

Frontier Community Coalition



Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan

This plan will assist Frontier Community Coalition (FCC) to continue the growth, development and expansion of mental health and substance abuse prevention strategies and services within the communities of the Tri-County Area including Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties. As the recognized substance abuse prevention coalition, FCC will manage and facilitate the process for equitable distribution of funding, resources and training opportunities that promote the dissemination of prevention and treatment information, funding, policies, practices, programs and strategies

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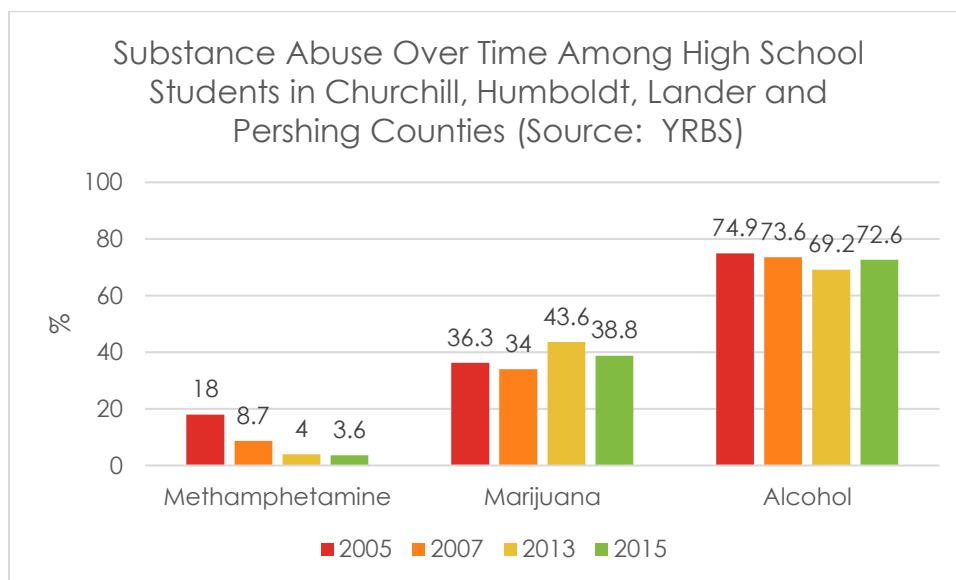
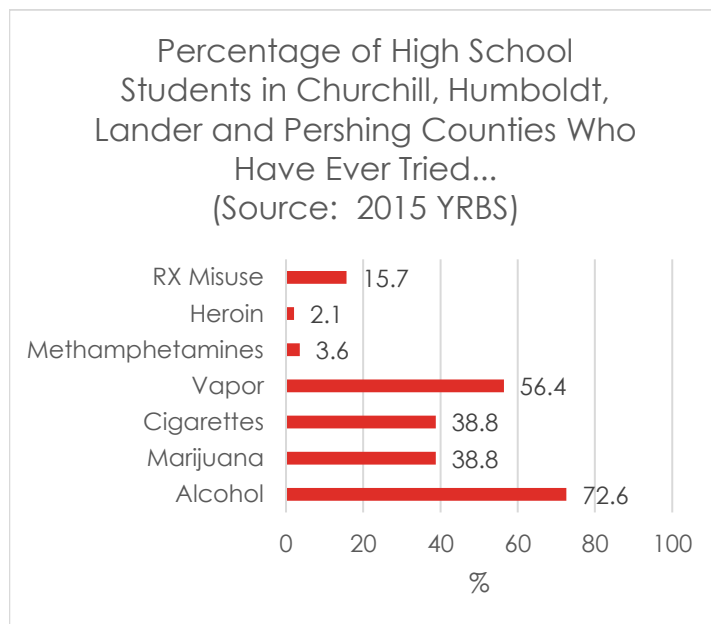
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While many people in the community (and nationwide) are concerned about prescription drug abuse and heroin, alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among youth. Alcohol use is considered by many to be a social norm in the service area.

While most youth use rates are declining, they are still higher in FCC's service area than for the State of Nevada as a whole.

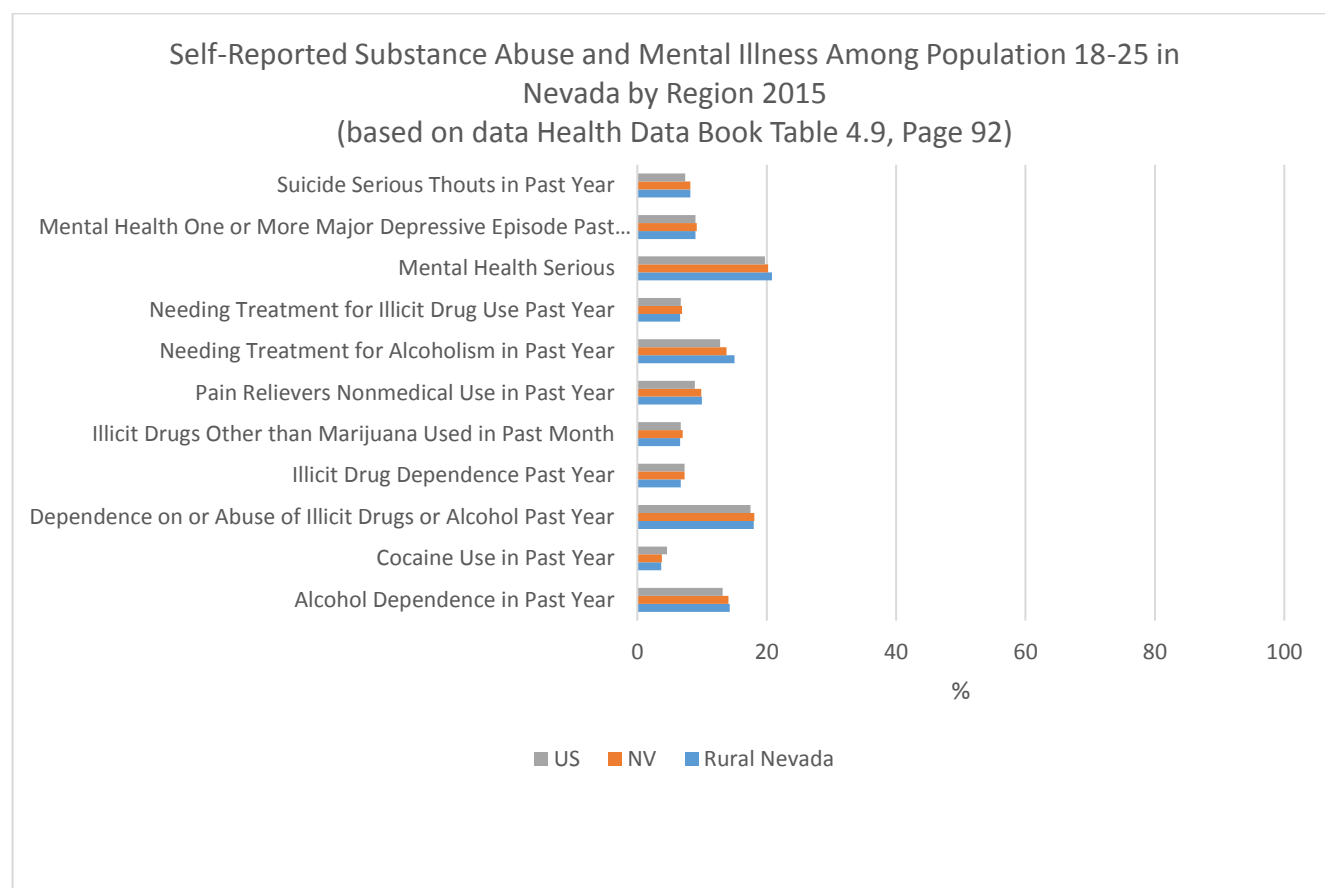
Young people living within FCC are waiting longer to try drugs and alcohol for the first time and filings for juvenile criminal offenses are declining.

Thanks to a partnership between Frontier Community Coalition and local school districts, access to mental health treatment has increased dramatically in the past two years. High School students reported fewer suicide attempts than in 2013.



However, while DUI filings are declining, drug-related criminal filings for adults are increasing. Use rates and mental health indicators for 18-25 year olds in Rural Nevada are higher than the State of Nevada and higher than the US in general (for most indicators). Both qualitative and quantitative data point to substance abuse among the 18-24 year old population as causing the most personal harm and having the highest impact on public safety. Access to substance abuse treatment is extremely limited. Alcohol and drug related emergency room visits and deaths are increasing.

In short, prevention efforts appear to be working for many in the service area, but for those who fall through the cracks the consequences are dire.



The communities in FCC's service area are not in denial about substance abuse or its consequences. Respondents expressed a strong interest in learning more specifics about FCC's goals and accomplishments. FCC is in a position to build upon prior successes by leveraging existing partnerships and forming new partnerships to increase prevention education and information to Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties.

A Note About Risk and Protective Factors

People typically have instinctive ideas or theories about what factors encourage or discourage substance abuse. While these ideas are not necessarily wrong, scientific research shows that certain risk factors present in a young person's life increase the possibility of becoming involved in problem behaviors while certain protective factors shield youth from exposure to risk. There is a direct correlation between the number of risk factors present for a young person and the likelihood that he or she will participate in negative behaviors. There is also evidence that exposure to a number of protective factors is associated with a lower prevalence of these problem behaviors.

FCC utilizes a matrix of Risk and Protective Factors drawn from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse to organize information and set priorities.

| Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse in Young People | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Risk Factors | Domain | Protective Factors |
| Early Aggressive Behavior | Individual | Self-Control |
| Lack of Parental Supervision | Family | Parental Monitoring |
| Substance Abuse | Peer | Academic Competence |
| Drug Availability | School | Anti-drug Use Policies |
| Poverty | Community | Strong Neighborhood Attachment |

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Science of Drug Abuse & Addiction

| Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse in Older Adults | | |
|--|---------------|---|
| Risk Factor | Domain | Protective Factor |
| Social Isolation (friends, neighbors, communities, family) | Community | Opportunities to Connect with Community |
| Loss of Health Loss of Social Contacts | Peer | Increased Social Connections |
| Memory Loss that Contributes to Over Consumption or Mixing Meds Lack of Purpose Medical Care | Individual | Opportunities for Safe RX Disposal Education and Supervision of Medicines Finding or Maintaining a Sense of Purpose |

Source: Based on publication from State of New Jersey, Department of Human Services

ABOUT FCC

Frontier Community Coalition is one of 12 coalitions serving the State of Nevada. These coalitions are partially funded and supervised by the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA). Coalitions are key to Nevada's Five-Year Strategic Prevention Plan (2012-2017).

Purpose

To provide a forum through which interested organizations, agencies and individuals can work in unison to support and promote healthy communities within our service area through education, assessment, communication and evaluation by supporting prevention programs that will benefit the community. The Frontier Community Coalition will support healthy communities through:

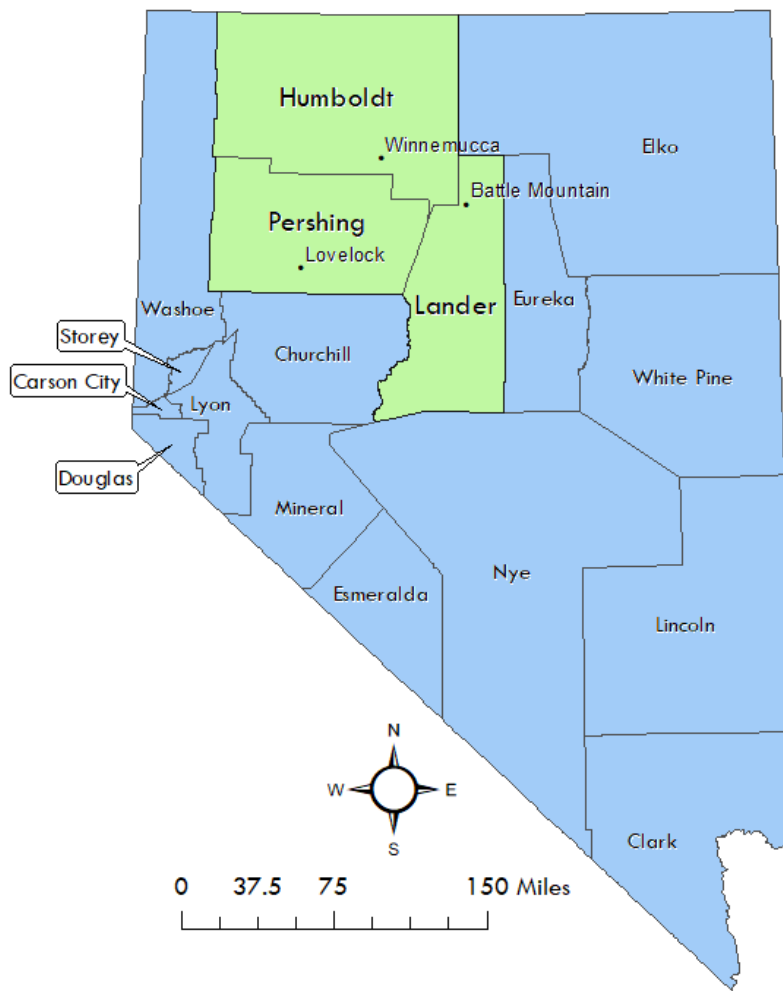
- Fundraising
- Partnerships
- Unity
- Awareness

Vision

To Foster communities that promote physical, emotional, educational, psychological and spiritual wellbeing and encourage a substance abuse free lifestyle.

Geographic Area Served

FCC was formed in May 2001 to serve Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander Counties, Nevada. FCC serves approximately 30,457 people spread out over 21,168 square miles (Behavioral Health Report). It is very appropriately called "Frontier" Communities Coalition. The geology of the service area is primarily high dessert rangelands. The area is rich in precious metals.



The largest settlement in the service area is Winnemucca, Nevada (Humboldt County), with a population of approximately 7,400.

Winnemucca, Nevada



Photo Credit: <http://www.winnemucca.nv.us/accommodations.html>

The smallest settlement is (arguably) Puckerbrush, Nevada.



Photo Credit: <http://www.traveljournals.net/pictures/218224.html>

The service area includes mining towns, small ranching/farming communities, and, Native American reservations and colonies. Some of the settlements in the service area are not much more than gas stations along the I-80 corridor.

The economic bases of the service area are primarily mining, ranching, gaming, and a large prison.

Gold Production in Battle Mountain, Nevada



Photo Credit: http://nevada-outback-gems.com/prospecting_info/micron_gold/Nevada_gold_prod.htm

Pershing County High School Fans



Photo Credit: <http://www.reviewjournal.com/columns-blogs/ron-kantowski/eureka-small-schools-shine-basketballs-big-stage>

It's nice here. I don't worry about traffic or safety. I know everyone. I have a lot of family here.

-Youth Interview

Ranch in Pershing County, Nevada



Photo Credit: <http://www.ktvn.com/story/22526663/11Nevada-farmers-face-severe-drought>



Photo Credit: <http://www.ranchrodeonv.com/rodeo/>

Burning Man Festival in Pershing County, Nevada



Photo Credit: <http://www.battlemountainchamber.com/State%20Agencies.htm>

Austin, Nevada



Photo Credit: <http://www.wunderground.com/wximage/joealaska/6311>

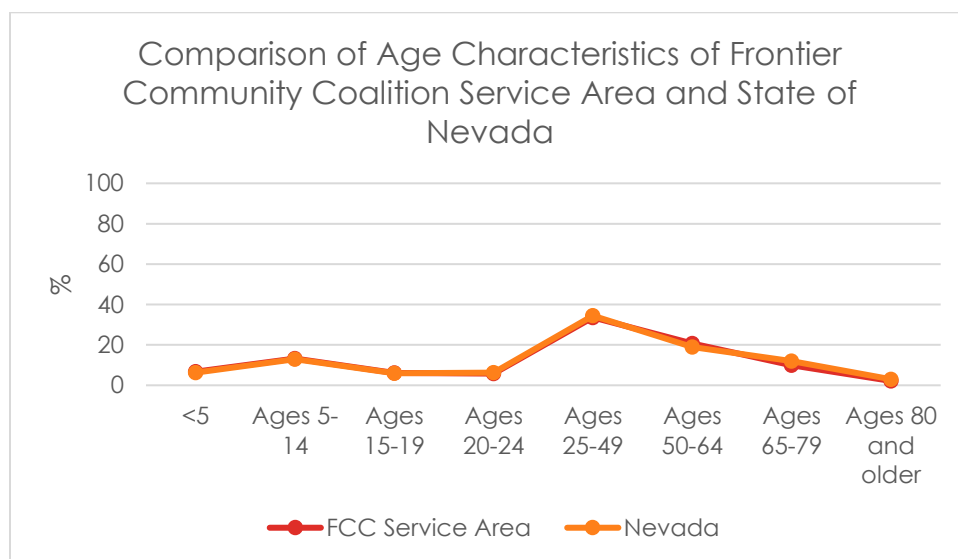
A member of the Northern Paiute tribe and a resident of the Fort McDermitt Reservation



Photo Credit: <http://blogs.loc.gov/folklife/2014/10/the-ninety-six-ranch-celebrates-its-150th>

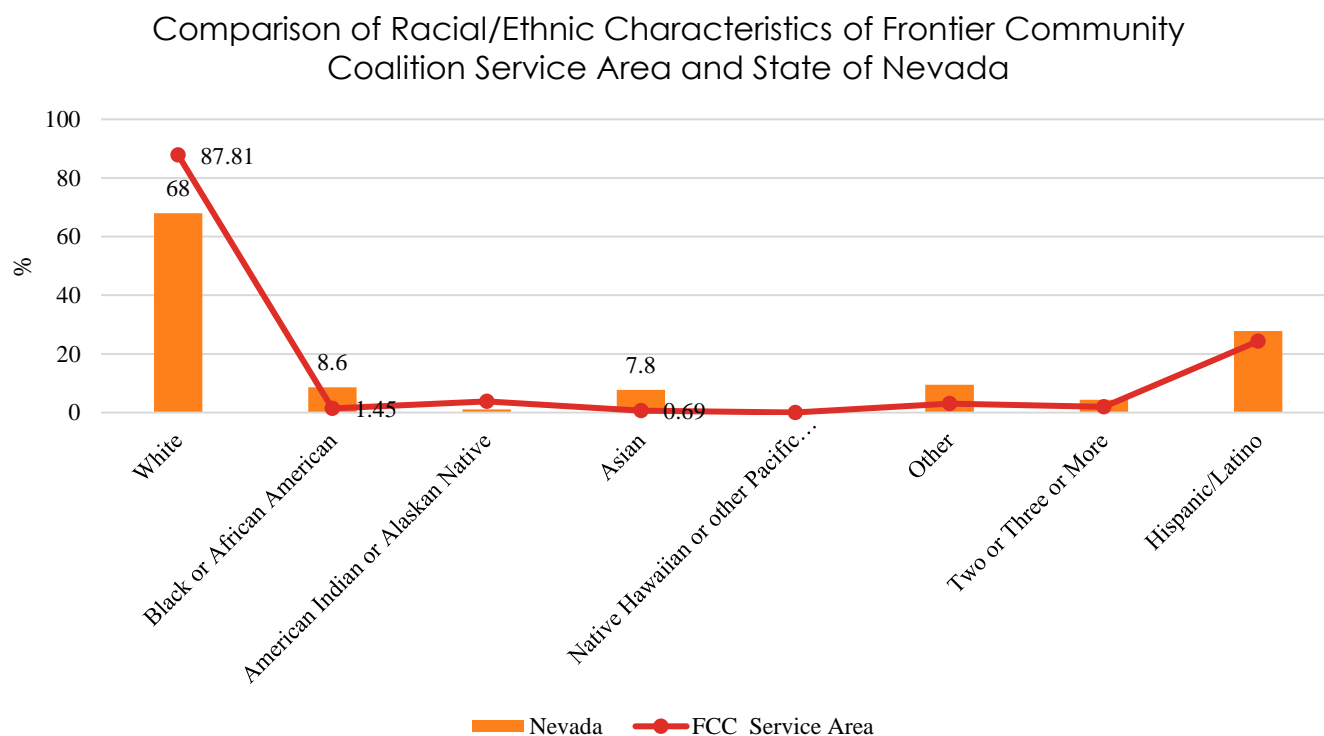
Target Population

FCC supports a holistic approach to substance abuse prevention that meets the needs of all ages and racial/ethnic groups within the service area. The Coalition recognizes that the tri-county area must serve a vast geographic area that is isolated by miles of desolate roads. Each county must serve different populations within their community and address the needs of each population. The four broad target populations are the community, family, school, and individuals/peers, with unique subpopulations within those areas. The assessment identifies target populations and subpopulations that set priorities for coalition programs and aid in addressing community needs. The Tri-County area does not have an abundance of services for families and youth, and the distance to travel to other communities makes it unrealistic to seek service elsewhere.



Source: 2016 American Community Estimates

These age categories were collapsed into life stages that call for different prevention strategies. FCC's age categories very closely match those of the rest of the State of Nevada.



Source: 2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates

The racial/ethnic composition of FCC's population is somewhat homogeneous when compared to the State of Nevada, although they do have a higher percentage of American Indian or Alaskan Native residents. It is important to note that much of the Native American population reside on federally recognized reservations or colonies.

For the purposes of this CCPP, resources in each community are highlighted, but data is grouped together as a whole.

FCC oversees three Local Coalition Committees, one in each of the three counties of the service area, to keep the coalition visible and accessible to each community. There are specific challenges to serving these communities in terms of substance abuse prevention:

- There are very few media outlets for prevention messaging in the smaller communities
- People often must travel long distances to access very basic services, such as timely mental health counseling, care from a psychologist, or obstetrical care
- Coalition staff must travel long distances to forge and maintain relationships with community leaders throughout the service area
- Very few people in the service area work in industries with "normal" work schedules. Ranching/farming, mining, gaming, and prisons are 24-hour, 7 day a week industries. Scheduling community forums or community events under these circumstances can be difficult
- Prostitution is legal in Humboldt and Lander Counties, where there are at least three brothels in operation. It is illegal in Pershing County. This, together with the gambling and alcohol consumption promoted by the casino industry, can at times creates a difficult environment for raising children

FCC works against this backdrop to promote collaboration towards individual, family, and community wellness in each of these communities.

PURPOSE OF A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PREVENTION PLAN

A community coalition begins when individuals come together to form an alliance whose purpose and combined actions build a better community. A Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan (CCPP) provides a coalition with a Strategic Prevention

Framework for a coordinated effort with specific aims and goals. The CCPP reduces the likelihood of reactionary, emotionally charged, knee-jerk reactions. Instead, it provides coalition leadership with a planned, professional approach that assures the allocation of resources toward areas of highest need.

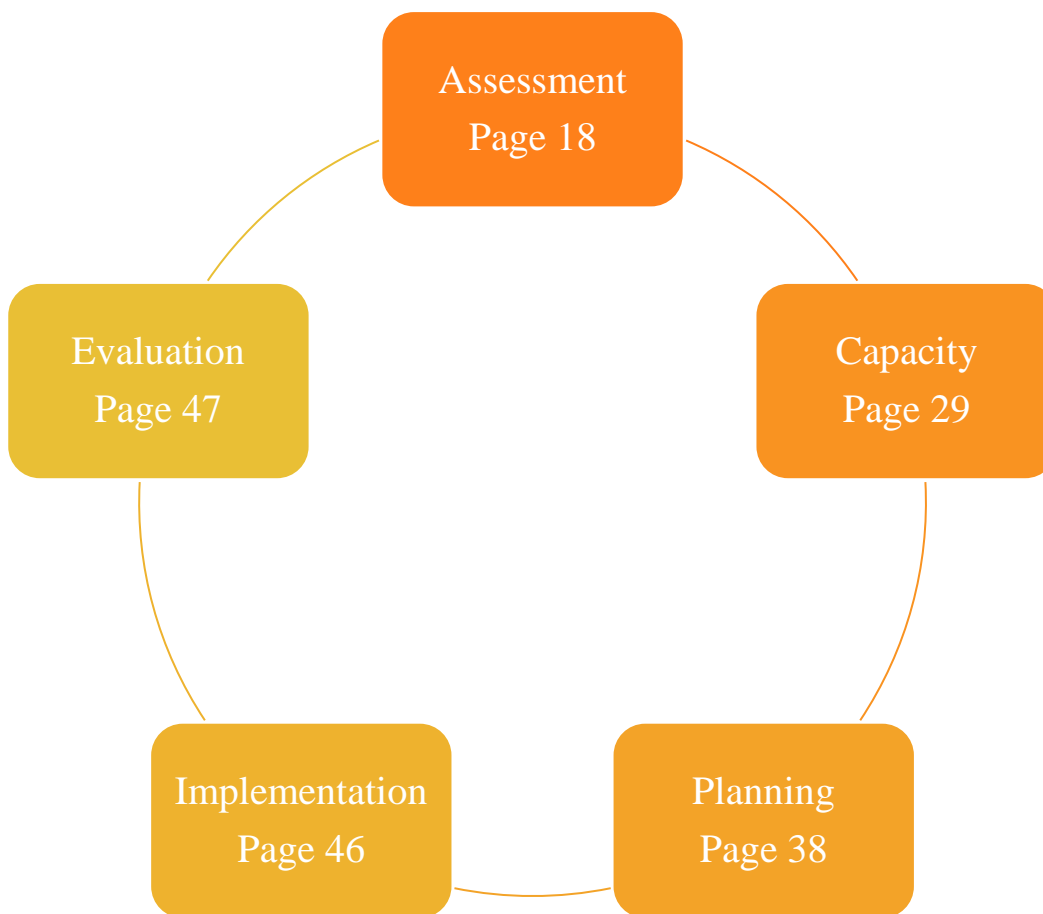
For example, FCC was able to listen to school officials, review YRBS data about bullying rates, and provide an appropriate response (Rachel's Challenge). FCC is able to look at available data and re-direct conversations to general prevention principles.

This CCPP details FCC's structured, planned approach to decrease risk factors and increase protective factors that are associated with substance abuse and other risky behaviors.

The purposes of the CCPP are to: 1) help the coalition guide activities; and, 2) to convey to the public what the community coalition plan is. The CCPP should help people in the community understand how each area of a person's life impacts substance abuse. For example, parents have the right to question and make suggestions about school policies, but their involvement in schools is not a validated indicator for the school domain; rather, that would fall under the "family" domain. The task of the coalition is to translate community needs (as identified in the CCPP) into action steps in its daily work with parents, teachers, law enforcement, etc.

STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK

Frontier Community Coalition utilized the Strategic Prevention Framework to develop this prevention plan. This framework, which was developed by the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, was designed to help community coalitions guide their activities to maximize their impact on substance abuse.



STEP ONE: ASSESSMENT

Community Needs Assessment

The first step in establishing a CCPP is completing a “community needs assessment”. In other words, what challenges are people facing? What are emerging trends that might impact substance use? The necessary information needed to foster a healthy community comes from families, school personnel, community leaders, and law enforcement. It is obtained through focus groups, surveys, interviews, and archival data sources.

For example, many community members, school personnel, and law enforcement officers have approached FCC about the illegal use of prescription drugs by youth in the community. In response to their concerns, FCC sent staff, law enforcement, and a community member to a prescription drug training in Atlanta, GA. Since their return, they are conducting Rx trainings within the community.

This also raised the question of what is being prescribed in the communities. FCC had one staff member trained in the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). This staff member then trained Doctors and Pharmacies how to enter and access data in the State of Nevada PDMP system.

As another example, after reviewing 2013 YRBS and State of Nevada data concerning the service area's rates of suicide and suicide attempts, FCC sent one community member for "train the trainer training" in Mental Health First Aid and two community members and one staff member in Youth Mental Health First Aid. These four trained individuals now conduct Mental Health First Aid and Youth Mental Health First Aid Trainings throughout the service area.

Key Informants: Focus groups were held with people representing different areas of Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander Counties. These people were not chosen because they have any specific knowledge of prevention theory; rather, they were chosen as representatives of various sectors of the general public (i.e. school district employees, parents, youth, law enforcement, faith based, etc.). Responses are only included in this CCPP if they are representative of a larger pattern of responses, and are included in conversation bubbles in Appendix A - Data.

Data Review: FCC gathered qualitative and quantitative data for nearly all of the validated indicators for risk and protective factors. These risk and protective factors for youth are based on research from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

FCC utilizes several survey instruments containing questions that cover a wide variety of topics including, but not limited to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, academics, violence and family issues. Detailed information about each data source can be found in Appendix A.

Assessment of Community Infrastructure

Resource Assessment: The goal of a resource assessment is to: 1) identify services existing within the community that are available to impact risk and protective factors; and, 2) to find any gaps in services. Tables outlining existing gaps and resources in the service area are attached as Appendix B.

Evidence of Level of Readiness

Awareness of Substance Abuse in the Community:

- Adults are not in denial that some young people in the community are using drugs and alcohol, although they tend to grossly over-estimate use among young people when compared to self-reported use data
- Adults demonstrate a high level of confidence that local schools, community agencies, and law enforcement can work together to find solutions to problems facing the service area
- Informants did not demonstrate a formal understanding of prevention theory or risk and protective factors. However, they used their own words to describe individual characteristics, community factors, school environments, and family influences that they believe lead to substance use and abuse that typically fell in line with the risk and protective factors used by FCC. In other words, very few people provided flippant, cliché responses

Respondents to the Community Partner Survey were asked to provide the top three reasons young people first begin to use drugs or alcohol. The following graphic represents the most common reasons:



The top 3 reasons were: 1) peer pressure; 2) mental health; and, 3) abusive or neglectful parents.

Often children turn to drugs to cope with emotional stressors.

-Focus Group Participant

Conversely, respondents to the Community Partner Survey were asked to list the top three things that influence a child NOT to use drugs or alcohol:



The top 3 strategies for offered preventing substance abuse among youth were related to: 1) family; 2) substance abuse education (for parents and children); and 3) peer influences.

1. Affects on health 2. Affects on families 3. Affects on hire-ability

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

Effective coping mechanisms; secure attachment to family, peers, school and community; participation in pro-social activities; and, clear response for their choices

- Community members seem more interested in treatment and prevention than they do in punishment, although they do see legal consequences as an important preventative strategy
- Community members displayed a sophisticated understanding of the link between mental health and substance abuse

I need to think more about why people use drugs. I shouldn't be so judgmental. I mean...most of the time there is some reason they are using. They are depressed or they have trouble in their family or something.

-Youth Interview

Frontier Community Coalition:

- Most people are enthusiastically supportive of FCC and recognize their name. People have general awareness of what FCC does on a day to day basis

FCC coordinates the activities of diverse groups with the goal of healthier communities.

- Coalition meetings are well attended and participants are diverse (representing many different community sectors)
- Community members understand that FCC manages grant funding and acts as a fiscal agent for other community agencies
- Community members value the networking and partnership opportunities afforded by FCC. Partners are defensive of any implication that FCC can improve its services
- Community members believe FCC is proactive and responsive to needs (e.g. bringing in trainings or guest speakers, supporting alternative activities for youth, etc.)
- Community members displayed an understanding that FCC chooses to fund and participate in evidence-based programs
- There is no staff turnover in the County Coordinator positions. Coordinators demonstrate a relatively high level of understanding of prevention principals. Coordinators are well-known in their respective communities and are involved with multiple agencies and organizations.
- FCC routinely offers to send community partners to substance abuse prevention trainings. School resource officers, law enforcement personnel, and other school personnel have recently attended trainings.
- FCC provides general substance abuse prevention training for sub-recipients. Full-time employees of subrecipients must attend 40 hours per fiscal year; part-time employees must attend 20 hours per fiscal year.

- There was no mention of recognizing FCC's advertising or messaging. The following is a list of suggestions offered by focus group participants and others living in the service area:

Fliers/Posters at gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores and post officers

Websites for Chambers of Commerce

Social Media: Facebook pages (Lovelock Yard Sale, Lovelock Classifies, Lovelock Pay it Forward, Humboldt General, Winnemucca Info)

Lovelock Channel 14

"What's Up Winnemucca" radio talk show

- FCC is not seen as a source of expertise specifically for substance abuse *prevention*, rather they are viewed as experts in community collaboration and knowledge of available resources. They routinely field requests for help from people in need of referrals for substance abuse treatment or suicide prevention. Parents are comfortable seeking assistance if they have concerns about their child's involvement with drugs or alcohol

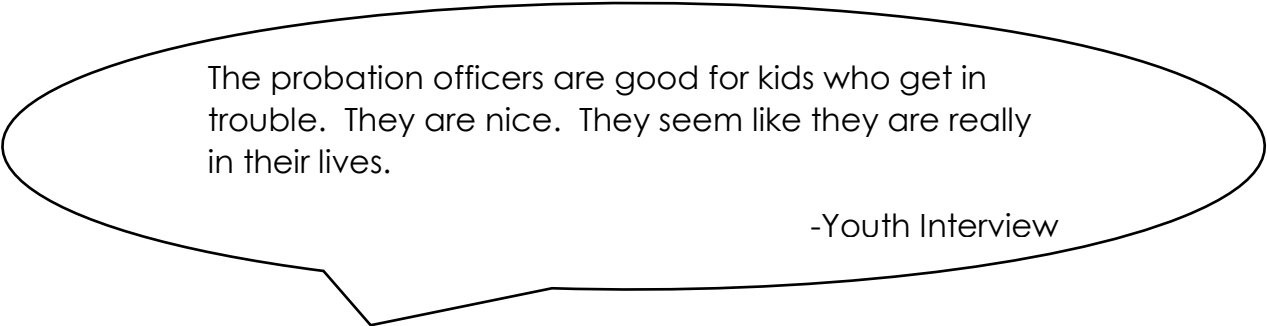
I think they [FCC] needs to focus on real consequences of use.

-Focus Group Participant

Law Enforcement/Court Personnel:

- Law enforcement and court personnel know FCC's name and associate the name with substance abuse prevention
- Law enforcement officers attend coalition meetings. No law enforcement mentioned substance abuse prevention trainings (i.e. EUDL) through FCC, although the coalition has provided supplies, local trainings, and funding for officers to attend numerous trainings

- FCC has developed a strong collaboration with the Pershing County Youth Resource Officer. FCC provides him with updated supplies and has sent him to Tennessee for DARE training. He is registered to attend an upcoming prescription drug conference in Atlanta.
- Most people in the community believe that law enforcement is doing a good job enforcing underage drinking and DUI laws; however, several people mentioned frustration that the district attorney's office is not prosecuting people who have been arrested for drug or alcohol related crimes
- People mentioned several instances of law enforcement involvement with community events (e.g. "Safety Pumpkin Patio," and utilizing their robo call system to remind residents about flu shots).



The probation officers are good for kids who get in trouble. They are nice. They seem like they are really in their lives.

-Youth Interview

Business:

- People in the business community are aware of FCC as being involved with substance abuse prevention. There was a marked increase in this level of understanding from 2015
- Approximately 450 people have completed Beverage Server Training through FCC in the past 5 years
- Employees of both Newmont and Southwest Gas contribute to FCC through their employer's planned giving programs
- Representatives from local businesses, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Economic diversification Authority attend coalition meetings
- Business representatives at coalition meetings discussed several prevention-related strategies (e.g. control of underage drinking at beer garden during community festival, providing a shuttle for an upcoming beer crawl, and providing a cookie crawl for families)

State/Local Government and Tribal Agencies:

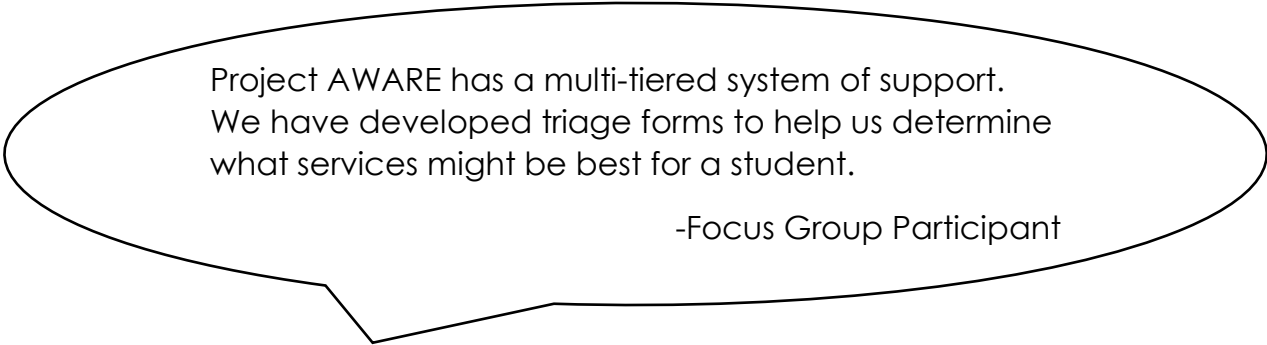
- The City of Lovelock (in Pershing County) and Pershing County have ordinances requiring beverage server training for all individuals who serve or sell alcohol (including special event organizers). There are no ordinances in Lander or Humboldt Counties
- Lovelock and Pershing County have passed ordinances against anyone under the age of 18 using, possessing, or being around others using tobacco products
- Local government officials routinely attend coalition meetings
- The Pershing County judicial and law enforcement systems are overwhelmed each year by the increase in criminal activity associated with the annual Burning Man Festival. In 2017, the festival drew approximately 70,000 attendees to Pershing County, which is approximately 10 times the county's population. It is virtually impossible for Pershing County to effectively enforce laws and prosecute offenders, yet the festival continues to receive permits and approvals from the Pershing County Commission
- Tribal leaders throughout the service area routinely attend coalition meetings, participate in the annual Diversity Day Dinner, and are instrumental in Project AWARE and other mental health support initiatives. FCC has been invited and has participated in meetings concerning tribal issues. FCC held a prescription drug conference with the Battle Mountain Band and has recently hired a consultant specifically to work with the tribes
- As of this writing, all counties and cities within the service area have put a temporary moratorium on establishments who wish to sell recreational marijuana

School Districts/Great Basin College:

- School District personnel routinely attend coalition meetings
- FCC collaborates with the Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander County School Districts to fund one full-time mental health provider through Project AWARE and one PBIS Coach. Students can be screened for mental health issues (with parental consent). This has also brought "Mental Health First Aid" and "Youth Mental Health First Aid" to teachers, counselors and others in the community.

The project is operated through the School Climate Transformation Grant Program, as well as the sister-component for the Now Is The Time Initiative - Healthy Transitions. These combined efforts will enable the counties to increase access to school and community-based mental health services

Those involved with implementing Project AWARE demonstrated a sophisticated understanding of how the program operates and are actively seeking sustainable funding sources



Project AWARE has a multi-tiered system of support. We have developed triage forms to help us determine what services might be best for a student.

