	2000



**Interpretation:** Harrison received \$359,406 from the Substance Abuse Block Grant Prevention Grant in 2004, and these resources are located primarily in the central part of the county.

**Goal #4:** To increase funding from this grant source for substance abuse-related issues to over \$400,000 over the next three years.

- **Custom Resource Data**

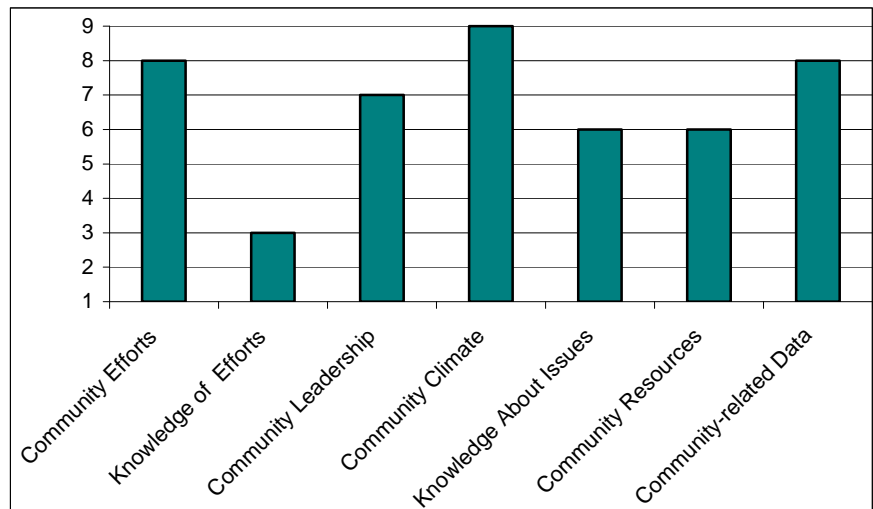
Agency:	Harrison Big Brothers Big Sisters
Address1:	345 Bentwood Way
City:	Harrison
State:	CO
Zip:	88394
Website:	www.hbbbs.com
Contact:	Laura Harrison
Phone:	303-487-1534
Email:	harrison@hbbbs.com
Notes:	"Harrison Big Brothers Big Sisters is ready to help students as they confront everyday issues of modern life. They work tirelessly to fill the gaps - to ensure that those who need help get the help they need. When they need it."
Program:	After school mentoring program
Unit:	Youth
Count:	150 served

### III. Capacity Assessment

#### a. Resource Assessment

- **Community Readiness Assessment**

Dimension	Final Score
Community Efforts	8
Knowledge of Efforts	3
Community Leadership	7
Community Climate	9
Knowledge About Issues	6
Community Resources	6
Community-related Data	8
Average	5.22

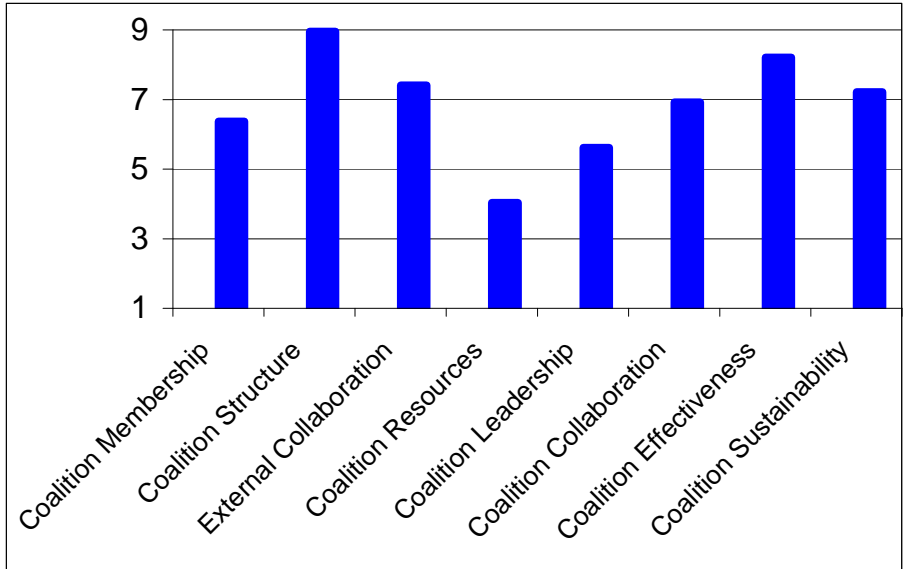


**Interpretation:** After completing the Community Readiness Assessment, we found that we are in the "Initiation" with respect to underage drinking. More specifically, the graph shows that our community appears to have a very strong community climate to address juvenile alcohol issues, but we need to improve the community's knowledge of our efforts in regards to this issue.

