



KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES GRANT TO REDUCE ALCOHOL ABUSE PROGRAM EVALUATION

FINAL REPORT

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FINAL REPORT

AUGUST 1, 2004 – JULY 31, 2008

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Executive Summary

A Grant to Reduce Alcohol Abuse from the Department of Education was awarded to the Anamosa, Iowa School District in partnership with the Monticello, Midland, and Olin School Districts in May 2004. Five prevention programs were implemented in this project, including LifeSkills Training (LST), Project Alert (PA), Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND), Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP), and Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol. Three main outcome measures and two process goals were evaluated to determine the success of the project. Outcome data were collected for each of the school-based prevention programs, while qualitative data were collected for CMCA. Overall, the project had a positive effect within the four Jones County, Iowa school districts served.

Three main outcome measures were assessed during this project. These were: past 30-day alcohol use, binge drinking in the past 30 days, and perceived harm/risk of alcohol use. The 2005 Iowa Youth Survey (IYS) was used as a reference to provide the estimated change one might expect each year in Jones County youth population due to maturation. IYS data for sixth and eighth grades provided the reference for LST and PA; eighth and eleventh grade IYS data provided the reference for TND and LRP. Results for each measure are presented below:

- LST had a positive effect on past 30-day use of alcohol and perceived harm/risk of alcohol use, when the median number of days between pre- and post-test (778 days, more than two years) is accounted for. However, the binge drinking rate increased more than expected, when compared to the IYS estimate.
- PA had a positive effect on past 30 day use and binge drinking. However, perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse decreased more than anticipated: the pre to post change for PA is a 4.19 percentage point decrease, which is worse than the IYS estimate.
- TND had a positive effect on all three measures. Outcomes for all three measures were better than the estimated change based on the 2005 IYS.
- LRP had a positive effect on past 30-day use and perceived harm/risk. However, the binge drinking rate increased more than expected, when compared to the IYS estimate.

The project's two process goals were met: 1) demonstrate comprehensive, county-wide alcohol prevention system change; and 2) demonstrate local capacity to implement and sustain research-based prevention programs. Project staff integrated research-based prevention programs county-wide at the middle school, high school, and community levels. By the end of the project, classroom teachers had completed the learning process and implemented programming on their own. Several schools are continuing LifeSkills Training and progress was made towards sustaining the Leadership and Resiliency Program.

All four communities were mobilized during this project. The implementation of CMCA resulted in a total of 220 one-on-one interviews with community members and 129 community coalition meetings during the project. Much work was done to reduce illegal alcohol sales to minors, reduce social access for minors, and raise community awareness about the underage drinking problem while empowering the community to take action. These focus areas will continue to be important as Jones County, Iowa continues working to reduce underage alcohol use through a Drug-Free Community Grant, which was received at the end of this project.

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to project implementers and stakeholders on the performance of the Keeping Up with the Joneses project. The report presents outcome and process data in relation to the project action plan and degree of achievement of project goals. This report addresses the entire project (August 1, 2004 – July 31, 2008).

Degree of Achievement of Project Goals

Action Plan versus Actual Activities

The project action plan activities and time frames were compared to the actual activities implemented during the project. The following activities were scheduled to occur during the project: Project Oversight Committee meetings quarterly; meet with community partners on a regular basis; implement the Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA) action plan county-wide; implement Life Skills Training (LST) or Project Alert (PA) in the four middle schools; and implement Project Toward No Drug Abuse (TND) and Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP) in the four high schools. All activities were completed. An explanation of each step in the action plan is provided below.

The Project Oversight Committee met regularly during the entire project. This committee met quarterly to review project activities, student participation levels, and evaluation data. During committee meetings, the project coordinator reported on: 1) the implementation progress of the prevention programs in the schools; 2) the number of youth referred to counseling and seen on a regular basis; and 3) CMCA implementation progress. In addition, the evaluation coordinator provided a progress update at each meeting.

The four school-based prevention programs – LST, PA, TND, and LRP – were implemented successfully in all four school districts. CMCA was implemented successfully in all four communities. The project coordinator (with assistance from other project staff and community members) conducted a total of 220 one-on-one interviews with community members and held 129 community coalition meetings during the project.

Outcome Goals

Outcome Data Collection

The outcome evaluation design used a matched pre-post test. Outcome data were collected from the youth participating in each of the programs using an instrument that contains questions from Government Performance and Results Act, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Core Measures, and the Iowa Youth Survey (IYS). This instrument contains questions that measure the project's three outcome goals: 1) reduce underage alcohol use and binge drinking by the youth targeted by the prevention programs; 2) increase the percentage of targeted youth who disapprove of alcohol abuse; and 3) increase the percentage of targeted youth who believe that alcohol abuse is harmful to their health.

One thousand five hundred and sixty youth from the four school districts completed a pre-test during the project. The pre-test was administered prior to the first program lesson. Of the 1,560 youth: 382 are middle school-aged youth (all 6th grade students) participating in LST; 353 are middle school-aged youth (mostly 6th grade students) participating in PA; 655 are high school-aged youth (mostly 9th grade students) participating in TND; and 170 are high school-aged youth (9th through 12th grade students) participating in LRP.

One thousand three hundred and thirty youth from the four school districts have completed a post-test during the project. The post-test was administered after the last program lesson. Of the 1,330 youth: 226 are middle school-aged youth (6th, 7th, and 8th grade students) who participated in LST; 335 are middle-school aged youth (mostly 7th grade students) who participated in PA; 631 are high school-aged youth (mostly 9th grade students) who participated in TND; and 138 are high school-aged youth (9th through 12th grade students) who participated in LRP.

Due to a large number of unmatched pre- and post-tests (possibly caused by cohorts still receiving programming for multiple year programs, survey administration anomalies, data entry error, or ID assignment) an attrition analysis was performed on these data. LST had more unmatched pre-tests than the other three programs combined which can be explained by the fact that LST spans three years. At least one-third of the students who have participated in LST have not yet had the chance to complete the program and a post-test. Ethnicity, past 30-day alcohol use, past 30-day tobacco use, and past 30-day marijuana use had no significant association with whether an individual continued to participate in programming after completing a pre-test or not.

Sex had an association for the programs, with the effect running in opposite directions and largely canceling out when looking at the total sample, regardless of program. For example, LST dropped a higher percentage of female students, whereas TND and LRP dropped a higher percentage of male students. Thus, the individual programs' attrition effects tended to cancel out when looking at the total sample. Age also had an association, the programs tended to keep younger students while dropping a higher percentage of older students. Although these effects of attrition are fairly mild, caution needs to be exercised when analyzing the outcome data presented in this report since the findings apply only to those youth who completed the program.

Outcome Data: School-Based Prevention Programs

During the project, 1,224 youth completed both a pre-test and post-test. Of these youth: 174 were middle school age students who participated in LST; 314 were middle school age students who participated in Project Alert; 124 were high school students who participated in LRP; and 612 were high school age children who participated in TND. Figure 1 on pages 4 through 6 shows the percentage of youth reporting past 30-day use of alcohol, binge drinking, disapproval of alcohol abuse, and perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse at the pre-test and the change in these from the pre-test to the post-test. Appendix 1 on pages 33 through 41 contains figures representing survey data on tobacco and marijuana use. (Note: The median number of days between the pre-test and the post-test is 778 for LST (Minimum = 455; Maximum = 900); 280 for PA (Minimum = 70; Maximum = 624); 42 for TND (Minimum = 10 days; Maximum = 438 days); and 218 for LRP (Minimum = 70 days; Maximum = 985 days).)

Figure 1. Percentage of Youth Responses on Key Questions

Percentage of Youth Reporting Past 30-Day Use of Alcohol								
	LifeSkills Training (n = 173)		Project Alert (n = 311)		Project Toward No Drug Abuse (n = 600)		Leadership and Resiliency Program (n = 123)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one occasion during the past 30 days	4.05	+5.78	3.22	+3.21	25.50	-1.17	33.33	+5.69
	LifeSkills Training (n = 174)		Project Alert (n = 312)		Project Toward No Drug Abuse (n = 610)		Leadership and Resiliency Program (n = 123)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they had been drunk or very high from drinking alcohol on at least one occasion during the past 30 days	0.57	+2.30	0	+1.28	8.36	0	12.20	+5.69
Percentage of Youth Reporting Binge Drinking (during the past 30 days)								
	LifeSkills Training (n = 172)		Project Alert (n = 313)		Project Toward No Drug Abuse (n = 611)		Leadership and Resiliency Program (n = 122)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least one occasion during the past 30 days	2.33	+4.07	0.64	+0.96	10.64	+0.49	11.48	+11.47

Figure 1 (cont.). Percentage of Youth Responses on Key Questions

Percentage of Youth Reporting Disapproval of Alcohol Abuse								
	LifeSkills Training		Project Alert		Project Toward No Drug Abuse		Leadership and Resiliency Program	
	(n = 171)		(n = 311)		(n = 610)		(n = 122)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they either strongly disapprove or disapprove of someone their age drinking one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day	97.08	-2.93	97.75	-0.97	81.80	+1.48	77.87	-0.83
	LifeSkills Training		Project Alert		Project Toward No Drug Abuse		Leadership and Resiliency Program	
	(n = 172)		(n = 312)		(n = 607)		(n = 123)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they either strongly disapprove or disapprove of someone their age drinking five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend	97.67	-5.23	98.72	-0.32	80.56	+2.64	76.42	-7.31

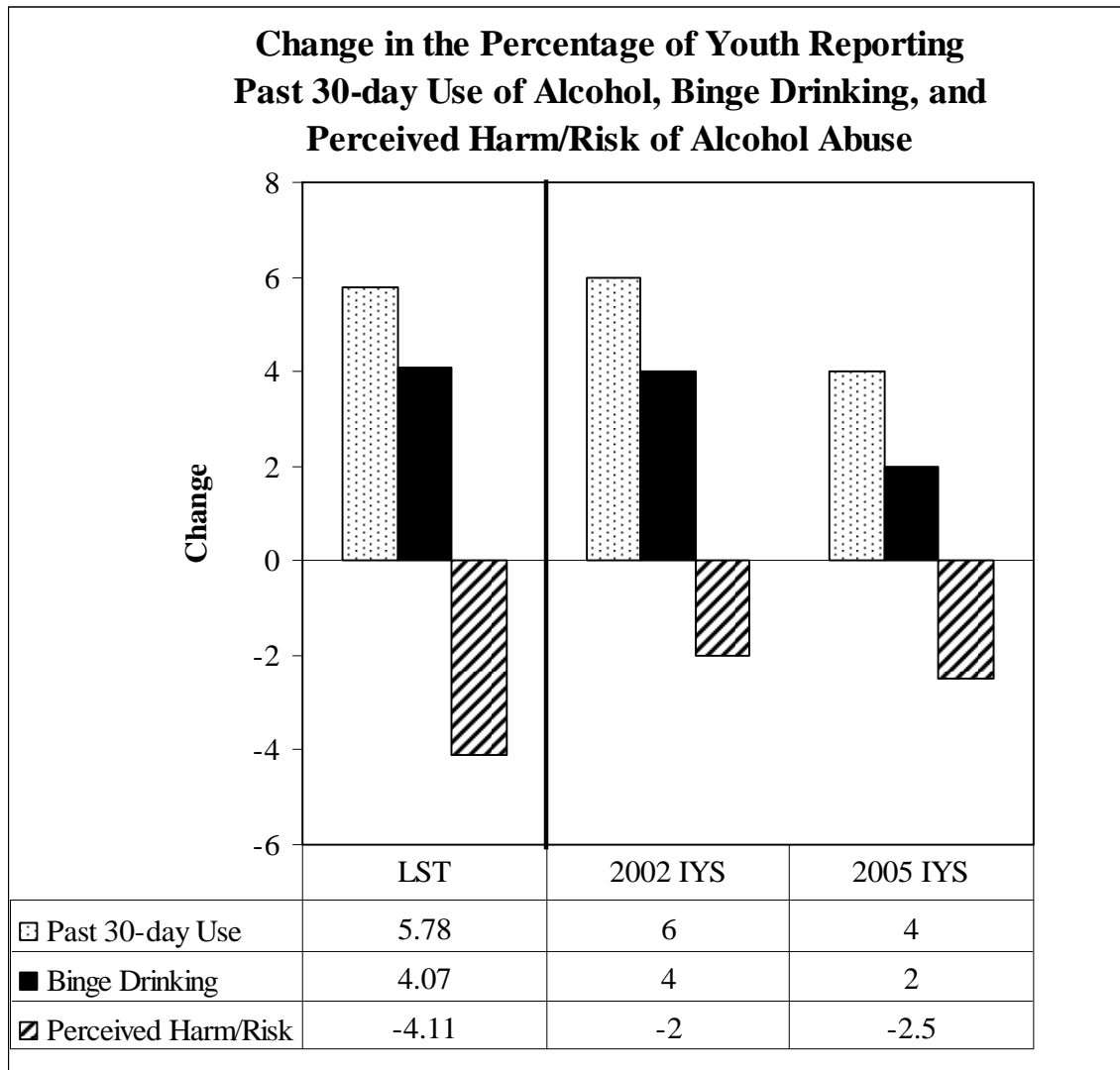
Figure 1 (cont.). Percentage of Youth Responses on Key Questions

Percentage of Youth Reporting Perceived Harm/Risk of Alcohol Abuse								
	LifeSkills Training (n = 170)		Project Alert (n = 310)		Project Toward No Drug Abuse (n = 610)		Leadership and Resiliency Program (n = 123)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they think drinking three or more drinks of alcohol nearly every day is either a great risk or moderate risk to their health	95.29	-4.11	97.74	-4.19	81.48	+3.27	74.80	+4.06
	LifeSkills Training (n = 170)		Project Alert (n = 310)		Project Toward No Drug Abuse (n = 610)		Leadership and Resiliency Program (n = 123)	
	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change	Pre-test %	Change
Percent of youth reporting that they think drinking five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend is either a great risk or moderate risk to their health	94.71	-5.30	97.42	-6.45	77.87	+7.21	76.42	-1.62

Figures 2-5 on pages 7-10 compare the pre to post change in past 30-day use of alcohol, binge drinking, and perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse to the average yearly change in these three measures based on the 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey (IYS) data. (Note: Figures 10 and 13 in Appendix 1 on pages 34 through 37 show change in individual attitudes from the pre-test to the post-test by program for tobacco and marijuana.) The average yearly change was calculated by conducting a simple regression analysis on the IYS data for the general population of 6th, 8th, and 11th graders in Jones County. This average yearly change serves as a realistic point of reference when examining the programs rather than comparing to no change (zero). It is an estimate of the change one might expect to see among youth in the general population over the course of one year. So, based on natural progression and the 2005 IYS, past 30-day use of alcohol is estimated to increase 9.67 percentage points from the 8th grade to the 9th grade, 9.67 percentage points from the 9th grade to the 10th grade, and so on for youth in the general population. Similarly, binge drinking is estimated to increase 2.00 percentage points from 6th grade to the 7th grade and perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse is estimated to decrease 3.33 percentage points from 8th grade to the 9th grade. (Note: Youth who received programming during the Keeping Up With the Joneses may also have completed the IYS).