-Focus Group Participant

Surprisingly, though, only one participant in the focus group in Winnemucca knew about Project AWARE

- School District personnel are excited about potentials for collaboration; they consider FCC as experts in substance abuse prevention and contact them routinely. Rather than pushing in to schools with prevention programs that they feel are appropriate, FCC funds programs that schools request
- FCC has worked with school districts throughout the service area to address bullying by funding some events and presentations. FCC is aware of several bullying prevention activities or programs on many schools in the area
- Schools routinely contact FCC for input and assistance in prevention programs they believe are appropriate to their populations
- There was no mention of involvement between FCC and Great Basin College or any other institution of higher learning
- FCC funds an academic assembly, has recently provided breathalyzers for use at school activities, and funds safe and sober graduation nights, and provides scholarships for graduating seniors

Youth Serving Organizations:

- Boys and Girls Club. FCC collaborates with clubs in Winnemucca and Battle Mountain
- The Juvenile Parole and Probation Departments. MAGIC (Making a Group and Individual Commitment) is a youth program operated by the UNR Cooperative Extension and probation departments in Winnemucca, Lovelock, and, Battle Mountain, NV. FCC funds this program. FCC also supplies drug testing supplies
- Faith based. FCC provides materials and education as requested by faith based institutions, including after school programming and alternative activities for youth
- Boy Scouts (Lovelock and Winnemucca). FCC Provides materials for campouts and leadership training
- FCC is seeking ways to partner with the newly formed Lander County Kids Club and Head Start Centers serving the area

After reviewing and comparing the basic levels of readiness for governmental agencies, businesses, schools, law enforcement/court, and Frontier Community Coalition, it was determined the general level of readiness is: Stage 8: Confirmation/Expansion (<http://captus.samhsa.gov/access-resources/stages-community-readiness>).

Potential Barriers: The most prevalent barrier to the success of Frontier Community Coalition in implementing a successful prevention strategy is the tendency of adults to overestimate youth substance abuse rates. Another barrier is the extremely large services area and an extremely small staff.

FCC will continue to focus on engaging the service area's key stakeholders, long-standing partnerships already established within the community, and the growing number of coalition members.

With increased national and community attention on substance abuse prevention and treatment, it will be important for FCC to continue to follow proven prevention principles and to convey those principles to community partners.

STEP TWO: CAPACITY

There are three basic components to coalition capacity: membership; structure; and, leadership (CADCA).

We believe parents, teachers, grandparents, neighbors, youth, health providers, law enforcement, civic leaders, elected officials and business owners are all potential prevention providers and are capable of learning about prevention and integrating it into their relationships with young people.

Organizational Structure

FCC has built an extensive network of partners (approx. 170 individuals) throughout the service area representing multiple sectors of the community. FCC follows Drug-Free Communities 12-community sector guidelines:



- Partners rated their understanding of FCC's mission and goals at a 6 on a scale from 0-10 (FCC Community Partner Survey – for more information about this survey see Appendix A - DATA)

- 34.5% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey answered that they had heard any information regarding safe storage and disposal of prescription drugs in the past 12 months; and 44.8% had seen or heard some prevention messages regarding the safe use of prescription drugs

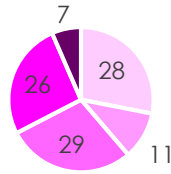
FCC refrains from implementing activities without the collaboration of at least one partner agency. Examples of some of community collaborated events in the past include:

- Pershing County Heart Health Day – Pershing County Safety Committee
- Rachel's Challenge – Battle Mountain High School
- Arrive Alive Tour in Winnemucca and McDermitt – UNITE International
- Humboldt County Health Fair – Winnemucca Lions Club
- Lowry High School Academic Assembly – Lowry High School
- Grad Night Parties at three high schools in service area
- State DARE Conference – Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
- Free Family Swim – Pershing County Swimming Pool
- Family Night – Grass Valley Advisory Board
- Tribute to Mining – Lander County 4-H
- Battle Born Music Festival – Battle Mountain Tourism Board
- Soup & Salad Night – Pershing County Domestic Violence Intervention
- Healthy Living Class – Pershing County High School
- Fun Run, Walk in Battle Mountain and Lovelock –Lander County Domestic Violence Intervention & PCAA
- Beer Garden (underage drinking deterrent strategies) – Pershing County Chamber of Commerce
- Denio Elementary School Day of Discovery.
- Yellow Dress in Lander and Pershing
- Several School speakers

Members, community partners and any interested individuals are invited to attend monthly coalition meetings to learn more about prevention. In FY16/17, 225 unduplicated individuals attended coalition meetings. FCC provides training opportunities for members via local and online training courses and occasionally sends members to out of town for training. Some of these trainings provide continuing education units to assist professionals.

How often do you attend the monthly coalition meetings facilitated by FCC?

(Source: FCC Community Partner Survey)



- Nearly Every Month
- 1-5 Times per Year
- Never, they are not beneficial to me
- 6-10 Times per Year
- Never, I didn't know they had monthly meetings

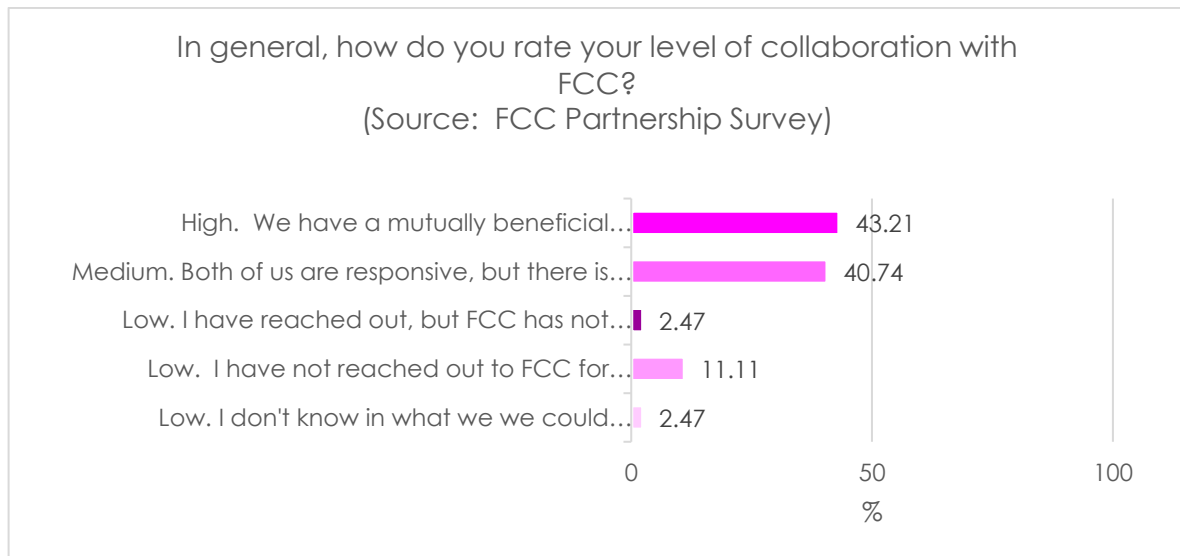
- Respondents to the FCC Community Partner were asked to rate the “helpfulness” of the FCC monthly coalition meetings from 0 to 100. The average was 68% (of those who reported having attended at least one meeting)
- Respondents were asked what could be done to improve the meetings. The most common responses centered on increasing involvement from a wider variety of community members
- Respondents to the Community Partner Survey reported substance abuse prevention and treatment as issues that “needed some work” or were “not working well” in their communities.

Develop a clear purpose and strategy; use that to actively seek other participants.

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

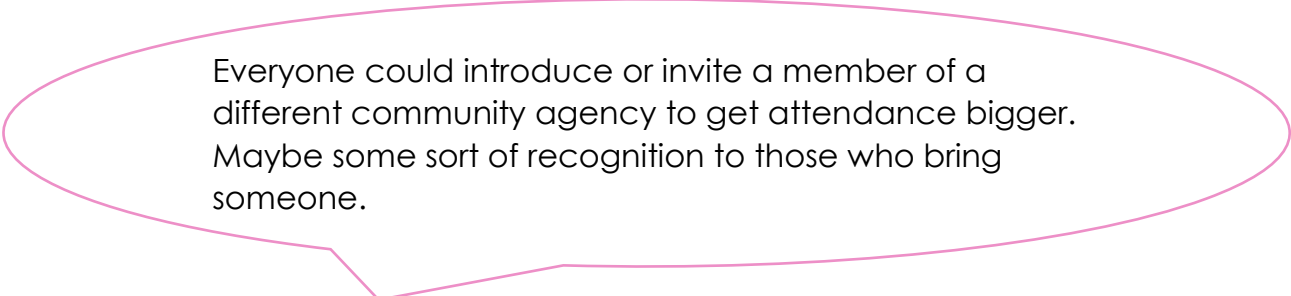
Show what the FCC actually DOES, not just have meetings about what partners do.

-Community Partner Survey Respondent



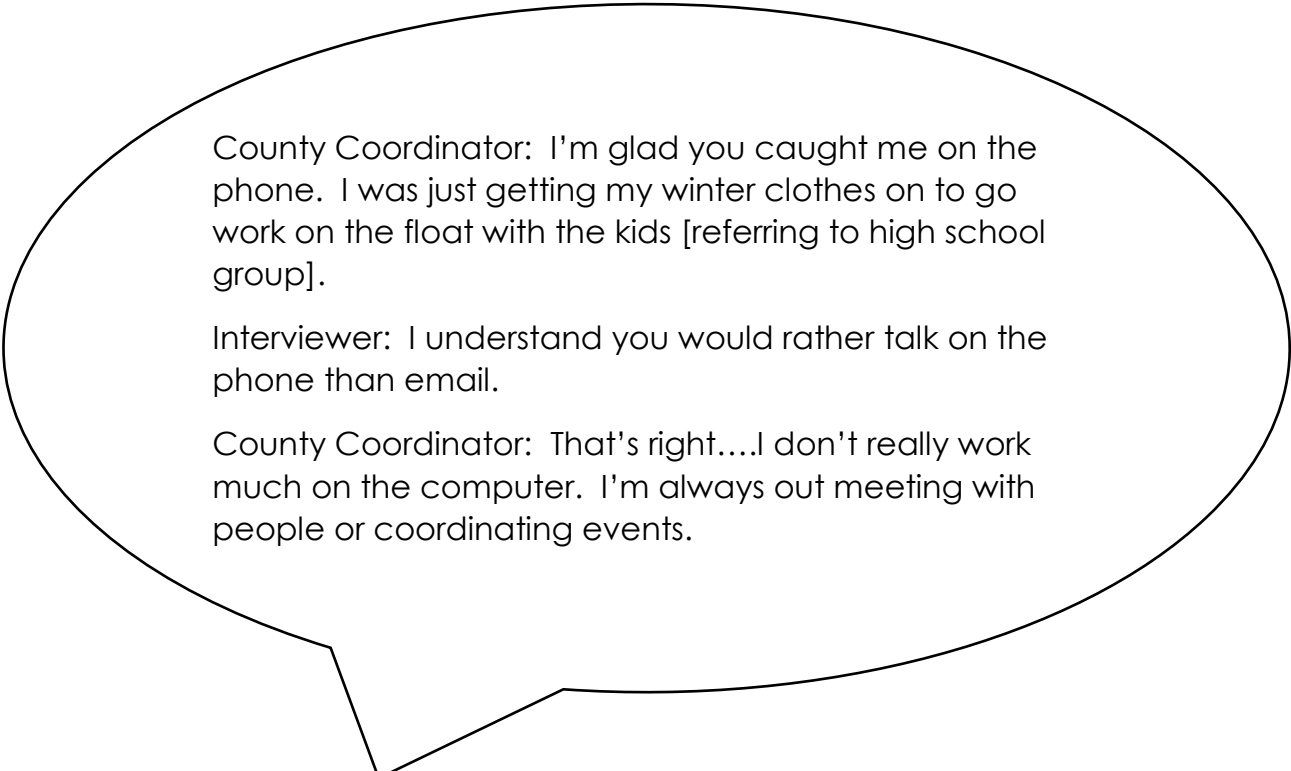
- Respondents were asked what could be done to improve collaboration. The most common responses centered around improving communication both with existing partners in general throughout the service area. Specific suggestions to accomplish this include: increase email communication; increase media presence (newsletters, newspaper, etc.); use website to better explain activities; and, better communication between directors.

Maybe a quarterly online newsletter or something in the paper that informs us what [FCC] is doing in the community and how we can help.



Everyone could introduce or invite a member of a different community agency to get attendance bigger. Maybe some sort of recognition to those who bring someone.

The analysis of FCC's capacity revealed an interesting dichotomy. FCC is not at all "high tech". Their website is functional, but is clearly not a priority. Email addresses for the director and county coordinators do not follow an easily recognizable pattern (e.g. janedoe@fcc.com). They do not have a highly active presence on social media. This lack of technology could be viewed as a major deficit in today's high tech environment; however, in this researcher's opinion, FCC's understanding and attachment to their community far outweighs any technological deficits. The local County Coordinators truly know and understand the people in their service areas. They collaborate well with youth and adults. Their meetings are well-attended by representatives from nearly every community sector. The following conversation perfectly demonstrates this dichotomy:



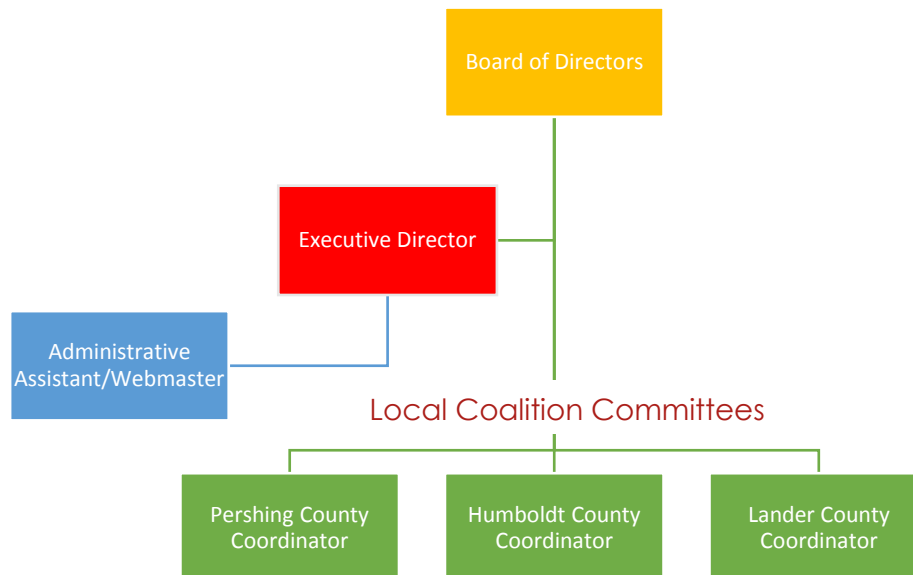
County Coordinator: I'm glad you caught me on the phone. I was just getting my winter clothes on to go work on the float with the kids [referring to high school group].

Interviewer: I understand you would rather talk on the phone than email.

County Coordinator: That's right....I don't really work much on the computer. I'm always out meeting with people or coordinating events.

While outsiders and newcomers may benefit from an FCC technology overhaul, the people in the service area may not even notice. In fact, several community members mentioned technology as something that is adding to family and school dysfunction. This may serve as a good reminder to others that actual, in-person relationships and interactions can be far more impactful than any number of emails or Facebook postings. FCC faces the challenge of either accessing youth where they are getting most of their information (social media) or countering technology by providing more in-person contacts.

C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF:



The FCC board is comprised of representatives from multiple agencies and sectors in the Service Area who advise and coordinate prevention efforts.

Pauline Salla, Chairman Winnemucca, Juvenile Probation
 Sandy Curutchet, Secretary/Treasurer..... Winnemucca, Former Teacher
 Jane Ripley, Member.....Winnemucca, Former Juvenile Probation
 James Rowe, Member..... Lovelock, Former School Principal
 Bonnie Skoglie, Member..... Business Owner, Lovelock
 nameFormer School Counselor, Battle Mountain
 Amy Nelson, Member at Large Winnemucca, School Principal
 Duane Peck, Member at LargeBattle Mountain, Marigold Mine Manager

- All board of directors serve as volunteers
- Meet quarterly and respond via e-mail for urgent decision-making
- Responsible for determining and following policies and fiscal oversight

Executive Director

- Full-time salary position
- Responsible for general oversight of coalition employees and activities
- Attends city council and county commission meetings
- Serves as a leader on multiple local, state, and regional committees and boards of directors

Community Coordinators

- Full-time hourly position (Lander County Coordinator has elected to be 60% of full time)
- Funded through Nevada Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency
- Actively participate in developing and sustaining a unified and effective team
- Develop and maintain open lines of communication and an environment that supports successful Coalition
- Community Outreach (including but not limited to scheduling and facilitating local coalition meetings, conduct data collection, develop and maintain relationships with community partners, etc)

Administrative Assistant

- Full-time hourly position
- Routine clerical duties (visitors, emails, mail and correspondence, billing, telephone calls, mailings, proofreading, etc.)
- Maintain list of coalition members, travel to Lander, Humboldt and Pershing, aid in data collection

Volunteers

Volunteers must undergo background checks and then receive training for the following activities:

- Prevention activities in schools
- Create and distribute community awareness packets
- Aid in coordination of public awareness events and trainings

FCC occasionally utilizes AmeriCorps volunteers

Outreach Specialist

The current Outreach Specialist is working specifically with Native American tribes.

- Create and distribute community awareness packets

- Aid in writing and distribution of newsletter
- Aid in coordination of public awareness events and trainings

PBIS Coach

Works under direction of FCC and School Districts to implement school-wide positive behavior support system.

Mental Health Worker

Qualified mental health professional (as defined by Nevada statutes) with at least 2 years experience working with children and youth and their families. Works under direction of FCC and School Districts to implement Project AWARE.

Bookkeeping, external evaluation, and other necessary services are provided by contract employees.

Fiscal Structure

Frontier Community Coalition currently receives funding from various local, State and Federal grants. FCC received quarterly donations from the Newmont Legacy Fund and monthly donations from the Southwest Gas employees contribution campaign. FCC typically hosts two yearly fundraisers per year (a dinner and the Louis Peraldo Golf Tournament). FCC remains highly reliant on grant funding.

Facilities and equipment necessary for building on the existing prevention infrastructure are in place. FCC pays rent to the City for the office in Lovelock. Office space is donated in the other two communities. FCC has at its disposal the use of the facilities, equipment and technology various public buildings and private collaborative businesses for coalition meetings and events.

FCC continues to seek and apply for grants that are applicable to its mission.

Cultural Competency

FCC provides youth and parent specific events in addition to community-wide events.

Frontier Community Coalition's staff and board members strive to model awareness of, sensitivity to, and respect for the lives, beliefs, perceptions, backgrounds and aspirations of all ages, ethnicities, socio-economic levels and cultural histories that form the geographic and social environment of the service area. For example, FCC hired an Outreach Specialist specifically to work with people living on Native American reservations and colonies within the service areas.

E-mail, advertising, fliers and PSAs are reviewed to make sure the message will not be misinterpreted by either intended or incidental audiences to ensure that potential for misinterpretation is minimized, that inadvertently giving offense is avoided, and that messages are delivered in a positive manner without basing their effectiveness on fear, chastisement, haughtiness or denigration of any individual or group.

Analysis of Capacity

- FCC has experienced growth in number of partners and members, and has seen an increased level of partnership with most partners
- Meetings are run according to set agendas. The meetings start and end on time. FCC staff maintain focus on agenda items and offer suggestions for future, between-meeting opportunities to discuss off topic issues that might arise. Minutes of each meeting are read and, if necessary, corrected at the next meeting. Members and partner agencies are invited to be presenters and are invited to make suggestions for future meetings
- The community members meet once a month in Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, and Lovelock "Local Community Coalition" meetings. The director creates an agenda and attends each LCC. Each LCC operates on its own budget, but the budgets are the same between each of the three LCCs
- The Board of Directors meets quarterly
- Agencies are over-represented among coalition members compared to individuals (i.e. parents, teachers, etc.). There seems to be a general (and increasing) awareness of what FCC's goal is, but a lack of understanding of how one might become involved
- FCC recently participated in the compilation of a resource directory through Project AWARE. They are working to distribute the directory throughout the service area. The coalition may consider adding a link to this directory on their website
- Coalition has demonstrated ability to mobilize and engage key stakeholders
- The coalition may consider updating the website to include a link to this completed CCPP, highlight goals and objectives, and/or offer more specific information for prevention activities

- FCC may consider seeking out youth to serve on its central Board of Directors as well as with the community-level coalitions. Even though youth attend coalition meetings, it may be beneficial to provide leadership opportunities for them within FCC

STEP THREE: PLANNING AND LOGIC MODELS

Frontier Community Coalition, in an attempt to address the gaps in resources and services offered to youth and young adults within the service area, developed the following broad strategies and plans that will assist in the development and implementation of prevention services.

Prevention strategies are relevant, appropriate, and effective to meet needs in FCC's particular service area. FCC will work with sub-recipients to assure the activities are culturally appropriate to the intended audience. FCC's goal is to deliver prevention education and messaging to multiple sectors of the population utilizing multiple strategies.

Domain: Individual

Logic Model

| Priority 1 | | Consider Strategies for Specific Sub-Populations |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Data reveals higher use and mental health issues among LGBTQ population •Data reveals higher use among some measures among Native American population •Data reveals poor mental health and substance abuse outcomes for 18-25 Year Olds living in service area | |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Decrease measures associated with substance use and other risky behaviors | |
| Strategies | Individual, Environmental, Communication/Education | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contact local LGBTQ support groups for input •Increase collaboration with local tribal prevention agency •Collaboration with mental health providers, juvenile probation officers, school resource officers, school guidance counselors, and teachers to implement appropriate evidence-based program •Recruit 18-15 year olds to serve on boards, get input on prevention strategies | |
| Priority 2 | | Continue Prevention Efforts Related to Prescription Drug Abuse |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Both lifetime and frequency data reveal higher abuse of prescription drugs among people in the service area than the State of Nevada as a whole •Older adults seem to be aware of the safe drop off locations, but young adults and youth are less so | |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Pain killers and tranquilizers are the most commonly abused ·Younger people are somewhat less comfortable asking physicians for non- narcotic or smaller dosages |
| Outcome | ·Decrease misuse of prescription medications |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies, Identification/Referral |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Re-evaluate where and how drop off locations are advertised ·Consider education campaign about communicating with prescribers |
| Priority 3 | Continue and Expand Relationship with School Districts to Offer Project AWARE |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Community members rely heavily on program for referrals and treatment of mental health issues ·Project AWARE partially fills the need for access to timely, appropriate, affordable mental health care ·Higher than acceptable rates of experiencing bullying, students considering suicide, students attempting suicide (YRBS) ·Ensure that Project AWARE and PBIS include elements of resiliency building, as this was identified as a high need in focus groups and interviews ·Lander County has extremely limited access to mental health treatment |
| Outcome | ·Access to mental health treatment will improve self-control among young people and will thereby reduce substance abuse |
| Strategies | Problem Identification/Referral, Community-Based Process |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Continue to expand relationships with schools and other community agencies ·Seek mental health collaboration for Lander County ·Review results of NV Dept. of Education Evaluation Results, together with findings in this report, with School District representatives to find room for improvement |
| Priority 4 | Increase Knowledge of Addiction Theories |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·73.2% of high school students who smoke had tried quitting in past 12 months (YRBS) ·While focus group participants and key informants displayed tendency toward treatment and away from punitive responses, they did not display a strong understanding of addiction theory and processes ·No respondents were aware of smoking cessation supports or groups for youth; focus group and Community Partner Surveys suggested youth-centered support groups for recovery from all substances would be helpful |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·A better understanding of addiction process and addictive nature of substances will result in less use, less tolerance of use, and less access, which will result in lower self-reported rates ·A better understanding of addiction process will result in quicker identification and referral to treatment services |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies, Identification/Referral |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Include addiction theory as a topic in public awareness campaigns and during classroom or community wide events ·Partner with local mental health providers to disseminate information ·Encourage health teachers to address addiction theory in class and provide appropriate teaching materials |

Domain: Family Model

Logic

| Priority 1 Support Families by Supporting Alternative Activities | |
|---|--|
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Qualitative responses indicate a high level of 'there's nothing to do here' feelings, especially for young people who do not participate in sports or outdoor activities. ·While there was more mention of alcohol-free activities in 2017 than in 2015, respondents to Community Partner Survey still indicated this as a family related topic that "could use some work" ·Qualitative data reveal that respondents want more opportunities for positive interactions with neighbors and friends |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Alternative activities will provide young people opportunities to socialize with others in a safe environment and will provide access to positive role models ·Families without access to affordable childcare, especially those working evenings, will have a safe place for children to go that don't involve alcohol or other drugs |
| Strategies | Alternatives |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Continue and expand activities such as the Cookie Walk and Parade of Lights in Battle Mountain ·Expand collaboration with Boys and Girls Clubs and Lander County Kids Clubs ·Consider options to collaborate with Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe to offer alternative activities or programming on reservation |

| Priority 2 | Encourage Parents to Set and Enforce Rules Without Over-Estimating Their Child's Involvement in Substance Abuse |
|------------------------|---|
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Respondents to the Community Partner Survey overwhelmingly believe clear rules and expectations, and consistent follow through, are key to prevention · Focus group participants described parents' reluctance to enforce rules if children will be ostracized or if it will inconvenience them (restricting cell phones/car) · Conversely, young people feel somewhat claustrophobic in these small communities and believe they are blamed for the misbehavior of just a few young people · Adults over-estimate how many youth have used drugs or alcohol |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Setting clear rules and consistent enforcement will result in increasing rates of perceived parental disapproval and, eventually, to lower rates of use · Clear, consistent rules will become social norm |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Media campaign with parenting messages · Work with local employers and tribe to disseminate parenting information · Work to bring parenting classes to areas that do not have access and support and encourage parents to take advantage of existing evidence based parenting classes · Explore option for employers in the area to offer incentives for parents to complete parenting classes · Seek out partner agency to offer evidence based parenting class in Lovelock |
| Priority 3 | Provide Substance Abuse Education for Parents/Families |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Respondents to the Community Partner Survey believe both children and parents are in need of education about the dangers of substance abuse (physical, social, familial) · Community members mentioned a reluctance on the part of adults in the community to change their own behaviors around alcohol use and their lack of understanding that they are setting an example for youth |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Parents will better understand dangers of substance abuse and will be more likely to set better examples for their children |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Media campaign with parenting messages · Work with local employers and tribe to disseminate parenting information |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Capitalize on national media attention regarding prescription drug abuse epidemic to hold community forum. Include general prevention information and parenting practices |
|--|--|

Domain: Peer

Logic Model

| Priority 1 Correct Misperceptions of Use Rates Among Youth and Adults | |
|---|---|
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Strong disapproval for prescription drug abuse (Prescription Misuse Survey) ·Adults grossly over-estimate use of all substances among youth |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Correcting misperception will lead to fewer feelings of 'having to use to fit in' and will build resistance skills ·Correcting misperception among adults will increase respect between generations |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Create media campaign describing differences between self-reported use rates and perceptions |
| Priority 2 Continue to Expand Opportunities for Alternative Activities (Positive Peer Interactions) | |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Respondents to the Community Partner Survey believe that positive peer associations are effective in prevention efforts |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Youth will have more opportunities to spend time with others in positive, goal oriented activities ·Positive alternative activities will (presumably) help young people envision positive futures for themselves |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Seek out collaborations to provide scholarships for youth to participate in alternative activities ·Expand support for non-sports related activities ·Provide trainings for adults facilitating those programs in an effort to ensure they are focused on substance abuse prevention |

Domain: School

Logic Model

| Priority 1 Support Tutoring or other Activities and Encourage Academic Achievement | |
|---|--|
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Youth who have had involvement with the judicial system self-reported lower grades (MAGIC Survey) ·Respondents to the Community Partner Survey believe that a quality education is key to preventing substance abuse |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Higher academic achievement will increase future educational and career prospects for youth, which will decrease substance abuse ·Seek opportunities to connect youth with professionals working in their area of interest |
| Strategies | Education, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | ·Collaborate with school districts to support tutoring programs |
| Priority 2 Offer Substance Abuse Related Trainings for Principals, Counselors, Teachers, Staff and School Resource Officers | |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Respondents to Community Partner Survey believe that positive role models in schools is strongly related to prevention ·22.1% of high school students had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months ·Higher than acceptable rates of carrying a weapon and being in a physical fight on school property (YRBS) |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Lower tolerance for substance use on campus will result in lower rates of use overall and will correct misperceptions that 'everyone' is using ·Lowering access and exposure to substances on campus will lower use rates ·Quicker identification of bullying or other violent acts may reduce mental health issues and subsequent substance use ·School staff who have a better level of understanding of substance abuse may be more likely to consider the example they are setting for youth |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Problem Identification/Referral, Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Offer to provide trainings (either locally or assist in sending to relevant national trainings) ·Provide relevant data and resources to correct misperceptions and allow for appropriate referrals to be made for needed services ·Provide Signs of Suicide and Safe Talk training for all school staff ·Ensure school staff are properly trained to interact with student population |

Domain: Community

Logic Model

| Priority 1 | Support Law Enforcement in Enforcing Underage Drinking and DUI Laws |
|------------------------|--|
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Qualitative data reveals that there is little perceived threat that underage drinking or DUI will be caught ·Declining, but still high, levels of underage drinking and driving under the influence (adults and youth) ·Respondents to Community Partner Survey believe that legal consequences are key to prevention efforts |
| Outcome | ·Increasing law enforcement ability to respond will result in lower underage drinking rates and lower incidents of drinking and driving among youth and adults |
| Strategies | Community-Based Processes, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Offer to send law enforcement officers to trainings specific to enforcing underage drinking laws ·Collaborate with law enforcement to provide a way for people throughout the vast service area to anonymously communicate with law enforcement about underage parties or 3rd party sales ·Continue to monitor 'We Card' strategy and product placement; share results of Nevada Outlet Surveys with businesses ·Request that any officers attending trainings through FCC provide a presentation about what they learned at an LCC |
| Priority 2 | Consider Creating Community-Wide Scholarship Program for Youth to Participate in Extra Curricular Activities |
| Data Indicators | ·Focus group participants and interviewees noted a lack of access to alternative, positive activities for children whose parents cannot afford equipment and registration fees |
| Outcome | ·Participation in positive extra-curricular activities will encourage youth to bond with others in a positive way and work toward a common goal |
| Strategies | Alternatives, Community-Based Processes |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Collaborate with other non-profit agencies to explore options ·Create application process, distribution process, etc. |
| Priority 3 | Continue Support of Alternative Activities in Classrooms (similar to broadcasting program) |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Focus group participants and interviewees expressed frustration with few alternatives for youth other than sports or outdoor activities ·Focus group participants are pleased with video broadcasting program in Lovelock and would like to see more things like that offered ·Interviewees discussed the interplay between success later in life and the opportunity for young people to visit larger communities |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunities for a larger number of children to become involved with peers in a positive social setting and working toward a common goal will reduce substance abuse rates · Opportunities to visit larger communities will help young people understand where they may fit into the larger world and will help them set future goals |
| Strategies | Education, Alternatives |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Collaborate with school district and community organizations to determine what activities would be of interest to young people and how those might be funded |
| Priority 4 | Continue to Support Community Events (fairs, holiday festivals, etc.) that Do Not Promote Alcohol Consumption |
| Data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Respondents to Community Partner Survey, as well as focus group participants and interviewees, expressed interest in more opportunities for positive interactions with neighbors and more community events that did not include alcohol |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Alcohol-free events will help people create positive connections with one another · Youth will see positive examples of adult behavior |
| Strategies | Education, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Collaborate with agencies and organizations to seek out opportunities |
| Priority 5 | Implement Social Norms Marketing Campaign |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Focus group participants tended to over-estimate rates of youth substance use |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A better understanding of self-reported substance use rates will bring some in the community out of denial, while it will correct misperceptions of others. Both of these will result in lower tolerance, better monitoring, and subsequently, lower substance use rates among youth |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Create media campaign · Include data in communications with all community members |
| Priority 6 | Implement Education Campaign About Legalized Recreational Marijuana |
| Data Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Respondents did not demonstrate a high level of understanding about marijuana laws · Some respondents expressed a good understanding of the effects of marijuana (higher THC content, addiction, etc) · Youth demonstrated confusion about legalized marijuana. They tended to believe it is less dangerous than "chemical" drugs, but have also witnessed people abusing it |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·If citizens are better informed, they will understand what is or is not legal and will be able to monitor their children's behaviors ·Parents and youth will make better decisions about marijuana if they have access to facts |
| Strategies | Information Dissemination, Education, Environmental Strategies |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Create media campaign, including social media ·Include data in communications with all community members |

STEP FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION

Frontier Community Coalition sustains a community prevention system and coordinates implementation of the plan through its community partners. Whenever possible the coalition identifies community partners to implement programs and services that meet the priorities for youth and families as outlined in the prevention plan. The coalition works with community partners to leverage, access, manage and distribute resources for implementation of the plan. Additionally, the coalition provides assistance to community partners with training, data management, resource reporting, evaluation and other assistance as requested. Priority is given to evidence-based programs and services targeting prioritized risk and protective factors. The coalition pays special attention to program fidelity as well as adaptations to appropriately address cultural and other unique considerations of the diverse populations identified in this plan. The coalition supports additional programs and services as necessary to meet the changing needs of the youth and families of the FCC service area.

For example, FCC became aware that Lovelock was in need of a new playground. They have created a "playground committee" to begin working on this project. FCC was also instrumental in creating a community gathering area in collaboration with Lovelock Chamber of Commerce. The area is available for weddings, dances, and other family activities.

| Agency Receiving funding through FCC | Program Funded | County(ies) Served |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 11 th Judicial District Court Youth & Family Services | Project MAGIC Wise Programs | Lander & Pershing |
| 11 th Judicial District Court Youth & Family Services | Functional Families Program | Pershing |
| Humboldt County Juvenile Probation | Project MAGIC Active Parenting | Humboldt |
| Family Support Center | Strengthening Families Program Celebrating Families | Humboldt |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 11 th Judicial District Court | Drug Wise (educational video series for juveniles – typically court-ordered) | Lander & Pershing |
| School Districts | PBIS Coach/School Climate Transformation Grant | Humboldt, Lander & Pershing |
| School Districts | Mental Health Provider/Project AWARE | Humboldt & Pershing |
| And other prevention activities throughout Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties. | | |

STEP FIVE: EVALUATION

Outcome evaluation measures are intended to measure actual rates of substance abuse throughout FCC's service area. *Process evaluation* is intended to help the coalition determine the effectiveness of its efforts. FCC measures items such as coalition membership, community perceptions of coalition work, and coalition capacity.

Data is used for writing grants, measuring progress toward meeting goals, and to directing services to areas of highest need.

Action Steps to Improve Evaluation

- Consider adopting a parental consent policy and consent forms for collecting surveys or conducting interviews with people under age of 18
- Attendees at coalition meetings were willing to participate in data collection activities, but expressed a certain degree of frustration or impatience with the process. Within a very short timeframe FCC administered the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey, Impact suggested the Community Partner Survey be administered, Impact conducted focus groups and interviews, and an outside organization completed a needs assessment for people with disabilities. The communities in the service area are so small that survey fatigue is a very real problem. People resent feeling as though they are being taken away from their actual tasks with FCC to talk about the issue at more length or answer questions about the issue
- To avoid this in the future, FCC may wish to implement the following strategies:
 - Create a schedule for all types of data collection. For example, perhaps focus groups are only be scheduled in collaboration with FCC twice per year. Perhaps surveys are only be administered two times per year. This

may mean that outside entities have to wait or are denied access to the group altogether

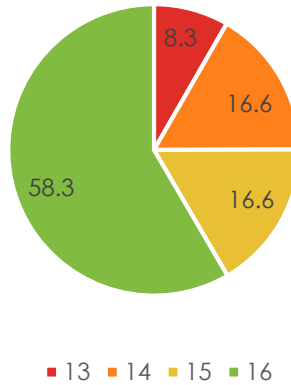
- Clearly communicate this strategy to coalition members. They will show more enthusiasm for participation if they understand that these activities will be limited
- Make the results of data collection activities available to coalition members. If they can see the potential use of the data they will be more likely to comply with future requests
- Seek to gather data from people living in the service area who do not typically attend coalition meetings or health fairs. This may require posting electronic surveys on social media sites, setting up collection centers in public areas (e.g. grocery stores)
- Due to SAPTA requirements about evaluating programs implemented by sub-recipients, FCC may consider the following:
 - Implement a short feedback survey for people who attend trainings sponsored by FCC (out of town, Beverage Server Trainings, etc.) to provide some measure of the effectiveness of FCC funding
 - Similarly, consider implementing a short feedback survey for agencies who are implementing programs funded by FCC
- Review all available evaluation findings and data with funded programs to look for ways to improve processes and outcomes

Results of Data Related to FCC Funded Programs

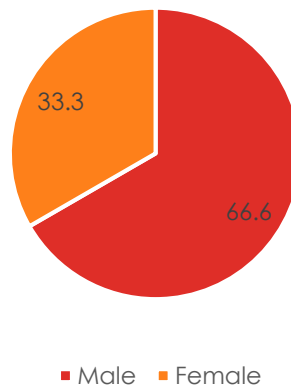
1. **MAGIC** Survey Results (for further information about this survey please refer to description in Appendix A – Data)

- The information below represents only the “pre” survey data

MAGIC Program
Age of Participants



MAGIC Program
Gender of Participants



- There were only 3 matched pre/post surveys for youth who went through the MAGIC Program. This is not a large enough sample to result in statistically significant results, however, the following findings should be noted for future implementations of this program:
 - 100% of the paired survey reported the same level of importance for things they are learning in school for their future life

- 100% increased their perception of risk of marijuana use, while 2/3 reported a *lower* level of risk for alcohol, cigarette, and inhalant use and gang involvement
- 100% reported the same agreement that self-discipline is important to success
- 100% reported the same level of thinking before acting

2. **Resource Directory.** FCC's previous efforts at creating resource directories appear to have been successful. Respondents to the Community Partner Survey were relatively well-informed about resources available in their communities

3. **Retail Outlet Program.** FCC's efforts toward education retail outlets for alcohol and tobacco appear to have been successful. Fewer high school students obtained tobacco from a store in 2015 than in 2013

4. **Project AWARE/PBIS.** The Nevada Department of Education completed an evaluation of the project in Pershing County (specifically Lovelock Elementary, Pershing County Middle and Pershing County High Schools) using the "Nevada School Climate/Social Emotional Learning (NV-SCSEL)" Survey. There were no results for Humboldt County available at the time of this writing. This is the first administration of the survey in the service area.

| Lovelock Elementary | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|---------------------------|
| | Local School | District | State of Nevada Benchmark |
| Engagement Cultural and Linguistic Competence | 372 | 333 | 329 |
| Engagement Relationships | 370 | 318 | 323 |
| Safety Physical Safety | 369 | 325 | 327 |
| Emotional Safety | 348 | 311 | 316 |
| Social Emotional Competence | 66 | 70 | |
| Pershing County Middle School | | | |
| | Local School | District | State of Nevada Benchmark |
| Engagement | 348 | 333 | 329 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|---------------------------|
| Cultural and Linguistic Competence | | | |
| Engagement Relationships | 322 | 318 | 323 |
| Safety Physical Safety | 330 | 325 | 327 |
| Emotional Safety | 316 | 311 | 316 |
| Social Emotional Competence | 69 | 70 | |
| Pershing County High School | | | |
| | Local School | District | State of Nevada Benchmark |
| Engagement Cultural and Linguistic Competence | 315 | 333 | 329 |
| Engagement Relationships | 304 | 318 | 323 |
| Safety Physical Safety | 312 | 325 | 327 |
| Emotional Safety | 299 | 311 | 316 |
| Social Emotional Competence | 71 | 70 | |

More details about these measures and findings can be found in the original reports which are accessible through FCC or the individual schools involved. These findings would indicate that the program is enjoying some success, particularly in the Elementary and Middle Schools. Results should be reviewed with school personnel in an order to build strategies for improved processes and outcomes.