**Goal # 5:** To increase community knowledge about poverty as it relates to underage drinking issues.

- Coalition Readiness Assessment

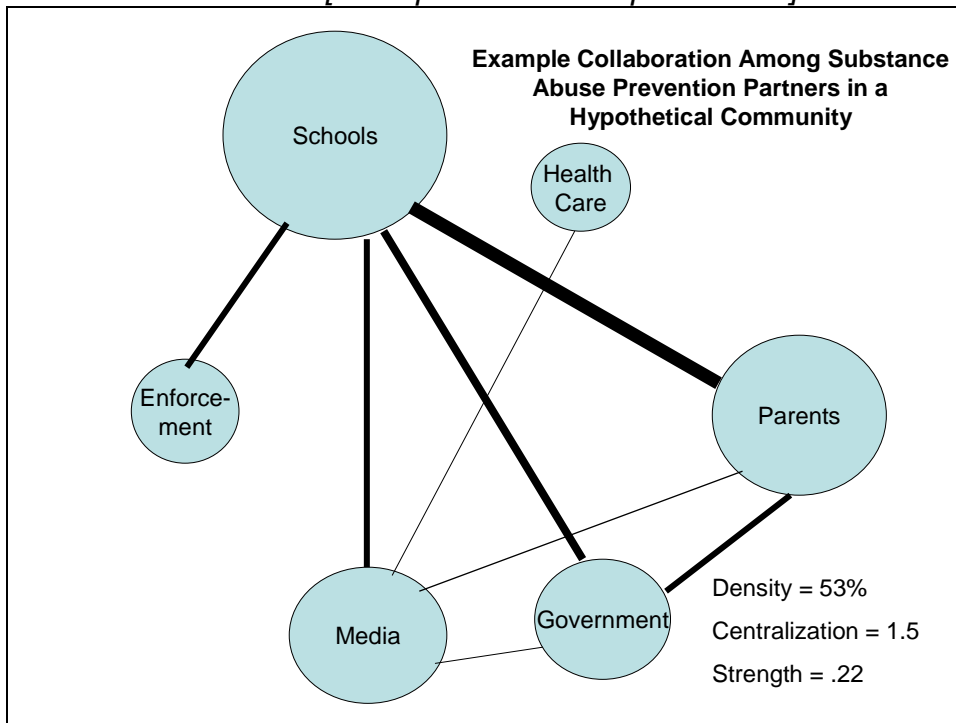
Dimension	Survey Score
Coalition Membership	6.37
Coalition Structure	8.95
External Collaboration	7.41
Coalition Resources	4.03
Coalition Leadership	5.62
Coalition Collaboration	6.92
Coalition Effectiveness	8.21
Coalition Sustainability	7.22
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.84</b>



**Interpretation:** Our coalition assessment revealed that our coalition has a very strong structure and has been very effective in past projects. However, we were weaker in obtaining resources to support our work.

**Goal #6:** To increase funding for our coalition to address alcohol-related issues among high school students.

c. Infrastructure Assessment *[Example—to be completed later]*



**Interpretation:** In Harrison County, the schools have driven most of the collaboration work and are the most central partner. Right now, the health care community and law enforcement are not as engaged in prevention work.

Goal #7: To actively engage health care partners and law enforcement partners in Harrison County's prevention work to improve collaboration, information sharing, and infrastructure.

#### d. Gaps Analysis

Taken together, we believe that Harrison has great program resources, a very effective coalition to drive improvement, and a very strong base of community support. However, the data indicates that we need to mobilize these resources to better address the issue of alcohol use among our high school students, perhaps by leveraging our after-school mentoring programs to teach students about the risks involved in underage drinking.

### IV. Strategic Planning

#### a. Readiness

- **Plan for Impacting Readiness:** We will create a communitywide media campaign to alert students and parents to the risks of alcohol use.
- **Plan for Further Developing the Coalition:** We will continue to have students and parents participate in coalition meetings.

#### b. Infrastructure

- **Plan to Impact the Service Delivery Infrastructure:** More joint professional development workshops to teach effective prevention strategies.

#### c. Programs, Policies, and Practices to Address Needs, Risks, and Causal Factors

Harrison will be implementing several programs and policies in order to achieve these goals and objectives. These programs are evidence-based, culturally appropriate, and have the support of all of the community's stakeholders.

Name of Program, Policy, or Practice	Goal or Objective it Addresses	Brief Description of Program or Policy	Targeted Causal Factor	What evidence is there that is effective?	Geographic Reach and Proposed # Served
Media Campaign	To increase community knowledge about alcohol use and risks as it relates to underage drinking.	TV and radio advertisements	Perception of Risk	SAMHSA Promising Practice	Entire county; 50,000 people
Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Harrison County	To reduce the high school 30 day alcohol use rate from 51% to 25%.	After-school mentoring program; Critical thinking-based curriculum	Perception of Risk	SAMHSA Model Program	Harrison High School; 800 students