Figure 2 on the following page presents LST outcomes. LST had a positive effect on two of the three measures, when the median number of days between pre- and post-test (778 days, more than two years) is accounted for. Specifically, for past 30-day use of alcohol, the pre to post change for LST is a 5.78 percentage point increase. This increase is less than expected, as it is over a two year period, in comparison to the estimated annual increase of a 4 percentage point increase from the 2005 IYS. For binge drinking there is a 4.07 percentage point increase for LST, which is slightly higher than expected over a two year period when compared to the 2005 IYS estimate of an annual 2 percentage point increase. For perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse, the pre to post change for LST is a 4.11 percentage point decrease, which is better than expected when compared to the estimate of 2.5 percentage point annual decrease from the 2005 IYS.

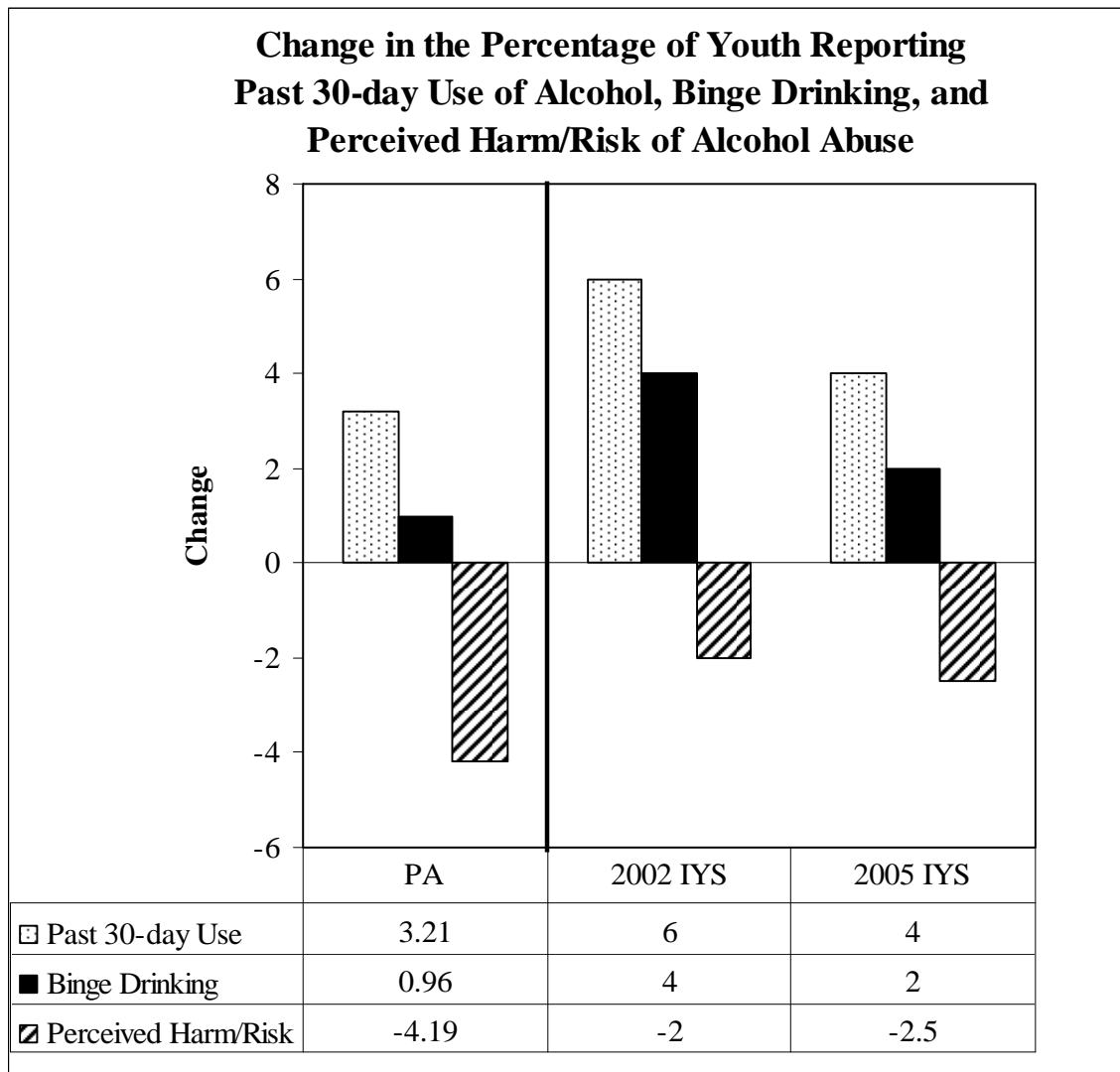
Figure 2. Life Skills Training Outcome Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for Middle School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 778 for LST; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

Figure 3 below presents PA outcomes. These outcomes show that PA had a positive effect on two of the three measures. Specifically, for past 30-day use of alcohol, the pre to post change for PA is a 3.21 percentage point increase, which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 4 percentage point increase. For binge drinking there is a 0.96 percentage point increase, which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 2 percentage point increase. For perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse, the pre to post change for PA is a 4.19 percentage point decrease, which is worse than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 2.5 percentage point decrease.

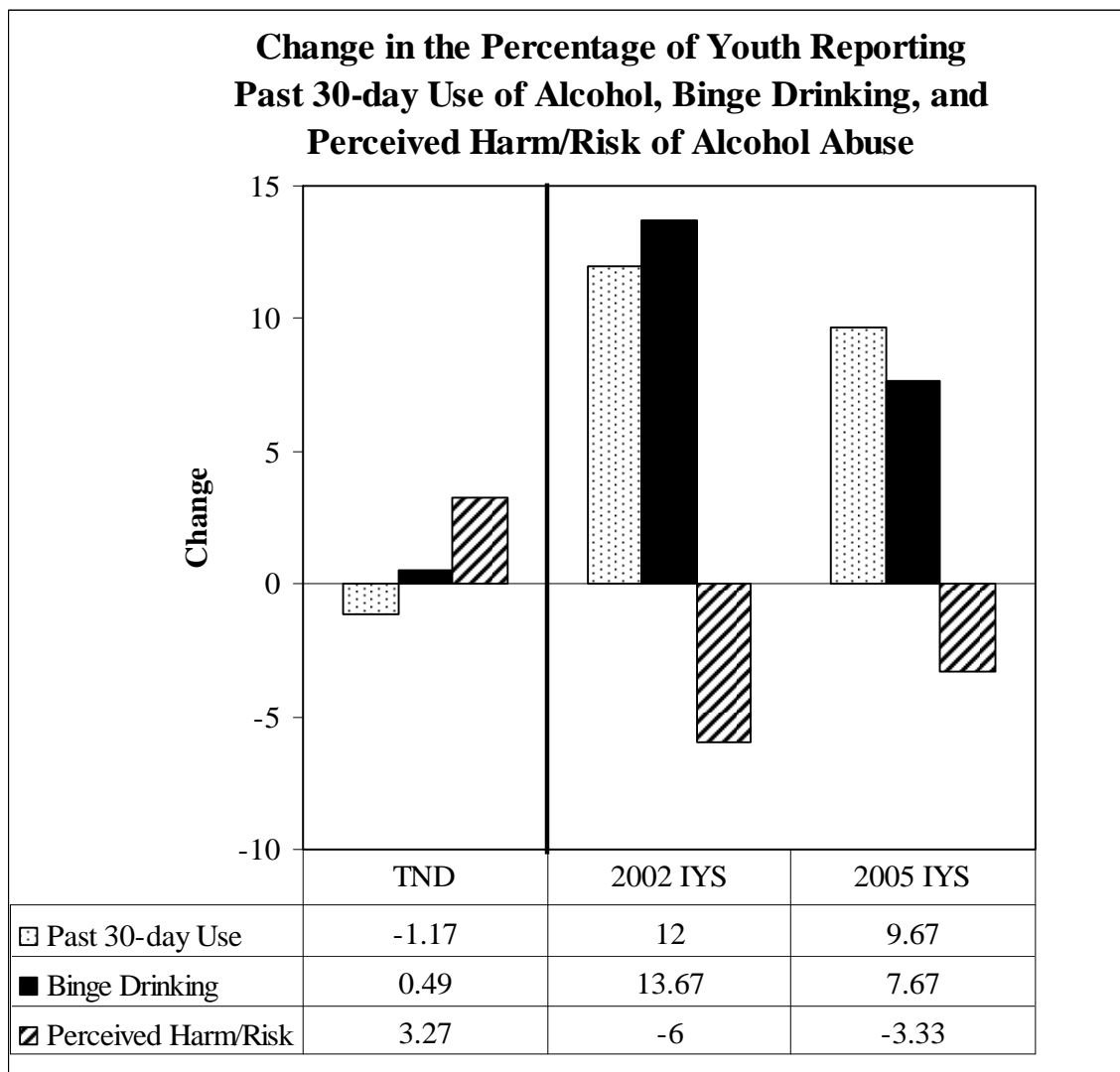
Figure 3. Project Alert Outcome Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for Middle School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 280 for PA; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

As shown in Figure 4, TND had a positive effect on all three measures. Specifically, for past 30-day use of alcohol, the pre to post change for TND was a 1.17 percentage point decrease, which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 9.67 percentage point increase. For binge drinking, the pre to post change for TND was a 0.49 percentage point increase, which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 7.67 percentage point increase. For perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse, the pre to post change for TND is a 3.27 percentage point increase, which is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 3.33 percentage point decrease.

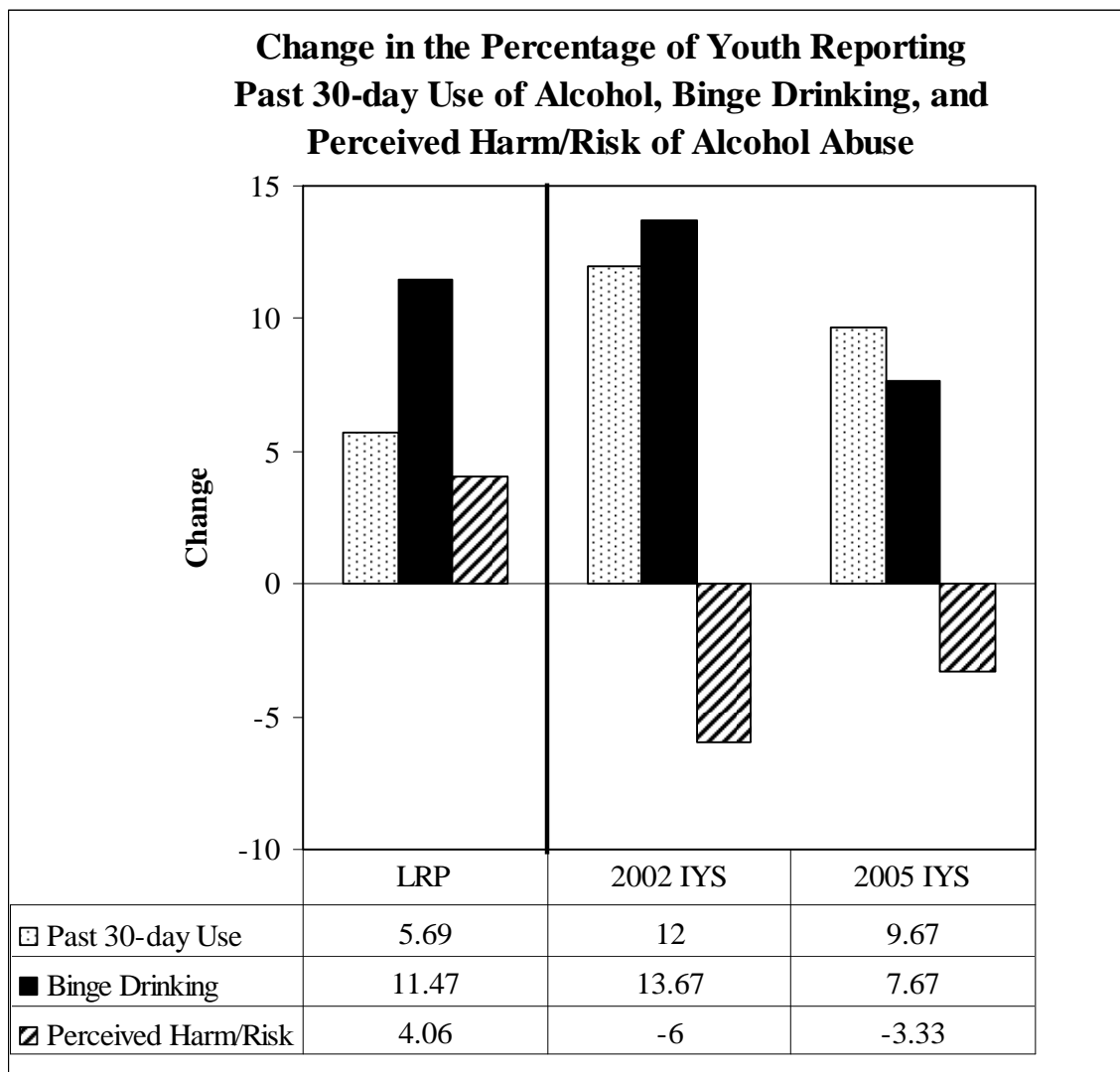
Figure 4. Project Toward No Drug Abuse Outcome Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for High School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 42 for TND; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

As shown in Figure 5, LRP had a positive effect on two of the measures. Specifically, for past 30-day use of alcohol, the pre to post change for LRP was a 5.69 percentage point increase, which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 9.67 percentage point increase. For binge drinking, the pre to post change for LRP was a 11.47 percentage point increase, which is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 7.67 percentage point increase. For perceived harm/risk of alcohol abuse, the pre to post change for LRP was a 4.06 percentage point increase, which is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 3.33 percentage point decrease.