APPENDIX A DATA

Sources:

1. Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): University of Nevada, Reno

- Various data points are available for 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2013 administrations of the YRBS. The full data set is only available for 2013 results, prior to that year this researcher had to rely on charts and graphs created by others.
- School districts are free to choose whether they wish to implement passive or active consent. In 2015 Humboldt and Pershing implemented passive consent and Lander implemented active consent.
- Questions for the YRBS are determined at the State level and are not under the direct control of FCC. Several wording changes have occurred over the years.
- Responsibility for administration and analysis of the YRBS transferred from the Department of Education to the University of Nevada, Reno, in 2013.
- The State of Nevada randomly selects schools and classrooms within each county to receive the YRBS.
- The YRBS is typically administered to middle school (grades 6, 7, 8) and high school (9, 10, 11, 12) students. Until 2011, middle and high school students received different versions. The State of Nevada chose not to survey middle school students in 2013. FCC chose not to present findings from middle school in previous years' CCPPs.
- Results for 2005 and 2007 include Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties. The 2009 results are for Humboldt County only. The YRBS was not administered in the service area in 2011. UNR included results from Churchill County with FCC's service area in 2013 and 2015, although Churchill County does not fall within the service area. Including Churchill County does pose several problems when one attempts to determine the impact of any programs or initiatives implemented in FCC service area.

- High School YRBS results are in orange tables and graphs, Middle School in green.

| YRBS – High School | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 2005 | 2007 | 2009 | 2013 | 2015 |
| n=unknown | n=unknown | n=unknown | n = 420 | n = 326 |

| YRBS – Middle School |
|----------------------|
| 2015 |
| n = 375 |

- Results from key informants and focus groups are indicated in conversation bubbles in the appropriate domain



Even though the comments themselves are from one individual, they are included in this report only if they reflect a pattern of responses by others. Unless otherwise indicated, none of these comments should be interpreted to reflect the opinion of just one respondent.

- Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey

- This survey has been administered at community events and through an electronic link since May 2015. This is a requirement of one of FCC's funding agencies and the results are formally compiled in a report by PIRE. The results presented in this report are only a snapshot of paper surveys administered in September and October 2017. Because of this, the results herein may not match those presented in PIRE's final report
- This year's administration included youth (under age 18). The mean average age of respondents was 23. The oldest respondent was 71, the youngest 11. The mode, or most common, age of respondents was 17
- This survey population was 58.4% female; 41.6% male.
- Respondents were from Humboldt and Lander Counties, Nevada. None of the respondents reported that they lived on a Nevada Indian Reservation.

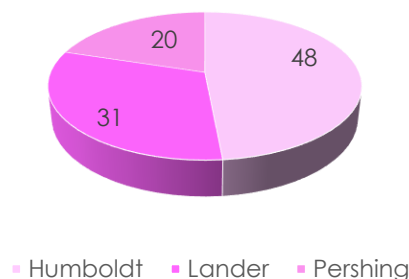
- Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey results are displayed in gold tables and graphs

| Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey | |
|--|-------|
| 2015 | 2017 |
| N=31 | N=120 |

8. FCC Community Partner Survey - Impact and FCC worked together to create a non-probability, snowball method, exploratory survey to gather input from partners (parents, business, non-profits, etc.) in the service area. The survey was created in Survey Monkey and was electronically administered. It was available in English and Spanish. The survey was distributed via personal and professional contacts for FCC's director and staff and was posted on several community Facebook pages. Key informants suggested the following Facebook pages: Respondents from education, governmental and non-profit agencies are over-represented in this sample; while those from natural resource (e.g. mining or agriculture) and food, accommodations, and entertainment (e.g. casinos) are under-represented.

| FCC Community Partner Survey |
|------------------------------|
| 2017 |
| n=124 |

We are seeking input from people who live in Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties, Nevada. Which county do you live in?



- Results from the Community Partner Survey are represented in pink tables and charts.

9. Behavioral Health Summary – Churchill and Frontier Community Coalitions, compiled and published by State of Nevada, Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology, Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Department of Health and Human Services, October 2016.

- This publication combines data for Lander, Humboldt, Pershing, and Churchill Counties. Keep in mind that Churchill County is not in FCC's service area

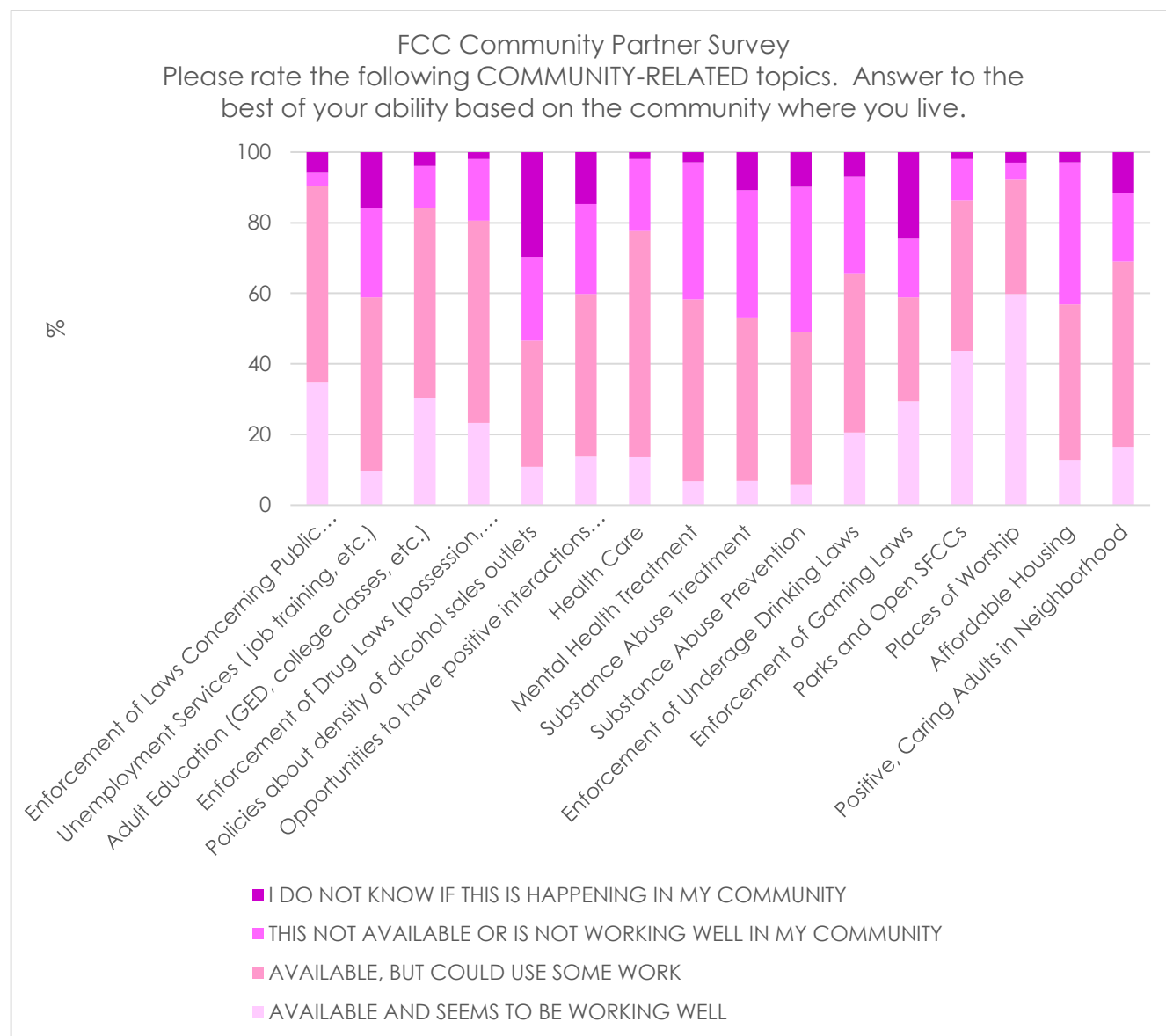
10. MAGIC Survey – This is a survey written and used specifically for participants in the MAGIC Program which is funded by FCC in Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Counties. Because the MAGIC Program is designed for youth who have been involved with the criminal justice system and their families, the results should not thought of as a representative sample of *all* parents or children in the service area. In addition, the results are from Lander and Humboldt Counties grouped together (there were no responses from Pershing County).

- Results from the MAGIC Survey are represented in multi-color tables and charts

| MAGIC Program Survey - 2017 | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Parents (Total Served 46) | Youth (Total Served 33) |
| n=10 | n=12 |
| Parent/Child Paired Sample n=8 | Pre/Post Paired Sample n=3 |

- The parent/child paired sample response rate is extremely low and should not be considered a representative sample. Results are displayed in the "Family" section of this report.
- The pre/post paired sample response rate is also extremely low and should not be considered a representative sample of all youth who went through the program. Results are displayed in the "Evaluation" section of this report.
- Results from the 10 "pre" surveys are displayed throughout the report where applicable (i.e. "Community," "School," etc.)

Domain: Community



We need to build on our sense of community somehow.

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

Poverty

- 13.4% of total population in the service area and 15% of population in State of Nevada are living below poverty level (Behavioral Health Report)

So many times help is not being received because people do not know services available or they are afraid to expose their need.

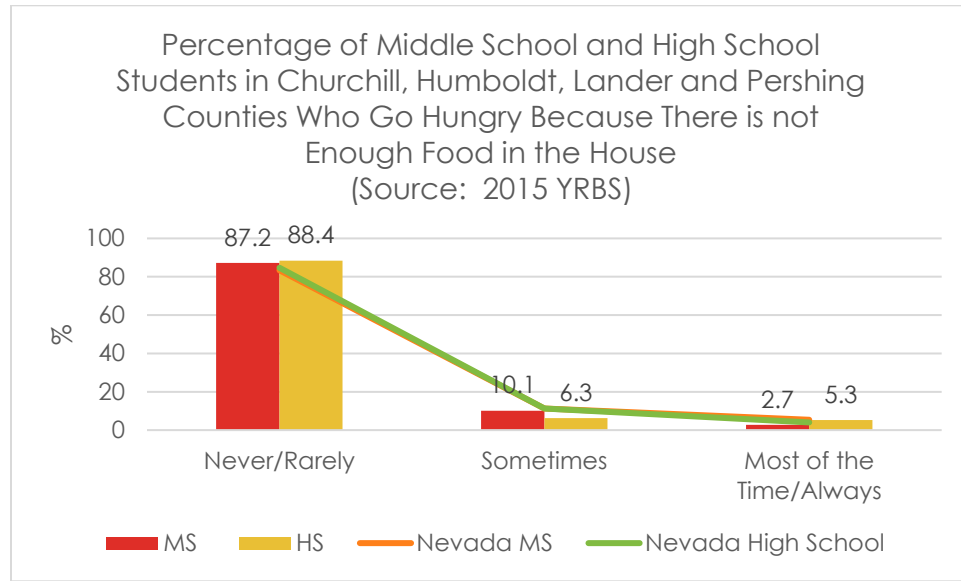
-Community Partner Survey Respondent

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who qualify for or get free and reduced lunch at school

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 22.4% | 77.6% |
| Nevada Total | 40.8% | 59.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who qualify for or get free and reduced lunch at school

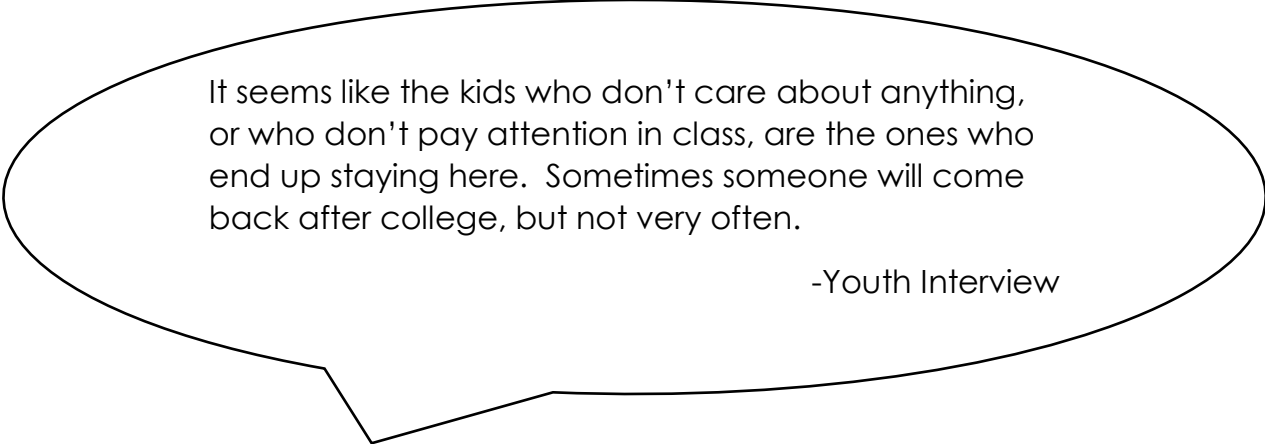
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 32.2% | 67.8% |
| Nevada Total | 46.4% | 53.6% |



Even though the service area has somewhat lower poverty rates than the rest of the State of Nevada as a whole, there are very few supports for people who are living in poverty. For example, there are very few healthcare providers who accept Medicaid or Medicare, there is limited low-income housing or homeless shelters, etc. In short, living in poverty in the service area is a different experience than living in poverty in a more urban environment. Gauffin, et al, found an association between children living in low socioeconomic status and the risk of developing alcohol disorders later in life.

...a hope of a brighter future for their children is potentially challenged by class factors and residential location, as these are working poor parents who call a trailer park home – a context they readily identify as “second best...the mobile home park has the potential to function as a rural version of an inner-city ghetto – a community context we know to narrow life chances for children and youth. At the community level, policies and programs should address the social distance between working poor trailer park families and small town resources (Chaskin, Brown, Venkatesh, & Vidal, 2001). Out-reach efforts such as training teachers, coaches, and clergy in the art and importance of developing positive relationships with lower income youth and their families would go far to strengthen the social capacity of small towns like Prairieview to support successful development among youth of all classes. At the family level, helping parents who struggle with managing floundering youth to develop more effective parenting strategies would shore up the development of such youth (Richman et al., 2004). Stigma resistance

training would work to prevent disengagement from the community as park children enter adolescence (MacTavish)



It seems like the kids who don't care about anything, or who don't pay attention in class, are the ones who end up staying here. Sometimes someone will come back after college, but not very often.

-Youth Interview

...the prevailing economic concern was low wages and lack of jobs with benefits. Women workers were affected by factors such as ties to rural family business, childcare concerns, and long commutes work and children's schools. Informal social support and family ties were identified as reasons for remaining in these challenging circumstances (Ames)

These results provide insights for family practitioners to consider regarding policies, preventions, and interventions that promote the academic success of Latino adolescents in immigrant families. One central implication that emerged from this study is that adolescents' perceptions of their ecosystems may serve as the foundation for developing programs. If particular areas of risk (e.g., low education, poverty, unemployment, substance use, illegal acts, or violence) are perceived as prevalent by youth in particular neighborhoods, neighborhood-based interventions geared toward improving adolescents' adaptations to their environments may be beneficial (Henry)

- 81.8% of youth responding to the MAGIC Survey are "never" or "almost never" involved in community service or volunteer work

Tobacco Policies

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey (among the students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years)

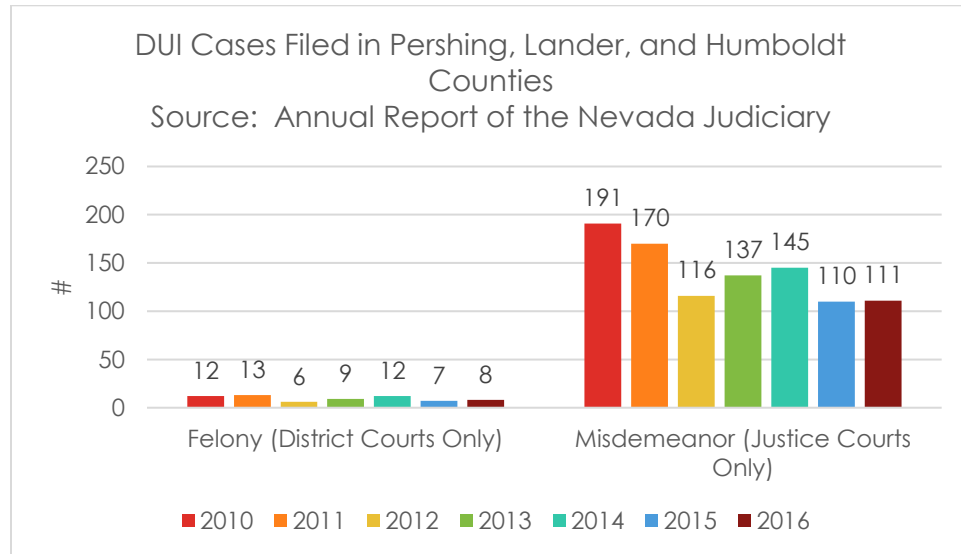
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 8.4%* | 91.6% |
| Nevada Total | 12.1% | 87.9% |

*This is a reduction of 5.6% from 2013. It is worth noting that FCC spent a lot of time providing materials and education for retail outlets for tobacco and alcohol over the past few years

Alcohol Policies

We are a community that promotes drinking at all functions. Parents don't see anything wrong with alcohol. There aren't high enough consequences to deter youth.

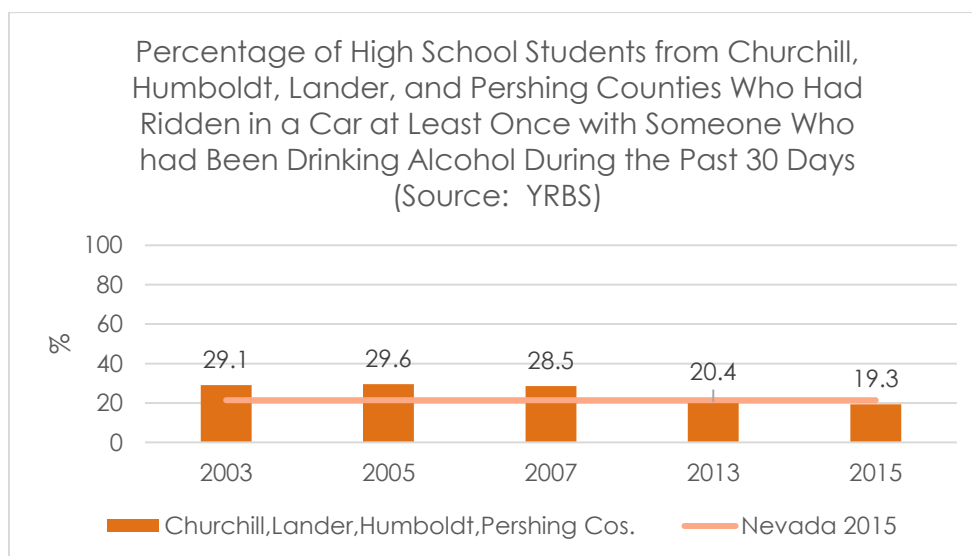
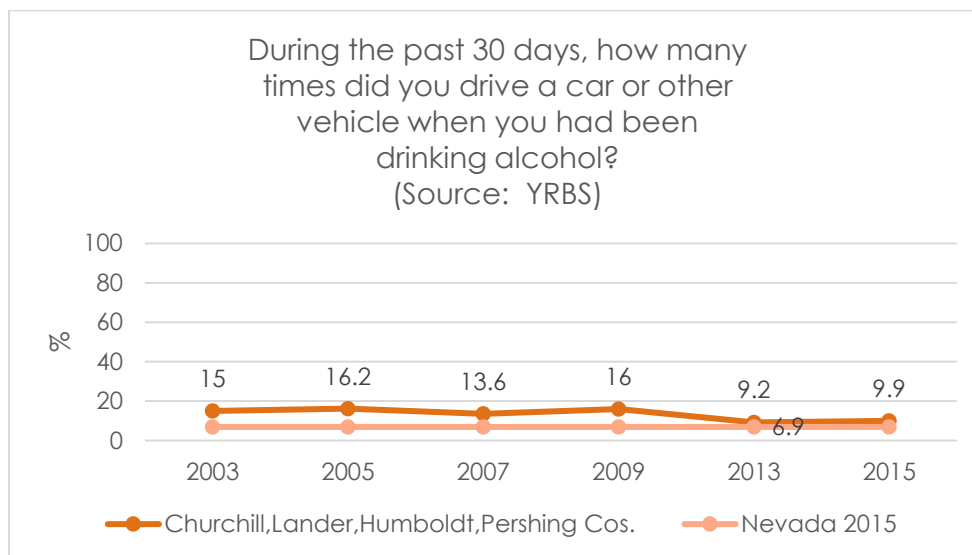
-Community Partner Survey Respondent



Note: This graph represents cases filed; this should not be construed to represent convictions or other legal dispositions. One should also keep in mind that the number of cases filed can be influenced by a myriad of factors, including: policy changes; law enforcement staffing levels; culture of district attorney's office, etc.

There must be consequences/punitive action associated with criminal behavior. At the present time that is very low and condoned.

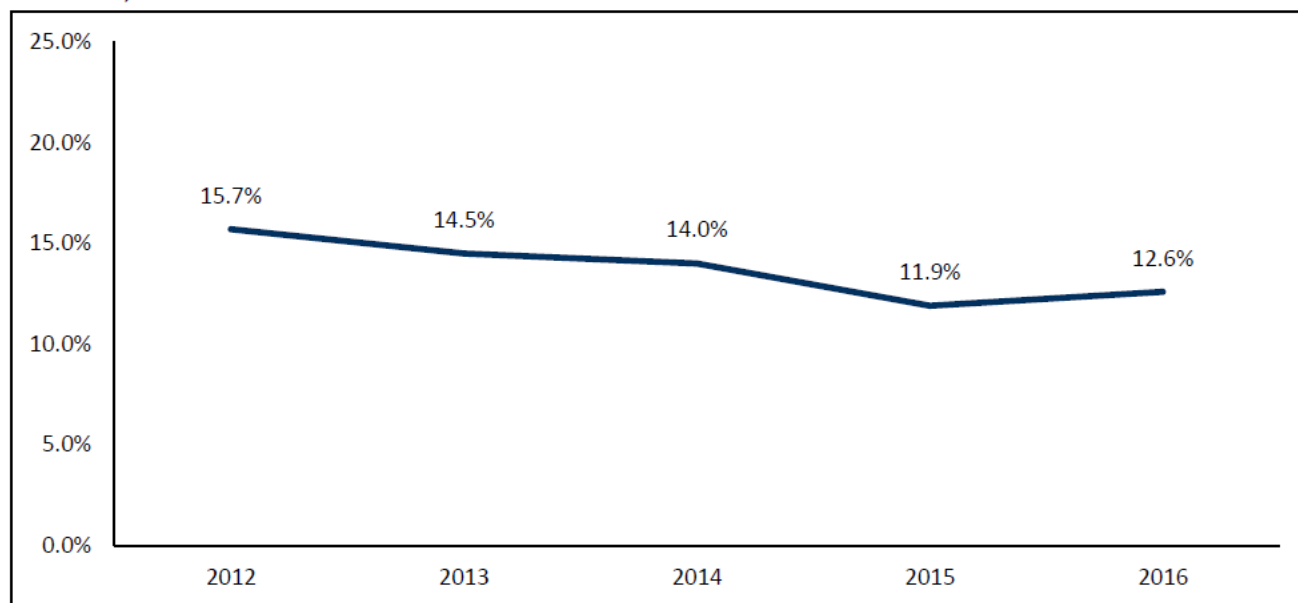
-Community Partner Survey Respondent



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol at least once in past 30 days

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 27.2% | 72.8% |
| Nevada Total | 22.5% | 77.5% |

Figure 29. Driving after Drinking Any Alcohol*, United States Undergraduate, Graduate, Professional Students, 2012-2016.

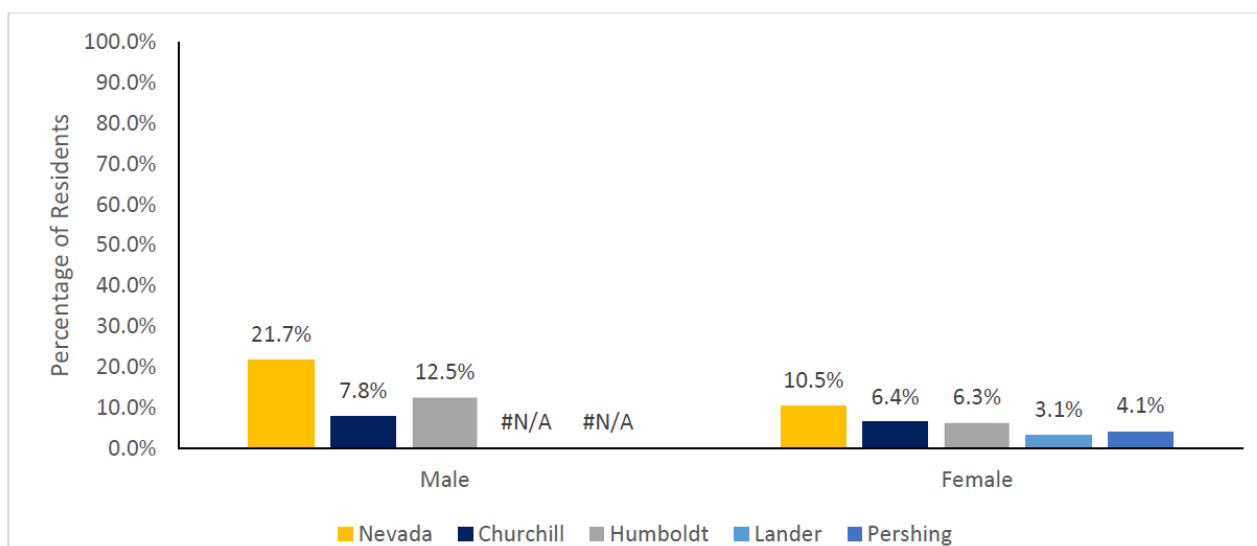


Source: American College Health Association, National College Health Assessment.

*Within the last thirty days

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Figure 19. 2011-2014 BRFSS: Percentages of adult Churchill, Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing County residents who are considered "heavy drinkers" - more than one drink (females) or two drinks (males) per day.



Source: Behavioral Health Report

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them

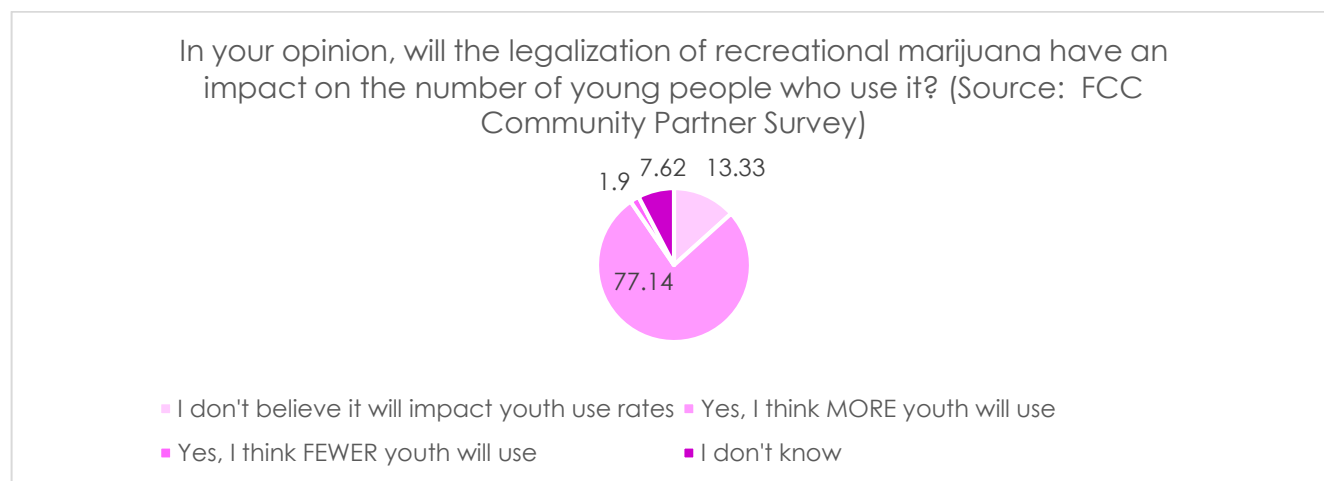
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 34.6% | 63% |
| Nevada Total | 38.7% | 61.3% |

*This is a 2.4% reduction from 2013

- A brief review of “community events calendars” for each of the counties in the service area shows events where alcohol is typically readily available (rodeos, motorcycle rallies, festivals, car shows, fairs, etc.). There appeared to be a few more alcohol-free events in 2017 than in 2015

Marijuana Policies

FCC is particularly concerned about public knowledge and thoughts about legalized recreational marijuana. Respondents to the FCC Community Partner Survey collectively rated their understanding of the laws and regulations surrounding the legalization of recreational marijuana at 63 (on a scale of 0 – 100).



There are still no definitive studies that prove what impact, if any, legalization will have on youth use rates. However, these concerns provide a perfect opportunity to educate the community about prevention principles in general. Most respondents who added comments about this issue feel there will be an increase in use.

The kids will think legal = right so they will be more likely to use.

-Focus Group Participant

The following quote *takes exception* to this belief:

I believe people are using because of their own personal gain/pleasure...I don't believe it being legal or not will impact or change the usage by teens...as long as they have an avenue of education to know the results of using and can make up their own mind, the public or policy can't change it.

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

In general, informants believe that youth access to marijuana will increase and that this may result in more use. Marijuana use is viewed as far less dangerous than alcohol or other drugs. Informants tend to believe that marijuana is not addictive in the same way that opiates or alcohol is, but that it can be bad for some people. People are not completely clear on the rules and laws surrounding legalization

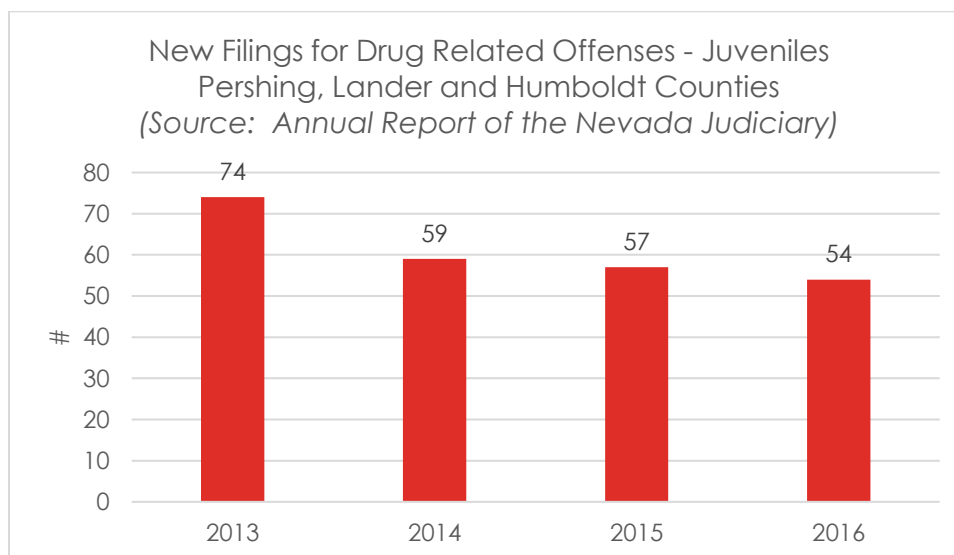
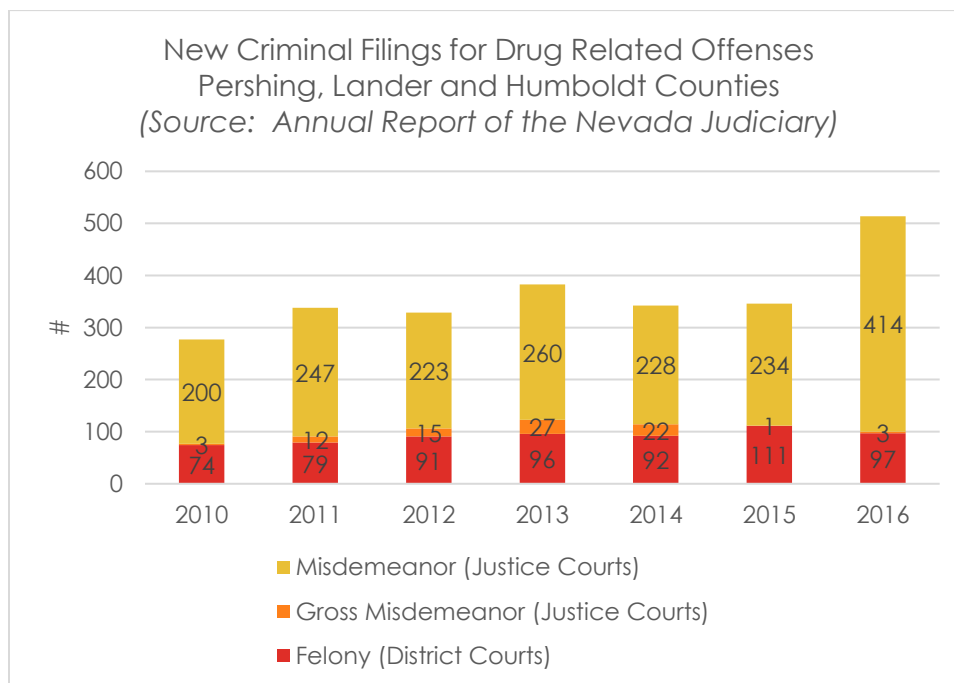
Interviewer: How well do you all understand the recreational marijuana laws? Like, could I light up a joint in this restaurant? Or out in my car?

Participant: I have no idea.

[General discussion around age limits, locations, etc. Low levels of understanding]

Prescription and Other Drug Policies

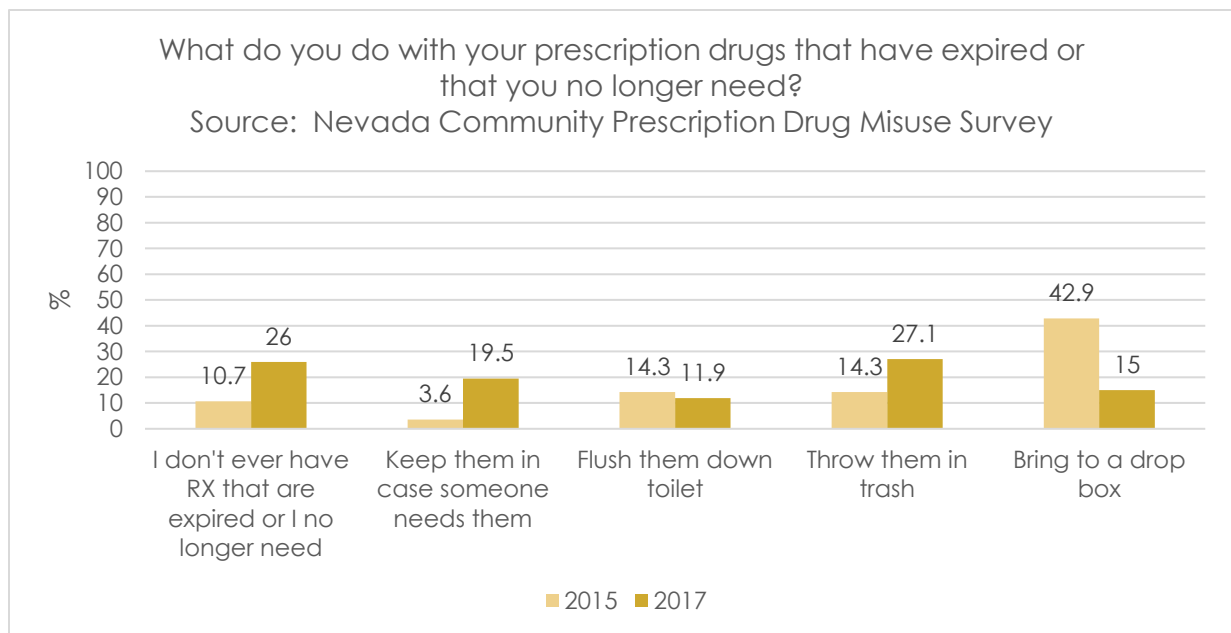
- Respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey who admitted to having misused a prescription medication in the past year obtained said prescription from: 1) took from doctor, dentist, pharmacist, clinic or hospital; 2) didn't remember; or, 3) parents.



