Local-Level Data Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSEQUENCE(S)</th>
<th>BEHAVIOR(S)</th>
<th>DETERMINANT(S)</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Substance abuse, Alcohol, Tobacco, Prescription drugs, Marijuana, Other drugs, Delinquency, Teen pregnancy, School dropout, Violence, Depression and anxiety, Gambling</td>
<td>Intervening variables/Contributing factors, Risk Factors, Protective Factors</td>
<td>Programs, Policies, Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
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Consequences

Consequences of substance abuse and poor mental health impact many areas of one’s life. These include:

- **Legal** consequences such as crime, drug charges, and arrest.
- **Health** consequences such as drug dependence, cardiovascular or liver disease, intentional/unintentional injury and death.
- **Social** consequences such as school failure, conflict, and violence.
- **Financial** consequences such as traffic accidents and fires.

Data on consequences of use can be collected from a variety of sources including:

- Prosecutor, law enforcement, or Uniform Crime Report
- Indiana State Department of Health, Hospitals, DAWN, coroner, HHS, Treatment Episodes Data, Suicide in Indiana, Indiana Life Expectancy, Kids Count
- Indiana Department of Education, CLEI, and local judges/courts
- Local law enforcement and fire departments

Behaviors

Strategies must have substance abuse prevention as a primary focus. The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup identified four priority areas including alcohol, tobacco, prescription drugs, and marijuana. Other drugs also may be addressed. A secondary focus may be other behaviors with common risk/protective factors such as depression/anxiety and gambling.

Data on behaviors can be collected from a variety of sources including:

- Indiana State Department of Health
- BRFSS
- County Health Rankings
- Indiana Council on Problem Gambling
- Prev-Stat
- Indiana Youth Survey
- Indiana College Survey
- Community Health Status Indicators
- Community mental health centers
Determinants

Determinants are factors that contribute to or cause a health behavior to occur. Determinants can be risk factors or protective factors. Risk factors are characteristics of an individual, family, school, or community environment that are associated with increases in the development of problem behaviors (alcohol and other drug use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout and violence) among youth and adolescents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community (C)</th>
<th>Family (F)</th>
<th>School (S)</th>
<th>Individual/Peer (IP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Availability of drugs</td>
<td>• Family history of the problem behavior</td>
<td>• Academic failure beginning in late elementary school</td>
<td>• Early and persistent antisocial behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Availability of firearms</td>
<td>• Family management problems</td>
<td>• Lack of commitment to school</td>
<td>• Rebelliousness</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime</td>
<td>• Family conflict</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Friends who engage in the problem behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Media portrayals of violence</td>
<td>• Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior</td>
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<td>• Favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Transitions and mobility</td>
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<td>• Early initiation of the problem behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Constitutional factors</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Extreme economic deprivation</td>
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</table>

Protective factors are associated with reducing potential for problem behaviors by mitigating the effects of risk factors. Protective factors are related to family, social, psychological and behavioral characteristics that provide a buffer to risk factors for young people.

**Protective factors**

- Individual characteristics
- Opportunities
- Skills
- Recognition
- Bonding
- Healthy beliefs and clear standards

Data on determinants can be collected from a variety of sources including:

- **Indiana Youth Survey**
- **Prev-Stat**
- **TRIP** and **SAC** (Retail Availability)
- **Indiana Department of Education** (Academic Failure)
- **County Health Rankings** (Social Support - Bonding)
- **Online Community Survey** – Survey youth in your community and access them through youth-serving agencies (e.g., Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCAs, Boy and Girl Scouts, youth groups). It would be ideal to survey 80% of your target population. See [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) to determine the population.
Strategies

“Evidence-based” strategies refers to those that have some evidence of influencing use rates and consequences in similar communities under similar circumstances. According to CSAP, evidence-based strategies are those that are:

- Included on federal lists or registries of evidence-based interventions
  - Find Youth Info [www.findyouthinfo.gov](http://www.findyouthinfo.gov)
  - Blueprints [http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/](http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/)

- Reported (with positive effects) in peer-reviewed journals (search [http://scholar.google.com/](http://scholar.google.com/) for scholarly articles); or

- Documented effectiveness supported by other sources of information and the consensus judgment of informed experts, as described in the following set of four guidelines (all must be met)
  - Based in solid theory documented in a logic or conceptual model(such as the Social Development Model); and
  - Similar in content and structure to interventions that appear in registries or peer-reviewed literature (address risk and protective factors, have similar contact hours, and teaching techniques, but address a different population); and
  - The Intervention is supported by documentation that it has been effectively implemented in the past, and multiple times, in a manner attentive to scientific standards of evidence and with results that show a consistent pattern of credible and positive effects (there are unpublished evaluation results from several sites that show positive results); and
  - The intervention is reviewed and deemed appropriate by a panel of informed prevention experts that includes: well-qualified prevention researchers who are experienced in evaluating prevention interventions similar to those under review; local prevention practitioners; and key community leaders as appropriate, (e.g., the state-level Evidence-Based Practice Workgroup, Strategic Plan Review Team, and Indiana Prevention Resource Center TA/Evaluation Team).