Figure 5. Leadership and Resiliency Outcome Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for High School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 218 for LRP; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

Figures 6 and 7 on pages 11 and 12 show change in individual attitudes and perceived harm of alcohol use from the pre-test to the post-test by program. (Note: Figures 14 through 17 in Appendix 1 on pages 38 through 41 show change in individual attitudes from the pre-test to the post-test by program for tobacco and marijuana.) Individual attitudes either: 1) improved, which means that attitudes grew more negative toward alcohol use (e.g., Respondent felt alcohol use was a moderate risk at pre-test and a great risk at post-test); 2) maintained (+), which means that the pre- and post-test responses remained the same and were negative toward alcohol use; 3) maintained (-), which means that the pre- and post-test responses remained the same and were positive toward alcohol use; or 4) worsened, meaning that attitudes grew more positive toward alcohol use from pre-test to post-test (Ex. Respondent strongly disapproved of alcohol use at pre-test and disapproved at post-test). Desired outcomes for these questions are “Improved” or “Maintained (+)” from pre- to post-test.

Figure 6 shows the change in individual attitudes toward alcohol use from pre- to post-test. Program participants showed positive outcomes as follows: 77%, LifeSkills Training; 83%, Project Alert; 74%, Project Toward No Drug Abuse; and 67%, Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Figure 6. Alcohol Use Attitudes

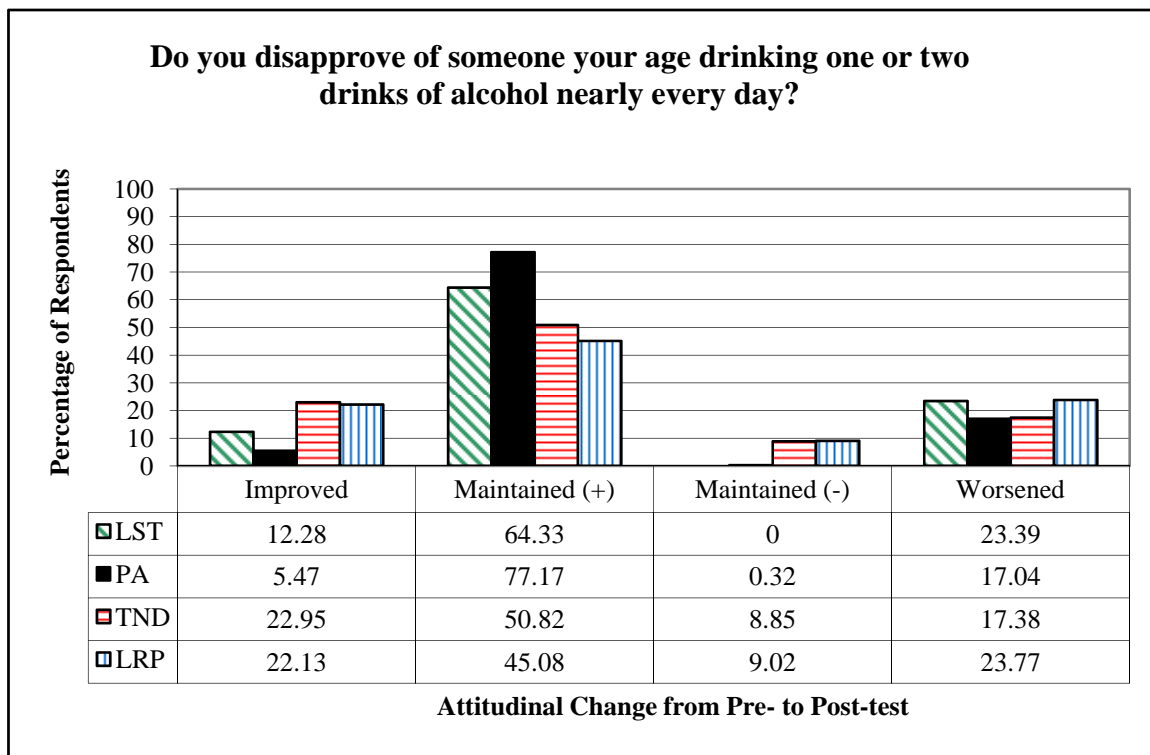
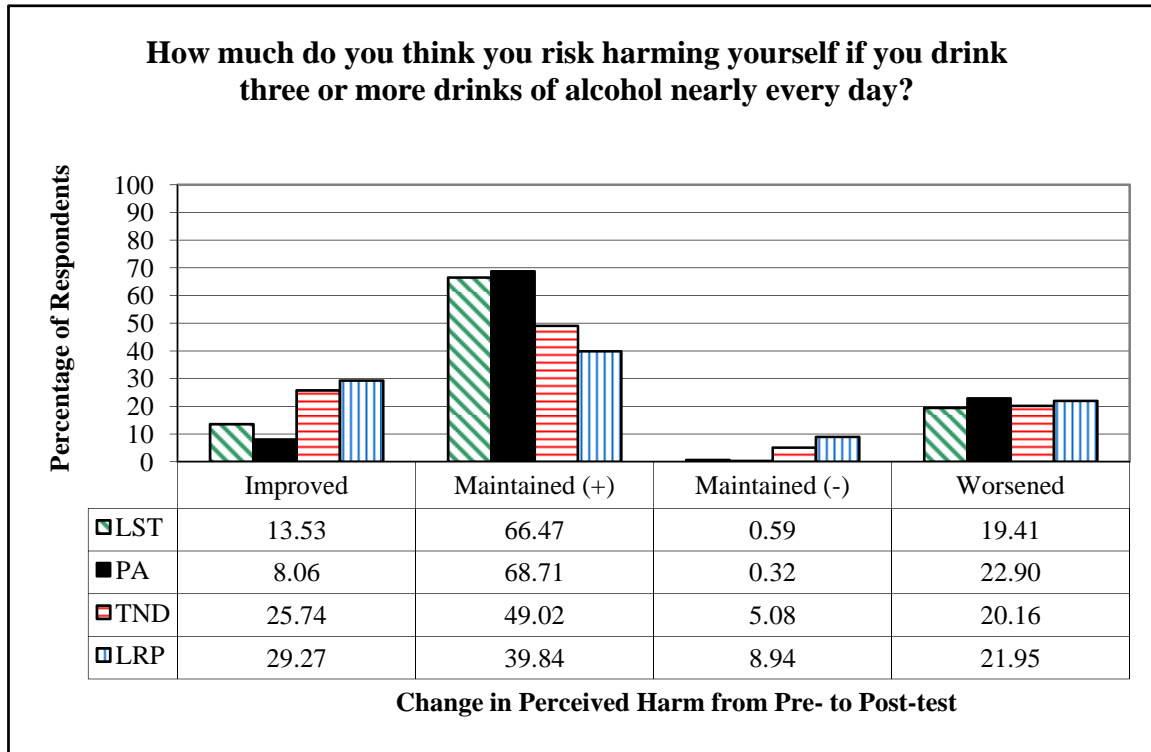


Figure 7 shows the change in individual perceived harm of alcohol use from pre- to post-test. Program participants showed positive outcomes as follows: 80%, LifeSkills Training; 77%, Project Alert; 75%, Project Toward No Drug Abuse; and 69%, Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Figure 7. Alcohol Perceived Harm



Outcome Data: Environmental Prevention Program

A summary of the outcomes related to the goals of the CMCA action plan is provided below.

1. Goal 1: Reduce illegal sales (commercial access) to minors.

- The Great Jones County Fair Board, during its May 2005 meeting, approved two new policies on the sale of beer at the Great Jones County Fair. The first policy specifies that a maximum of eight beer tickets may be sold to one customer at one time (previously there was no limit on the number of beer tickets that could be sold to one customer at one time). The second policy specifies that a maximum of two beers may be served to one customer at one time (previously there was no limit on the number of beers that could be served to one customer at one time). Both policies were implemented throughout the fair July 20, 2005 through July 24, 2005.
- Alcohol Server Training was held on July 13, 2005 for the servers at the Great Jones County Fair. Thirteen servers were trained.
- Local law enforcement conducted Alcohol Server Trainings for employees of Jones County businesses who serve and sell alcohol. Two trainings were held in Anamosa on August 25, 2005, one each in Wyoming and Olin on September 15, 2005 and two in Monticello on October 18, 2005. 163 people from 37 businesses in Jones County were trained.
- A Tips and Tools handout for liquor licensees and permit holders was developed and distribution began during November 2005. This handout provides information about the liability issues and legal consequences of serving/selling alcohol to minors. The Anamosa Police Department, Jones County Courthouse, and Monticello City Hall distribute the handouts. They mail them out on an ongoing basis to individuals, groups, and businesses who apply for 1-5 day permits and liquor licenses. In addition, the Lawrence Community Center in Anamosa, Berndes Center in Monticello, American Legion Hall in Olin, and Legionnaire Ballroom in Oxford Junction distribute the handouts to wedding parties and other rental parties where alcohol will be served.
- Videotapes of the Alcohol Server Training were made available to employees of businesses unable to attend the trainings held during August, September, and October 2005. To date, one person from one business has completed the training by watching the videotape.
- A Merchant Pledge was distributed to Jones County businesses that sell alcohol during February 2006. By signing this pledge, businesses made a commitment to support the communities' efforts to reduce alcohol consumption and related problems among youth. Many committed to post flyers in their businesses and distribute bag stuffers to customers with warning messages about the liabilities of providing alcohol to minors. Twenty-seven businesses signed the pledge.

- The Anamosa Police Department conducted alcohol compliance checks of 10 grocery and convenience stores and bars on March 29, 2006. Working with the police, underage youth entered businesses and attempted to illegally purchase alcohol. Nine of the ten businesses checked were compliant and refused to sell alcohol to the underage buyers.
- Alcohol Server Training was held on July 10, 2006 for the Anamosa Rotarians, who serve alcohol at the Jones County Fair Beer Tent. Approximately 25 servers were trained. Alcohol Server information was distributed to approximately 75 additional servers. The Knights of Columbus distributed Alcohol Server information to their members who volunteered at the beer satellite stations near the grandstand. This information was picked up by a Knights of Columbus representative on July 14, 2006 and was posted on the walls of the satellite stations during the fair.
- Research into curfew laws of each city was conducted during the fourth quarter of year 2. Each city had some type of curfew law that applies to all 16 year-olds after 12:30 A.M. The project coordinator and volunteers plan to investigate and pursue additional curfew laws with the intent of standardizing the law across the county and gauging the effect of curfew laws on 17 year-olds.
- A minors in bars ordinance was passed in Anamosa in August 2005. This ordinance bans minors without a parent from being in bars after 9 P.M. The Olin City Council enacted a minors in bars ordinance on August 14, 2006, effective August 18, 2006. This ordinance bans minors without parents from bars after 9 P.M. and bans all minors after 10 P.M.
- Local law enforcement conducted Alcohol Server Trainings for employees of Jones County businesses who serve and sell alcohol. Two trainings were held in Anamosa on September 25 and 26, 2006; one each in Wyoming and Olin on October 23, 2006; and two in Monticello on November 15, 2006. 72 people from 20 businesses in Jones County were trained.
- Alcohol Server Training was held on February 8, 2007 for 14 Eagle's Club employees.
- Two local newspapers published articles about ordinances to ban minors from bars, including the Midland Times on February 23, March 16 and April 13, 2007 and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on March 1 and April 5, 2007.
- Alcohol Server Training was held on March 6, 2007 for 28 Scooter's employees.
- An Under 21 on Certain Premises ordinance was passed in Anamosa on March 26, 2007. This ordinance strengthens the minors in bars ordinance passed in August 2005 by banning minors from being in establishments where more than 65% of revenue comes from alcohol sales, except for employees. It also limits minors after 10 P.M. from being in establishments where 50-65% of revenue comes from alcohol sales; before 10 P.M, they must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- The Anamosa Police Department conducted alcohol compliance checks of 10 grocery and convenience stores and bars on April 28, 2007. Working with the police, underage youth entered businesses and attempted to illegally purchase

alcohol. Nine of the ten businesses checked were compliant and refused to sell alcohol to the underage buyers.

- The Monticello Police Department conducted alcohol compliance checks of 11 grocery and convenience stores and bars on July 1, 2007. Working with the police, underage youth entered businesses and attempted to illegally purchase alcohol. All eleven businesses checked were compliant and refused to sell alcohol to the underage buyers.
- Local law enforcement conducted Alcohol Server Trainings for employees of Jones County businesses who serve and sell alcohol. Two trainings were held in Anamosa on March 4, 2008 and May 29, 2008. 16 people from 7 businesses in Jones County were trained.