Note: The two graphs above represent cases filed; they should not be construed to represent convictions or other legal dispositions. One should also keep in mind that

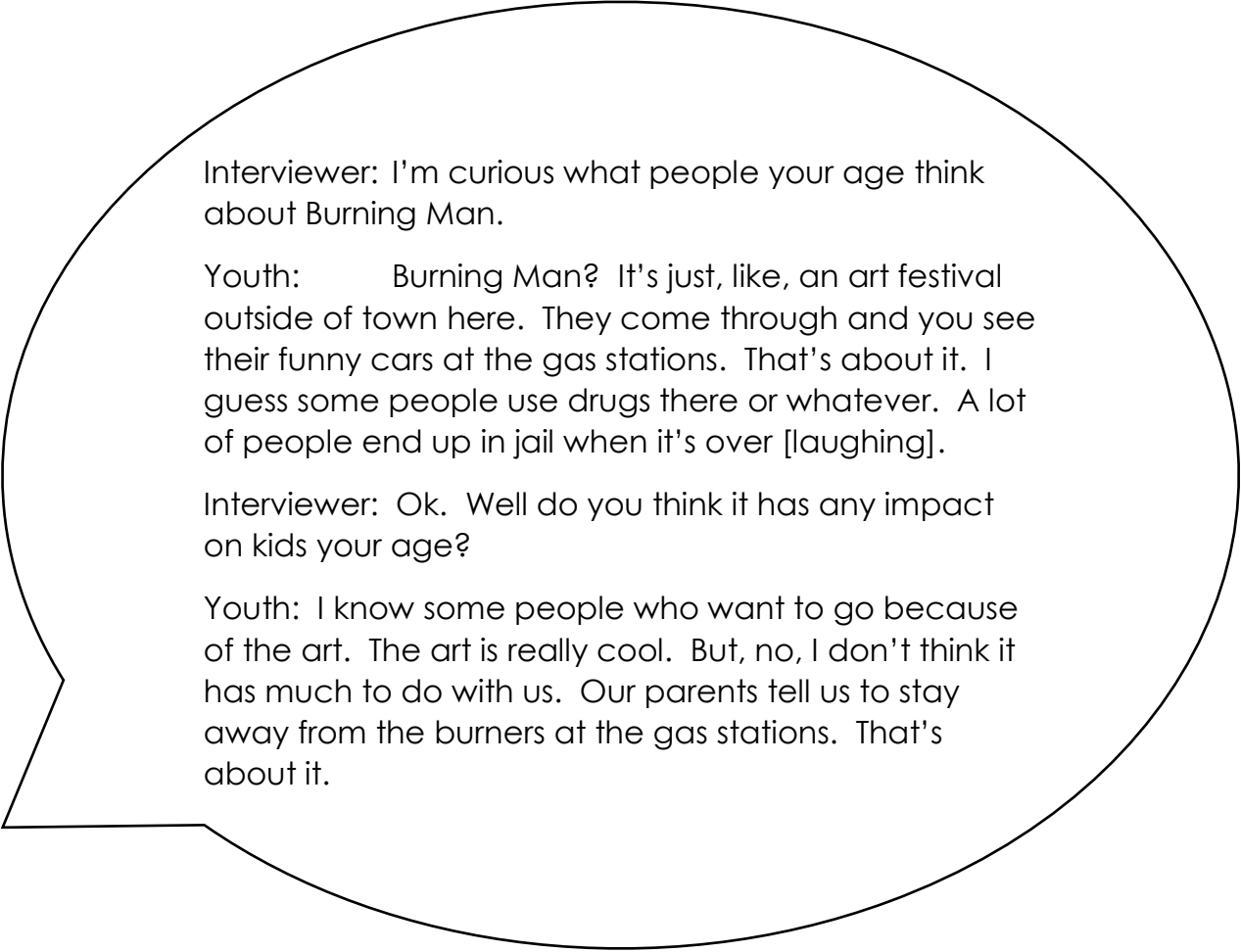
the number of cases filed can be influenced by a myriad of factors, including: policy changes; law enforcement staffing levels; culture of district attorney's office, etc.

To put this into context, there were approximately 2,369 individuals between the ages of 10 and 19 living in the service area in 2016 (American Community Survey Population Estimates).



- 33.6% of respondents to Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey in 2017 keep prescription medications locked up (compared to 35.5% in 2015); 42.5% monitor the number of pills in the prescription drug bottles (compared to 51.6% in 2015)
- The majority of respondents to Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey in 2017 described some method of investigation they would undertake when asked what they would do if they noticed pills or medication missing. It is noteworthy that many youth answered that they would talk to their parents
- There was a marked decrease in the number of people this researcher observed “vaping” in the service area between 2015 and 2017. There still appear to be establishments designed to sell these products. It is not clear if this was a fad that has fallen out of favor or if any policies or educational efforts have decreased this behavior
- Adults in the community express concern about the impact of the Burning Man Festival and other events that promote alcohol or drug use in neighboring

communities. Young people are either not aware of any impact or are not actually negatively impacted:



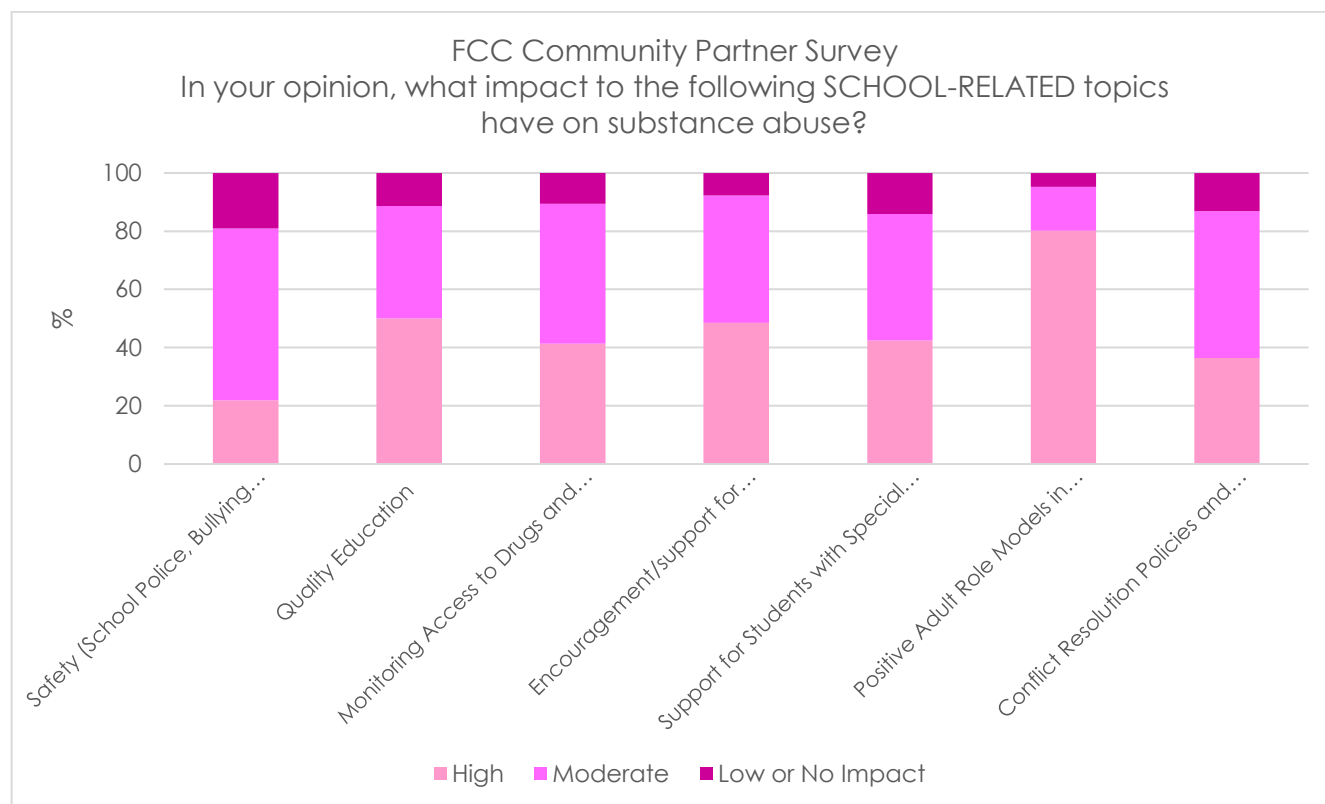
Interviewer: I'm curious what people your age think about Burning Man.

Youth: Burning Man? It's just, like, an art festival outside of town here. They come through and you see their funny cars at the gas stations. That's about it. I guess some people use drugs there or whatever. A lot of people end up in jail when it's over [laughing].

Interviewer: Ok. Well do you think it has any impact on kids your age?

Youth: I know some people who want to go because of the art. The art is really cool. But, no, I don't think it has much to do with us. Our parents tell us to stay away from the burners at the gas stations. That's about it.

Domain: School



Dawkins, et al, found that participation in sports was a protective factor against tobacco and marijuana use among their sample population (white and black high school students). It was a protective factor against alcohol use among black females, but was a risk factor among white females and males and black males. The implication is that FCC's support of extra curricular activities is effective, but the rules and norms of sports teams can sometimes encourage alcohol use among some populations.

Society has effectively legislated out any form of 'effective discipline' within the school systems. Whenever the schools attempt to discipline a student, the majority of the time the student is sent home. That only encourages the behavior due to a majority of students wanting to leave the school for any variety of reasons. If they know they will be sent out and not have to return, what is it they will not do to go home again? This has also led to the schools becoming apathetic about enforcement due to the number of 'hoops' that must be jumped through and lack of follow through by the court system.

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

Educational Attainment

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who made mostly A's or B's in school

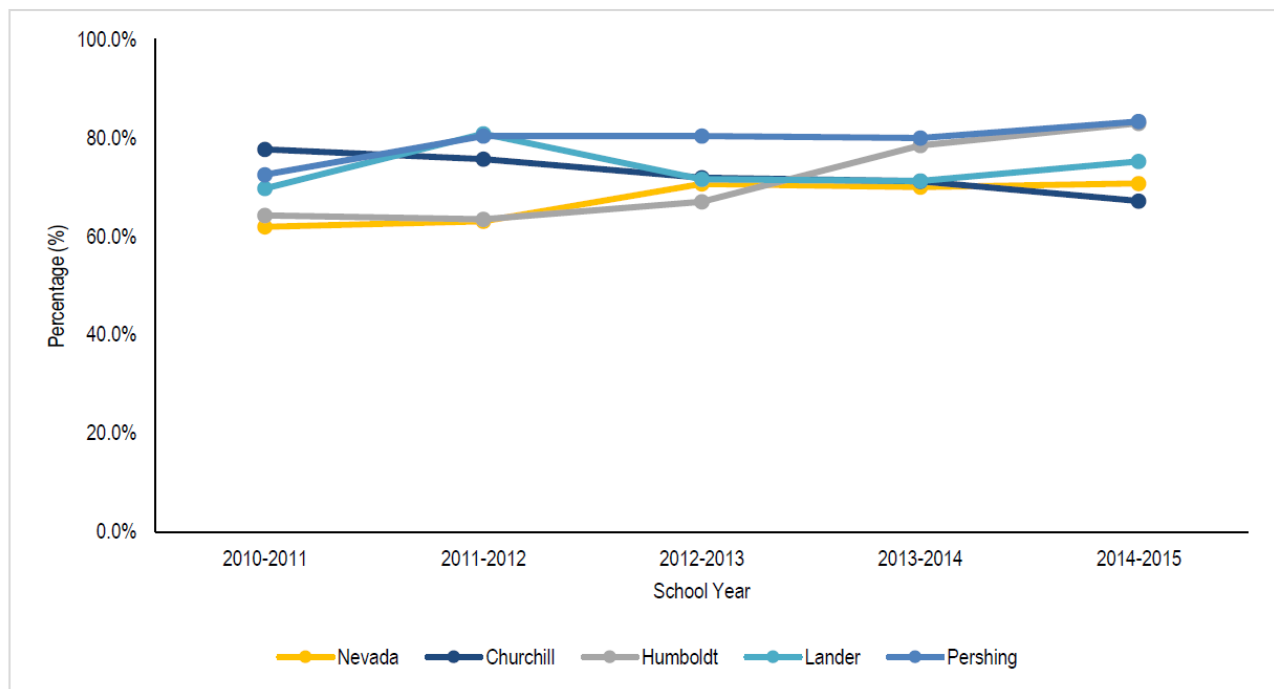
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 69.9% | 30.1% |
| Nevada Total | 70.2% | 28.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who made mostly A's or B's in school

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 64.4% | 35.6% |
| Nevada Total | 64% | 36% |

- By comparison, just 33.2% of youth who responded to the MAGIC Survey reported receiving mostly A's or B's in school
- Even though respondents to the MAGIC Survey may not be receiving the best grades, they still believe school is important. 66.6% believe that the information they are learning in school will be “very” or “quite” important for them later in life and 72.7% believe that the school work they are assigned is “almost always” meaningful and important. In addition, 73.7% of MAGIC students have “never” or “not seriously” considered dropping out of school
- 50% of parents overestimated how important their child thinks the things they are learning at school will be for them in their later life

Figure 31. High School Graduation Rates, Churchill, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing, 2011 – 2015 by Class Cohort.

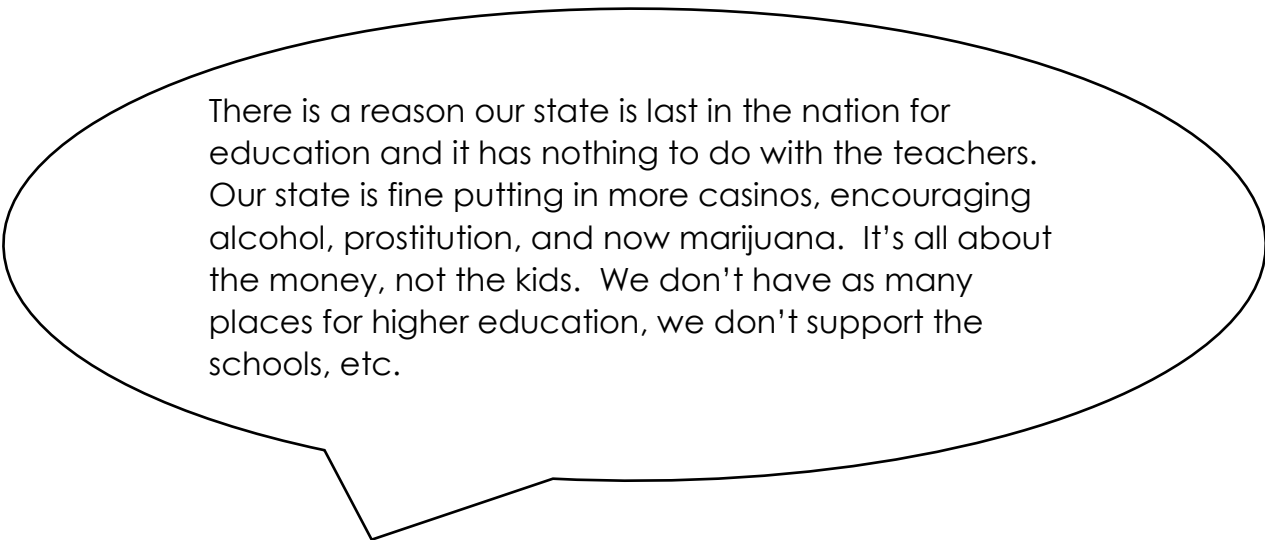


Source: Behavioral Health Report

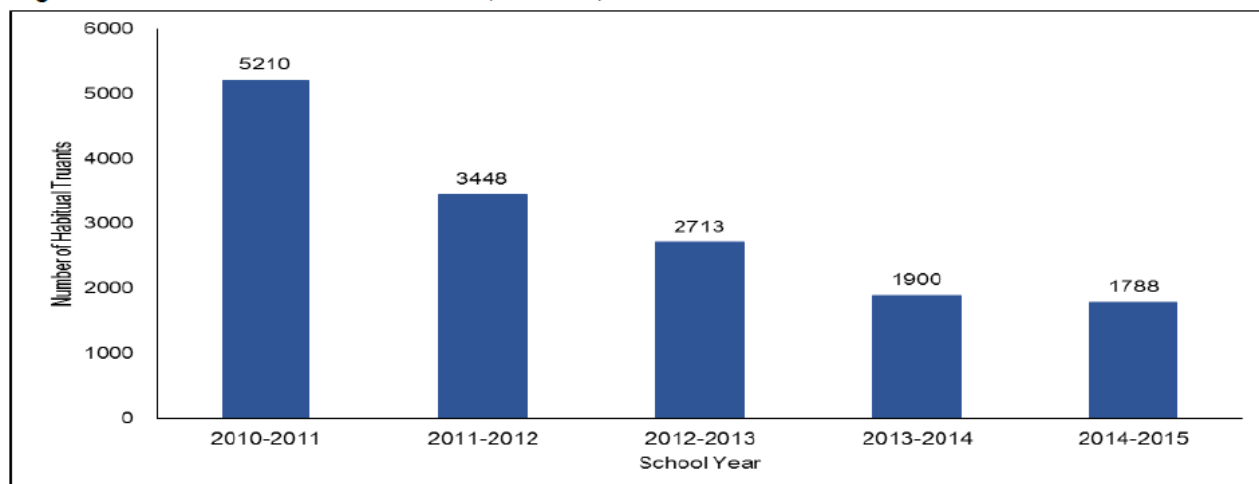
For at least the second year in a row, Nevada ranked dead last in the United States in terms of “Chance of Success” (Education Week).

| Highest Level of Educational Achievement | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Less than 9 th Grade | Less than High School | High School Graduate | Bachelor's Degree | Graduate or Professional Degree |
| Service Area (Pershing, Humboldt, Lander Counties) | 7.7% | 11.2% | 36.7% | 7% | 4.2% |
| Nevada | 6.2% | 8.7% | 28.2% | 15.2% | 7.9% |
| United States | 5.7% | 7.6% | 28.1% | 18.5% | 11.2% |
| <i>American Community Survey, Educational Attainment, 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates (Population 25 years and older) *Some sub-sections of education are not included in interest of brevity</i> | | | | | |

The service area lags behind the State of Nevada and the US as a whole with respect to higher education.



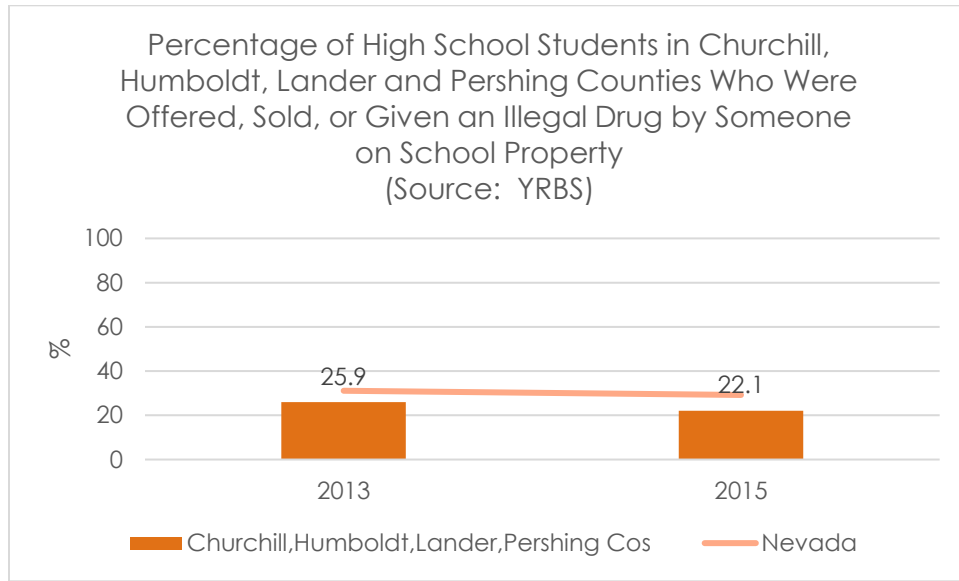
There is a reason our state is last in the nation for education and it has nothing to do with the teachers. Our state is fine putting in more casinos, encouraging alcohol, prostitution, and now marijuana. It's all about the money, not the kids. We don't have as many places for higher education, we don't support the schools, etc.

*School Policies***Figure 54. Number of Habitual Truants, Nevada, Class Cohorts 2010 - 2014**

Source: Nevada Department of Education, Report Card

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

My school has this class called 'Ready 101'. It's really helping me figure things out. Here we can't just look around and see someone doing the career we want to end up doing.



Interviewer: So you talked about the cliques a little bit. You mentioned the 'sporty' clique and the 'party clique'. Are you saying that kids in the 'sporty' clique don't use drugs or alcohol?

Youth: I wouldn't say that none of them do. But we can be tested at any time, so most people don't if they want to stay in sports.

Interviewer: So if they are in their season, or...

Youth: No. We can be tested any time, not just during our season. So most people don't take the risk.

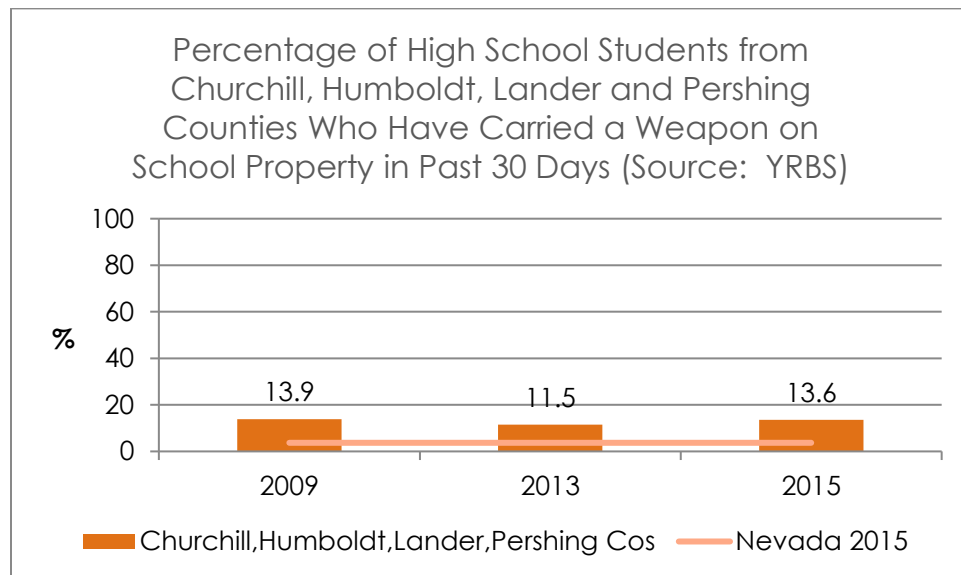
Interviewer: Oh, I see. Do you know what they test for?

Youth: Everything I think. All the drugs.

Youth: I don't hear much about drugs at my school. I guess it's here, but I don't hear about it.

Interviewer: Has anyone ever offered you drugs at school?

Youth: No. I mean I guess I would have a good idea who to ask for it, but it isn't just out there.



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who carried a weapon on school property in the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 7.3% | 92.7% |
| Nevada Total | 4.5% | 95.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school at least one day during the 30 days before taking the survey because they felt unsafe at school or one their way to or from school.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 8.9% | 91.1% |
| Nevada Total | 7.6% | 92.4% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who did not go to school at least one day during the 30 days before taking the survey because they felt unsafe at school or one their way to or from school.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 14.1% | 85.9% |
| Nevada Total | 14.1% | 85.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever felt safe and secure at school.

| | Never/Rarely | Sometimes | Most of the Time/Always |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 17.9% | 14.6% | 67.5% |
| Nevada Total | 13.3% | 15.6% | 71% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before taking the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 5.3% | 94.7% |
| Nevada Total | 5.3% | 94.7% |

*This is a reduction of 4% from 2013

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were ever in a physical fight on school property

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 11.2% | 88.8% |
| Nevada Total | 9.1% | 90.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the 12 months before taking the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 8.7% | 91.3% |
| Nevada Total | 6.7% | 93.3% |

Drug and Alcohol Education at School

I don't think kids have an opportunity to learn about how drugs or alcohol might impact their future families or careers. We have a family and consumer science class at the school that might be a good way to teach those things.

-Focus Group Participant

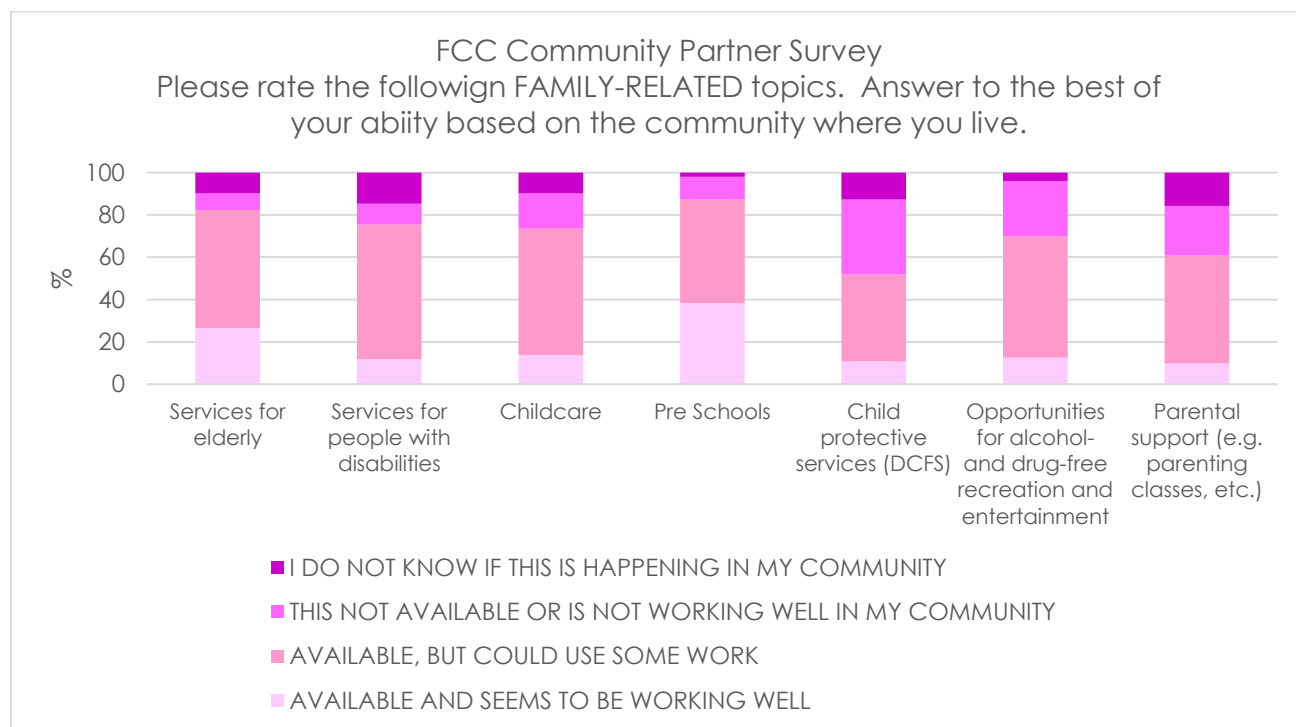
Youth: I don't think kids my age understand how easy it is to become addicted. I have some addictions in my family. I've seen it, so I get it. But if I didn't have it in my family I don't think I would understand how easy it is to become addicted and how it can happen before you even know what's going on.

Interviewer: Do you have a health class or something that goes over addiction and substance use?

Youth: Maybe...sometime back there...but I don't really remember learning anything about addiction in school.

Domain: Family

As quoted by Miller-Day, et al, peers play a crucial role in levels of adolescent drug use, parents play a role in initiation and experimentation with drugs.



We still need [childcare] in place for parents that do shift work.

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

YRBS: Percentage of high school students whose parents or other adults in their family are serving on active duty in the military

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 13.9% | 86.1% |
| Nevada Total | 13.1% | 86.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students whose parents or other adults in their family are serving on active duty in the military

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 22.9% | 77.1% |
| Nevada Total | 17.6% | 82.4% |

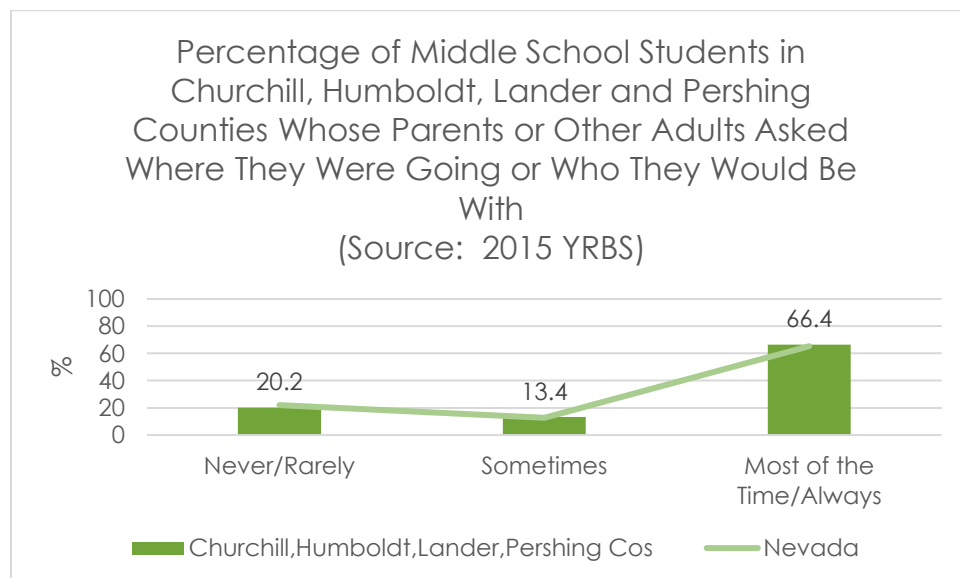
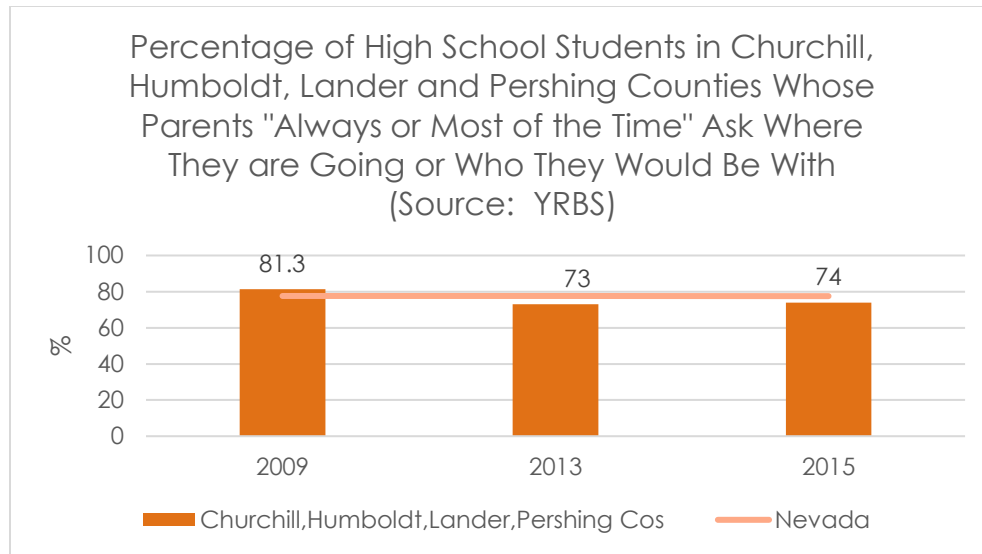
Parents are getting alcohol for minors, so they may give marijuana to the kids too [responding to legalization of recreational marijuana].

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

- 21% of those responding to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey reported that they are parents. The majority of their children fell into the 14-18 age range. None of these respondents admitted to providing their child a prescription drug not prescribed to him/her in the past 12 months

Some parents in the community allow kids to drink in their homes or host parties.

-Focus Group Participant



- When compared to their own children's responses, 57% of parents responding to the MAGIC Survey *underestimated* how often they know where he or she is and who he or she is with. In other words, these parents are monitoring their children better than they think they are
- 81% of youth responding to MAGIC Survey reported that their parents know where they are and who they are with when they are not home "Almost

Always" or "Always". Note, this is different from the YRBS question that asks whether the parent asks where they are going

- 63% of MAGIC Survey respondents stated their parents "always" or "almost always" asked if they had completed their homework. 50% of parents responding to the MAGIC Survey overestimated how often they check to see if their child has completed his or her homework (when compared to their child's response to the same question)

Interviewer: What do you wish adults in your community understood better about growing up here?

Youth: I wish they understood that we can handle our own business. There aren't very many kids here who do bad stuff, but we all get blamed for it. My parents know everything before I even get home from school.

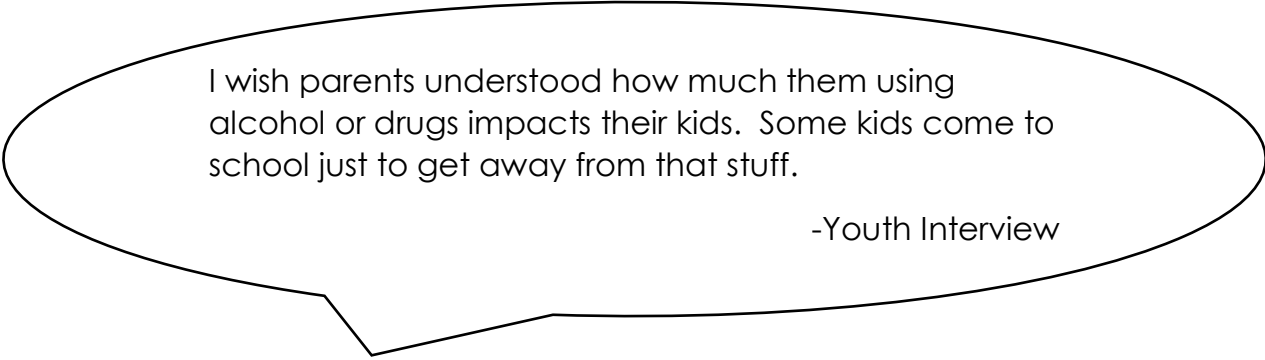
Interviewer: They know things that happened at school?

Youth: Yes! (laughing) If I talk to someone different in the hall at school one day, by the time I get home my mom asks me if we are dating.

I wish we had more trust. Most of us aren't doing anything wrong, we just need a little bit more privacy.

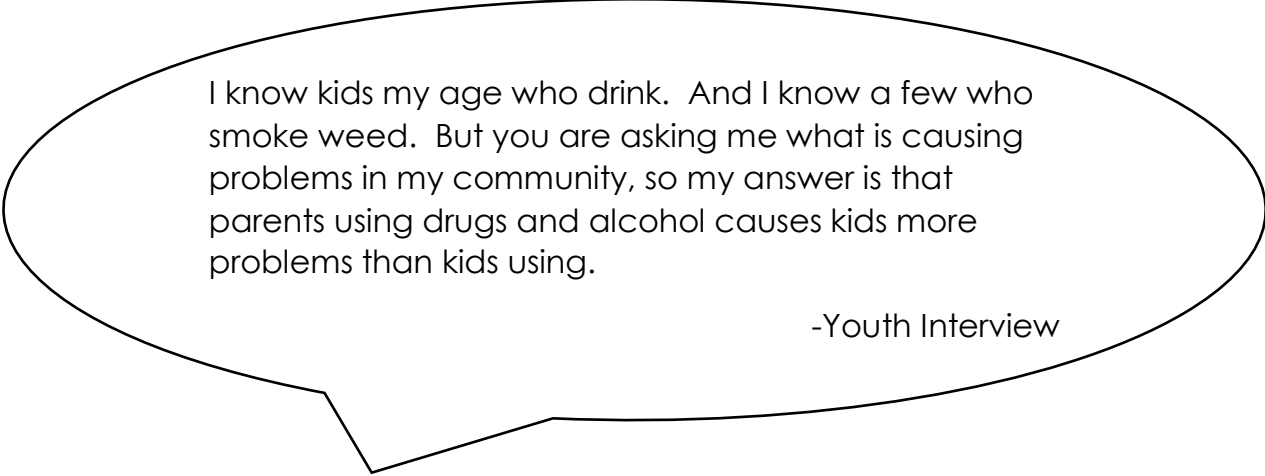
-Youth Interview

- 81% of the total youth sample from the MAGIC Survey said their family “always” has clear rules about alcohol and drug use. Moreover, the paired parent/child surveys revealed 100% agreement with one another about the family’s rules and expectations about drug and alcohol use.
- Parents demonstrated a relatively high level of understanding of their child’s activities (e.g. grades, meaningfulness of school, community service), but there were stark differences between parents and children responding to the MAGIC Survey with respect to matters related to motivation and future goals. Compared to their children’s responses to the same set of questions:
 - 50% underestimated their child’s ability to set goals for him or herself
 - 75% underestimated their child’s ability to make plans for their future
 - 75% underestimated their child’s agreement that responsibility is important to success
 - 64% underestimated their child’s level of self-confidence



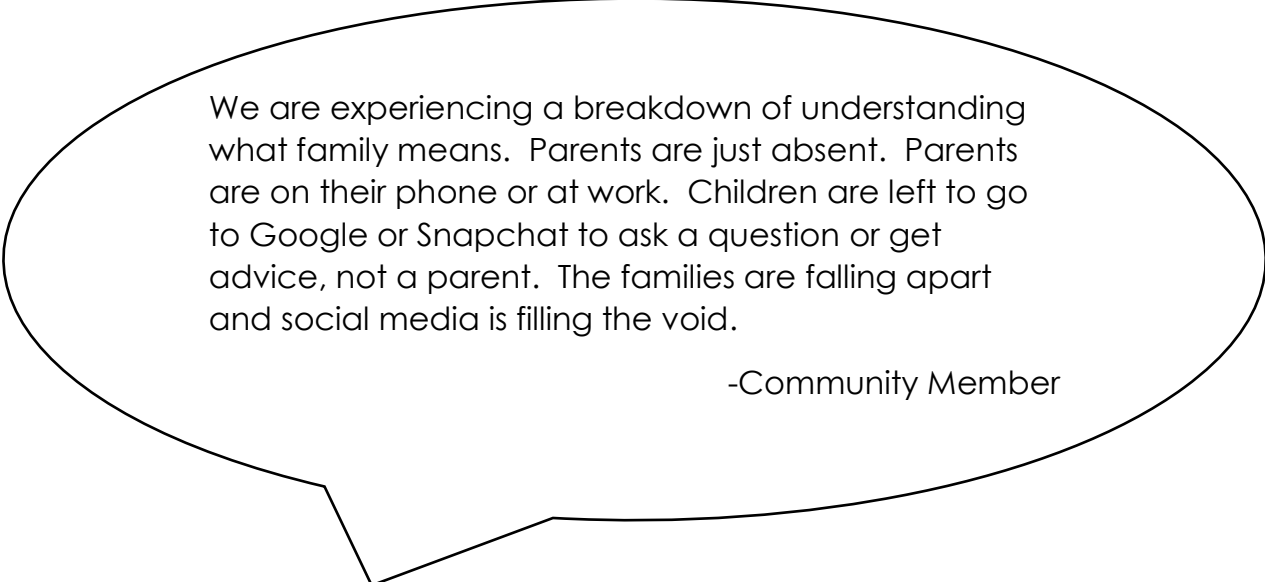
I wish parents understood how much them using alcohol or drugs impacts their kids. Some kids come to school just to get away from that stuff.

-Youth Interview

A large, hand-drawn speech bubble with a tail pointing towards the bottom left.

I know kids my age who drink. And I know a few who smoke weed. But you are asking me what is causing problems in my community, so my answer is that parents using drugs and alcohol causes kids more problems than kids using.

-Youth Interview

A large, hand-drawn speech bubble with a tail pointing towards the bottom left.

We are experiencing a breakdown of understanding what family means. Parents are just absent. Parents are on their phone or at work. Children are left to go to Google or Snapchat to ask a question or get advice, not a parent. The families are falling apart and social media is filling the void.

-Community Member

These perceptions may be supported by recent research. Christopher Gay, MPH, MD student, performed statistical analysis comparing self-reported substance use and abuse rates (YRBS) between different geographies in the State of Nevada. He discovered evidence that suggests that there is a strong correlation with both alcohol and tobacco use among Nevada middle school students living in rural counties that the USDA labels as having a “mining economic typology” when compared to students in urban counties. It is important to recognize that this does not mean that mining companies or practices are to blame for higher rates of alcohol and tobacco use among middle school students; rather, there may be some characteristics of people who work in mining, or their family structures, that lead to higher substance

use rates among young people. Some examples of these characteristics include shift work, higher disposable income, etc.

