

Carroll County Anti-Drug Coalition Planning Model

PROBLEMS	EVIDENCE	STRATEGIES	DESIRED OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1. Underage drinking and access to alcohol and other drugs</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. Permissive community norms and attitudes about alcohol</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3. Inconsistent consequences and leniency for persons who abuse substances</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">4. Lack of current, accurate data to inform community action</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">5. Lack of inter-agency trust and cooperation by key partners</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alcohol (beer) is reportedly the #1 substance of choice in Carroll Co. and is not considered a drug or serious danger. - Drinking is considered a rite of passage. Underage drinking is common and to some extent accepted. - 10% of Carroll Co. high school students reported driving a car after drinking one or more times in past 30 days. - 45% of Carroll Co. high school students reported having had at least 1 drink in past 30 days. 7% reported drinking 10 or more days in last 30. - 39.6% of Carroll Co. middle school students reported having tried alcohol. - A national study shows that 45% of youth who begin drinking before age 15 become dependent later in life. - The rate of alcohol related motor vehicle crashes in Carroll Co. in 2009 was 8.7% compared to 4.5% statewide. Carroll Co. has exceeded the statewide rate since 2001. - Carroll Co. Juvenile Court reports only 1 DUI case in 2010 and none to date in 2011. - 9% of middle school students report using marijuana. - 19.8 % of high school students report using marijuana during past 30 days. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct community education and awareness focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alcohol as a drug - The lifelong impact of alcohol abuse - The increased risks later in life for those who start drinking at a young age 2. Explore strategy for conducting surveillance buys by minors. 3. Expand # of DUI checkpoints to involve the highway patrol and to include rural roads. 4. Develop 1-page fact sheet on dangers of alcohol abuse. 5. Review substance abuse curriculum utilized in schools and offer enhancements. 6. Partner with Family and Children First Council on Youth Risk Behavior Survey. 7. Encourage increased utilization of OARRS by prescribers, dispensers, law enforcement, probation and parole. 8. Encourage service providers and coalition members to report out incidence and consequence data on a regular basis. 9. Build relationships with all community agencies that have a stake in the work of the coalition. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community recognizes alcohol as a drug 2. Parental attitudes regarding alcohol use change, becoming less permissive 3. Reduction of reported use of alcohol and other drugs by middle school and high school students 4. Reduction of alcohol related automobile accidents 5. All systems (law enforcement, courts, education, medical, service providers) submit data on a regular basis to the coalition to guide decision-making 6. All community agencies that have a stake in the work of the coalition are engaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail and wholesale liquor sales - Alcohol related automobile accident rates - Number of incidents of alcohol poisoning among youth - Number of arrests for underage consumption - Number of DUI arrests and convictions - Self report data from YRBS - Parent surveys - OARRS utilization rates - School discipline reports (EMIS) - Emergency room data which includes types of substances involved - Coroner's data - Monthly or quarterly submission of data by participating systems - Coalition meeting attendance; ongoing communication about cases and community issues; active participation in solutions