2. *Goal 2: Reduce social access to minors.*

- During the first project year, all four school districts reviewed their good conduct policies. Improvements were made to the Midland, Monticello, and Olin policies.
- The Wyoming Fair Committee posted four warning signs at the Wyoming Fair July 8 and 9, 2005 about underage drinking and the legal consequences of providing alcohol to minors. These signs stated, "Underage Drinking Notice, The Wyoming Fair is committed to preventing youth access to alcohol. Providing alcohol to minors is illegal and punishable by fines up to \$7500. If you become aware of underage drinking, please report it to law enforcement immediately. Thank you! This message is sponsored by the Jones Co. Alcohol Reduction Project."
- The Great Jones County Fair Board posted six warning signs at the Great Jones County Fair July 20, 2005 through July 24, 2005 similar to those posted by the Wyoming Fair Committee at the Wyoming Fair.
- A Parent-to-Parent Pledge Handbook was developed for each of the four school districts for the 2005 – 2006 School Year. Each handbook lists all parents in the district who signed a pledge to provide an alcohol-free, supervised environment for their children's friends to visit and welcome telephone calls from the parents of their children's friends. Parents who signed the pledge include the parents of: 58% of the 6th through 12th grade students (450 of 772) in the Anamosa School District; 45% of the 6th through 12th grade students (147 of 329) in the Midland School District; 33% of the 6th through 12th grade students (219 of 668) in the Monticello School District; and 75% of the 6th through 12th grade students (107 of 143) in the Olin School District. The handbooks were distributed to participating families on October 21, 22, 24, and 25, 2005.
- Members of the Olin CMCA coalition participated in the Olin Jamboree parade on August 6, 2005.
- Members of the Monticello CMCA coalition participated in the Monticello Homecoming parade on September 29, 2005.
- Members of the Anamosa CMCA coalition participated in the Anamosa Pumpkinfest parade on October 1, 2005.

- Members of the Olin CMCA coalition hosted a tailgating party for Olin middle and high school youth and their families before their home football game on October 28, 2005.
- A faith-based training, titled “Protecting our Youth: Faith-Based Prevention,” was held on November 5, 2005 for community members who work with youth in the faith community or in a parochial school setting. Twenty-six people were trained. A new Faith-based training was held on November 4, 2006, titled, “Parents of Faith, Partners in Prevention.” Thirteen people were trained.
- Members of the Midland CMCA coalition manned a project booth at the Wyoming Christmas City Craft Show on December 3, 2005. A project booth was also manned at the Wyoming Christmas City Craft Show on December 2, 2006.
- Warning signs and cooler static cling signs listing the legal consequences of providing alcohol to minors were produced and distributed to Jones County businesses that serve and sell alcohol during December 2005, January 2006, and February 2006. These signs state, “WARNING Penalties for Supplying Alcohol to Anyone Under 21 are Substantial. Any amount of alcohol, even ‘just one beer, glass of wine, wine cooler, or shot of liquor.’ Did You Know? In Iowa you can be fined up to \$7500 or 5 years imprisonment. If someone is injured or injures someone else, you can be sued if: 1) You have given them alcohol. 2) They drink alcohol on your property, whether you are there or not. You can lose your vehicle, money, and more. Don’t Take the Risk! Jones County Alcohol Reduction Project.” Approximately 30 businesses received warning signs and 20 businesses received cooler static cling signs.
- A “Prom Night Tips for Parents” flyer was produced and delivered to Jones County flower shops during March and April 2006. This flyer lists the following tips: “Make sure your child has a plan for the evening and that you know it; know all of the hot spot destinations; take stock of the alcohol in your home; know who is driving – if it’s a limo, check their policy on allowing alcohol in the vehicle; discuss the school’s prom rules with your child and the consequences for violating them; encourage seatbelt use – the best accessory; do not rent hotel rooms for prom-goers; communicate with other parents and school officials; encourage your child to attend the post prom party; volunteer to help at post prom; stay up for prom-goer’s return home; and don’t be a party to underage drinking.” The flyer was distributed with all flowers ordered for prom. Nine flower shops distributed the flyer.
- A “Save the Graduates!” flyer was produced and delivered to Jones County bakeries during April 2006. This flyer explains why alcohol use by young adults is dangerous, lists the legal issues of providing alcohol to minors, and provides tips for safe and fun parties. The flyer was distributed with all cakes ordered for graduation. Five bakeries distributed the flyer.
- Alcohol free graduation signs were produced and distributed to parents of Jones County graduating seniors and other community members during April and May 2006. These signs state, “We Support Alcohol Free Graduation Parties.” They were placed in the yards prior to graduation during May 2006.

Approximately 275 signs were placed in yards throughout Jones County. Several of the signs were stolen from lawns, resulting in positive press coverage for the initiative. Two newspapers published editorials or letters to the editor about the stolen signs, including the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on May 18, 2006, and the Monticello Express on May 31, 2006 and two articles on June 7, 2006.

- A county-wide CMCA group worked on a statewide keg registration initiative. When the statewide legislation did not pass in 2006, this group focused on a county-wide keg registration ordinance. The Jones County Keg Registration ordinance was passed and became effective July 1, 2006.
- Members of the Monticello and Anamosa CMCA participated in the 4th of July Parade in Monticello on July 4, 2006.
- A Parent-to-Parent Pledge Handbook was developed for each of the four school districts for the 2006 – 2007 School Year. Each handbook lists all parents in the district who signed a pledge to provide an alcohol-free, supervised environment for their children’s friends to visit and welcome telephone calls from the parents of their children’s friends. Parents who signed the pledge include the parents of: 73% of the 6th through 12th grade students (567 of 779) in the Anamosa School District; 46% of the 6th through 12th grade students (142 of 309) in the Midland School District; 57% of the 6th through 12th grade students (378 of 658) in the Monticello School District; and 63% of the 6th through 12th grade students (98 of 140) in the Olin School District. The handbooks were distributed to participating families the week of October 9, 2006.
- Members of the Midland CMCA coalition and youth participated in the Midland Homecoming Parade on Sept. 29, 2006 to increase community awareness of their objectives.
- Members of the Anamosa CMCA coalition participated in the Anamosa Pumpkinfest parade on October 7, 2006 to increase community awareness of their objectives.
- Warning signs listing the legal consequences of providing alcohol to minors were produced and distributed to Jones County businesses that serve and sell alcohol during September and October 2006. These signs state, “WARNING Penalties for Supplying Alcohol to Anyone Under 21 are Substantial. Any amount of alcohol, even ‘just one beer, glass of wine, wine cooler, or shot of liquor.’ Did You Know? In Iowa you can be fined up to \$7500 or 5 years imprisonment. If someone is injured or injures someone else, you can be sued if: 1) You have given them alcohol. 2) They drink alcohol on your property, whether you are there or not. You can lose your vehicle, money, and more. Don’t Take the Risk! Jones County Alcohol Reduction Project.” Approximately 20 businesses received warning signs.
- “Project Sticker Shock” was implemented county-wide in late 2006 and early 2007. This project is a youth-led initiative to change adult attitudes about providing alcohol to minors, largely by placing colorful stickers on beer cases that warn adults of the legal risks of providing alcohol to minors. Three local newspapers and newsletters published information about the project—the

Midland Times on December 8, 2006, December 22, 2006, and January 5, 2007, the Monticello Express on December 20, 2006, and the February 2007 edition of the Midland Newsletter. A local TV channel, KCRG-TV, aired an article about “Project Sticker Shock” on December 2, 2006.

- More than 30 high school students from Jones County attended Keg Registration Day at the Capitol to lobby legislatures to pass state-wide keg registration on January 29, 2007. Three local newspapers published information about the trip—the Midland Times on January 26, 2007 and February 2, 2007, the Cedar Rapids Gazette on January 30, 2007, and the Monticello Express on February 7, 2007. A local TV channel, KCRG-TV, aired an article about Keg Registration Day on January 29, 2007.
- A local TV station, KCRG-TV, aired an article about the keg registration legislation on March 27, 2007.
- Two local newspapers, a local newsletter, and a local TV station all published reports about the keg registration legislation, including the Midland Times on February 9, March 30, and April 6, 2007, the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on February 8, 2007, the March issue of the Midland newsletter, and KCRG-TV on March 29, 2007.
- A local newspaper, the Monticello Express, published an article written by the project coordinator titled, “Keg registration becomes law” on May 2, 2007.
- Four local newspapers published thank you messages to the youth and area businesses who participated in the “Project Sticker Shock” campaign, including the Midland Times on May 11, 2007, May 18, 2007, and May 25, 2007, the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on May 17, 2007 and May 31, 2007, the Town Crier on May 29, 2007, and the Shoppers’ Guide on June 6, 2007.
- Alcohol free graduation signs were produced and distributed to parents of Jones County graduating seniors and other community members during April and May 2007. These signs state, “We Support Alcohol Free Graduation Parties.” They were placed in the yards prior to graduation during May 2007. The percent of seniors’ families that participated increased from 16% in 2006 to 30% in 2007.
- A local newspaper, the Anamosa Journal-Eureka, published articles about proposed changes to the alcohol ordinance for the ballpark in Anamosa on May 17, 2007, May 24, 2007, June 7 and July 26, 2007.
- Three local newsletters published an article written by the project coordinator titled, “Alcohol Free Graduation Signs and Parties Catching On!” including the May editions of the Lion Lingo, Midland, and Monticello newsletters. This article helped to kick off the 2007 alcohol free graduation sign campaigns.
- Two local newspapers published an article about the alcohol free graduation sign campaigns in each school district, including the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on May 31, 2007 and the Midland Times on June 1, 2007.
- The August, 2007 edition of the Monticello school newsletter included an article written by the project coordinator about the results of the alcohol-free graduation campaign.

- Two school newsletters published an article about homecoming and party tips for parents, including the August, 2007 issue of the Midland newsletter and the September 2007 issue of the Monticello newsletter.
- The Midland Times published several articles about CMCA meetings and activities on August 17, August 24, September 14, and October 19, 2007.
- The September issue of the Midland school newsletter and the October issue of the Olin school newsletter included an article about CMCA and the next CMCA meeting.
- A Parent-to-Parent Pledge Handbook was continued for each of the four school districts for the 2007 – 2008 School Year. Each handbook lists all parents in the district who signed a pledge to provide an alcohol-free, supervised environment for their children's friends to visit and welcome telephone calls from the parents of their children's friends. Parents who signed the pledge include the parents of: 85% of the K through 12th grade students (1099 of 1296) in the Anamosa School District; 59% of the K through 12th grade students (303 of 513) in the Midland School District; 80% of the K through 12th grade students (829 of 1036) in the Monticello School District; and 69% of the K through 12th grade students (159 of 229) in the Olin School District.
- The December, 2007 edition of the Midland school newsletter included a notice about an OVERTIME Party on December 7, 2007. This party was held after a basketball game and provided youth with fun activities and food as a healthy alternative to risky behaviors.
- One local newspaper and two school newsletters published several articles about CMCA meetings and activities. This included The Midland Times on November 16 and November 23, 2007, January 4 and January 11, 2008, and the December, 2007 issues of the Midland and Monticello school newsletters.
- The April 2008 edition of the Midland school newsletter published a notice of a pre-prom assembly on underage drinking.
- Alcohol free graduation signs were produced and distributed to parents of Jones County graduating seniors and other community members during April and May 2008. These signs state, "We Support Alcohol Free Graduation Parties." They were placed in the yards prior to graduation during May 2008. The percent of seniors' families that participated increased from 16% in 2006 to 30% in 2007 and then decreased to 27% in 2008.

3. *Goal 3: Improve community awareness of the ATOD problem and increase recognition that prevention can work.*

- Three local newspapers published the results of the Community Readiness Survey—the Monticello Express on July 6, 2005, the Midland Times on July 8, 2005, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on July 14, 2005.
- A Back-to-School Newsletter was developed and distributed to community members July 20, 2005 through September 2005.
- Two local newspapers published the names of those businesses that had employees who attended the Alcohol Server Trainings. The Town Crier

published the names of those businesses attending the August 25, 2005 Anamosa trainings on September 6, 2005 and the names of those businesses attending the September 15, 2005 Wyoming/Olin trainings on September 27, 2005. The Monticello Express published the names of those businesses attending the October 18, 2005 Monticello trainings on October 26, 2005.

- A Social Marketing Training was held on October 6, 2005 for project staff and community members involved in the implementation of CMCA. Twenty-four people were trained.
- Four local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "Alcohol and the Teen Brain," including the November 2005 Midland, Monticello, and Olin School newsletters and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on November 10, 2005. This article was distributed in Anamosa during November 2005 via the Anamosa Middle School and High School e-mail lists.
- Four local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "Celebrate with Care for Your Kid's Sake," including the December 2005 Midland and Olin School newsletters, the January 2006 Monticello School newsletter, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on December 15, 2005.
- Four local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "The New Year – An Opportunity to Talk with Kids about Decisions," including the January 2006 Midland School newsletter, the Monticello Express on January 4, 2006, the Midland Times on January 6, 2006, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on January 12, 2006.
- Five local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "Underage Drinking and Relationships," including the February 2006 Anamosa, Midland, Monticello, and Olin School newsletters and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on February 16, 2006.
- Four local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "April is Alcohol Awareness Month," including the April 2006 Midland, Monticello, and Olin School newsletters and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on April 6, 2006.
- Three local newspapers published the names of those businesses that signed the Merchant Pledge to support the communities' efforts to reduce alcohol consumption and related problems among youth. The newspapers include the Shoppers' Guide and the Town Crier on April 11, 2006 and the Midland Times on April 14, 2006.
- Three newsletters published articles in May 2006 about the alcohol-free graduation parties initiative, including the Olin, Monticello, and Midland School newsletters.
- The Anamosa Journal-Eureka published two articles about Project Graduation, an alcohol-free graduation party, on May 4, 2006 and May 25, 2006.
- Three local newspapers published a letter to the editor about student deaths caused by alcohol, including the Midland Times on May 5, 2006, the

Monticello Express on May 10, 2006, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on May 25, 2006.