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who felt comfortable talking to their friends, a parent or other adult family member, or a teacher or other adult about important life questions

| | Friends | Parent or Other Family Member | Teacher or Other Adult |
|---|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 51.8% | 38.6% | 9.6% |
| Nevada Total | 62.7% | 32.6% | 4.6% |

- 81.8% of youth respondents to the MAGIC Survey stated that people in their family “always” have serious arguments

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever been hit, beaten, kicked, or physically hurt in anyway by an adult.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 15.7% | 84.3% |
| Nevada Total | 15.8% | 84.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever seen adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up

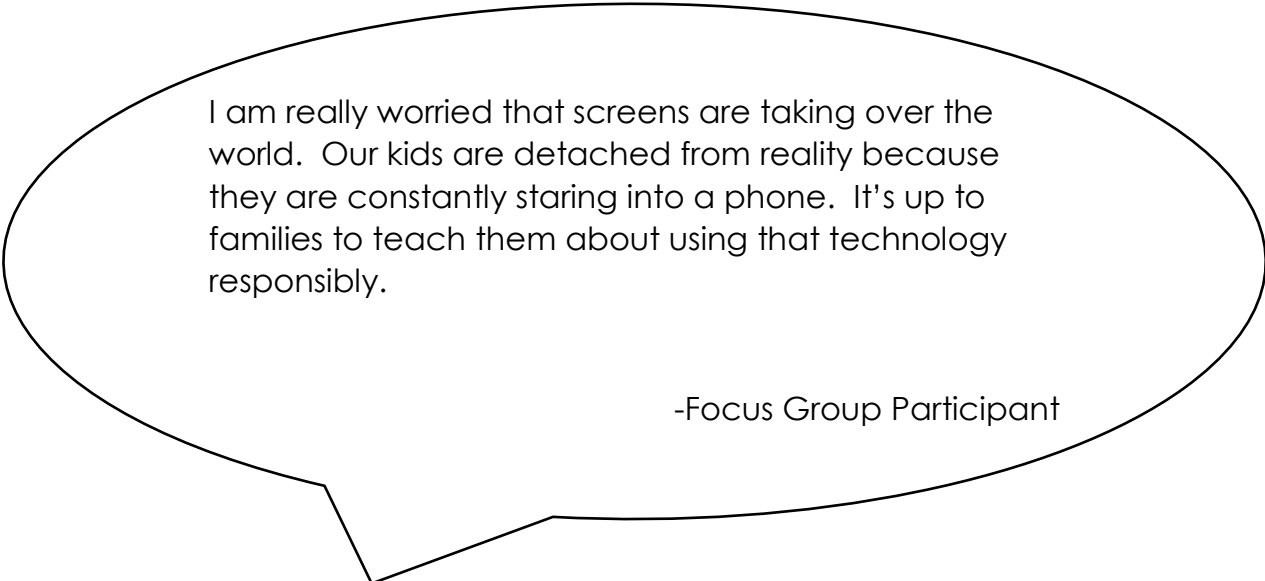
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 17.6% | 82.4% |
| Nevada Total | 16.4% | 83.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 25.4% | 74.6% |
| Nevada Total | 30.4% | 69.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever lived with someone who was a problem drinker, alcoholic, or abused street or prescription drugs

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 30.3% | 69.7% |
| Nevada Total | 30.4% | 69.6% |



I am really worried that screens are taking over the world. Our kids are detached from reality because they are constantly staring into a phone. It's up to families to teach them about using that technology responsibly.

-Focus Group Participant

Domain: Individual

There are conflicting theories about what drives an individual to seek out drugs and what factors contribute to eventual addiction. Regardless of potential neurobiological predispositions, Lende emphasizes the need to also consider the individual's "specific history (of risk, family dynamics, and so forth) who becomes involved in specific sociocultural contexts of drug use". In other words, biological predispositions are not the end of the story (Lende).

- FCCE's philosophy is to provide the entire community with prevention education. It is important, however, that differences among certain sub-populations are recognized

Table 16. Prevalence Estimates of Health Risk Behaviors, by Sexual Orientation – Nevada Adults, 2014-2015

| Indicator | LGT (%) | Bisexual (%) | Straight |
|--|---------|--------------|----------|
| Binge drinking | 17.0% | 26.6% | 15.0% |
| General health fair or poor | 21.7% | 39.3% | 18.0% |
| Limited because of physical, mental, or emotional problems | 25.6% | 38.4% | 21.1% |
| Ever told had depressive disorder | 29.4% | 45.6% | 16.6% |
| Ten or more days of poor mental health | 23.4% | 42.9% | 13.1% |
| Ten or more days poor mental or physical health kept from usual activities | 13.7% | 17.0% | 8.4% |

Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Table 17. Prevalence Estimates of Health Risk Behaviors, by Sexual Orientation — Nevada High School Students, 2015

| Indicator | LGB (%) | Non-LGB (%) | Difference |
|--|---------|-------------|----------------------|
| Drove when drinking alcohol. | 10.6% | 5.9% | Significantly Higher |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. | 13.1% | 6.3% | Significantly Higher |
| Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse | 24.4% | 6.8% | Significantly Higher |
| Were electronically bullied | 26.8% | 11.9% | Significantly Higher |
| Felt sad or hopeless | 63.5% | 30.3% | Significantly Higher |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide | 41.5% | 13.9% | Significantly Higher |
| Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide | 37.2% | 12.7% | Significantly Higher |
| Attempted suicide | 28.5% | 6.8% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever tried cigarette smoking | 51.7% | 29.6% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently smoked cigarettes | 21.3% | 5.1% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever drank alcohol | 78.1% | 62.1% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently drank alcohol | 46.8% | 28.1% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever used marijuana | 57.1% | 37.0% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently used marijuana | 34.7% | 17.5% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever used cocaine | 13.8% | 4.7% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever used heroin | 7.3% | 1.5% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription | 32.1% | 14.5% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently use prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription | 21.3% | 7.1% | Significantly Higher |

Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were heterosexual (straight), gay or lesbian, bisexual, or not sure

| | Heterosexual | Gay or Lesbian | Bisexual | Not Sure |
|---|--------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 89.9% | 1.4% | 4.7% | 4% |
| Nevada Total | 85.6% | 2.9% | 7% | 4.5% |

Table 18. Prevalence Estimates of Health Risk Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity Status — Nevada High School Students, 2015

| Indicator | AI/AN (%) | Nevada (%) | Difference* |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Drove when drinking alcohol. | 30.5% | 21.4% | Not significantly different |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. | 16.2% | 7.6% | Not significantly different |
| Were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse | 12.0% | 9.0% | Not significantly different |
| Were electronically bullied | 22.3% | 13.8% | Not significantly different |
| Felt sad or hopeless | 36.4% | 34.5% | Not significantly different |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide | 21.1% | 17.7% | Not significantly different |
| Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide | 16.4% | 15.8% | Not significantly different |
| Attempted suicide | 18.0% | 9.8% | Not significantly different |
| Ever tried cigarette smoking | 53.1% | 32.4% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently smoked cigarettes | 22.4% | 7.2% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever drank alcohol | 46.6% | 26.1% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently drank alcohol | 44.3% | 30.6% | Not significantly different |
| Ever used marijuana | 59.1% | 39.4% | Significantly Higher |
| Currently used marijuana | 36.9% | 19.6% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever used cocaine | 17.9% | 6.1% | Significantly Higher |
| Ever used heroin | 9.2% | 6.9% | Not significantly different |
| Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription | 11.9% | 3.6% | Not significantly different |
| Currently use prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription | 28.5% | 16.9% | Not significantly different |

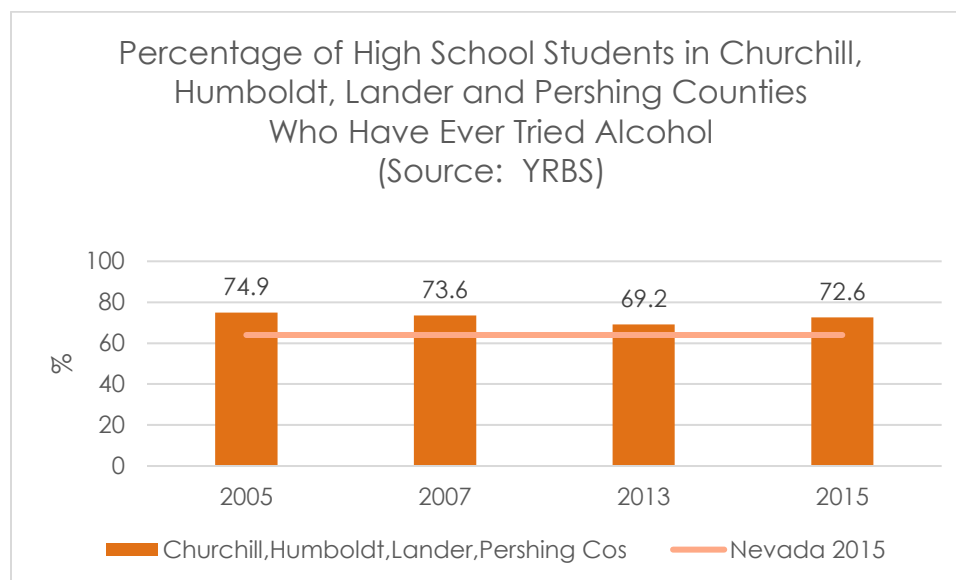
Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

*While most of these differences are not statistically significant due to small sample size, the highlighted risk behaviors are reflective of questions related to behavioral health among Nevada high school students.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Note: The FCC service area includes a higher percentage of American Indian or Alaskan Native residents than the State of Nevada as a whole

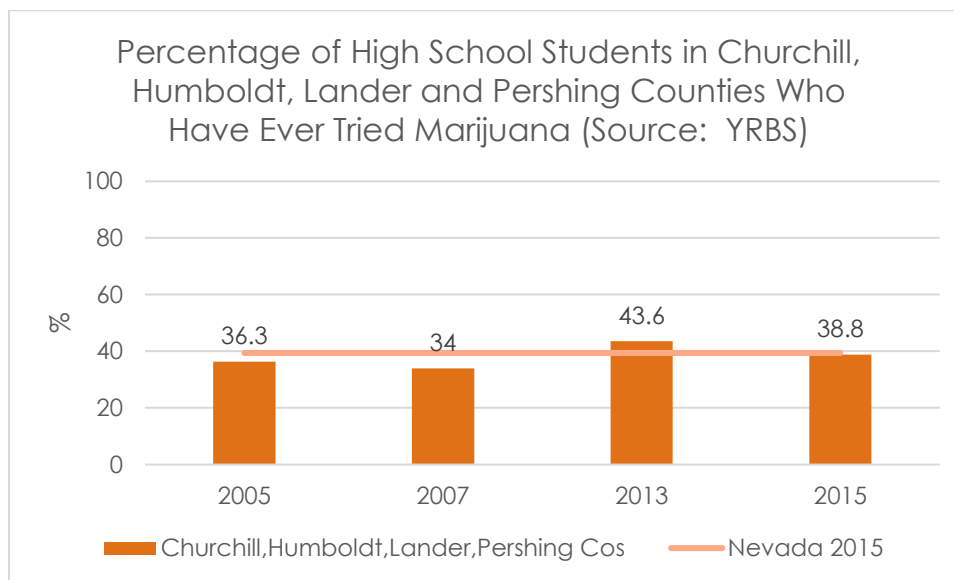
Lifetime Use



- Over three quarters (77.78%) of the adults responding to FCC's Community Partner Survey over-estimated the percentage of high school-aged youth who have had tried alcohol; focus group participants *underestimated* how many have used alcohol

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever drank alcohol

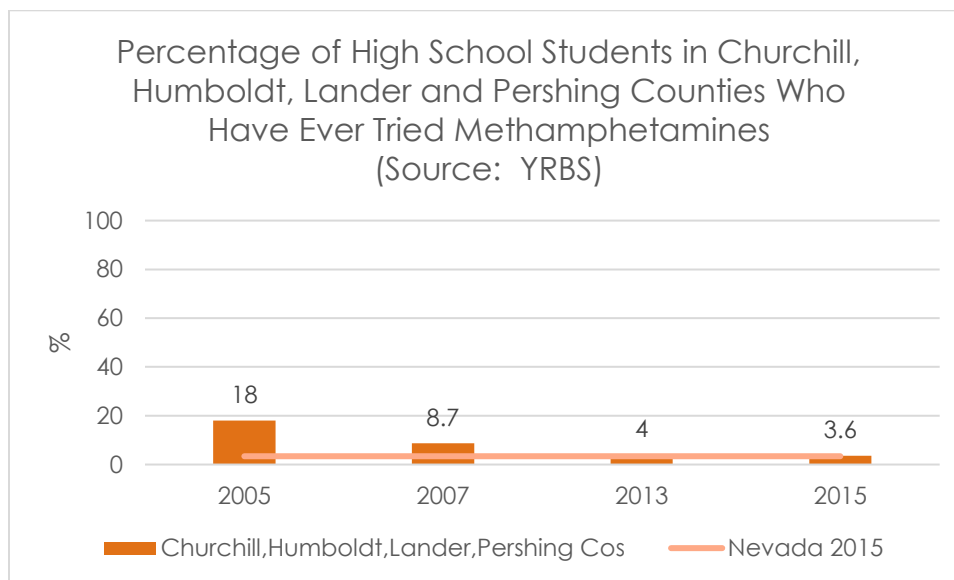
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 36% | 64% |
| Nevada Total | 29.4% | 70.6% |



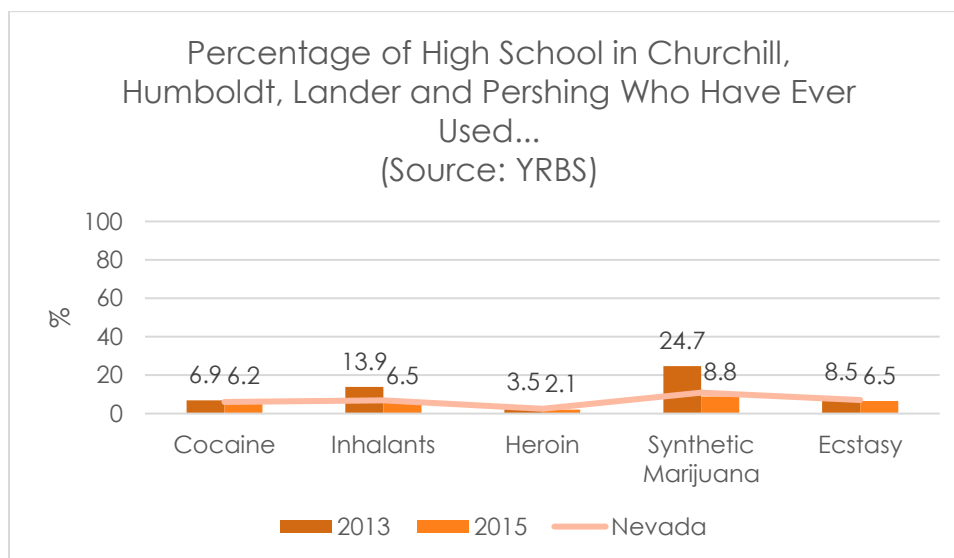
- Over three quarters (77.78%) of adults responding to FCC's Community Partner Survey over-estimated how many high-school age youth have tried marijuana. Focus group participants made a fairly accurate guess

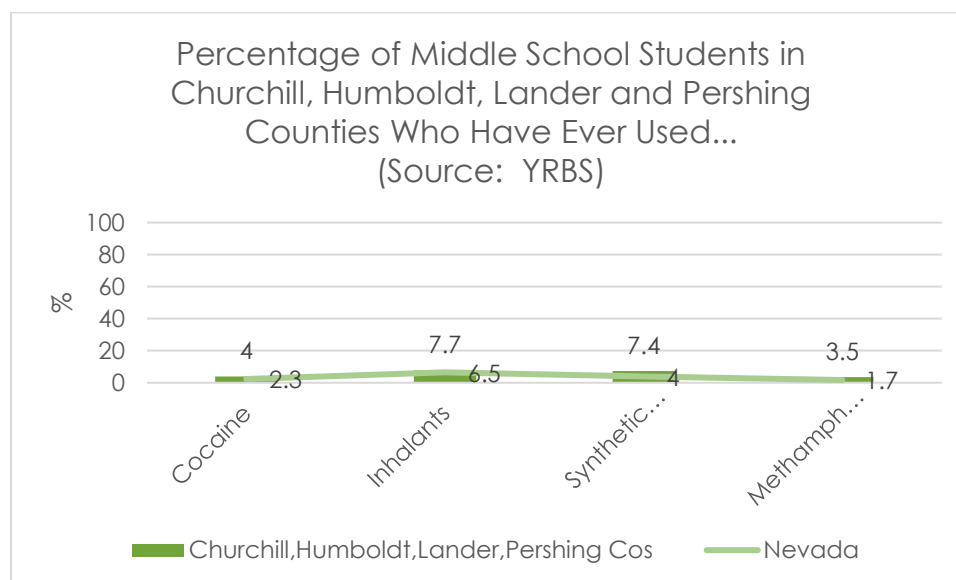
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever used marijuana

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 15.9% | 84.1% |
| Nevada Total | 10.2% | 89.8% |



- Nearly all (91.48%) adults responding to FCC's Community Partner Survey over-estimated how many high-school age youth have tried methamphetamines





YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever tried smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs.

| | Yes | No |
|---|--------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 38.8%* | 61.2% |
| Nevada Total | 32.4% | 67.6% |

*This is a reduction of 3.5% from 2013

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who have ever tried smoking cigarettes, even one or two puffs.

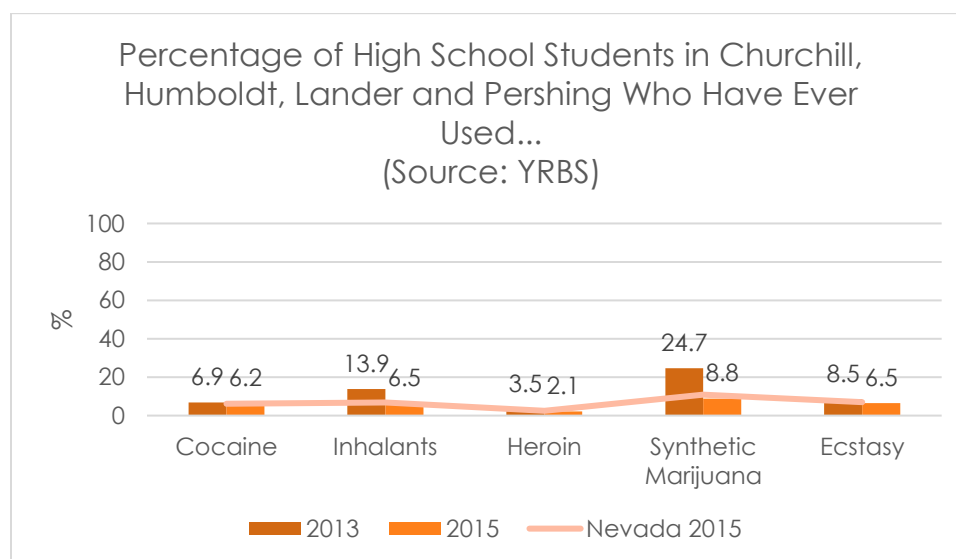
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 20.9% | 79.1% |
| Nevada Total | 14.4% | 85.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever used electronic vapor products

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 56.4% | 43.6% |
| Nevada Total | 50.9% | 49.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever used electronic vapor products

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 30.9% | 69.1% |
| Nevada Total | 26.7% | 73.3% |



- 75.84% of adults responding to FCC's Community Partner Survey over-estimated the percentage of high school-aged youth who have tried heroin. Focus group participants also over-estimated how many youth had used heroin

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 3% | 97% |
| Nevada Total | 3.6% | 96.4% |

*This is a reduction of 3.1% from 2013

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription.

| | Yes | No |
|---|--------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 15.7%* | 84.3% |
| Nevada Total | 16.9% | 83.1% |

*This is a reduction of 6.9% from 2013

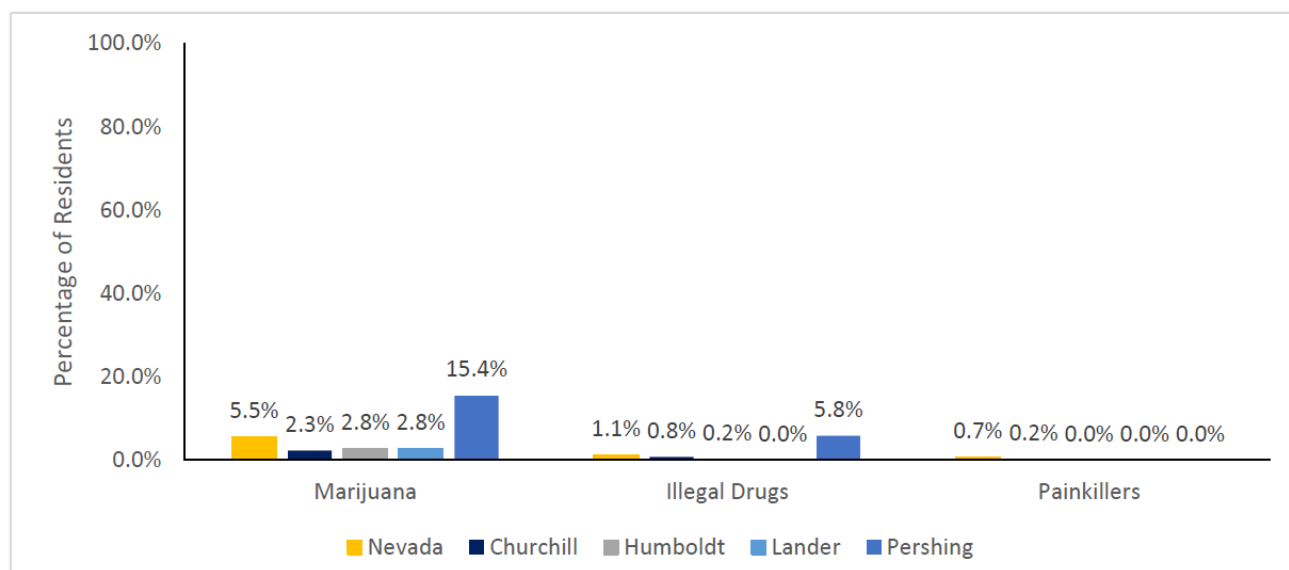
- Zero respondents (0%) to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey admitted to taking more of any prescription medication than were prescribed for them in the past year
- 88% of adults responding to FCC's Community Partner Survey over-estimated the percentage of high school-aged youth who have taken prescription medications without a doctor's prescription. Focus group participants also overestimated prescription drug misuse

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 2.5% | 97.5% |
| Nevada Total | 2.7% | 97.3% |

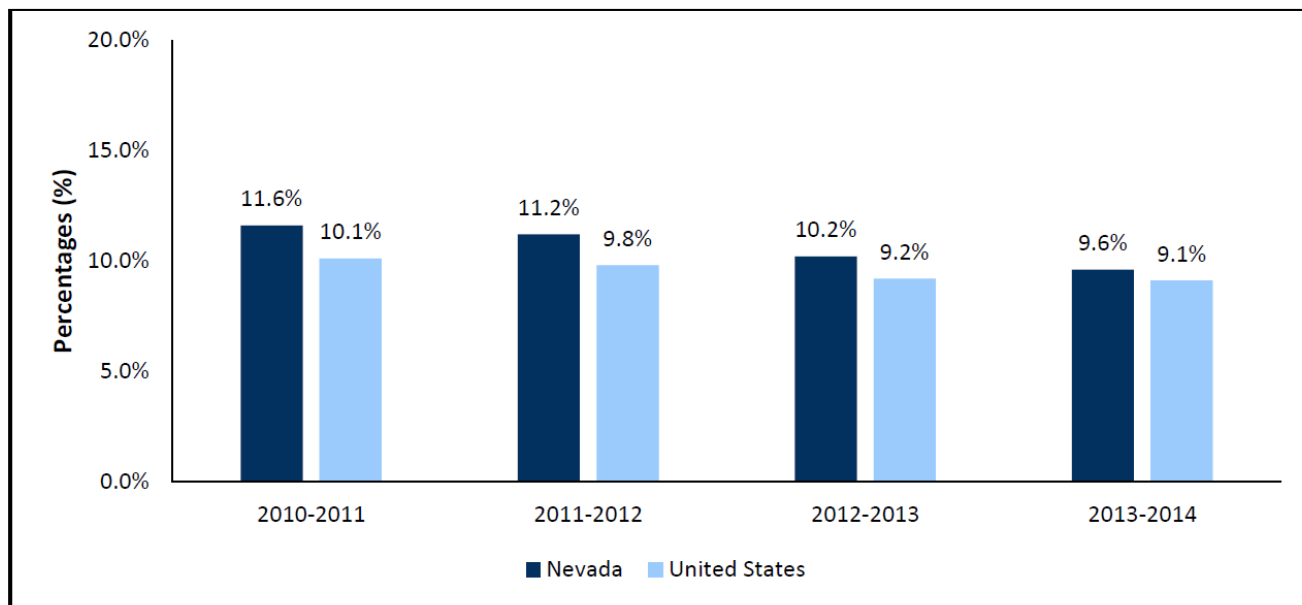
Frequency of Use

Figure 18. 2011-2014 BRFSS: Percentage of adult Churchill, Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing County residents who used illegal substances, or painkillers 'to get high,' in the last 30 days (aggregate 2011-2014 data).



(Reproduced from: *Behavioral Health Report*)

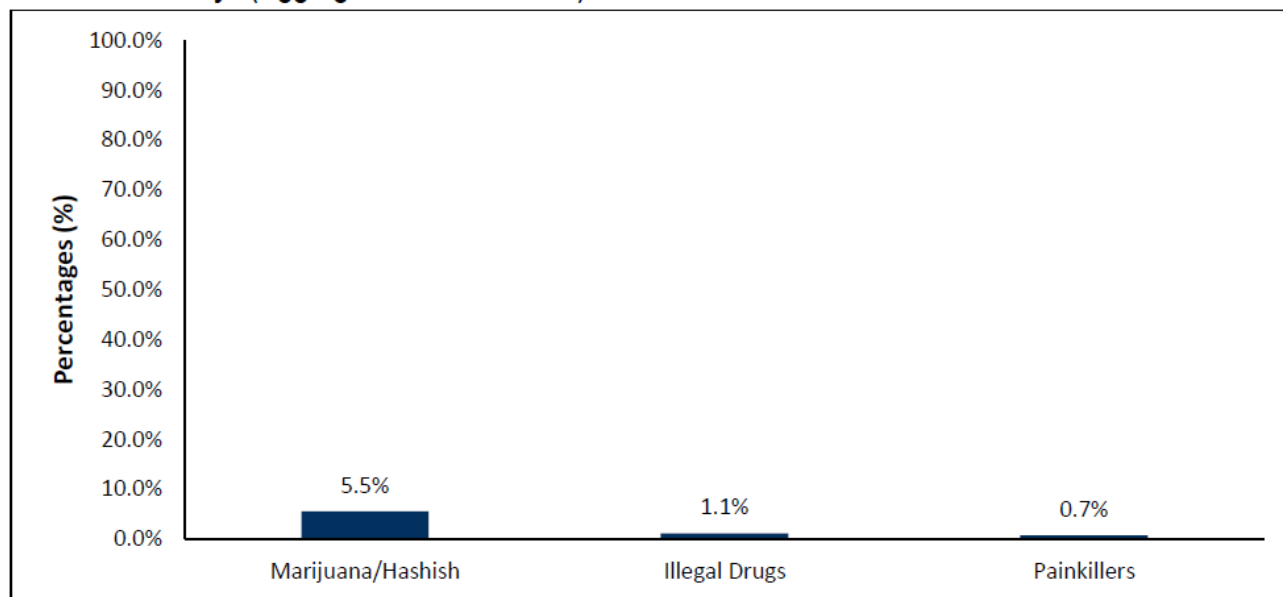
Figure 17. Past Month Illicit Drug Use Among Adolescents Aged 12-17 in Nevada and the United States, 2010-2011 to 2013-2014.



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2011 to 2013-2014.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Figure 28. Percentage of Adult Nevada residents Who Used Illegal Substances or Painkillers to Get High in the Last 30 days (Aggregate 2011-2014 data).



Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

(Reproduced from 2017 Nevada Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Self-Reported Substance Abuse and Mental Illness Among Population 18-25 in Nevada by Region 2015

(based on data Health Data Book Table 4.9, Page 92)

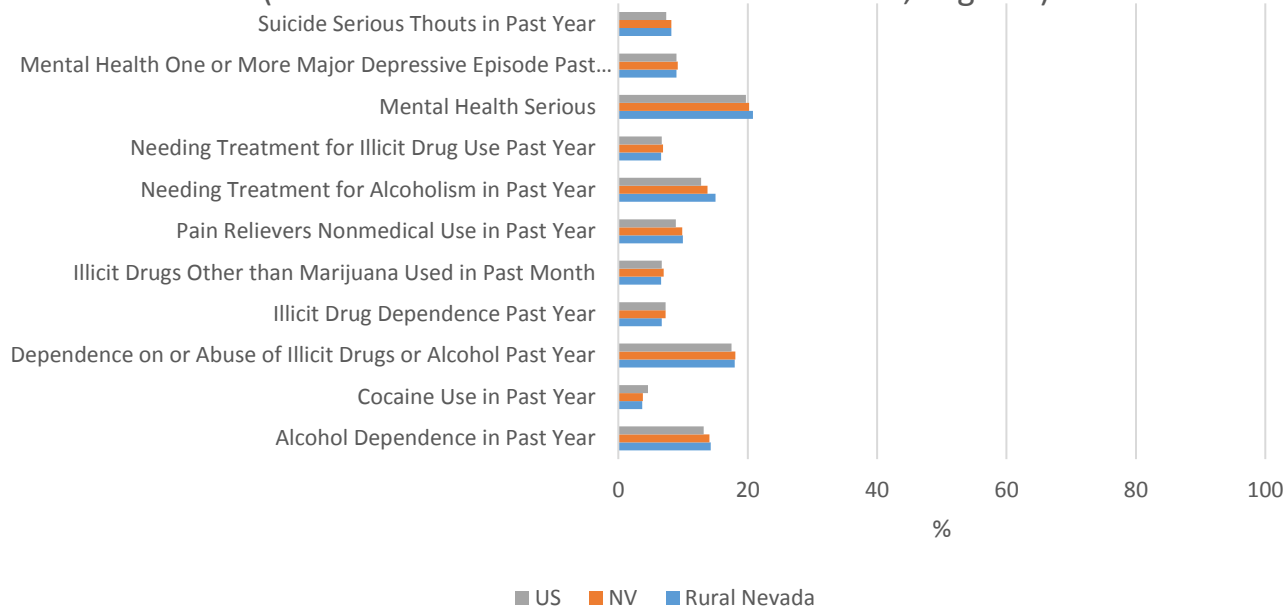
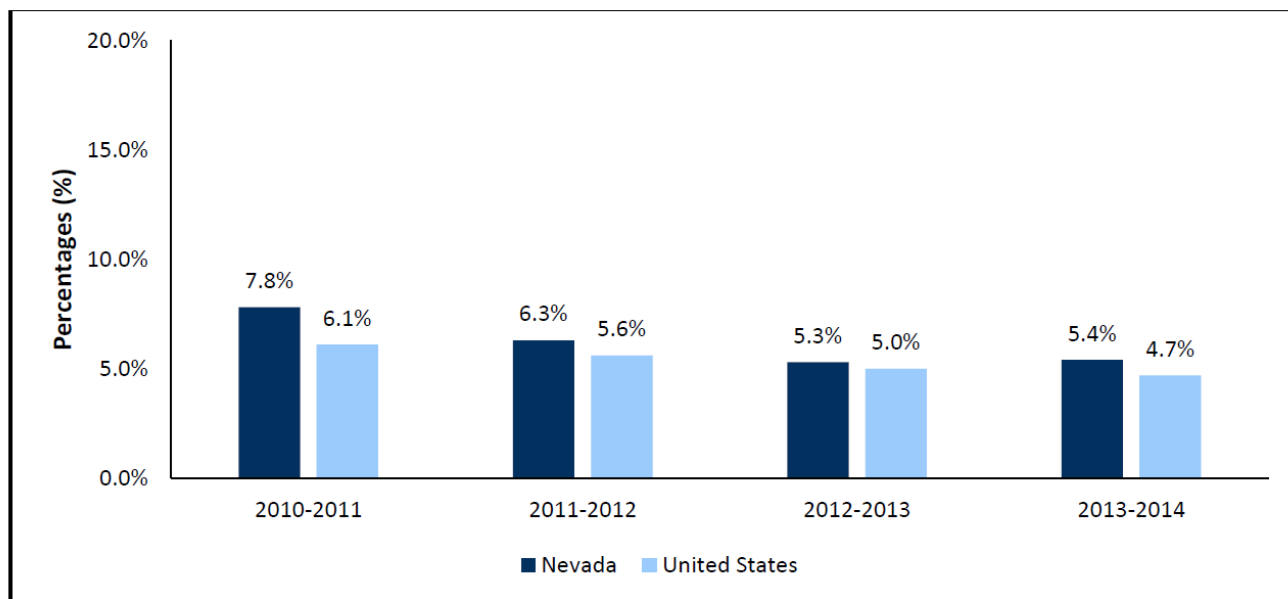


Figure 18. Past Year Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers Among Adolescents Aged 12-17 in Nevada and the United States 2010-2011 to 2013-2014.



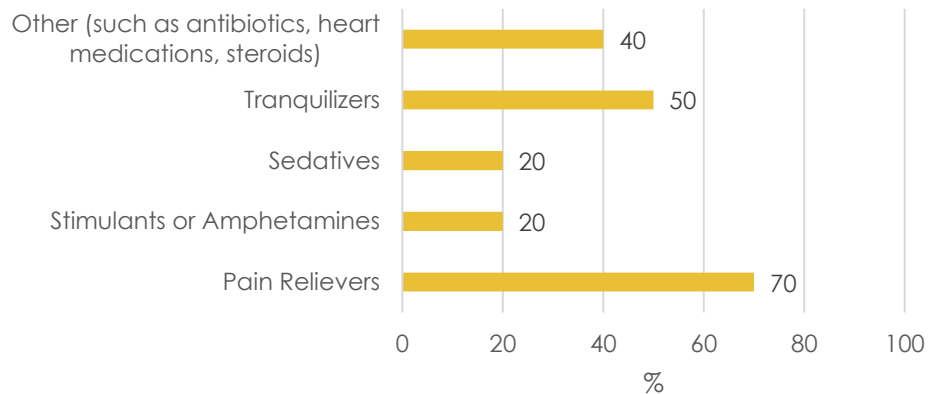
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2011 to 2013-2014.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

- 8.5% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey reported that they had used prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them during the past year

Of Those Who Had Used a Prescription Drug That
Was not Prescribed for Them in the Past Year,
Which Drugs Did They Use?

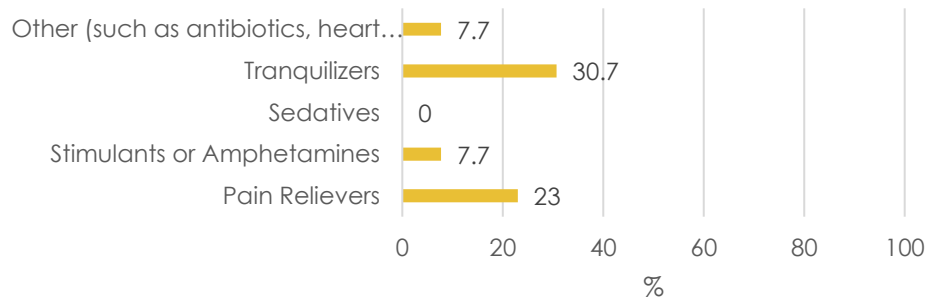
(Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug
Misuse Survey 2017)

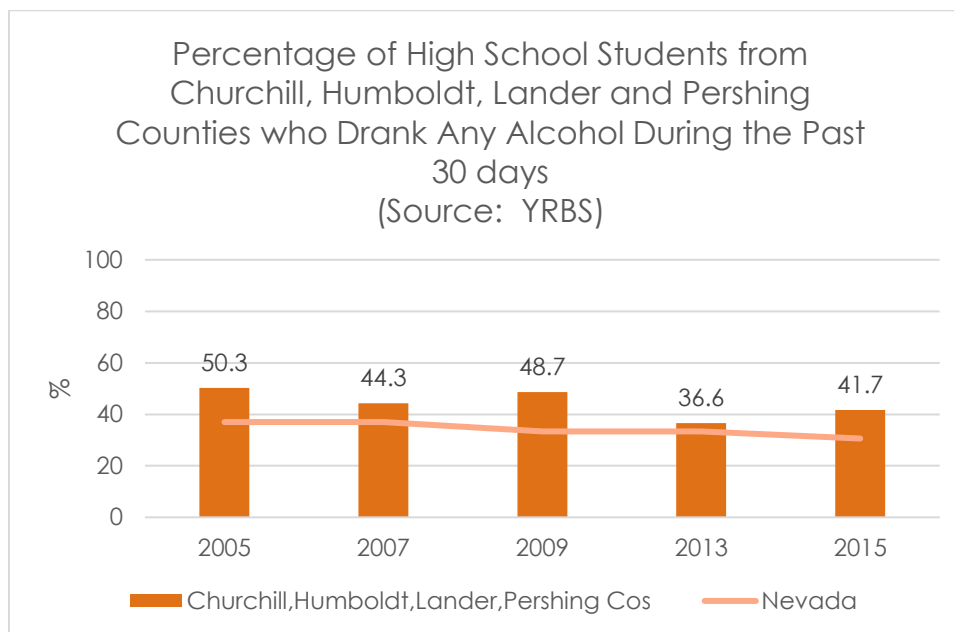


- 38% of those who have misused a prescription drug in the past year did so within the past 30 days (Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey)

Of Those Who Had Used a Prescription Drug That
Was Not Prescribed for Them in the Past 30 Days,
Which Drugs Did They Use?