- The Anamosa Journal-Eureka published an article about drunk driving on May 11, 2006. This article described a drunk-driving educational display that was presented to Olin middle and high school students. The display involved two wrecked vehicles that resulted from a crash caused by drunk driving. The vehicle display was accompanied by a formal presentation conducted by parents of an innocent victim of drunk driving.
- Three local newspapers published an advertisement promoting the billboard project and thanking the contributors who helped make the project happen, including the Midland Times on May 19, 2006, the Town Crier on May 23, 2006, and the Shoppers Guide on May 24, 2006. The billboard project involved the posting of alcohol-awareness messages that rotated periodically, on a billboard on a major highway in Jones county.
- The Monticello Express published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "Underage drinking: a serious problem that needs to be dealt with," on May 24, 2006.
- The Monticello Express published an article on June 14, 2006 about the mural project completed by the Monticello High School's Leadership and Resiliency Program group. The mural project was a community service project for the LRP group. The mural showed Monticello's history and was designed to represent Monticello.
- Three local newsletters and a newspaper published an article written by the project coordinator about underage alcohol use during the summer. The publishers were the Olin, Monticello, and Midland School newsletters, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on June 29, 2006.
- Five local newspapers published information about keg registration, including the Town Crier on June 27, 2006; the Shoppers Guide on June 28, 2006; the Monticello Express on May 3, 2006, May 10, 2006, May 17, 2006, May 24, 2006, and June 28, 2006; the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on May 4, 2006, May 25, 2006, and June 29, 2006; and the Midland Times on June 30, 2006.
- Two local newspapers published a full-page public service announcement about underage drinking — the Midland Times on June 30, 2006 and the Monticello Express on July 12, 2006.
- An informational booth to prevent underage drinking and to promote the project was set-up and displayed at the Jones County Fair and Wyoming Fair.
- The Midland Times published several notifications about CMCA (upcoming meetings, trainings, etc.) during the Summer of 2006.
- Three local newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator about drinking by college students, including the Monticello Express on August 2, 2006, the Anamosa Journal –Eureka, and the Midland Times on August 4, 2006.
- Four local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator about the Parent-to-Parent handbook, including the Midland and Monticello School newsletters, the Monticello Express on

August 2 and September 6, 2006, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on August 10 and September 7, 2006.

- Five local newsletters and newspapers published an article written by the project coordinator about the improvement of county-wide drinking statistics, including the Midland Times on August 18, 2006 and the Monticello Express on August 23 and August 30, 2006, Anamosa Journal-Eureka on September 7, 2006, Midland Newsletter for September 2006, and the October 2006 Olin Lion Lingo.
- Four local newsletters and newspapers published an article titled, “Parental influence important to decreasing underage drinking” written by the project coordinator, including The Monticello Express on August 30, 2006, Midland Times on September 1, 2006, Anamosa Journal-Eureka on September 28, 2006, and the October 2006 edition of the Midland Newsletter.
- Presentations were made about the project and alcohol prevention to School Boards, City Councils, and the Chamber of Commerce. Presentations were given on August 28, 2006 to the Monticello School Board, Anamosa City Council on October 9, 2006, Monticello Chamber of Commerce on October 27, 2006, Anamosa School Board on November 6, 2006, Midland School Board on November 20, 2006, and the Monticello City Council on December 4, 2006.
- Two local newspapers published an article recognizing the presentation of an award from the Area Substance Abuse Council to the Jones County Supervisors for passing a county keg registration ordinance, including the Monticello Express on September 6, 2006 and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on September 7, 2006.
- Three local newspapers published articles promoting alcohol server trainings, including the Town Crier on September 19 and October 17, 2006, Anamosa Journal-Eureka on September 21 and October 19, 2006, and the Midland Times on October 13, 2006,
- The Monticello Express published an article recognizing the Express for receiving a certificate of appreciation award from The Partnership for a Drug-Free Iowa on September 27, 2006.
- A PRIME for Life (PRI) training was held on Sept. 28, 2006 during which sixteen people were trained.
- A local newspaper and a local newsletter published an article titled, “Teens Drinking and Driving” written by the project coordinator, including the Monticello Express on October 25, 2006 and the October 2006 edition of the Midland Newsletter.
- The Monticello Express published two editorials about underage drinking, on November 1, 2006 and December 6, 2006.
- Two local newspapers published an article about the faith-based prevention training to be held November 4, 2006, including the Midland Times on October 6 and October 27, 2006, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on October 19, 2006.
- A local newspaper and a local newsletter published articles about the Midland CMCA group, including the Midland Times on November 3, 2006 and

November 24, 2006, and the November issue of the Midland School newsletter.

- Two local newspapers and two local newsletters published an article titled, “Teens Drinking and Driving” written by the project coordinator, including the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on November 9, 2006, the Midland Times on November 9, 2006, the November issue of the Lion Lingo, and the December issue of the Monticello School Spirit.
- Two local newspapers published articles about a project update provided by the project coordinator to the Midland School Board, including the Monticello Express on November 29, 2006 and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on November 30, 2006.
- Two local newspapers and a local newsletter published notices about LRP, including the November and December/January issues of the Lion Lingo, the Monticello Express on December 6, 2006, and the Midland Times on January 26, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article titled, “Alcohol’s effects on teens” on January 3, 2007.
- KCRG-TV aired an article titled, “Jones County Tries to Curb Underage Drinking” on January 8, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article titled, “Teen alcohol use and relationships” on February 7, 2007.
- The Midland Times published two pictures with captions about the Midland STAND group on February 9, 2007. Two local newspapers and three local newsletters published an article for parents about using available resources to help teens stay safe and healthy, including the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on February 22, 2007, the Monticello Express on March 14, 2007, and the March issues of the Lion Lingo, Monticello School Spirit, and Midland newsletters.
- The Midland Times published an article about the availability of a youth substance abuse counselor on March 9, 2007.
- Two local newspapers and a local newsletter published articles about the U.S. Surgeon General’s Call to Action against underage drinking, including the Monticello Express on March 14, 2007, the Midland Times on March 23, 2007, and the April issue of ASAC Action.
- The Anamosa Journal-Eureka published a letter to the editor about substance abuse prevention on March 29, 2007.
- The Midland Times published an article about teens and risky behaviors on March 30, 2007.
- A local newspaper and two local newsletters published an article for parents about helping their teen during prom and graduation, including the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on April 5, 2007, the April issue of the Midland newsletter, and the April issues of the Lion Lingo newsletter.
- The Monticello Express published an article titled, “Positive peer influence and resistance skills” on April 11, 2007.
- Four local newspapers and a local newsletter published an advertisement labeled “Strength in Numbers” stating that most students don’t drink alcohol or smoke cigarettes, including the Town Crier on April 17, 2007, the

Anamosa Journal-Eureka on April 19, 2007, the Monticello Express on May 2, 2007, the Shoppers' Guide on May 2, 2007, and the April issue of the Lion Lingo.

- Two local newspapers printed a letter to the editor about parenting during graduation, including Anamosa Journal-Eureka on April 26, 2007 and the Midland Times on April 27, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article written by a prevention specialist titled, "Making a difference by mentoring" on May 2, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article about liquor advertising that targets young people through media and entertainment on May 2, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article discussing whether alcohol should be served at high school graduation parties on May 23, 2007.
- Three local newspapers published an article by a prevention specialist about the need for adults to role model positive behaviors to graduating seniors, including the Monticello Express on May 23, 2007, the Anamosa Journal-Eureka, and the Cedar Rapids Gazette on May 24, 2007.
- The Midland Times published two articles about Olin LRP projects on June 8, 2007 and July 6, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article written by the project coordinator titled, "Stay safe while boating this summer" on July 4, 2007.
- The Monticello Express published an article on July 18, 2007 about the second mural project completed by the Monticello High School's Leadership and Resiliency Program group. The mural project was a community service project for the LRP group. The mural showed Monticello's industry in a nightscape.
- The Midland Times published an article on August 24, 2007 about LRP community service projects and adventure activities held over the summer, including Adopt-A-Highway, the mural project, ropes courses, camping, and white water rafting.
- The Midland Times published articles on Red Ribbon Week activities on October 19 and October 26, 2007.
- Three local newsletters and newspapers published articles about the Parent-to-Parent handbook, including the Midland and Monticello School newsletters, and the Midland Times on July 27, and September 24, 2007.
- Two local newspapers published notices of the Olin Community Prevention Night that was held on November 13, 2007. These papers included the Midland Times on November 2, 2007 and the Town Crier on November 6, 2007.
- The Midland Times published two articles about LRP community service projects, on November 2 and November 16, 2007.
- The Midland times published a notice for the Midland Family Prevention Night to be held on February 19, 2008. The notice was included in the January 25, 2008 edition of the Midland Times.
- The January 2008 grant newsletter included information on the Family Prevention Nights in Anamosa, Midland, and Monticello.

- The Midland Times published an article on the Coaching Prevention Workshop on January 11, 2008. The Monticello Express also published an article about this workshop on February 6, 2008, as did the February 2008 Olin school newsletter. Fliers promoting this Workshop were distributed throughout Jones County to coaches by project staff, Project Oversight Committee members, and CMCA group members.
- The Midland Times published a notice of a Celebrate with Care Dance for high school students that was held on February 15, 2008. This notice was published on February 15, 2008.
- One local newspaper and one local newsletter published notices of the Olin Community Prevention Night that was held on February 19, 2008. These papers included the Midland Times on February 1, 8, and 15, 2008 and the February 2008 Midland school newsletter.
- The Anamosa Journal-Eureka published a notice for the Anamosa Family Prevention Night that was held on February 25, 2008. The notice was published on February 21, 2008.
- The February 2008 Monticello school newsletter published a notice of the Monticello Family Prevention Night that was held on February 26, 2008.
- The March 2008 Midland school newsletter included an article summarizing three Overtime events held during the winter sports season.
- Two local newspapers published a public service announcement for the “talk to me” campaign about underage drinking — the Monticello Express on March 12, 2008 and the Anamosa Journal on March 20, 2008.
- The April 2008 Monticello school newsletter published a notice of the Monticello Family Prevention Night that was held on April 3, 2008.
- Two local newspapers published notices of the Anamosa Parent Wise Family Fun Night that was held on April 7, 2008. These papers included the Town Crier on April 1, 2008 and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on April 3, 2008.
- The Midland Times published an article about alcoholic energy drinks on March 7, 2008. This article was a warning for parents and youth that alcoholic energy drinks are packaged similarly to non-alcoholic energy drinks.
- The Midland Times published an article written by state Senator Tom Hancock about social host legislation on April 4, 2008.
- Two local newspapers and one local newsletter published notices about an “Assets in Action” training, a community asset building training. These included the Monticello Express on May 28, 2008, the Midland Times on June 27, 2008, and the St. Matthew Lutheran Church of Monticello newsletter for July, 2008.
- Four local newspapers published articles thanking everyone who participated in this project, and informed the communities of future activities. These papers included the Midland Times on August 1, 2008, The Town Crier on August 5, 2008, the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on August 7, 2008, and the Monticello Express on August 12, 2008.

4. *Goal 4: Engage the community through Community Organizing.*

- Town hall meetings were held in three communities during late 2006 and early 2007. A town hall meeting was held November 27, 2006 in Monticello; the Monticello Express published a notice about the meeting on November 15, 2007 and a report about the meeting on December 6, 2006, and the Shopper's Guide published a notice about the meeting on November 22, 2006. A town hall meeting was held on January 3, 2007 in Anamosa; the Anamosa Journal-Eureka published a notice about the meeting on December 21, 2006 and December 28, 2006 and a report about the meeting on January 11, 2007. The Town Crier published a notice about the meeting on December 27, 2006. A town hall meeting was held on January 7, 2007 in Olin; the Midland Times published a notice about the meeting on December 22, 2006 and January 5, 2007, and a report about the meeting on January 12, 2007. The Midland newsletter published a notice about the Olin meeting on December 22, 2006, the Shopper's Guide published a notice on December 27, 2006 and the Cedar Rapids Gazette published a notice on January 6, 2007.
- Two newsletters published articles about new youth groups that began in late 2006 in the schools, including the December/January Lion Lingo and December A-Town Low-Down.
- Two local newsletters and three local newspapers published articles about town hall or CMCA meetings, including the February issue of the Lion Lingo, the March issue of ASAC Action, the Midland Times on February 16, February 23, March 2, March 23, April 13, and April 27, 2007, the Town Crier on February 20, 2007, and the Anamosa Journal-Eureka on February 22, 2007.
- The Keeping Up With the Joneses grant newsletter was published in July 2007 and included articles about CMCA and LRP.
- The Monticello Express published an article on July 18, 2007 about the second mural project completed by the Monticello High School's Leadership and Resiliency Program group. The mural project was a community service project for the LRP group. The mural showed Monticello's industry in a nightscape.
- The Monticello Express published an article on June 18, 2008 about the third mural project completed by the Monticello High School's Leadership and Resiliency Program group. The mural project was a community service project for the LRP group. The mural showed Monticello's industry in a nightscape.
- The project coordinator (with assistance from other project staff and community members) has conducted 220 one-on-one interviews with community members, 6 of which were conducted during this report period. (Note: One-on-one interviews are a key element of community organizing, which is a CMCA fidelity requirement.)
- The project coordinator (with assistance from other project staff and community members) has led 129 community coalition meetings, 24 of which were held between February 1, 2008 and July 31, 2008. (Note: Community coalition meetings are a key element of community organizing, which is a CMCA fidelity requirement.)

Process Goals

Process Data Collection

Process data were collected using two monitoring forms that were completed by ASAC Prevention Specialists. One form was completed each time a pre-test or post-test was conducted and the other was completed each time a program lesson was implemented. These forms were used to monitor program dosage and the magnitude of implementation by documenting the type of program, the school where the program was implemented, the grade level(s) of the youth participating, the number of youth completing the pre-test and post-test, the number of lessons implemented, and the number of youth attending each lesson. During the fourth project year, monitoring forms were only collected for the Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Prevention Program Implementation Progress: School-Based Prevention Program

Figure 8 on page 28 lists the number of groups and number of lessons for LRP in each of the four school districts for the 2007-2008 School Year. (Note: Appendix 2, pages 42 through 44, contains the school-based prevention program implementation data for the 2004 – 2005 School Year. Appendix 3, pages 45 through 49, contains the school-based prevention program implementation data for the 2005-2006 School Year. Appendix 4, pages 50 through 54, contains the school-based prevention program implementation data for the 2006-2007 School Year.)

Leadership and Resiliency Program (LRP)

The implementation of LRP followed the implementation plan. LRP was implemented with three groups of high school students (i.e., mixed grade levels) in the Anamosa School District, two groups of high school students in the Olin School District, and with one group of high school students each in the Midland and Monticello School Districts. The high school level is the appropriate target population for this program. (Note: LST, PA, and TND were all implemented as planned with the appropriate target population and with dosage fidelity.)

In the Midland School District, LRP was implemented with dosage fidelity: the group met once per week during the school year for process group, participated in an adventure activity one time per month, and participated in community service one time per month. The two Olin groups were implemented with close to dosage fidelity: one missing an adventure activity and the other a community service.

The three Anamosa LRP groups and the Monticello LRP group were not implemented with dosage fidelity, although all these groups did have a process group once per week during the school year. All three Anamosa groups did not have community service for five months during the 2007-2008 school year; the third Anamosa group also did not have one adventure activity. The Monticello group did not have six adventure activities

and one community service during the school year. Figure 6 below shows LRP implementation data for the fourth project year.

Figure 8. School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data				
2007 – 2008 School Year				
School	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Anamosa	High School, Group A	Yes	32 – Process Groups 12 – Adventure Activities 7 – Community Service	Yes.
	High School, Group B		32 – Process Groups 12 – Adventure Activities 7 – Community Service	
	High School, Group C*		31 – Process Groups 11 – Adventure Activities 7 – Community Service	
Midland	High School, Group A	Yes	33 – Process Groups 12 – Adventure Activities 12 – Community Service	Yes.
Monticello	High School, Group A	Yes	35 – Process Groups 6 – Adventure Activities 11 – Community Service	Yes.
Olin	High School, Group A	Yes	37 – Process Groups 13 – Adventure Activities 11 – Community Service	Yes.
	High School, Group B		34 – Process Groups 11 – Adventure Activities 12 – Community Service	
*Note: This group began approximately 5 weeks later than the other groups.				

Prevention Program Implementation Progress: Environmental Prevention Program

The implementation of CMCA closely followed the action plan throughout the project. The action plan covered commercial access, social access, media strategies, and one-on-one interviews with community members. The strategies implemented during this report period include: 1) publishing articles in local newsletters and newspapers about underage drinking; 2) conducting compliance checks; 3) developing and airing a public service announcement designed by youth on underage drinking; 4) holding Parent Nights in each

district; 5) working on statewide consumption and beer tax legislation; and 6) conducting one-on-one interviews with community members.

Project Oversight Committee

The Project Oversight Committee met for the final time on June 12, 2008. This committee was comprised of twenty members, including eight members from education (which includes the four district superintendents, one member each from the Anamosa, Monticello, and Olin School Boards, and one member from higher education), five members from law enforcement/corrections, three members from ASAC, one member from the faith community, one member from county government, one member from human services, and one member from public health. Seven of these members also are parents of youth who attend school in one of the four districts. Although this committee makeup was very similar to that proposed in the grant application, the committee lacks members from the Midland School Board as well as teachers and youth.

Counseling

Counseling services were provided by a trained substance abuse counselor as part of this project. One counselor served students from all four school districts. During the fourth project year, the counselor assessed 45 students and provided extended outpatient counseling for 35 students.

The number of youth receiving counseling has increased by about 25% since the beginning of this project, with the number receiving extended outpatient counseling increasing the most. Improvements in school conduct policies, increased and consistent enforcement of underage drinking laws, and increased networking between school personnel, law enforcement officials, and juvenile court officers may have influenced the increase in number of youth accessing counseling and the number of youth following through with their counseling plan. (Note: A change in billing or coding since the beginning of the project also may have influenced this result.)

Degree of Achievement of Process Goals

The project's two process goals were met: 1) demonstrate comprehensive, county-wide alcohol prevention system change; and 2) demonstrate local capacity to implement and sustain research-based prevention programs. In order to achieve the first process goal, project staff integrated research-based prevention programs county-wide at the middle school, high school, and community levels. The baseline measure for this goal is limited implementation of research-based prevention programs. Prior to the start of this project, research-based prevention programs had been implemented in only one school district at the middle school level. This goal was fully achieved because LST or PA was integrated at the middle school level in all four school districts, TND and LRP were integrated at the high school level in all four school districts, and a CMCA action plan was developed and implemented county-wide.

In order to achieve the second process goal, project staff implemented all three steps of the project's sustainability plan¹. During the first project year, the first step of the sustainability plan was implemented. ASAC prevention specialists led program implementation while school staff observed and were trained in the programs. During the project, twenty-five school staff members were trained in LST, nine in PA, fourteen in TND, and thirty-five in LRP. (Note: Figure 9 on page 31 provides the number of staff members in each of the four school districts who have been trained.) Also, during the first project year, the second step of the sustainability plan was implemented with LRP. This program requires a team approach to facilitation, so both ASAC prevention specialists and school staff were included on the teams and thereby shared the teaching role from the start of the implementation.

During the second project year, project staff implemented the second step of the sustainability plan with some of the other programs in addition to LRP. ASAC prevention specialists and school staff co-facilitated 6th grade LST in the Monticello School District and TND in the Monticello and Olin School Districts. In the Midland School District, one 6th grade LST group that began during January 2006 was facilitated by school staff only. All other program implementations during the second project year were led by ASAC prevention specialists.

¹ Step 1: During the first project year, ASAC prevention specialists have the lead role in program implementation and school staff have an observation/limited teaching role and receive training in the programs.

Step 2: During the second project year, ASAC prevention specialists and school staff share the teaching role.

Step 3: During the third project year, school staff have the lead role and ASAC prevention specialists oversee the implementation.

Figure 9. Number of Staff Members Trained in Each Program During the Project

Number of Staff Members Trained in Each Program				
School	Program			
	LST	PA	TND	LRP
Anamosa	8	4	3	8
Midland	6	2	3	4
Monticello	11	-	4	13
Olin	-	3	4	12
Alternative High School	-	-	-	2
County-wide Total	25	9	14	35
<u>Program Key</u>				
LST	Life Skills Training			
PA	Project Alert			
TND	Project Toward No Drug Abuse			
LRP	Leadership and Resiliency Program			

Since the second step of the sustainability plan calls for ASAC prevention specialists and school staff sharing the teaching role throughout the second project year, all programs implemented during the second project year should have been co-facilitated.

Approximately 50% of the programs implemented were co-facilitated during the second project year. The reason for the delay in transitioning to co-facilitation was due to the fact that initial program implementation for this project did not begin until the second semester of the first project year. As a result, the ASAC prevention specialists needed to continue modeling the implementation of the programs to school staff (i.e., implement the first step of the sustainability plan) throughout the first semester of the second project year. Project staff continued to transition to co-facilitation of the programs during the first and second quarters of the third project year.

School staff in almost all situations assumed responsibility for program implementation during the second semester of the third project year. School staff continued to assume responsibility for program implementation during the fourth project year. School staff implemented programming with minimal support from ASAC prevention specialists during the final project year. By the end of the project, teachers had completed the learning process and implemented programming on their own.

Conclusion

The Keeping Up With the Joneses project, a Grant to Reduce Alcohol Abuse from the U.S. Department of Education, had a positive effect within the four Jones County, Iowa school districts served. More than 1,200 youth completed both a pre-test and post-test during the project, a third of which were in middle school; the remainder were in high school. All four of the school-based prevention programs obtained favorable outcomes on at least two of the three primary measures of focus for the project. Project Toward No Drug Abuse obtained favorable outcomes on all three measures. Some of these programs will be sustained within the schools. Several schools are continuing LifeSkills Training and progress was made towards sustaining the Leadership and Resiliency Program. The environmental model program, Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol, was effective in decreasing youth access to alcohol and involving community members in addressing this issue. Much of the work began during the implementation of CMCA will continue through a recently received Drug-Free Community Grant. As a result of this project, the youth of Jones County, Iowa, are better equipped to make healthy choices regarding underage alcohol use.

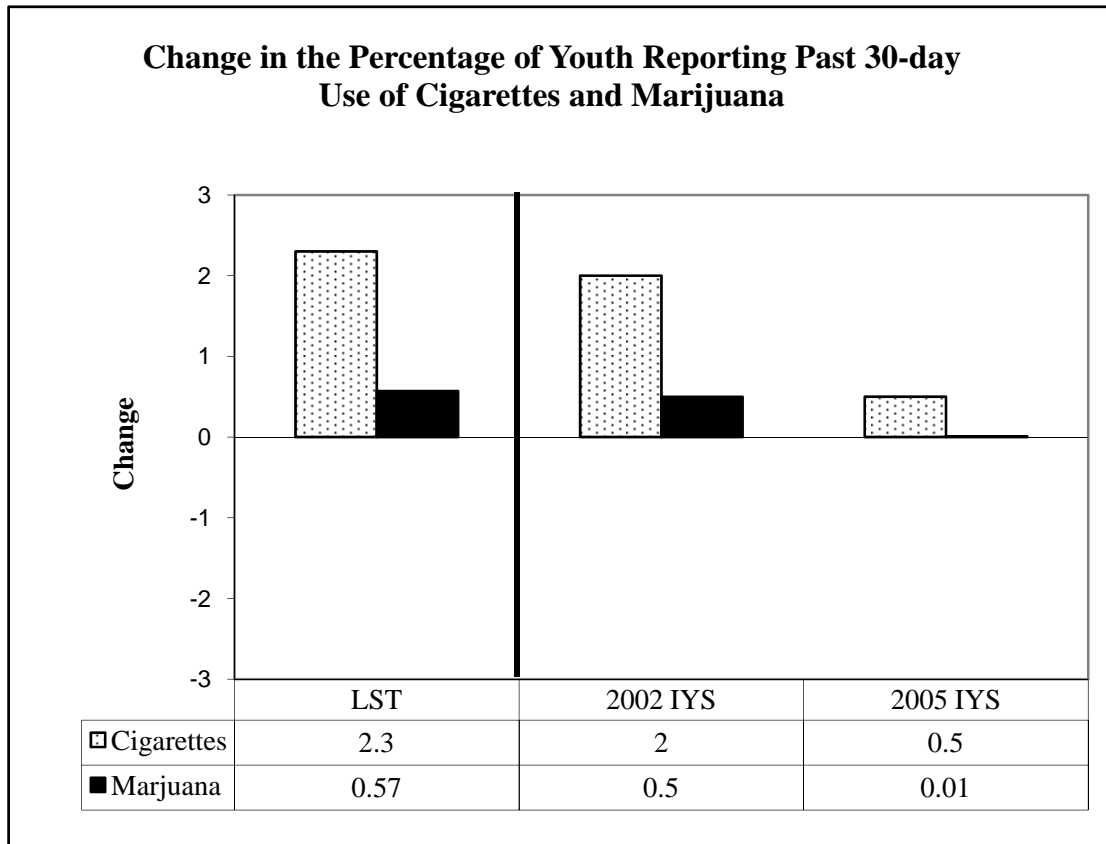
Appendix 1

Other Substances Data

Tobacco and Marijuana Use by Program

As shown in Figure 10, LST did not have a positive effect on cigarette and marijuana usage even when factoring in that LST outcomes span a two-year period. Specifically, for past 30-day use of cigarettes, there was a 2.3 percentage point increase for LST; which is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of an annual 0.5 percentage point increase. For past 30-day use of marijuana, there is a 0.57 percentage point increase for LST; this is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of an annual 0.01 percentage point increase.

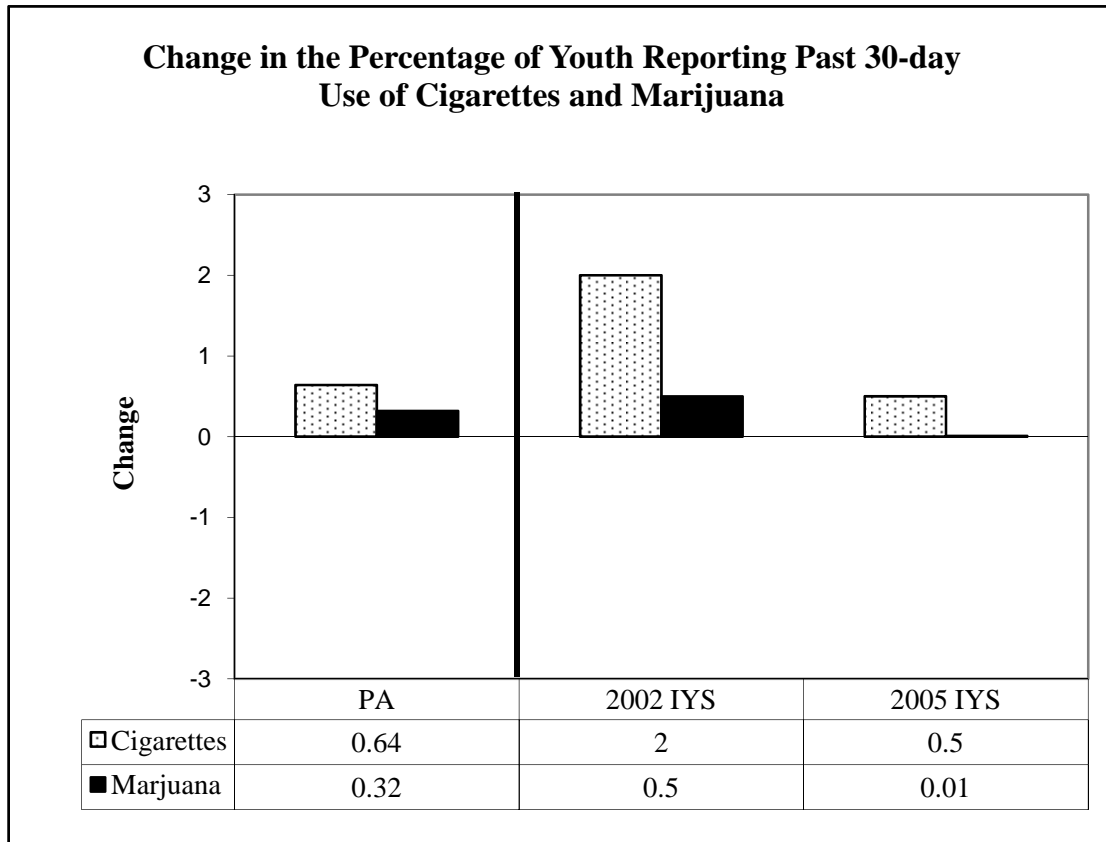
Figure 10. Life Skills Training Outcome Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for Middle School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 778 for LST; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

As shown in Figure 11, PA did not have a positive effect on cigarette and marijuana usage. Specifically, for past 30-day use of cigarettes, there was a 0.64 percentage point increase for PA; which is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 0.5 percentage point increase. For past 30-day use of marijuana, there is a 0.32 percentage point increase for PA; this is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 0.01 percentage point increase.