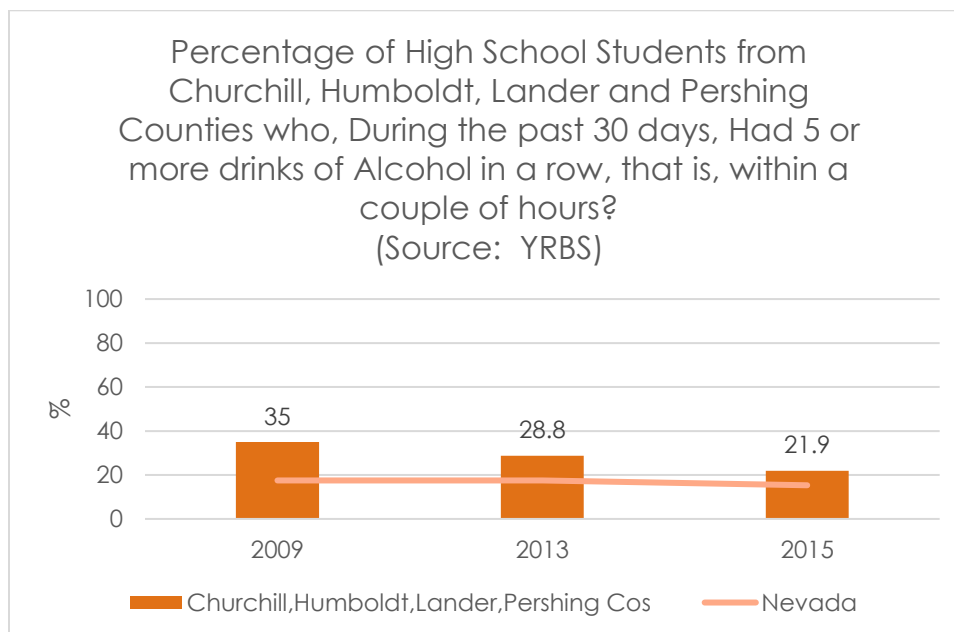
(Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug
Misuse Survey 2017)





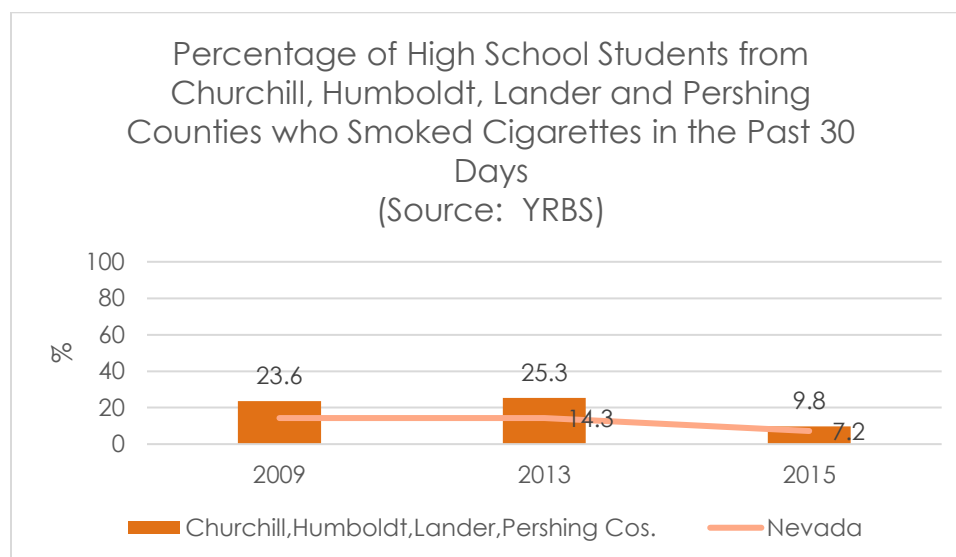
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 14.9% | 85.1% |
| Nevada Total | 10.3% | 89.7% |



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who recently participated in binge drinking

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 7.9% | 92.1% |
| Nevada Total | 2.6% | 97.4% |



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who *currently* smoke cigarettes

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 6% | 94% |
| Nevada Total | 2.4% | 97.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who *currently* used tobacco (past 30 days) cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 20% | 80% |
| Nevada Total | 11.4% | 88.6% |

*This is an increase of 2.7% from 2013

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who *currently* used tobacco (past 30 days) cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 9.7% | 90.3% |
| Nevada Total | 3.5% | 96.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who *currently* smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 10.6% | 89.4% |
| Nevada Total | 6.5% | 93.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who *currently* smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 4.6% | 95.4% |
| Nevada Total | 3% | 97% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who *currently* used smokeless tobacco on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 12.5% | 87.5% |
| Nevada Total | 4.3% | 95.7% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who *currently* used smokeless tobacco on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|-----|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 5% | 95% |
| Nevada Total | 2% | 98% |

YRBS Table 36: Percentage of high school students who frequently *currently* smoked Cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 4.5%* | 95.5% |
| Nevada Total | 1.9% | 98.1% |

*This is a reduction of 3.9% from 2013

YRBS Table 37: Percentage of high school students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day during the 30 days before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 6.7%* | 93.3% |
| Nevada Total | 5.7% | 94.3% |

*This is a reduction of 6.4% from 2013

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who currently use electronic vapor products

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 29.1% | 70.9% |
| Nevada Total | 26.1% | 73.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who currently use electronic vapor products

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 15.5% | 84.5% |
| Nevada Total | 11.3% | 88.7% |

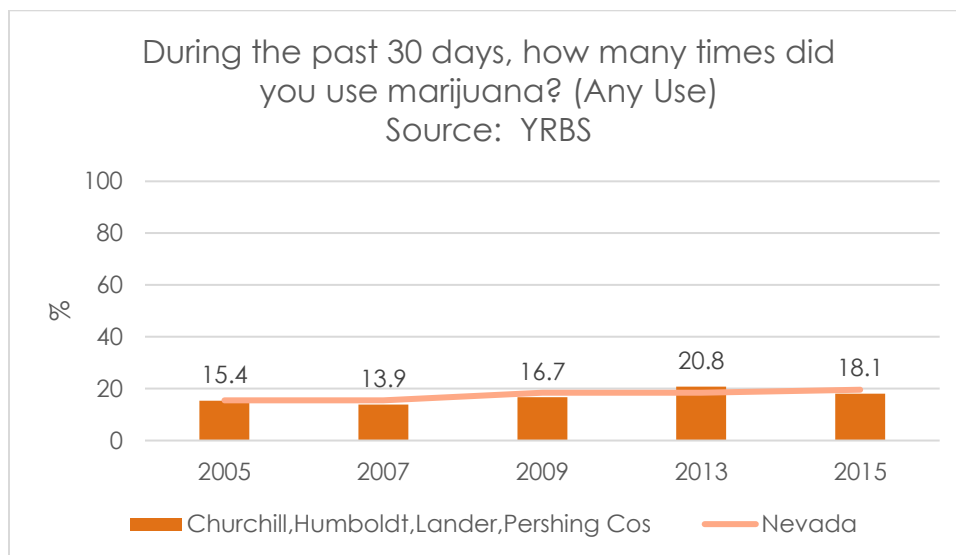
YRBS: Percentage of high school students who currently use synthetic marijuana

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 2.8% | 97.2% |
| Nevada Total | 4.1% | 95.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who currently take prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 5.6%* | 94.4% |
| Nevada Total | 9% | 91% |

*This is a 2.8% increase from 2013



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who currently use marijuana

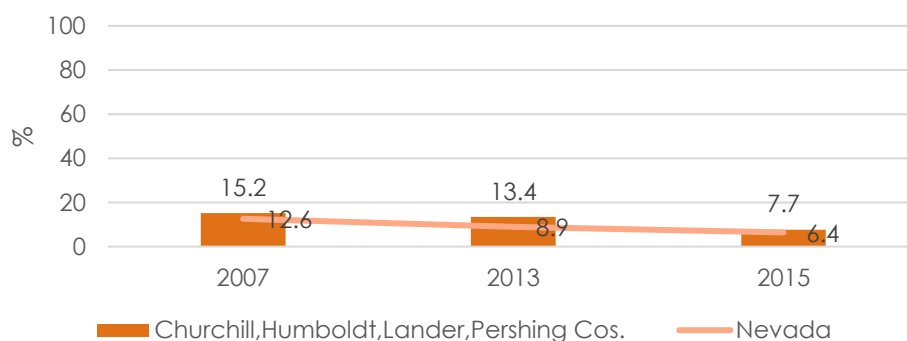
| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 3.6% | 96.4% |
| Nevada Total | 3.8% | 96.2% |

Age of First Use

Interviewer: That's all the questions I have for you. Is there anything I've missed? Is there anything you think I need to know about that we haven't discussed?

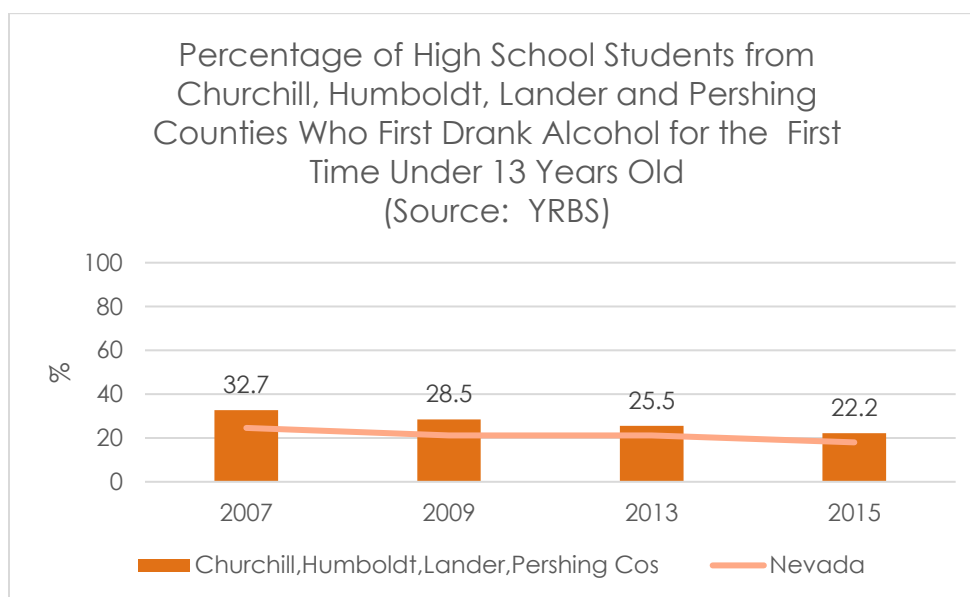
Youth: Well, I think kids are way more immature than they used to be. It's like they don't want to party. If they don't drink and get into some trouble now, how will they know how to take care of themselves later out in the real world? They should make some mistakes now while they are young.

Percentage of High School Students from Churchill, Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties Who First Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Under 13 Years Old
(Source: YRBS)



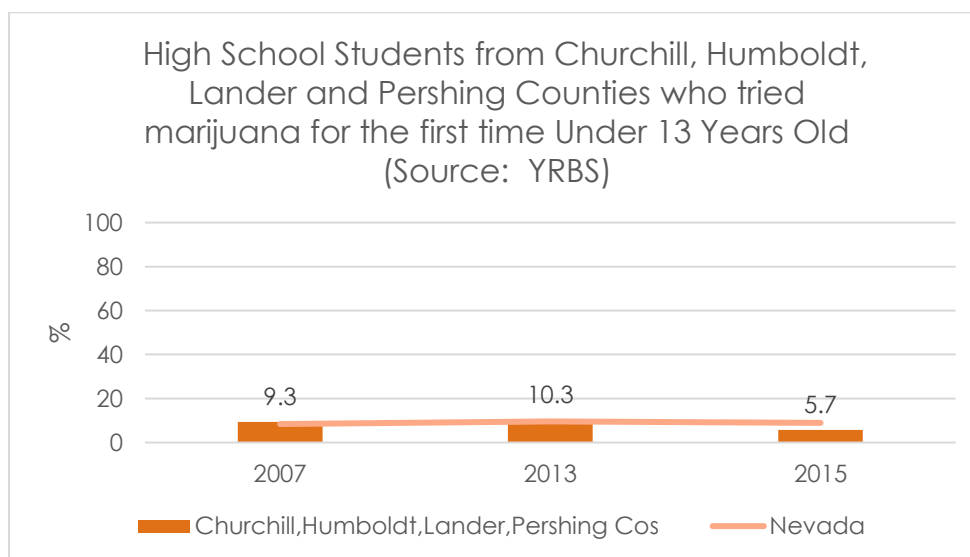
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 11 years.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 4.3% | 95.7% |
| Nevada Total | 3.1% | 96.9% |



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 11 years.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 13% | 87% |
| Nevada Total | 11.3% | 88.7% |

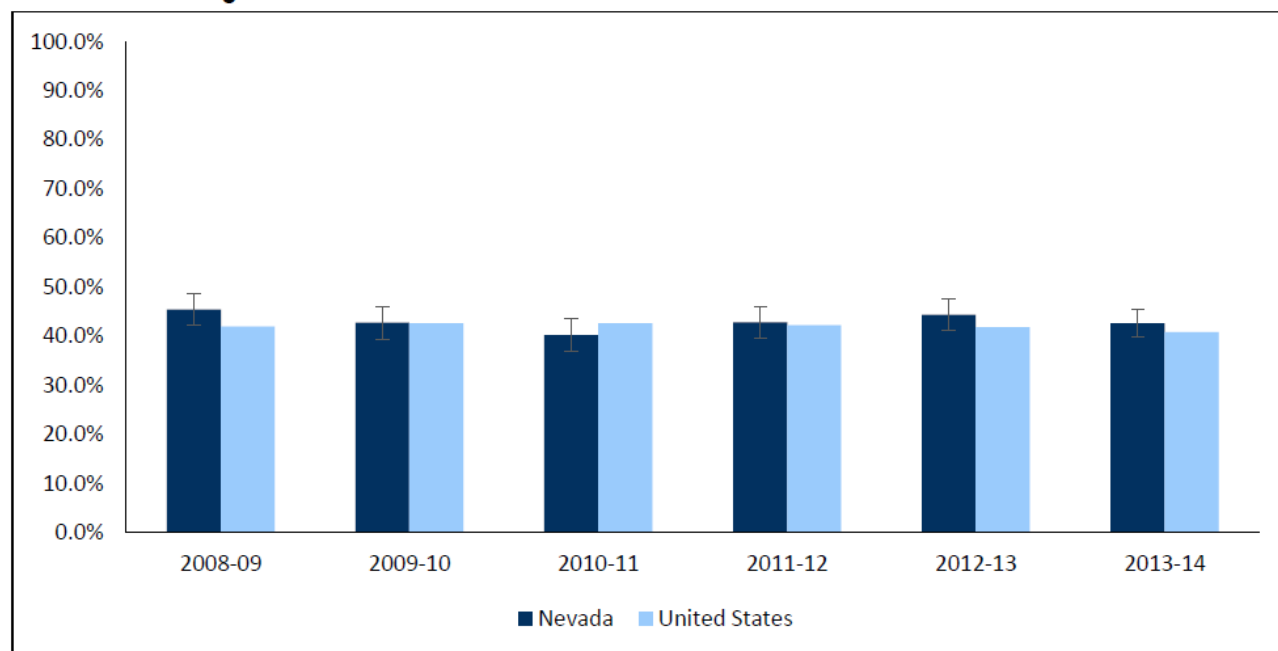


YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who tried marijuana for first time before age 11

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 5.1% | 94.9% |
| Nevada Total | 2.7% | 97.3% |

Perceived Risk of Harm

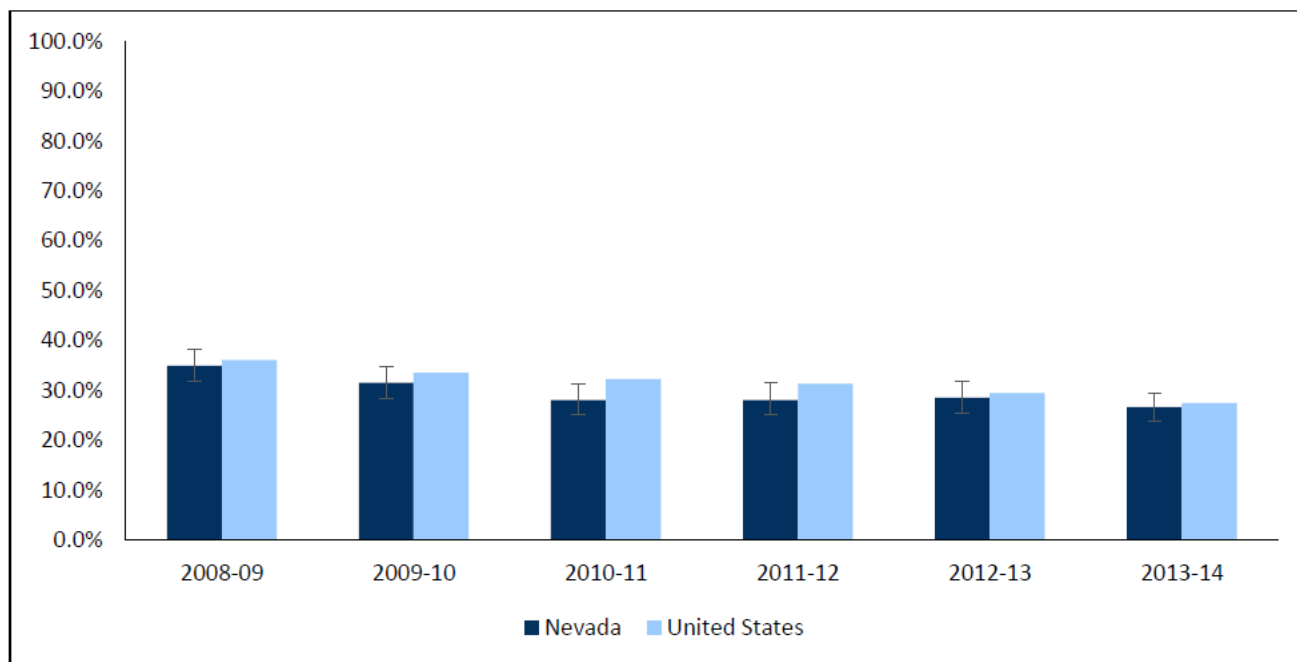
Figure 24. Percentage of Persons Aged 12 or Older Perceiving Great Risk from Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week: 2008-09 to 2013-14



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2008--2014.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

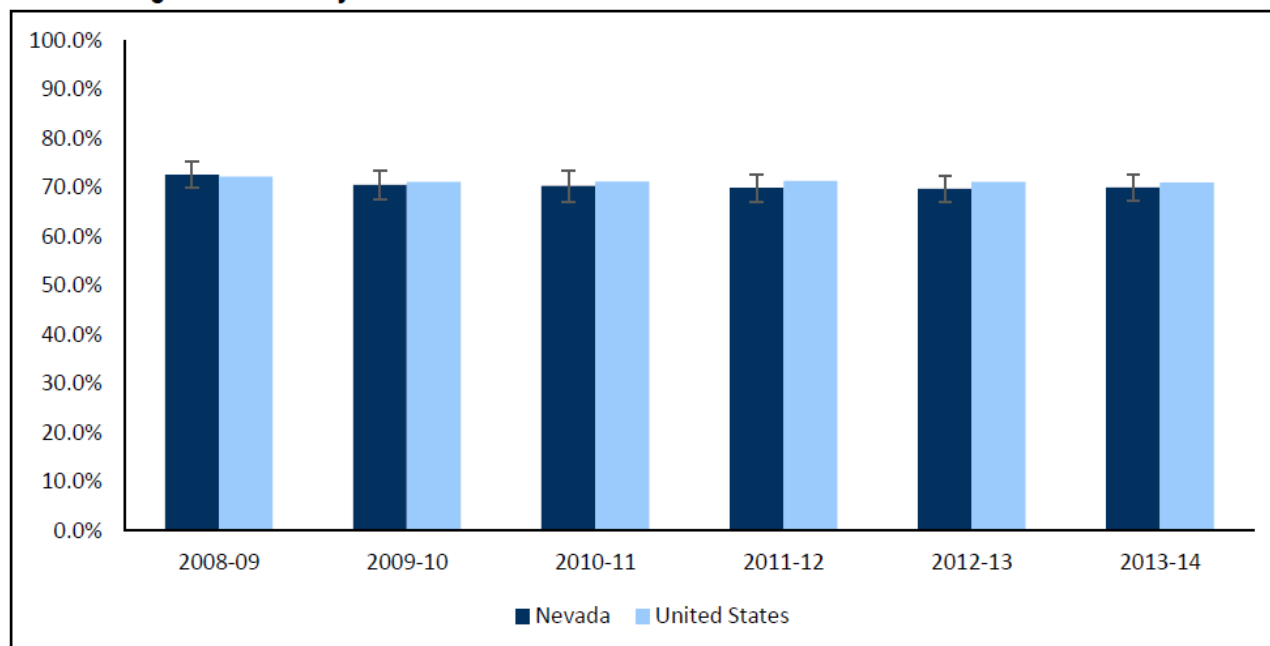
Figure 25. Percentage of Persons Aged 12 or Older Perceiving Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month: 2008-09 to 2013-14



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2008–2014.

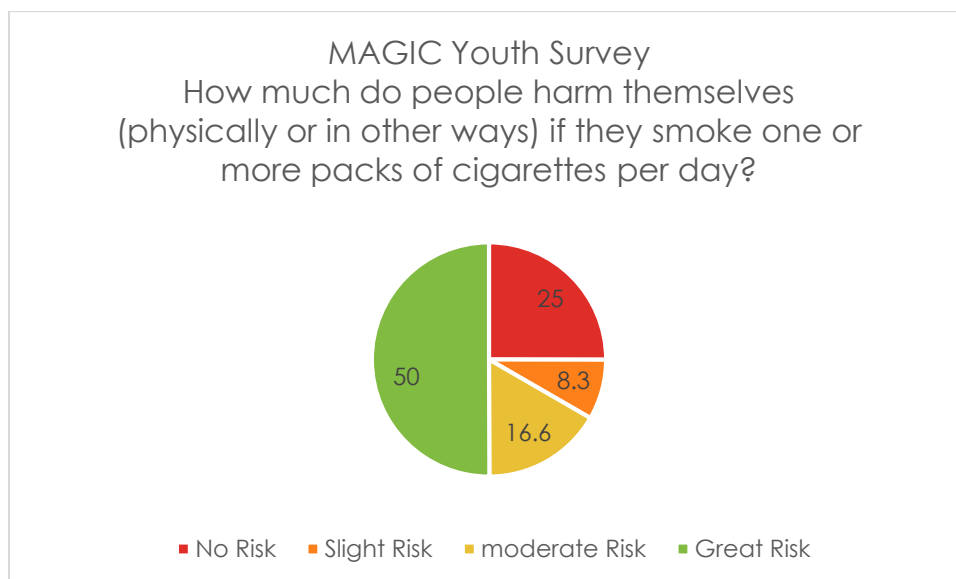
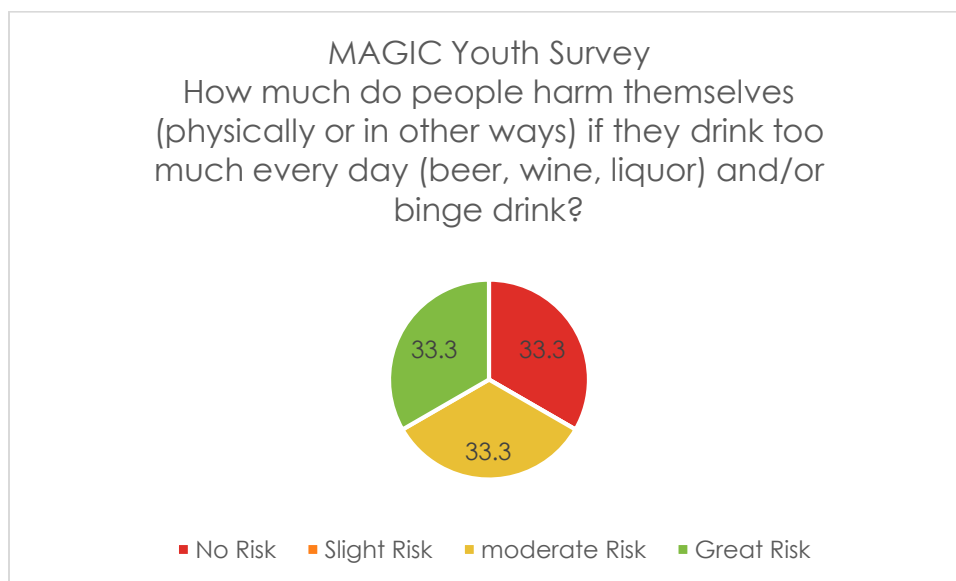
(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Figure 26. Percentage of Persons Aged 12 or Older Perceiving Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day: 2008-09 to 2013-14

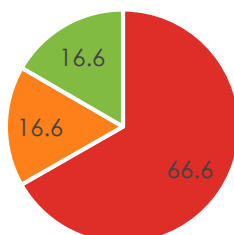


Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2008–2014.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

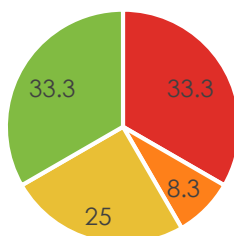


MAGIC Youth Survey
How much do people harm themselves
(physically or in other ways) if they smoke
marijuana regularly?

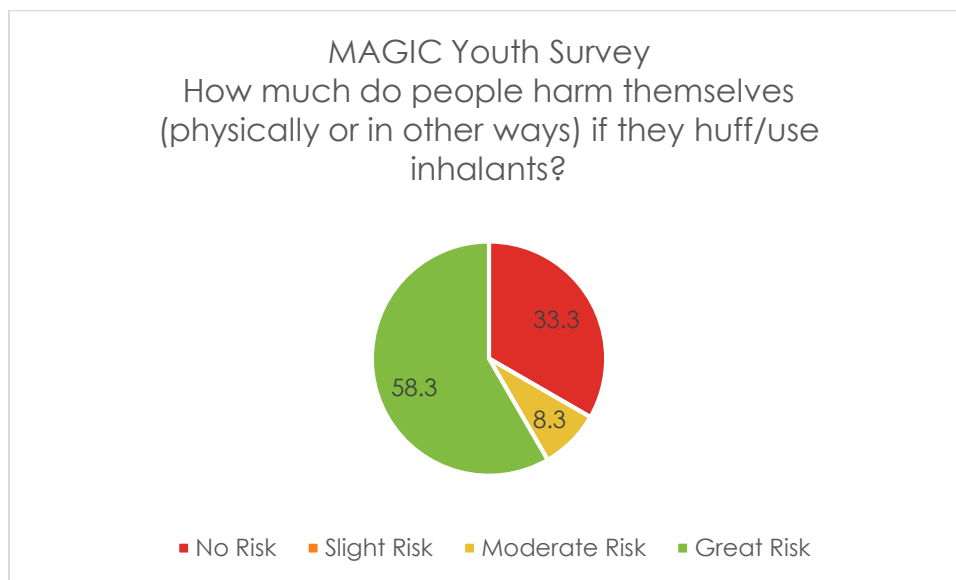


■ No Risk ■ Slight Risk ■ moderate Risk ■ Great Risk

MAGIC Youth Survey
How much do people harm themselves
(physically or in other ways) if they use chewing
tobacco regularly?



■ No Risk ■ Slight Risk ■ Moderate Risk ■ Great Risk

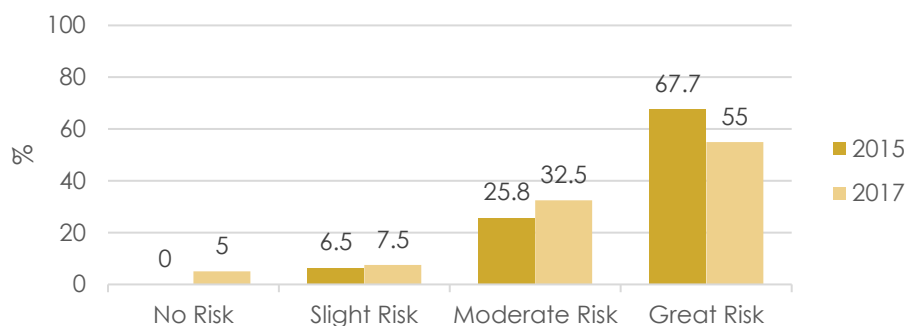


YRBS: Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Among the students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey)

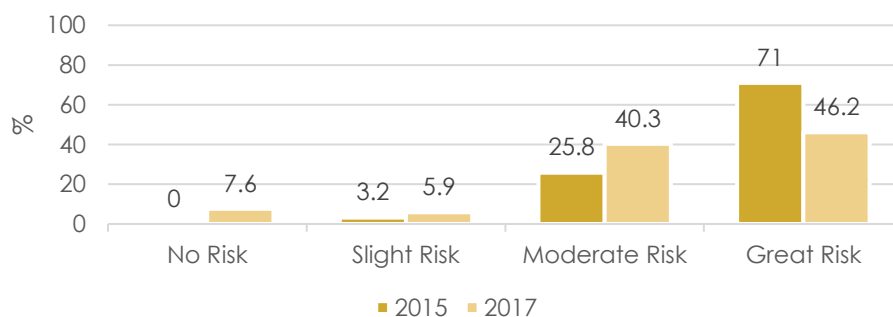
| | Yes | No |
|---|--------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 73.2%* | 26.8% |
| Nevada Total | 52% | 48% |

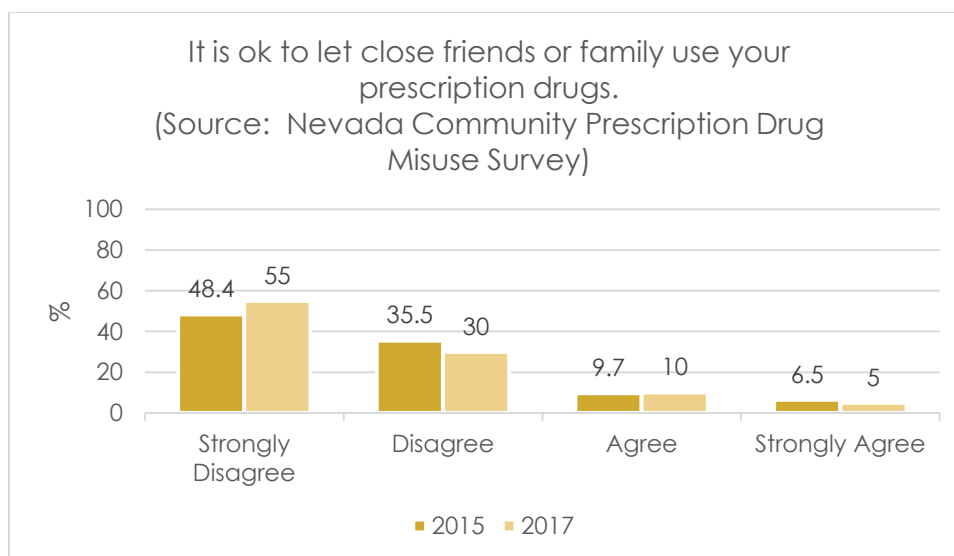
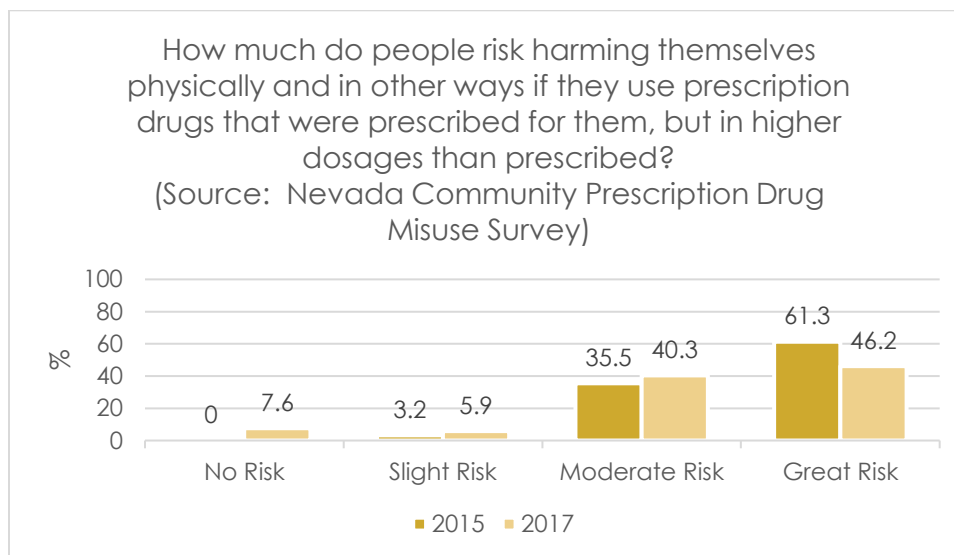
*This is a 21% increase from 2013

How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?
(Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey)



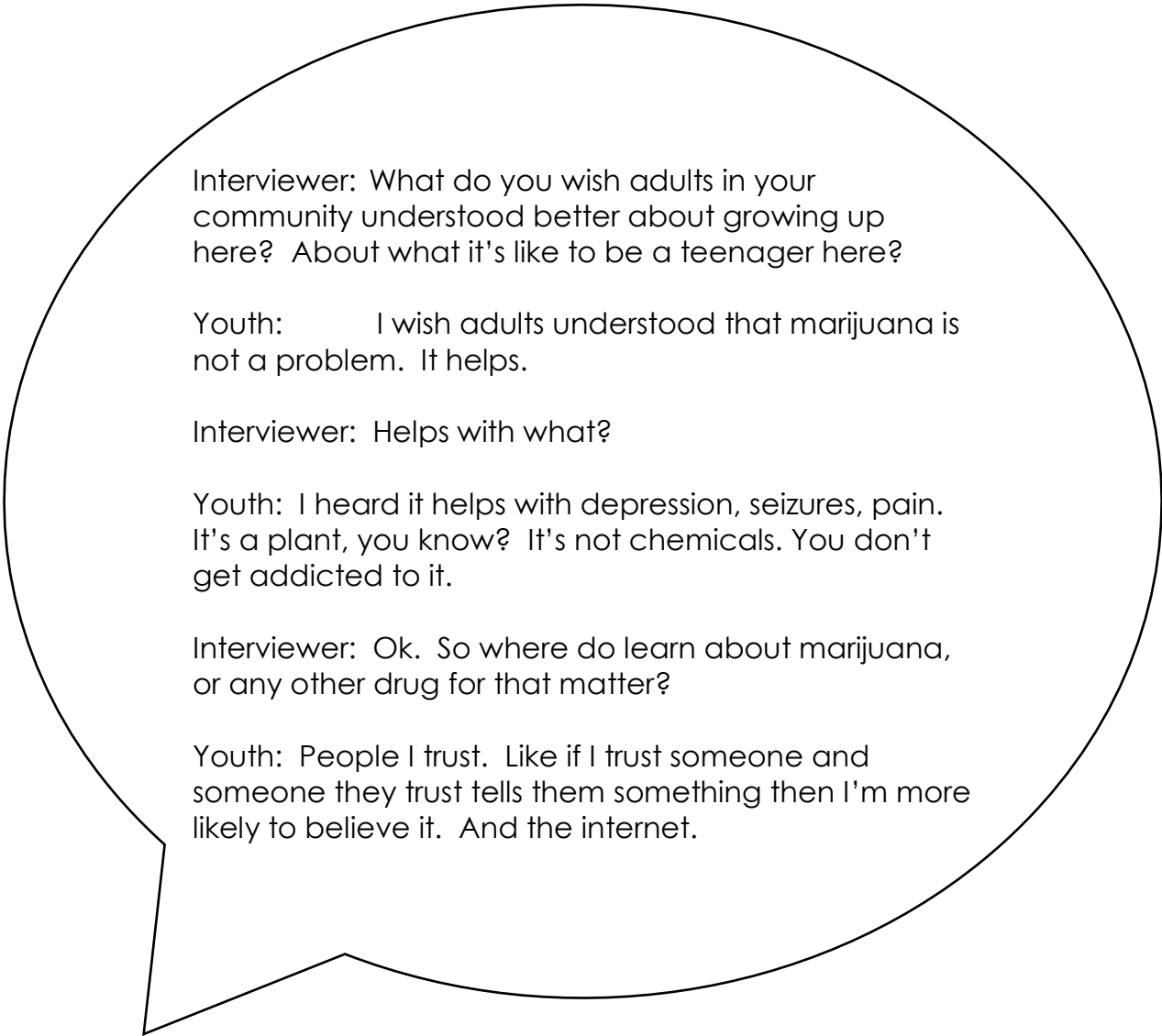
How much do youth under 21 risk harming themselves physically and in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?
Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey





- Just .85% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey admitted to giving their prescription medication to someone who said they needed it

The following quote **was not typical** of youth respondents, but does demonstrate some widely held beliefs about marijuana:



Interviewer: What do you wish adults in your community understood better about growing up here? About what it's like to be a teenager here?

Youth: I wish adults understood that marijuana is not a problem. It helps.

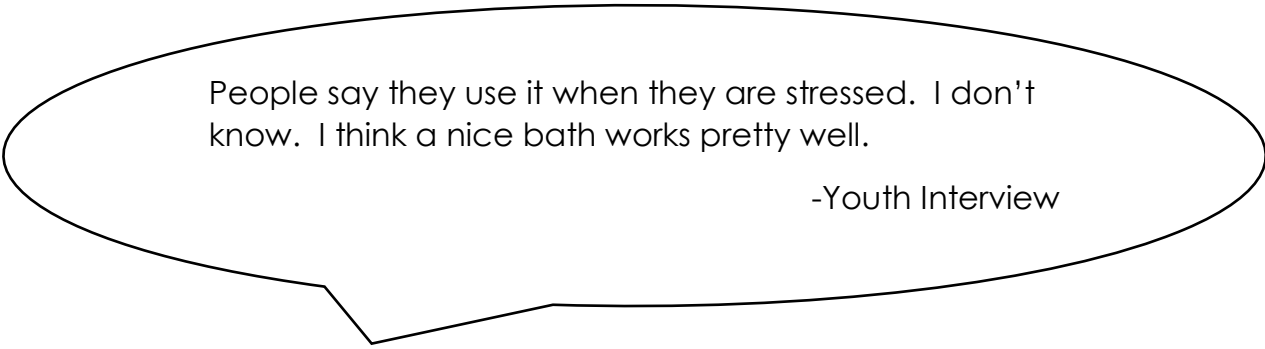
Interviewer: Helps with what?

Youth: I heard it helps with depression, seizures, pain. It's a plant, you know? It's not chemicals. You don't get addicted to it.

Interviewer: Ok. So where do learn about marijuana, or any other drug for that matter?

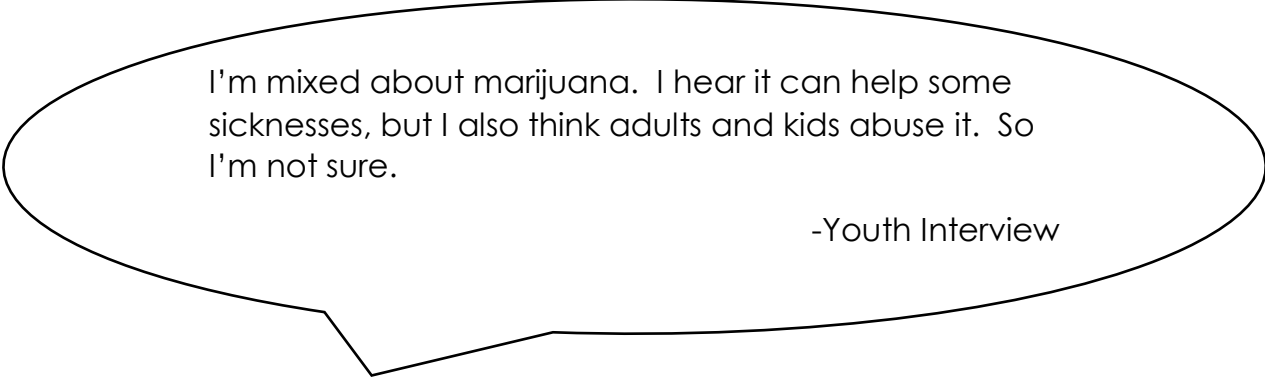
Youth: People I trust. Like if I trust someone and someone they trust tells them something then I'm more likely to believe it. And the internet.