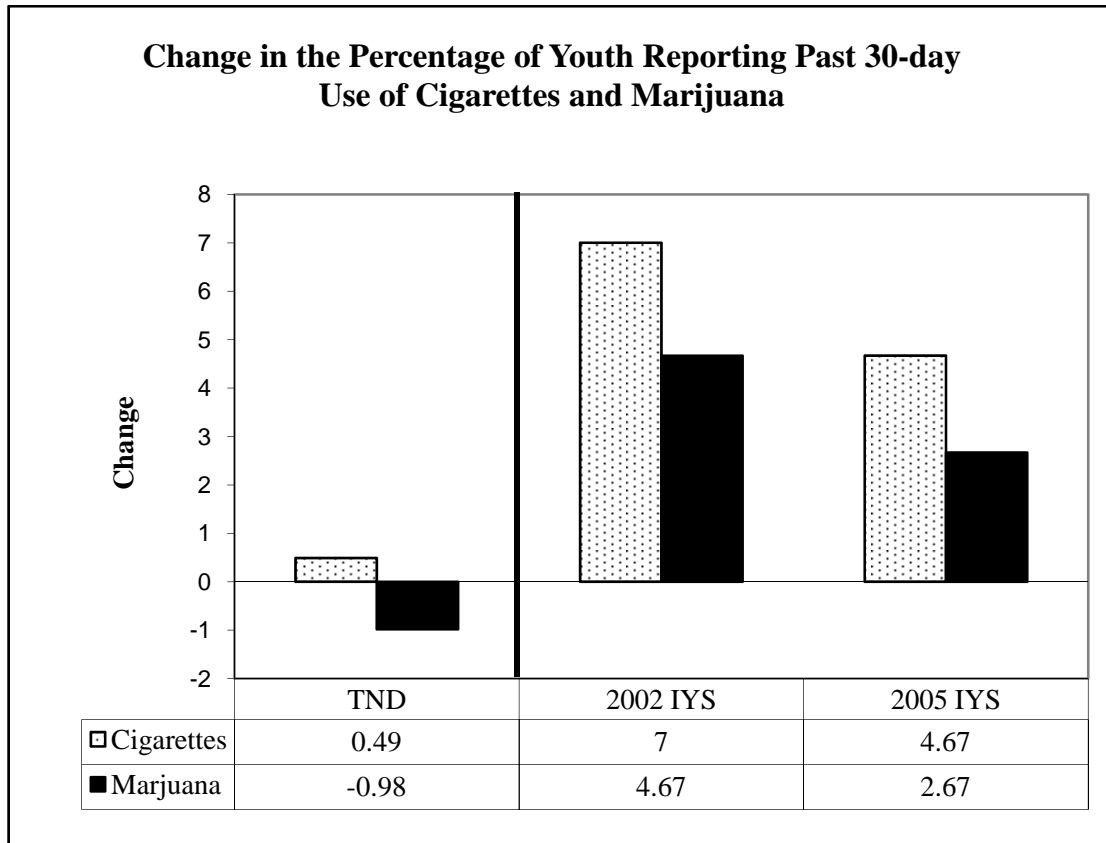
Figure 11. Project Alert Outcome Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for Middle School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 280 for PA; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

As shown in Figure 12, TND had a positive effect on both cigarette and marijuana usage. Specifically, for past 30-day use of cigarettes, the pre to post change for TND is a 0.49 percentage point increase; the TND change is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 4.67 percentage point increase. For past 30-day use of marijuana, the pre to post change for TND is a 0.98 percentage point decrease; which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 2.67 percentage point increase.

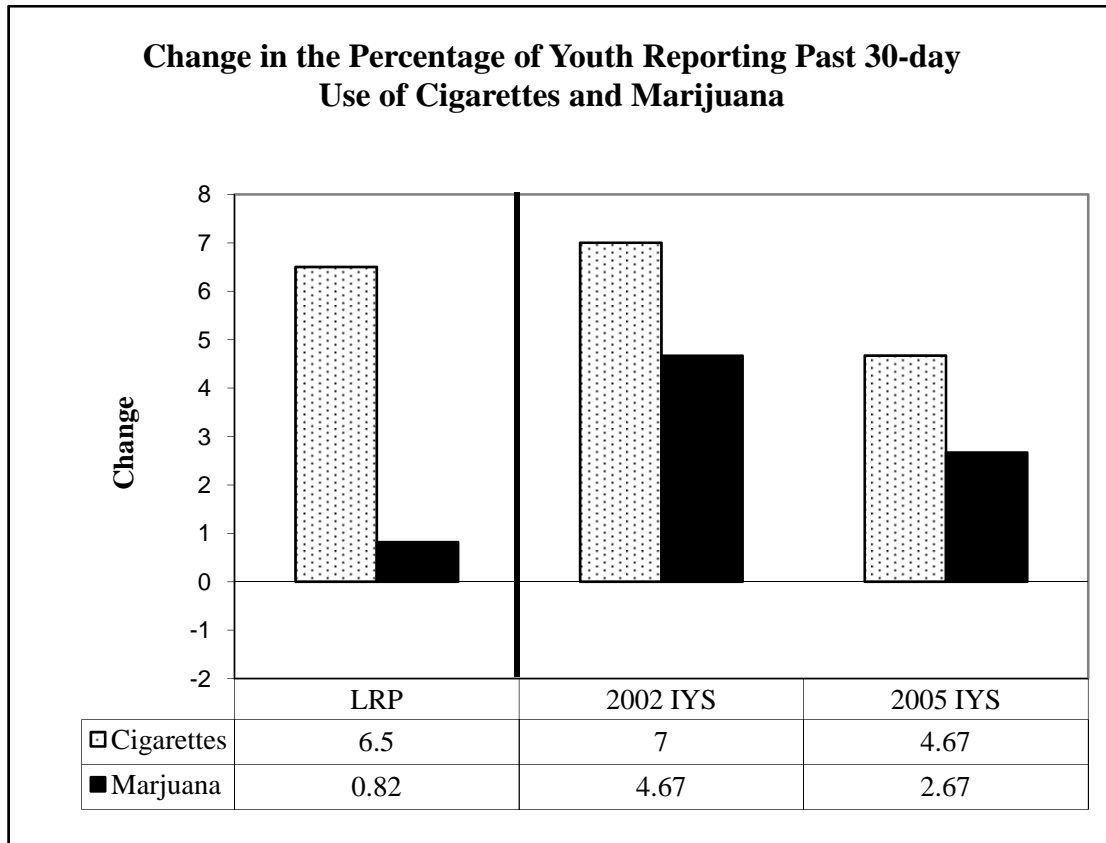
Figure 12. Project Toward No Drug Abuse Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for High School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 42 for TND; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

As shown in Figure 13, LRP had a positive impact on marijuana use but not on cigarette use. Specifically, for past 30-day use of cigarettes, the pre to post change for LRP is an 8.54 percentage point increase; the LRP change is higher than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 4.67 percentage point increase. For past 30-day use of marijuana, the pre to post change for LRP is a 0.82 percentage point increase; which is lower than the 2005 IYS estimate of a 2.67 percentage point increase.

Figure 13. Leadership and Resiliency Program Data compared to 2002 and 2005 Jones County Iowa Youth Survey Data for High School Students



Note: The median number of days between pre- and post-tests was 218 for LRP; IYS data is reported as an annual change estimate.

Tobacco

Figure 14 shows the change in individual attitudes toward cigarette use from pre- to post-test. Program participants showed positive outcomes as follows: 71%, LifeSkills Training; 94%, Project Alert; 80%, Project Toward No Drug Abuse; and 71%, Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Figure 14. Cigarette Use Attitudes

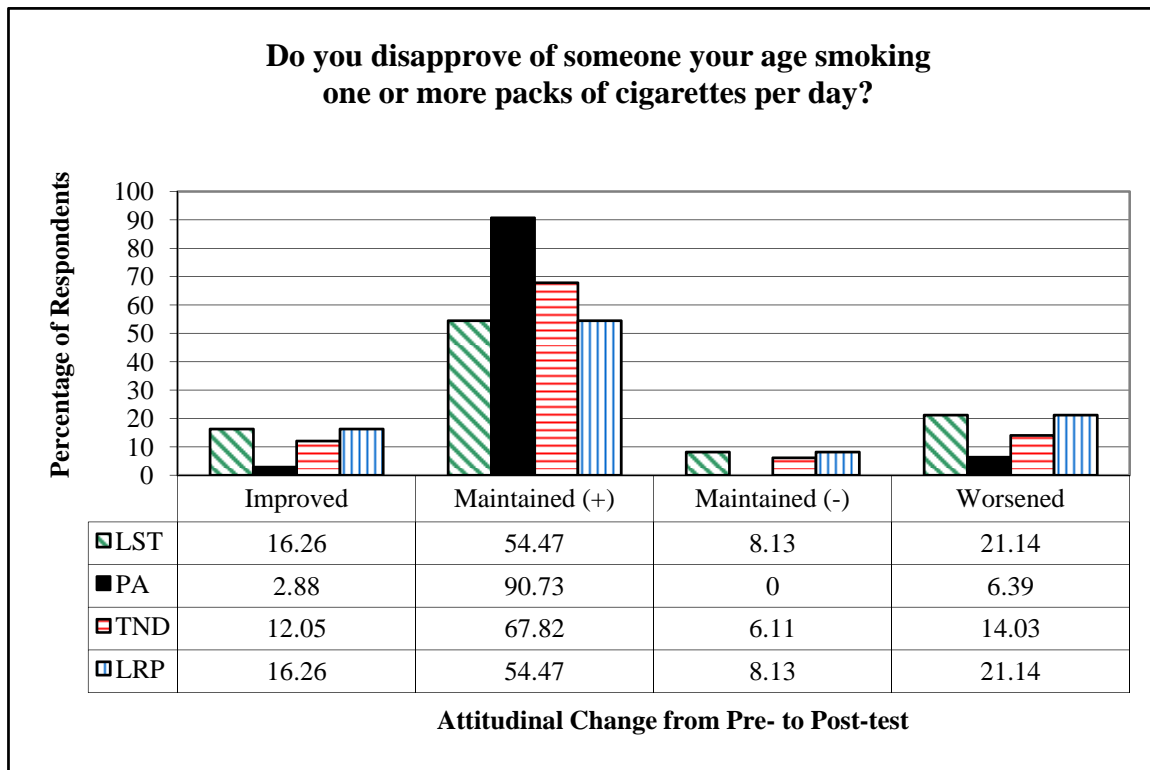
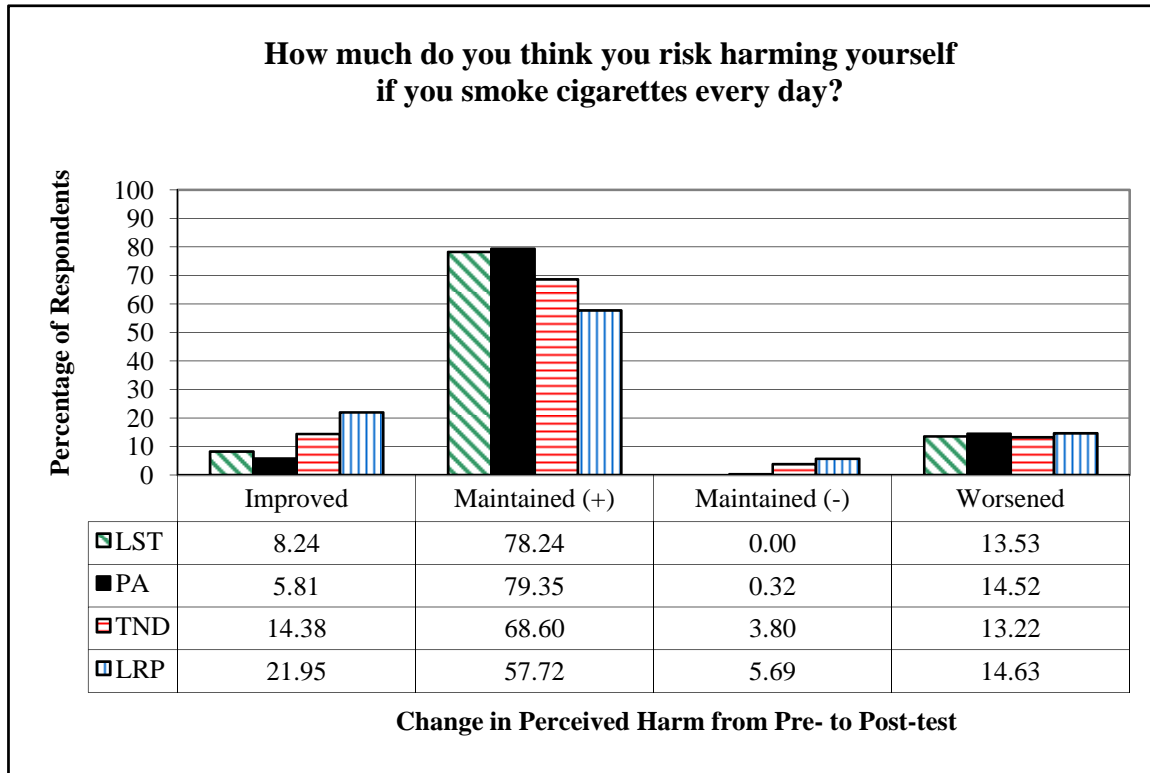


Figure 15 shows the change in individual perceived harm of cigarette use from pre- to post-test. Program participants showed positive outcomes as follows: 86%, LifeSkills Training; 85%, Project Alert; 83%, Project Toward No Drug Abuse; and 80%, Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Figure 15. Cigarette Perceived Harm



Marijuana

Figure 16 shows the change in individual attitudes toward marijuana use from pre- to post-test. Program participants showed positive outcomes as follows: 88%, LifeSkills Training; 94%, Project Alert; 82%, Project Toward No Drug Abuse; and 71%, Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Figure 16. Marijuana Use Attitudes

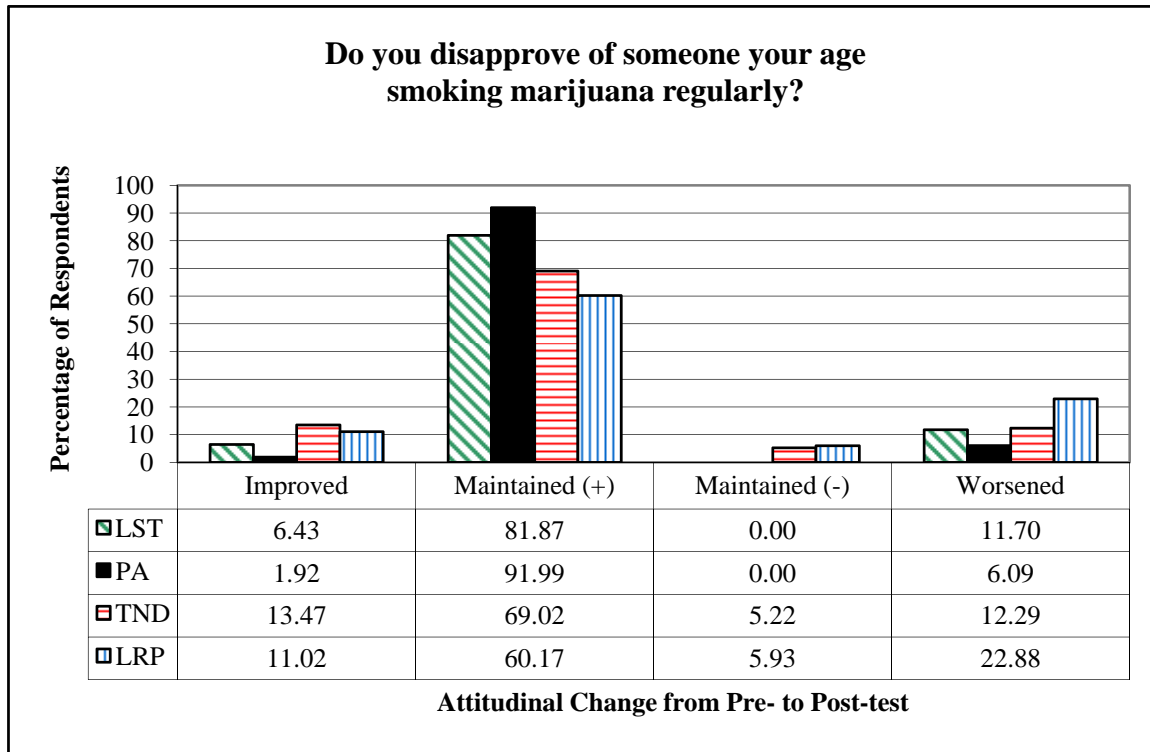
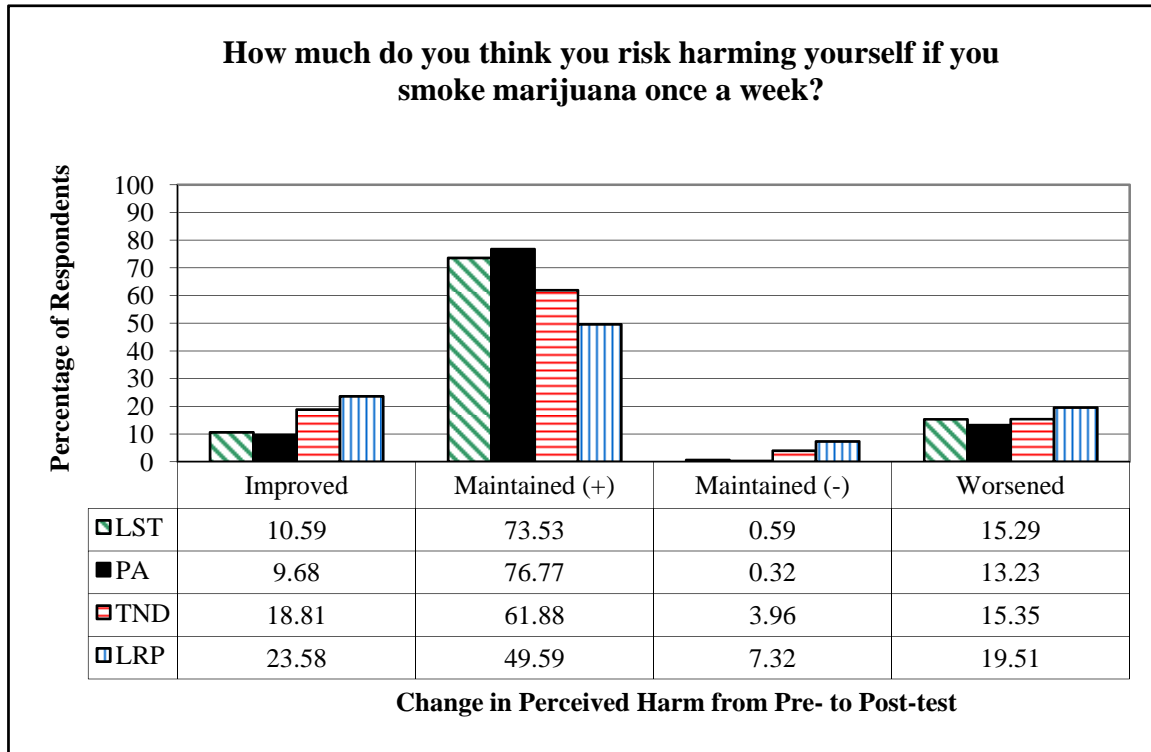


Figure 17 shows the change in individual perceived harm of marijuana use from pre- to post-test. Program participants showed positive outcomes as follows: 84%, LifeSkills Training; 86%, Project Alert; 81%, Project Toward No Drug Abuse; and 73%, Leadership and Resiliency Program.

Figure 17. Marijuana Perceived Harm



Appendix 2

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2004 – 2005 School Year

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2004 – 2005 School Year

School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Anamosa	PA – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-11	To be completed after the booster program during the 2005-2006 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
		6 th Grade, Group C			
		6 th Grade, Group D			
	TND	High School, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		High School, Group B			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	18 – Process Groups 7 – Adventure Activities 5 – Community Service	Yes
		High School, Group B			
Midland	LST – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-18	To be completed after the booster program during the 2006-2007 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		9 th Grade, Group B			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	18 – Process Groups 8 – Adventure Activities 3 – Community Service	Yes
	<u>Program Key</u>				
LRP	Leadership and Resiliency Program		PA	Project Alert	
LST	Life Skills Training		TND	Project Toward No Drug Abuse	

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data (cont.)

2004 – 2005 School Year

School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Monticello	LST – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-15	To be completed after the booster program during the 2006-2007 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
		6 th Grade, Group C			
		6 th Grade, Sacred Heart			
	TND	High School, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	13 – Process Groups 1 – Adventure Activities 0 – Community Service	Yes
Olin	PA – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-11	To be completed after the booster program during the 2005-2006 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
	TND	High School, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		High School, Group B			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	10 – Process Groups 3 – Adventure Activities 3 – Community Service	Yes
Program Key LRP Leadership and Resiliency Program LST Life Skills Training PA Project Alert TND Project Toward No Drug Abuse					

Appendix 3

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2005 – 2006 School Year

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2005 – 2006 School Year

School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Anamosa	PA – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-11	Completed after the booster program during the 2006-2007 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
		6 th Grade, Group C			
		6 th Grade, Group D			
		4 th -6 th Grade, St Patrick			
	PA – Booster Program	7 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2004-2005 School Year.	1-3	Yes
		7 th Grade, Group B			
		7 th Grade, Group C			
		7 th Grade, Group D			
		7 th Grade, Group E			
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		9 th Grade, Group B			
		9 th Grade, Group C			
		9 th Grade, Group D			
		9 th Grade, Group E			
		9 th Grade, Group F			
		9 th Grade, Group G			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	31 – Process Groups 12 – Adventure Activities 13 – Community Service	Yes
		High School, Group B		27 – Process Groups 11 – Adventure Activities 10 – Community Service	

Program Key

LRP Leadership and Resiliency Program
LST Life Skills Training

PA Project Alert
TND Project Toward No Drug Abuse

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data (cont.)

2005 – 2006 School Year

School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Midland	LST – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-15	Completed after the booster program during the 2007-2008 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B		1-18	
	LST – Booster Program	7 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2004-2005 School Year.	1-11	Completed after the booster program during the 2006-2007 School Year.
		7 th Grade, Group B			
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		9 th Grade, Group B			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	35 – Process Groups 10 – Adventure Activities 13 – Community Service	Yes
	Monticello	LST – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-13
6 th Grade, Group B					
6 th Grade, Group C					
6 th Grade, Sacred Heart			1-14		
<u>Program Key</u>					
LRP	Leadership and Resiliency Program		PA	Project Alert	
LST	Life Skills Training		TND	Project Toward No Drug Abuse	

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data (cont.)

2005 – 2006 School Year

School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Monticello	LST – Booster Program	7 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2004-2005 School Year.	1-6	Completed after the booster program during the 2006-2007 School Year.
		7 th Grade, Group B			
		7 th Grade, Group C			
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		9 th Grade, Group B			Yes
		9 th Grade, Group C			
		9 th Grade, Group D			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	26 – Process Groups 4 – Adventure Activities 11 – Community Service	Yes
Olin	PA – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-11	Completed after the booster program during the 2006-2007 School Year.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
	PA – Booster Program	7 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2004-2005 School Year.	1-3	Yes
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes

Program Key

LRP Leadership and Resiliency Program
LST Life Skills Training

PA Project Alert
TND Project Toward No Drug Abuse

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data (cont.)					
2005 – 2006 School Year					
School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Olin	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	32 – Process Groups 11 – Adventure Activities 11 – Community Service	Yes
Jones County Alternative High School	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	15 – Process Groups 1 – Adventure Activities 0 – Community Service	Yes
<u>Program Key</u> LRP Leadership and Resiliency Program LST Life Skills Training PA Project Alert TND Project Toward No Drug Abuse					

Appendix 4

School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2006 – 2007 School Year

Figure 6. School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2006 – 2007 School Year					
School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Anamosa	PA – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-11	Yes
		6 th Grade, Group B			
		6 th Grade, Group C			
		6 th Grade, Group D			
		6 th Grade, Group E			
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
		9 th Grade, Group B			
		9 th Grade, Group C			
		9 th Grade, Group D			
		9 th Grade, Group E			
		9 th Grade, Group F			
		9 th Grade, Group G			
		9 th Grade, Group H			
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	39 – Process Groups 12 – Adventure Activities 12 – Community Service	Yes
		High School, Group B		39 – Process Groups 12 – Adventure Activities 12 – Community Service	
<u>Program Key</u>					
LRP	Leadership and Resiliency Program		PA	Project Alert	
LST	Life Skills Training		TND	Project Toward No Drug Abuse	

2006 – 2007 School Year					
School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Midland	LST – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-16	No, because the project ended.
		6 th Grade, Group B			
		6 th Grade, Group C			
		6 th Grade, Group D			
	LST – Booster Program First Year	7 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2005-2006 School Year.	1-11	Yes
		7 th Grade, Group B			
	LST – Booster Program Second Year	8 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2004-2005 School Year.	1-10	Yes
		8 th Grade, Group B			
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-12	Yes
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	33 – Process Groups 13 – Adventure Activities 13 – Community Service	Yes

Program Key

LRP

Leadership and Resiliency Program

PA

Project Alert

LST

Life Skills Training

TND

Project Toward No Drug Abuse

Figure 6. (cont.) School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data					
2006 – 2007 School Year					
School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Monticello	LST – Core Program	6 th Grade, Sacred Heart	Yes	1-15	No, because the project ended.
		6 th Grade, Group A			
		6 th Grade, Group B			
		6 th Grade, Group C			
	LST – Booster Program First Year	7 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2005-2006 School Year.	1-11	Yes
		7 th Grade, Group B			
		7 th Grade, Group C			
	LST – Booster Program Second Year	8 th Grade, Group A	Completed prior to the core program during the 2004-2005 School Year.	1-10	Yes
		8 th Grade, Group B			
		8 th Grade, Group C			
LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	37 – Process Groups 10 – Adventure Activities 10 – Community Service	Yes	

Program Key

LRP	Leadership and Resiliency Program	PA	Project Alert
LST	Life Skills Training	TND	Project Toward No Drug Abuse

Figure 6. (cont.) School-Based Prevention Program Implementation Data

2006 – 2007 School Year					
School	Program	Grade and Group	Pre-test Completed	Lessons Implemented	Post-test Completed
Olin	PA – Core Program	6 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-13	No, because the project ended.
	TND	9 th Grade, Group A	Yes	1-13	Yes
	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	39 – Process Groups 11 – Adventure Activities 11 – Community Service	Yes
		High School, Group B		37 – Process Groups 11 – Adventure Activities 12 – Community Service	
		High School, Group C		30 – Process Groups 7 – Adventure Activities 4 – Community Service	
Jones County Alternative High School	LRP	High School, Group A	Yes	25 – Process Groups 1 – Adventure Activities 0 – Community Service	Yes
Program Key LRP Leadership and Resiliency Program LST Life Skills Training PA Project Alert TND Project Toward No Drug Abuse					