The following quotes were more typical of responses from youth about their perception of harm from marijuana use:



People say they use it when they are stressed. I don't know. I think a nice bath works pretty well.

-Youth Interview



I'm mixed about marijuana. I hear it can help some sicknesses, but I also think adults and kids abuse it. So I'm not sure.

-Youth Interview

- Parents responding to the MAGIC Survey demonstrated a fairly accurate assessment of how much risk their child perceived from the use of cigarettes, marijuana, and inhalants. However, 50% of parents *overestimated* their child's perception of harm from chewing tobacco

Mental Health Indicators

- 58.3% of youth responding to the MAGIC Survey reported that they “agree” or “strongly agree” that they set goals for themselves and 66.6% reported that they make plans for their future
- 91.6% of youth responding to the MAGIC Survey reported they “agree” or “strongly agree” that responsibility is important to success
- 75% of youth responding to the MAGIC Survey reported they “agree” or “strongly agree” that they feel confident about themselves

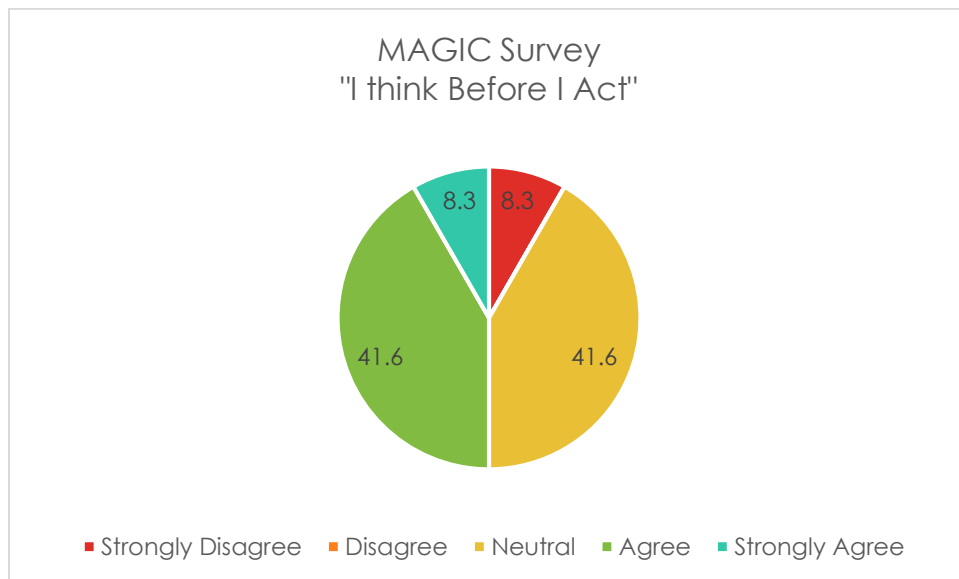
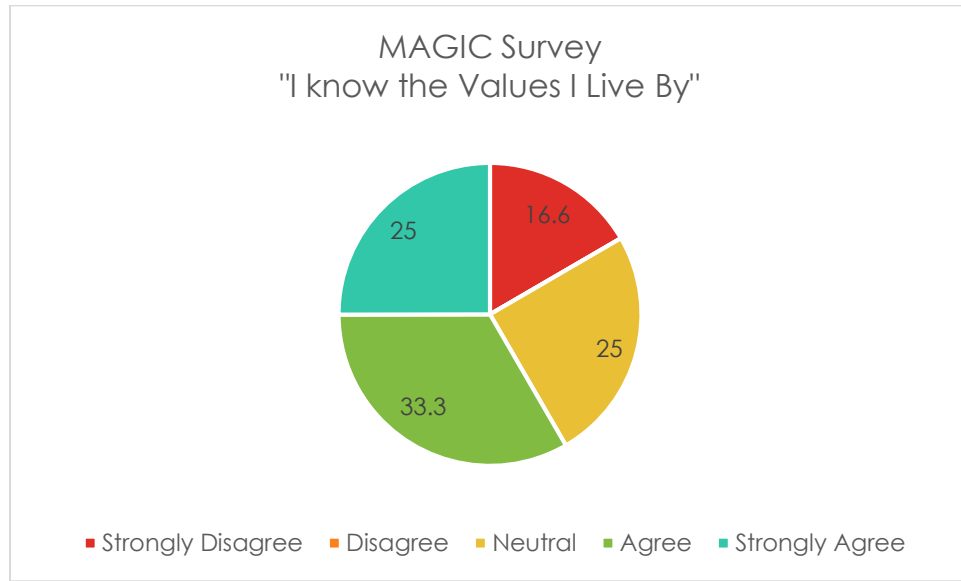
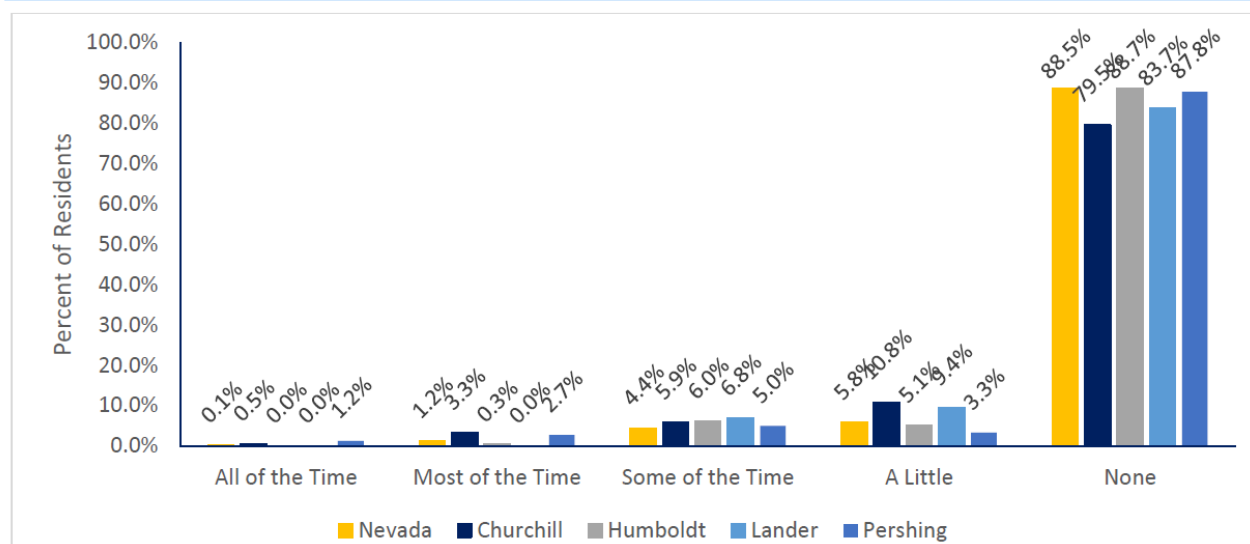
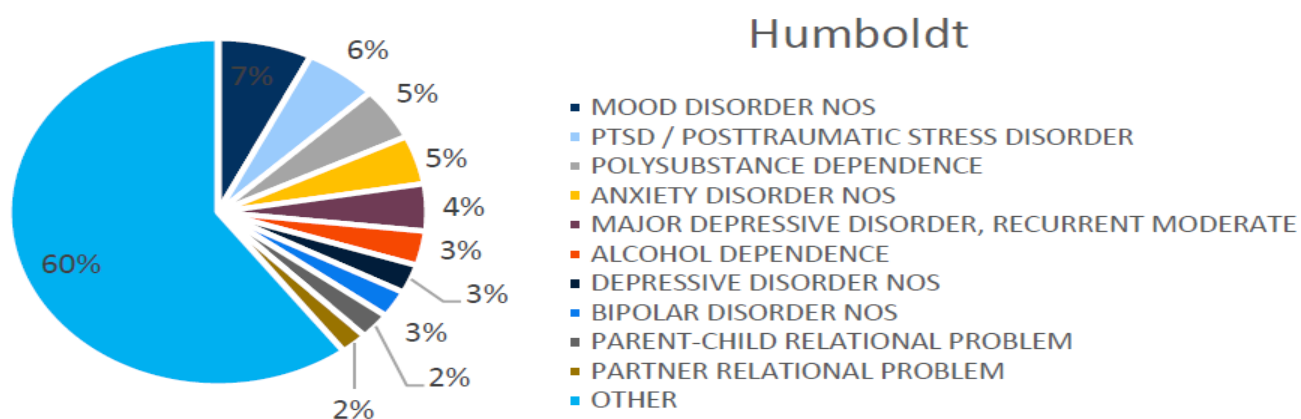


Figure 20. Percentages of how often adult Churchill, Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing County residents have felt depressed in the past 30 days, 2012-2014.

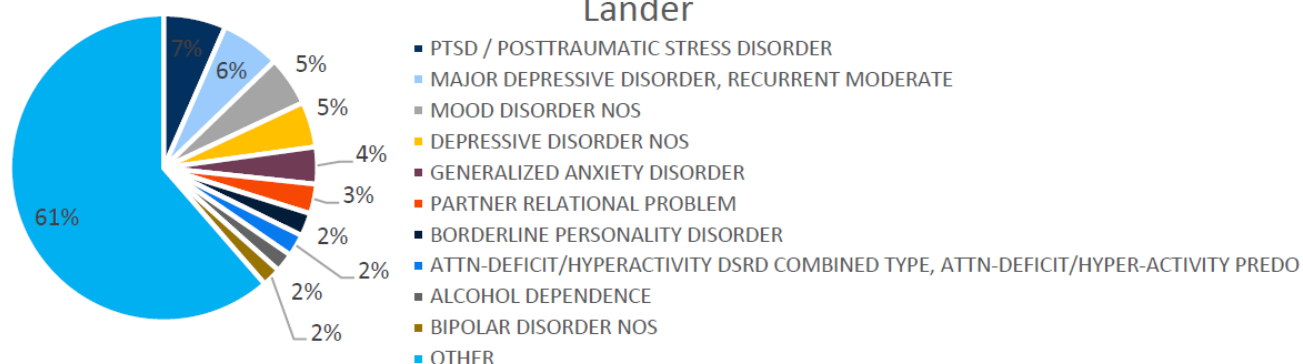


Source: Behavioral Health Report

Figure 4. Most Common Diagnosis among Frontier Community Coalitions residents, 2010-2014 (Source: Behavioral Health Report)



Lander



Pershing

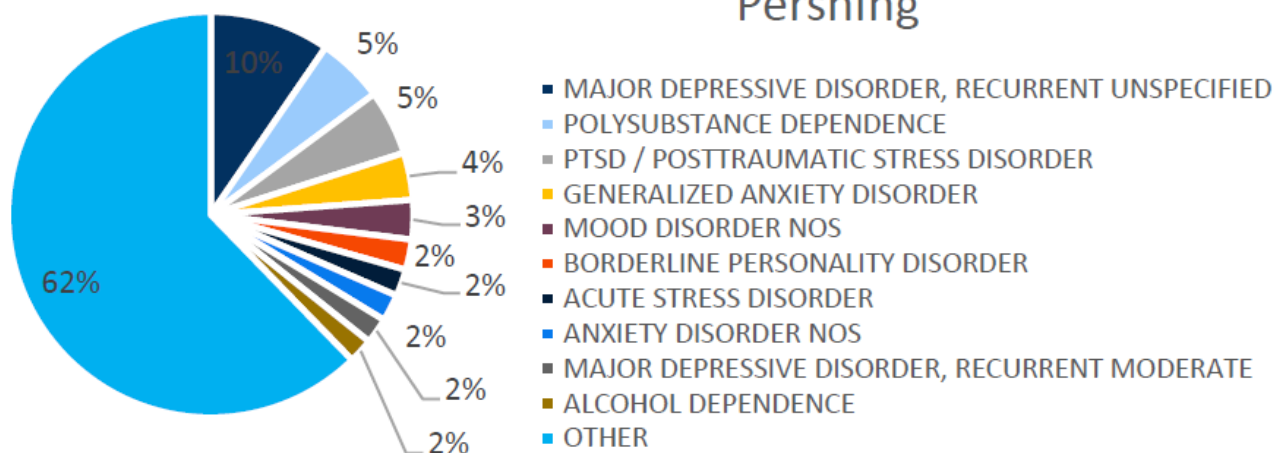
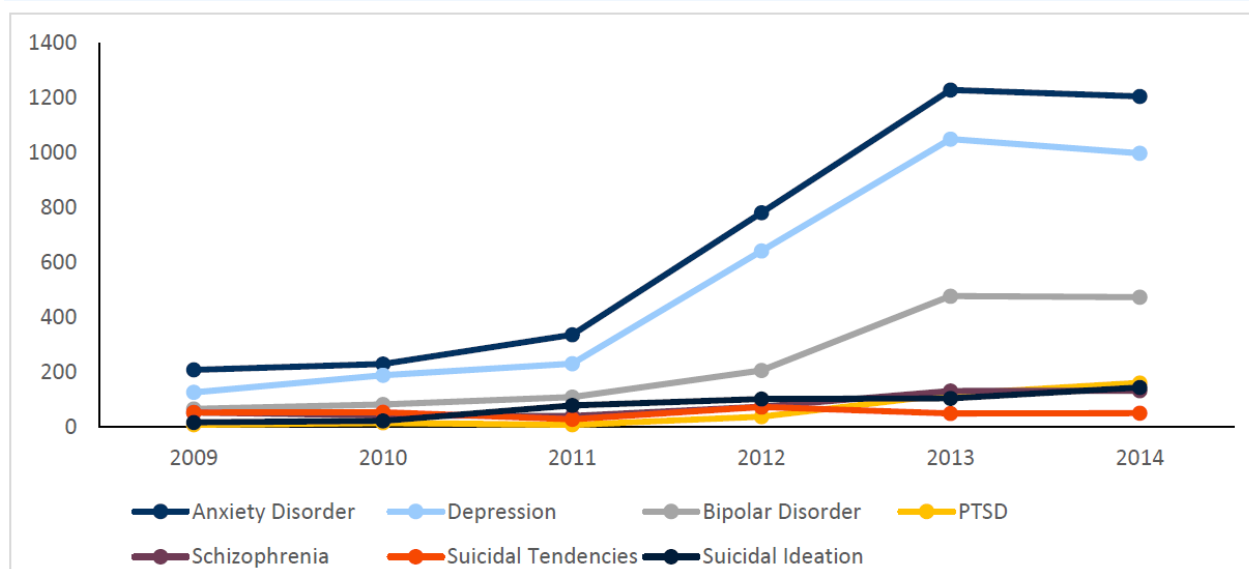


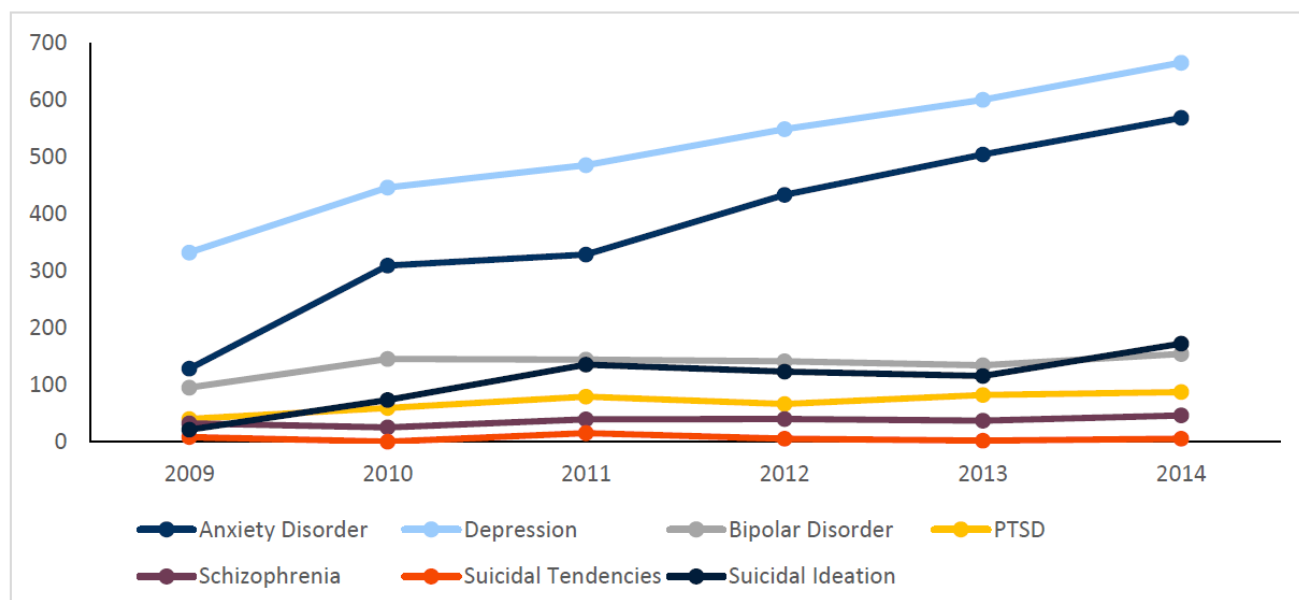
Figure 6. Number of Visits per Year for Select Mental Disorders, Churchill and Frontier Community Coalitions, 2009-2014.



Source: Behavioral Health Report

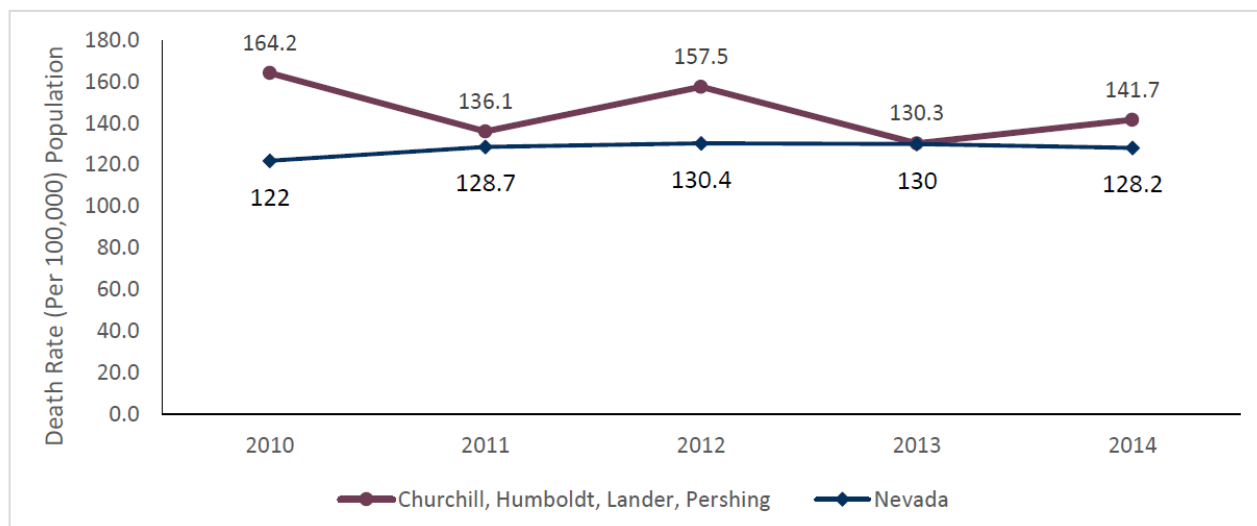
- Overall number of visits to the ER for suicide among Churchill and Frontier Community Coalition residents has increased by 53% from 2009-2014, from 59 visits in 2009 to 90 in 2014 (Source: Behavioral Health Report)

Figure 10. Trend of Churchill and Frontier Community Coalition inpatient admissions for select mental health disorders, 2009-2014.



Source: Behavioral Health Report

Figure 16. Trend of Mental and Behavioral Disorders Deaths, Churchill and Frontier Community Coalition, 2010-2014.



Source: *Behavioral Health Report*

- Mental and behavioral health-related deaths, while increasing in Nevada, has decreased from 164.2 to 141.7 deaths per 100,000 in the Churchill and Frontier Community Coalitions

Youth: If I see someone post something about being down or depressed or whatever I always private message them. I always offer to hang out with them if they don't want to be alone or, like, shouldn't be alone.

Interviewer: So if that didn't seem to be enough, if you thought maybe someone might need more help, where would you turn? Who would you talk to?

Youth: I think I would tell my parents, or their parents depending on how well I know them.

Interviewer: How about the school counselor? Would that be someone you would talk to if someone needed help?

Youth: Yes. She knows how to talk to people. She could help.

Interviewer: That's good. So how would you decide? I mean...how do you know if someone is really in trouble or what's going on with them?

Youth: We have these suicide awareness, like, things at school. So we all know what to look out for.

There's a lot of depression in my family. I think I'm ok, but sometimes I worry about myself.

-Youth Interview

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 24.4% | 75.6% |
| Nevada Total | 18.5% | 81.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were ever bullied on school property.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 46% | 54% |
| Nevada Total | 44.7% | 55.3% |

I hear some discrimination here, especially after the election. I heard some stuff about 'building the wall' or whatever. They say 'go back where you came from'. I was born in California, so, whatever. But I don't think it's bad here. I don't feel afraid.

-Youth Interview

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or texting, during the 12 months before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|--------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 19.3%* | 80.7% |
| Nevada Total | 13.8% | 86.2% |

*This was an increase of 2% for Churchill, Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties since 2013, while the State of Nevada experienced a decrease

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were ever electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or texting.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 20% | 80% |
| Nevada Total | 23.7% | 76.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 31.7% | 68.3% |
| Nevada Total | 34.5% | 65.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.

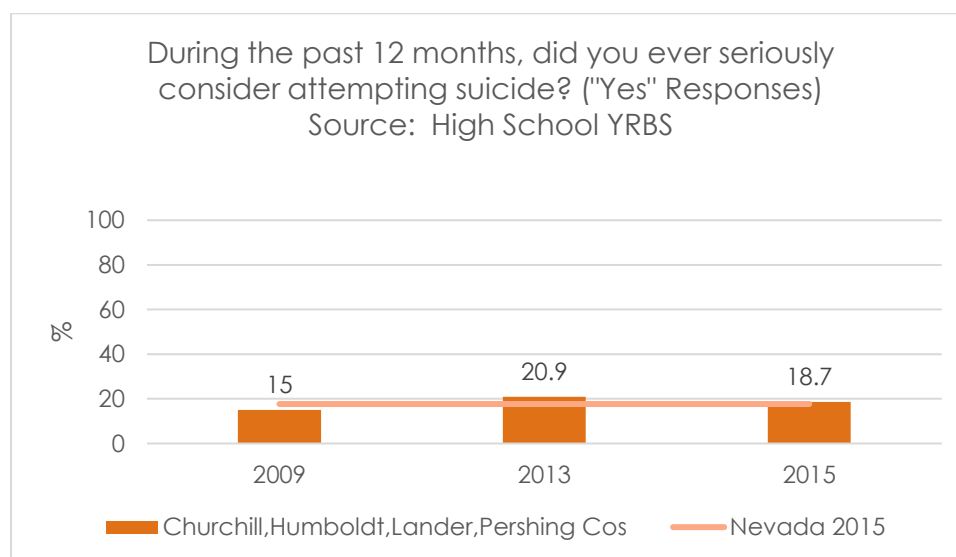
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 27.8% | 72.2% |
| Nevada Total | 31.4% | 68.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 16.9% | 83.1% |
| Nevada Total | 15.8% | 84.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever made a plan about how they would attempt suicide.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 11.4% | 88.6% |
| Nevada Total | 13.4% | 86.6% |



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever seriously considered killing themselves.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 19.9% | 80.1% |
| Nevada Total | 22.9% | 77.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 8.3% | 91.7% |
| Nevada Total | 9.8% | 90.2% |

*This is a reduction of 7.3% since 2013

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever tried killing themselves.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 9.1% | 90.9% |
| Nevada Total | 8.7% | 91.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students whose suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, during the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 1.8%* | 98.2% |
| Nevada Total | 3.2% | 96.8% |

*This is a reduction of 3% since 2013

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 25% | 75% |
| Nevada Total | 21.5% | 78.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 15.3% | 84.7% |
| Nevada Total | 20.2% | 79.8% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 19% | 81% |
| Nevada Total | 19.3% | 80.7% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who had ever been in a physical fight

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 48.3% | 51.7% |
| Nevada Total | 43.2% | 56.8% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were injured in a physical fight with injuries that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 4.1% | 95.9% |
| Nevada Total | 2.9% | 97.1% |

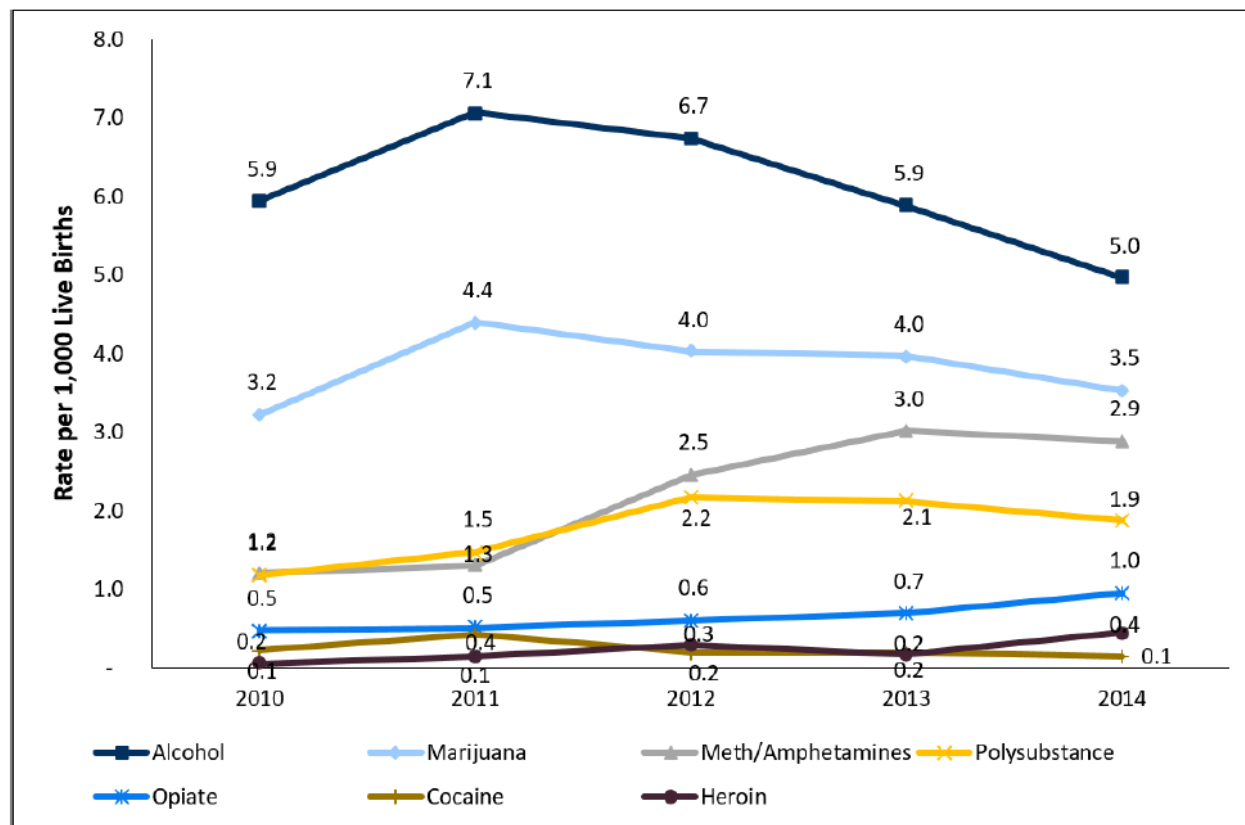
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were ever injured in a physical fight with injuries that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 6.5% | 93.5% |
| Nevada Total | 5% | 95% |

Physical Health Indicators

- 24.2% of adults in rural Nevada (outside of Clark or Washoe Counties) self-rate their physical health as “poor” or “fair” (BRFSS)

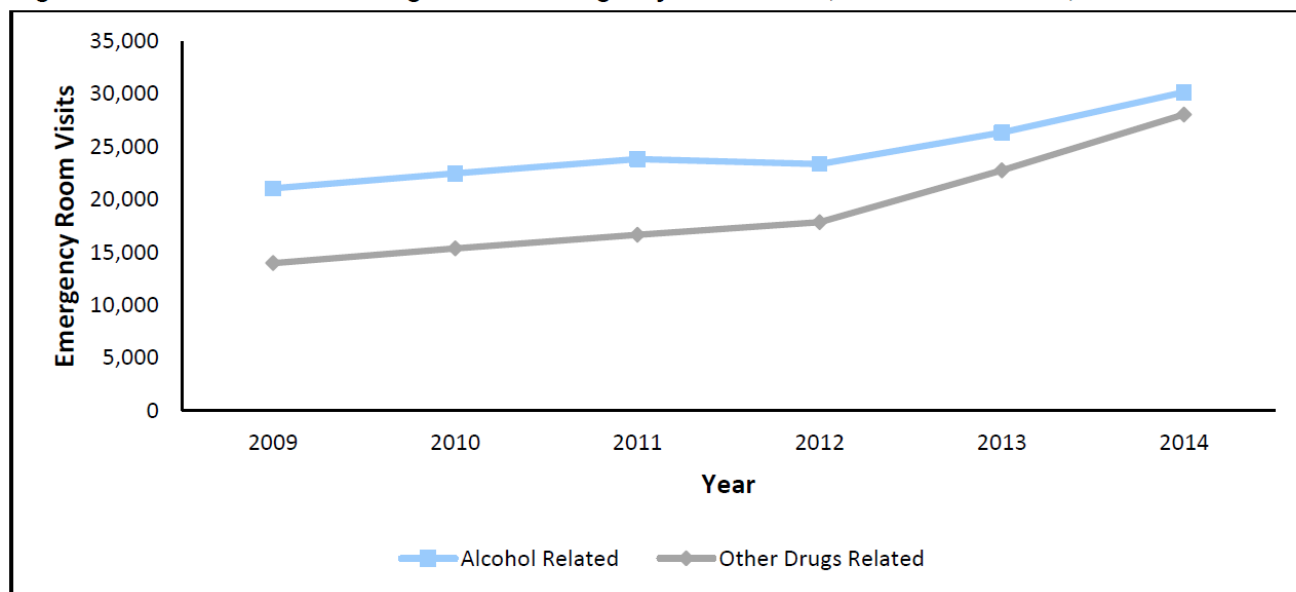
Figure 56. Prenatal Substance Abuse Birth Rates (self-reported) for Select Substances, Nevada 2010-2014.



Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, WEVRRS

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

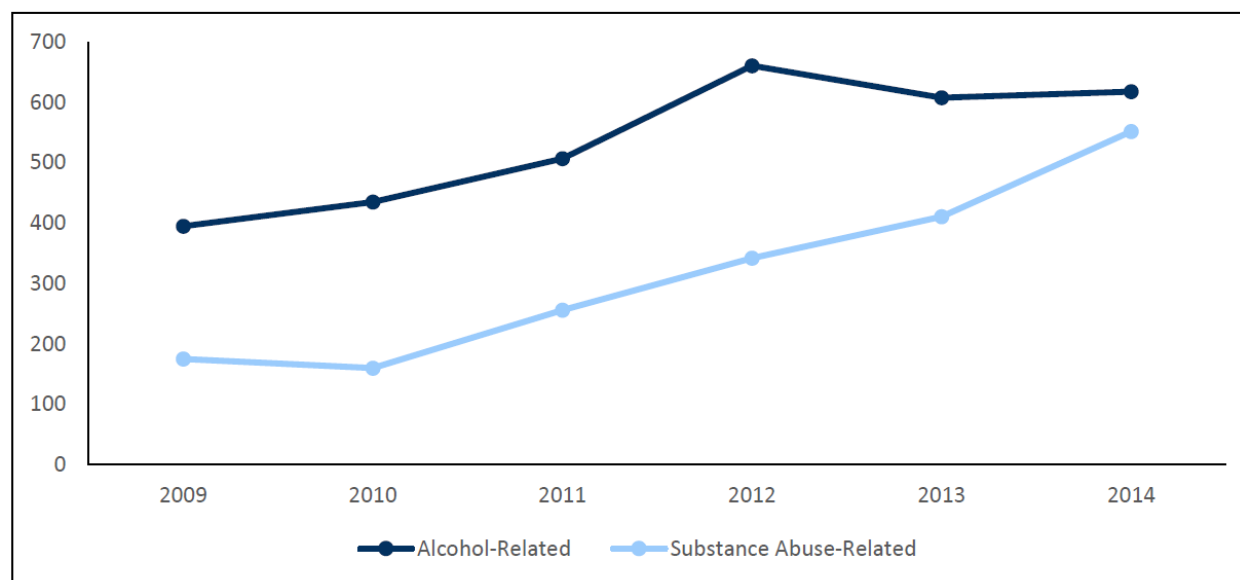
Figure 9. Alcohol and Other Drug Related Emergency Room Visits, Nevada Residents, 2009-2014.



Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Hospital Emergency Room Discharge

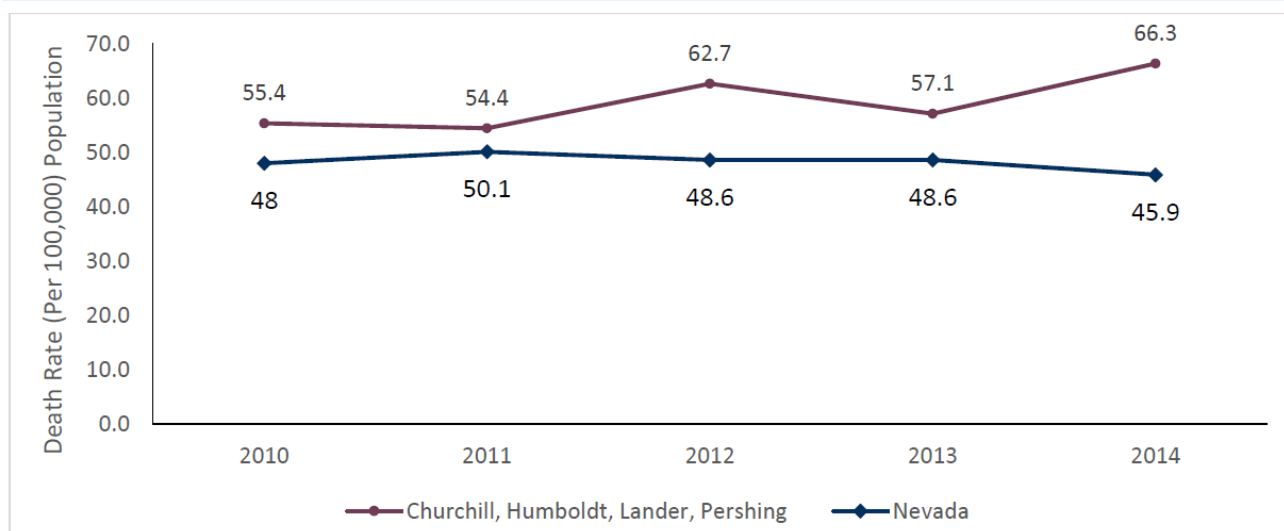
(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Figure 7. Trend of Churchill and Frontier Community Coalition residents' visits to ER for alcohol- and drug-related issues, 2009-2014.



Source: Behavioral Health Report

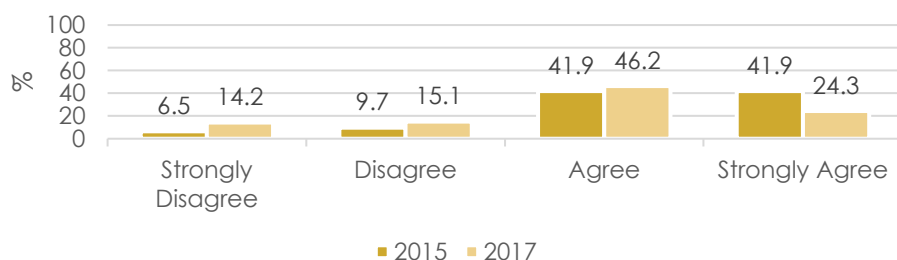
Figure 17. Trend of substance-related deaths, Churchill and Frontier Community Coalition, 2010-2014.



Source: Behavioral Health Report

- 0% of respondents to the Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey reported suffering from an on-going medical condition for which they have been prescribed narcotics (compared to 12.9% in 2015)
- 100% of the populations of Lander and Pershing Counties are residing in "Health Professional Shortage Areas" for primary medical and dental care (Nevada Rural and Frontier Data Book, 2015)

I feel comfortable asking my doctor or prescriber for a smaller dosage or fewer pills if he/she recommends a narcotic or other potentially addictive drugs.
(Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey)



I feel comfortable asking my doctor or prescriber for alternative medications if he/she recommends a narcotic or other potentially addictive drugs.
Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey

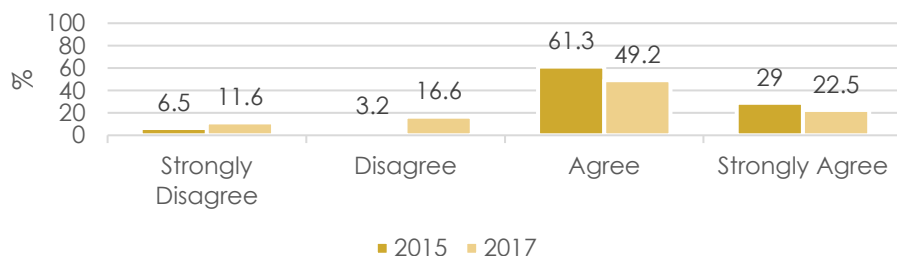
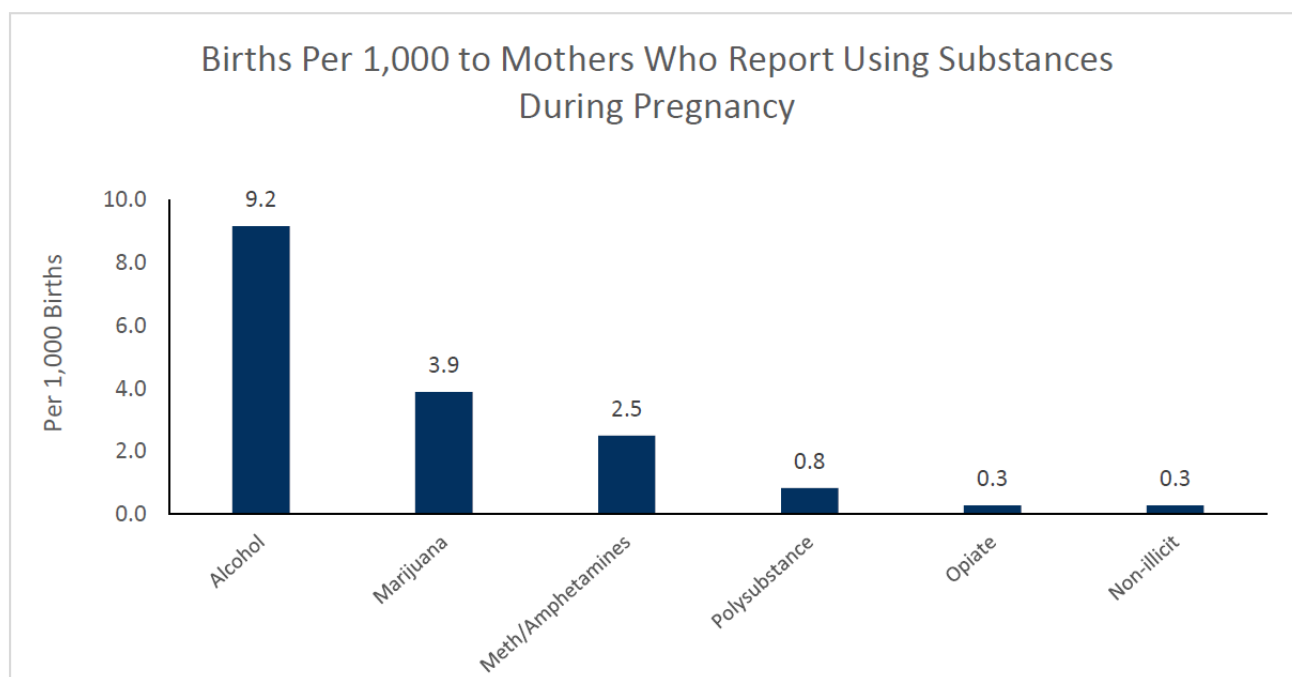


Figure 14. Prenatal substance abuse birth rate (self-reported), Churchill and Frontier Community Coalition, 2010-2014.



Source: *Behavioral Health Report*

- According to Squires, et al, regarding opiate abuse:

We are accustomed as a nation to making steady progress in the area of health. Even when looking at death rates over the past 15 years, there is still plenty of support for that optimism. Mortality has continued to decline at relatively rapid rates for many age groups, both in white and minority populations (though this progress has not eliminated racial disparities). But for working-age whites—especially 45-to-54-year-olds—we are witnessing regression that has little precedent in the industrialized world over the past half-century.

There are undoubtedly valuable public health lessons to be gained from these data. The role played by drug poisonings, suicide, and alcohol makes it extremely urgent to address these problems for all age groups and in all states. Yet they alone do not fully explain the mortality gap for middle-aged whites.

The notion that changing social and economic forces are a possible explanation does not mean that white middle-aged adults are suddenly worse off than other groups, especially minorities. Rather, it suggests that

their lives have changed in unexpected ways in recent years. Social commentators of different political leanings have documented these changes and ascribed many to the same underlying causes: less-educated workers' increasing disengagement from the mainstream economy; declining levels of social connectedness; weakened communal institutions; and the splintering of society along class, geographic, and cultural lines.

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse.

| | Yes | No |
|---|--------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 46.7%* | 53.3% |
| Nevada Total | 38.5% | 61.5% |

*This is a reduction of 12.7% since 2013

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students whose parents or other adults in their family ever talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 48.1% | 51.9% |
| Nevada Total | 51% | 49% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 10.5% | 89.5% |
| Nevada Total | 9% | 91% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 3.7% | 96.3% |
| Nevada Total | 3.9% | 96.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 17.7% | 82.3% |
| Nevada Total | 10.5% | 89.5% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active (Had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey)

| | Yes | No |
|---|--------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 36.3%* | 63.7% |
| Nevada Total | 27.1% | 72.9% |

*This is a reduction of 5.1% since 2013

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 61% | 39% |
| Nevada Total | 56.9% | 43.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 7.3%* | 92.7% |
| Nevada Total | 15.7% | 84.3% |

*This is a 10.1% reduction from 2013

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 28.2% | 71.8% |
| Nevada Total | 20.4% | 79.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever been tested for HIV infection

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 10.9% | 89.1% |
| Nevada Total | 10.7% | 89.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet during the 30 days before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 87.2% | 12.8% |
| Nevada Total | 85% | 15% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet during the 30 days before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 78.3% | 21.7% |
| Nevada Total | 75.4% | 24.6% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt during the 30 days before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 10.7% | 89.3% |
| Nevada Total | 6.2% | 93.8% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who rarely or never wore a seat belt during the 30 days before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 5.3% | 94.7% |
| Nevada Total | 4% | 96% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who played video or computer games or used a computer (For something that was not school work) for 3 or more hours/day

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 32.7% | 67.3% |
| Nevada Total | 38.3% | 61.7% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who played video or computer games or used a computer (For something that was not school work) for 3 or more hours/day

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|-----|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 32% | 68% |
| Nevada Total | 41% | 59% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who watched 3 or more hours/day of television

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 25.6% | 74.4% |
| Nevada Total | 22.9% | 77.1% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who watched 3 or more hours/day of television

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 23.6% | 76.4% |
| Nevada Total | 27.7% | 72.3% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 45.9% | 54.1% |
| Nevada Total | 48.1% | 51.9% |

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were trying to lose weight

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 46.2% | 53.8% |
| Nevada Total | 40.8% | 59.2% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 43.3% | 56.7% |
| Nevada Total | 37.7% | 62.3% |

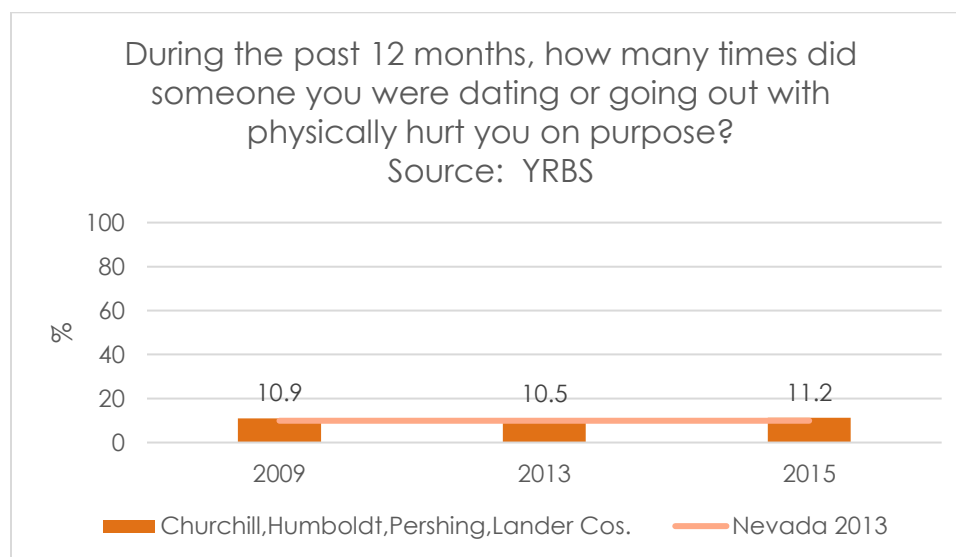
YRBS: Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon during the 30 days before the survey, for example, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 34% | 66% |
| Nevada Total | 16.9% | 83.1% |

**It is important to note that hunting is a very popular activity in this service area. It is likely that many of these students were carrying weapons for hunting purposes.*

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who carried a gun during the 30 days before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 4.8% | 95.2% |
| Nevada Total | 15.7% | 84.3% |



YRBS: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (unwanted kissing, touching, or physically forced to have sexual intercourse) during the 12 months before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 9.9% | 90.1% |
| Nevada Total | 11.2% | 88.8% |

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past 12 months

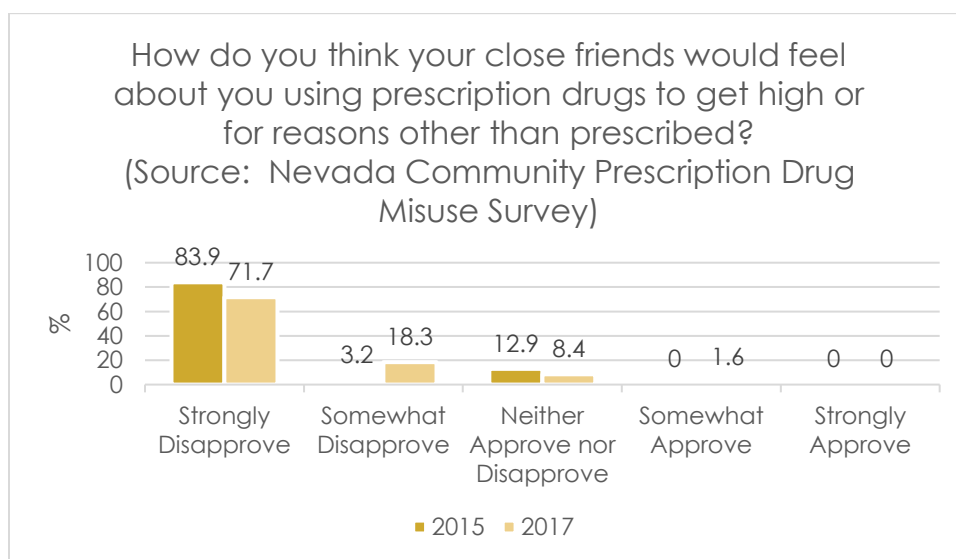
| | Yes | No |
|---|-------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 65.1% | 34.9% |
| Nevada Total | 69.7% | 30.3% |

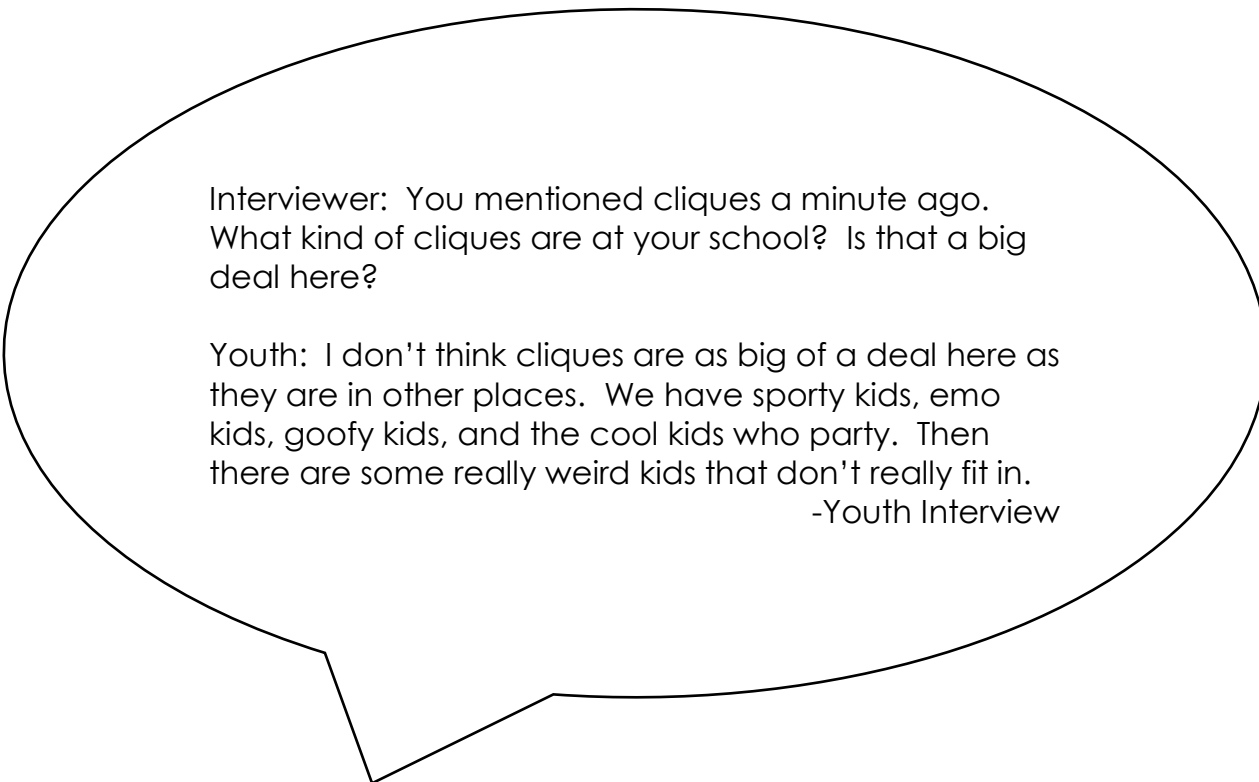
Domain: Peer

There were fewer measures related to the peer domain this year than in 2015.

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were a member of a gang during the 12 months before the survey

| | Yes | No |
|---|------|-------|
| Churchill, Lander, Humboldt and Pershing Cos. | 6.2% | 93.8% |
| Nevada Total | 5.7% | 94.3% |

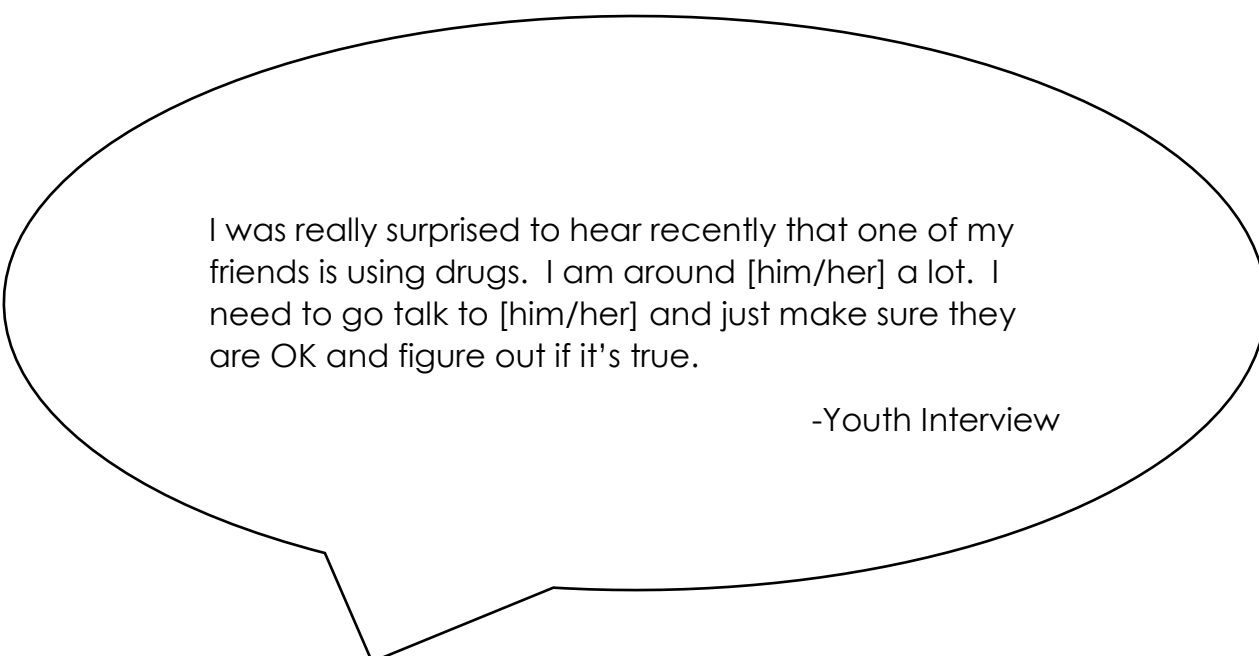




Interviewer: You mentioned cliques a minute ago.
What kind of cliques are at your school? Is that a big deal here?

Youth: I don't think cliques are as big of a deal here as they are in other places. We have sporty kids, emo kids, goofy kids, and the cool kids who party. Then there are some really weird kids that don't really fit in.

-Youth Interview

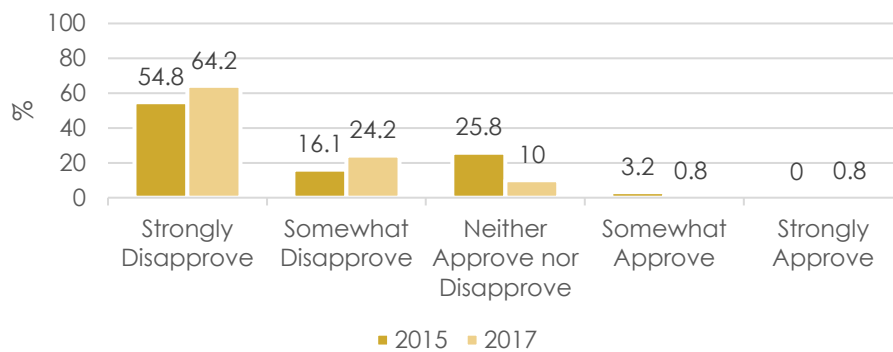


I was really surprised to hear recently that one of my friends is using drugs. I am around [him/her] a lot. I need to go talk to [him/her] and just make sure they are OK and figure out if it's true.

-Youth Interview

How do you think your close friends would feel about you using prescription drugs not prescribed to you?

Source: Nevada Community Prescription Drug Misuse Survey



APPENDIX B RESOURCES AND GAPS ANALYSIS

| Domain: Individual Risk Factor: Early Aggressive Behavior Protective Factor: Self-Control, Academic Success | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Agency | Program/Activity | Community Where Available | Gaps |
| Medical providers who accept Medicaid/Medicare | Some local providers, some teletherapy and telemedicine | Limited availability in most Humboldt General Hospital, Battle Mountain Hospital Division of Public & Behavioral Health Rural Community Health Services (they also do a sliding scale) (Humboldt County) Nevada Health Centers (Austin, Lander County) | All |
| School Districts | School Counselors After School Programs Tobacco Prohibition Alternative Education Setting | All McDermitt – Mike Oliver, Behavioral Specialist on staff in School Winnemucca – Janette Montero, Behavioral Specialist on staff in School Lovelock – Sarah Hannonan, Behavioral Specialist on staff in School | McDermitt – No afterschool programs No Tobacco Prohibition nor Alternative Education Setting |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | <p>Social Emotional Learning Coordinator in Pershing County</p> <p>Teens against tobacco use (TATU) program in Battle Mountain High School</p> <p>Humboldt County- Hi-Set, Adult Ed, and other options for alternative ed settings</p> | |
| School Districts | Tutoring | "Friday School" opportunities to catch up on work in Pershing County | |
| School Districts – Special Services | Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays for children 3 and older | All | |
| Boys and Girls Club | After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Winnemucca Battle Mountain | All Others |
| Lander County Kids Club | After school programming | Battle Mountain | Lander County Kids Club |
| Teen Court | Early Intervention | Winnemucca – Lander High School in connection with Family Support Services | All Others |
| Juvenile Court/Probation | Early Intervention Monitoring Referral for Services | Pershing, Lander and Humboldt | Limited in more rural areas, McDermitt must |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | travel to Winnemucca |
| MAGIC | Youth Program Parenting program in Lovelock & Battle Mountain for parents of children involved with judicial system | Lovelock, Winnemucca and Battle Mountain | Smaller communities |
| Frontier Community Action Agency | Parenting Classes – All Ages Family Activities | Winnemucca Lander County | |
| Parenting Classes | All Ages | Humboldt (via 6 th Judicial District Juvenile Department) | All more rural communities No parenting classes in Lovelock other than for parents of children involved with court system |
| Nevada Early Intervention Services | Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays in early childhood | Winnemucca Office | Other communities would like more consistent or local access |
| Head Start | Affordable childcare and preschool Screening and referral for developmental delays Health and nutrition support Parental Support | Winnemucca has TMC Head Start for children of migrant seasonal workers Paiute Tribe in Pershing County has an ITCN Head Start | All |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Learning Ladder (Lutheran Church) | Affordable childcare and preschool | Winnemucca | All more rural communities |
| Lander County Kids Club | Day Care | Battle Mountain | |
| Lutheran Preschool | Preschool | Battle Mountain | |
| State of Nevada Counseling & Supportive Services | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Winnemucca Battle Mountain Lovelock | Small communities within service area |
| Dr. Nielson, Psychologist | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe | |
| Private LCSWs and Mental Health Providers | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Battle Mountain Winnemucca Lovelock | Smaller Communities within service area |
| Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Options | Assessment and evaluation, treatment and referral | Winnemucca Silver Sage: Vitality Center – based out of Elko Brian Nelson, CADC 6 th Judicial District Court- DUI Drug Court DUI School | All others |
| FCC | Mental Health First Aid (for youth, law enforcement, schools, and general community) | Battle Mountain Winnemucca Lovelock | Smaller Communities within service area |
| JOIN | Workforce training and placement (adults) | Winnemucca McDermitt (ITCN) | All other communities |
| Faith Based (Native American, LDS, Baptist, Catholic, United Methodist, 7 th Day Adventist, Lutheran, | Youth and Parent Groups Marriage Support Child Development Classes | Some denomination in each community | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Jehovah's Witness, Non-Denominational Christin, etc.) | | | |
| Library | Community meeting space Bookmobile Literacy Programs Youth alternative activities Information/Referral | Humboldt Book Mobile: Winnemucca, Kings River, Orovada, Paradise Valley, Grass Valley, Imlay, Kings River Ranch Lander County served by Elko, Lander Eureka County Library System (facility and bookmobile) Pershing County Library McDermitt branch of Humboldt County in Community Center | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Domain: Family Risk Factor: Lack of Parental Supervision, Parental Substance Abuse Protective Factor: Parental Supervision, Clear Rules that are Enforced | | | |
| Agency | Program/Activity | Community Where Available | Gaps |
| Frontier Community Action Agency | Parenting Classes – All Ages Family Activities USDA Commodities | Winnemucca Lander County | All Others |
| USDA Commodities | | Qualifying members Fort | USDA Commodities |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | | McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe Lander County? Pershing County | |
| 6 th Judicial Juvenile Department /Family Support Center | Parenting Classes for people involved in criminal justice system | Humboldt County | All others |
| Domestic Violence Agency | Domestic Violence Shelter Counseling/Referral | Winnemucca Domestic Violence Services Winnemucca Community Advocates Against Sexual Assault Pershing County Domestic Violence Intervention, Inc. Lander County Committee Against Domestic Violence | Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe |
| Division of Child and Family Services | Protection of Children Parenting Education | All | |
| Boys and Girls Club | After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Winnemucca Battle Mountain | All others |
| Nevada Outdoor School | Youth summer programs Youth education programs | Humboldt Lander | |
| AA/NA | Sobriety Support | Winnemucca Battle Mountain | Smaller communities |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| | | Lovelock Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe/McDermitt | |
| State of Nevada Counseling & Supportive Services | Counseling, early intervention, parental support | Winnemucca Battle Mountain Lovelock Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe/McDermitt | Smaller communities |
| Humboldt Horizons Treatment Center | Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facility | Winnemucca | All others |
| Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Options | Assessment and evaluation, treatment and referral | Winnemucca Silver Sage: Vitality Center – based out of Elko Brian Nelson, CADC 6 th Judicial District Court (Humboldt)- DUI Drug Court DUI School | All others |
| Celebrate Recovery | Sobriety Support (Family) | Lovelock Winnemucca (Family Support Center) | All Others |
| Cities | Youth Summer Programs | | All |
| Counties | Youth Summer Programs | | All |
| 4-H | Youth Programs | All | None |
| Nevada Outdoor School | Youth Programs | Winnemucca | All others |
| Accessible, Affordable, High Quality Child Care | Affordable childcare and preschool | (Winnemucca has TMC Head Start for children of migrant seasonal workers) | All |

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | <p>Screening and referral for developmental delays</p> <p>Health and nutrition support</p> <p>Parental Support</p> | Lander County Kids Club | |
| Family Drug Court | <p>Substance abuse treatment, drug testing, parenting classes, and referral for other support for parents involved with a dependency case or a guardianship who suffer with a substance abuse addiction</p> <p>Celebrating Families Strengthening Families</p> | Winnemucca | All Others |
| Faith Based (Native American, LDS, Baptist, Catholic, United Methodist, 7 th Day Adventist, Lutheran, Jehovah's Witness, Non-Denominational Christian, etc.) | Youth and Parent Groups Marriage Support Child Development Classes | Some denomination in each community | |

| Domain: Peer Risk Factor: Substance Abuse by Peers Protective Factor: Peers Who Do Not Use Substances | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------|
| Agency | Program/Activity | Community Where Available | Gaps |
| Frontier Community Coalition | Community-Wide Education Campaigns | Frontier Community Coalition | |
| County School Districts | Alternative, positive activities | All | |
| Lander County Kids Club | Alternative Activities | Battle Mountain | All Others |
| | Scholarship program for youth to participate in alternative activities | | All |
| | Activities other than sports or outdoor (i.e. art, music, etc.) | | All |

| Domain: School Risk Factor: Drug Availability Protective Factor: Anti-Drug Use Policies Opportunities to Connect with School and Community | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|
| Agency | Program/Activity | Community Where Available | Gaps |
| County School Districts | NIAA Policies for participants in extra- curricular activities Written policy prohibiting tobacco, alcohol, and drug use on school property | All Drug testing for students involved in NIAA activities | |
| County School Districts | School Resource Officers | Winnemucca McDermitt Lovelock | Lander County |
| Pershing County School District | Unity Project | Lovelock | All others |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|---------------------|
| | Longhorn Youth Team | | |
| | Ready 101/ College prep course | | |
| Great Basin College | Exposure to higher education | All | Great Basin College |
| | Opportunities to connect neighborhoods to schools | | All |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Domain: Community Risk Factor: Poverty Protective Factor: Strong Neighborhood Attachment Clear Community Expectations about Substance Use Limited Access and Availability of Alcohol or Drugs Opportunities to Connect with Community | | | |
| <i>Agency</i> | <i>Program/Activity</i> | <i>Community Where Available</i> | <i>Gaps</i> |
| | Opportunities for families and neighbors to meet one another | | All |
| FCAA | Options for affordable housing | Winnemucca Battle Mountain | All |
| | Opportunities for intergenerational connections | | All |
| Law Enforcement | Underage Alcohol Compliance Checks | All | All |
| County Juvenile Probation | Academic tutoring, LifeSkills, The Council, Girls Circle and Thinking 4 Change | Winnemucca Battle Mountain Lovelock | Smaller Communities |
| Boys and Girls Club | After school programming, leadership | Winnemucca Battle Mountain | All Others |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|------------|
| | programs, summer activities | | |
| Jobs for American Graduates (JAG) | Workforce training and placement | McDermitt | All others |
| | After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities | Winnemucca Boys and Girls Club Battle Mountain has "Jacob's Well" | All Others |
| Young Life Intl. Order of Rainbow for Girls Cub Scouts Boy Scouts Girl Scouts Cinderella Pageant 4-H Civil Air Patrol | Alternative activities for youth | Winnemucca (Most) Lovelock (Most) Lander County (4-H, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts) | All others |
| Juvenile Probation | Positive Interactions with Juvenile Probation (Academic tutoring, LifeSkills, The Council, Girls Circle and Thinking 4 Change) | Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties | McDermitt |
| City Government | Alternative Activities National Night Out | Winnemucca | All Others |
| | Public Transportation | Winnemucca: Pleasant Senior Center Bus, Winnemucca Cab Company, RSVP & VIP, Humboldt Net Lander: Senior Center Bus | All Others |
| Library | Community meeting space Bookmobile Literacy Programs | Humboldt Book Mobile: Winnemucca, Kings River, Orovada, Paradise | |

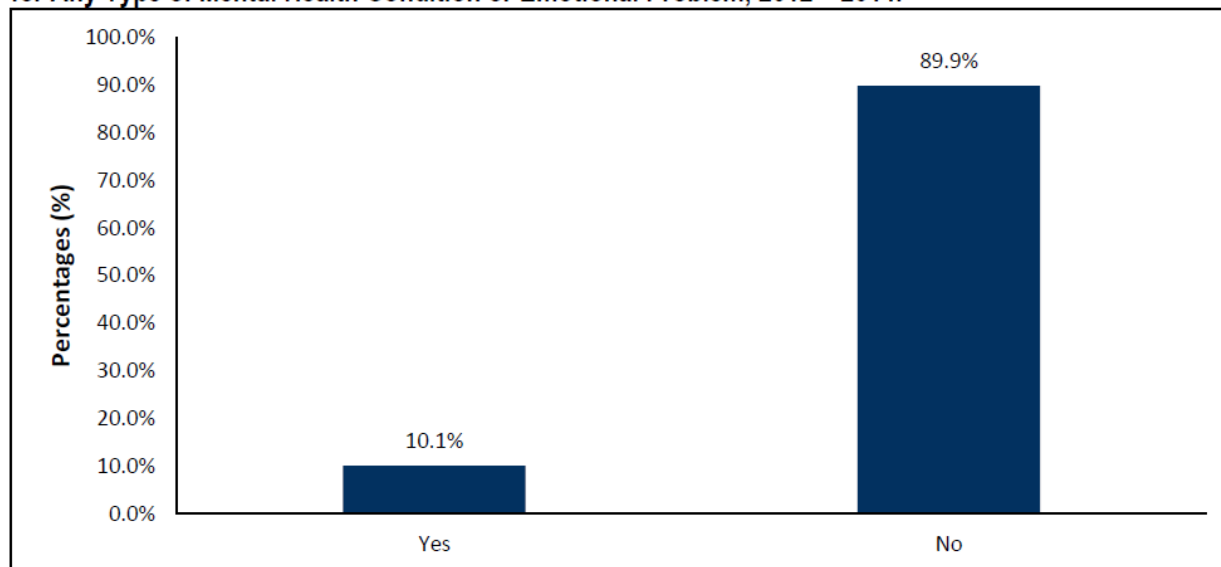
| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| | Youth alternative activities Information/Referral | Valley, Grass Valley, Imlay, Kings River Ranch Lander County served by Elko, Lander Eureka County Library System (facility and bookmobile) Pershing County Library McDermitt branch of Humboldt County in Community Center | |
| Frontier Community Coalition | Community-Wide Education Campaigns Participation and assisting with organization of community events such as: National Night Out, Purple Up for Military, etc. | All | |
| County School Districts | Sports, music and art outlets, academic groups for most grades | All | |
| County School Districts | Specific prevention programs Social emotional learning programs | Humboldt and Pershing– Project AWARE Humboldt: McDermitt – PBIS Winnemucca – PBIS Sonoma Heights ES – PBIS | Lander |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| | | Winnemucca Jr High - PBIS Pershing: Lovelock Elementary-PBIS Imlay – PBIS Lander: PBIS | |
| County School Districts | Safe and Sober Grad Nights | Winnemucca Lovelock Battle Mountain | Smaller communities |
| Job Connect JOIN | Workforce Training | Humboldt County | Lander and Pershing Counties |
| Jobs for American Graduates (JAG) Gear Up (college opportunities) | Workforce Prep | McDermitt Combined Schools | All Others |
| Service Clubs | Fundraising, safe alcohol serving practices for events | Most | |
| Faith Based | Youth and Parent Groups Positive Social Outlets Marriage Support | All | |
| Food Bank/Thrift Store | Food Bank | McDermitt (for qualifying members of Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe) – 1xmonth Winnemucca – 3xweek Frugal Flamingo (Humboldt Volunteer Hospice) Winnemucca Food Bank and Thrift Store | |

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| | | Poke N Peek (Humboldt Hospital Auxillary) | |
| | | Battle Mountain (monthly food truck) | |
| Senior Center | Meals and programming for senior citizens; houses Meals on Wheels | Winnemucca Lovelock Battle Mountain | |

APPENDIX C TREATMENT

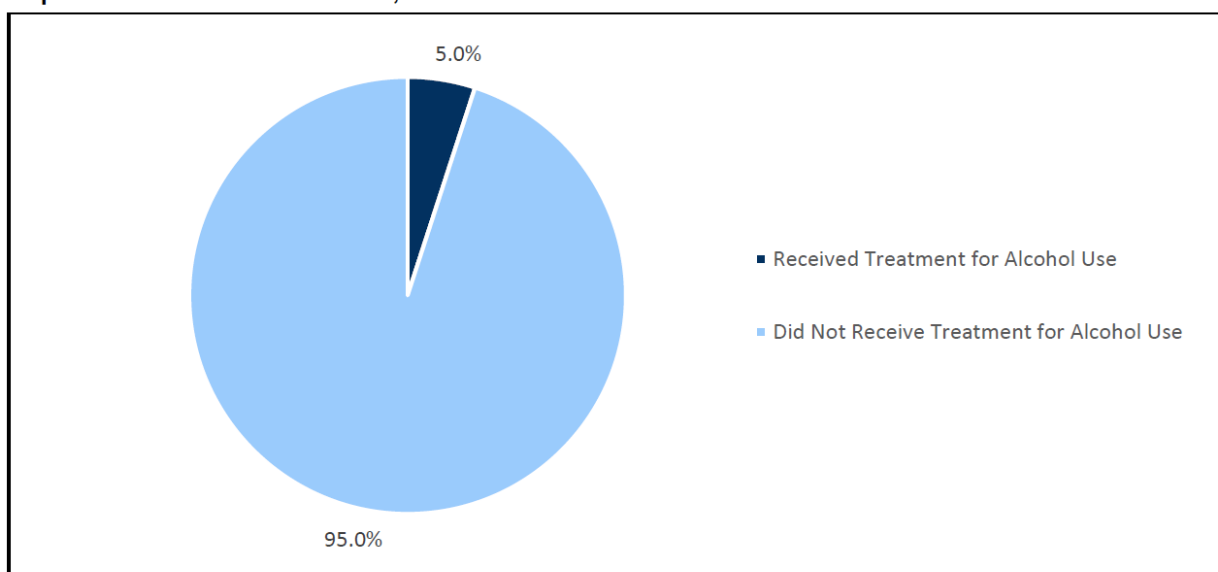
Figure 35. Percentages of Adult Nevada Residents Who are Taking Medication or Receiving Treatment for Any Type of Mental Health Condition or Emotional Problem, 2012 – 2014.



Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

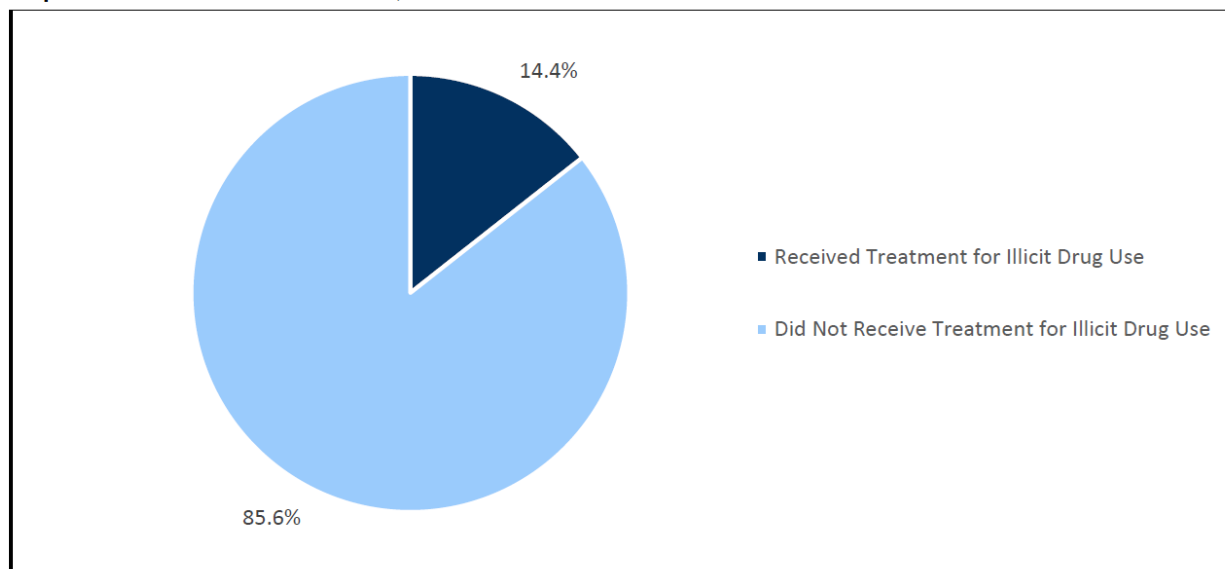
Figure 19. Past Year Treatment for Alcohol Use Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older with Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Nevada, 2010-2014.



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2010--2014.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

Figure 20. Past Year Treatment for Illicit Drug Use Among Individuals Aged 12 or Older with Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Nevada, 2010-2014.



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2010--2014.

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)

We need an Al-Anon group for parents of young "users".

-Community Partner Survey Respondent

- The top 5 substances by admission to Nevada substance abuse treatment facilities are:
 - 1) alcohol;
 - 2) amphetamines/methamphetamines;
 - 3) marijuana/hashish;
 - 4) other opiates/synthetic opiates; and,
 - 5) heroin

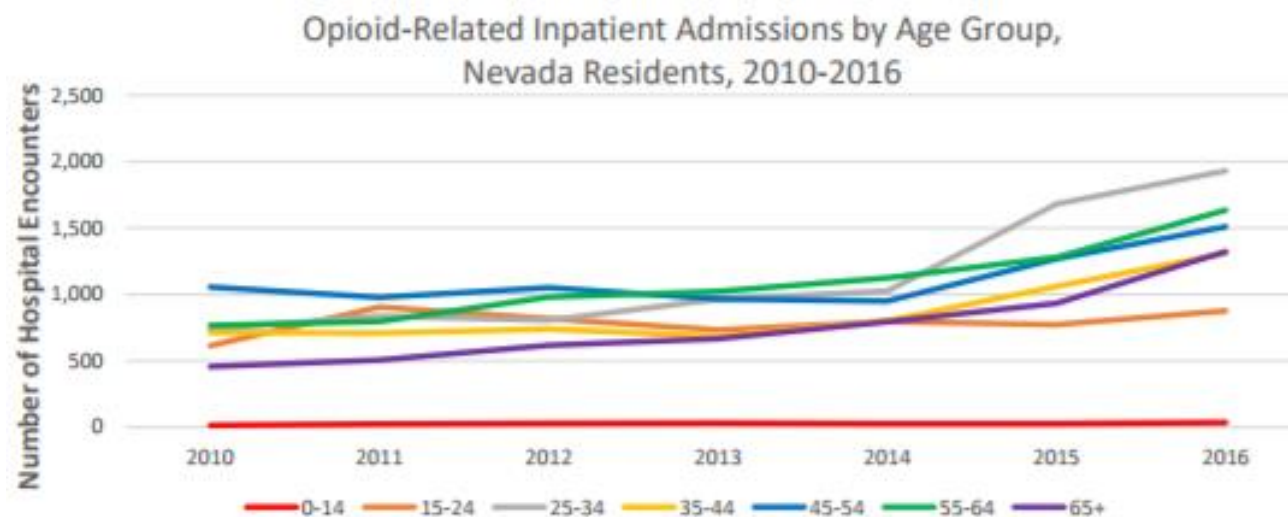
The exact order varied slightly among counties; however, alcohol, marijuana, and amphetamines/methamphetamines are the top 3 in each county. (Source: Behavioral Health Report)

Table 9. Top Primary Substances of Admissions to Nevada Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities, Nevada Residents, 2014.

| Rank | Substance | Percent |
|------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Alcohol | 35.0 |
| 2 | Amphetamines/Methamphetamines | 28.4 |
| 3 | Marijuana/Hashish | 13.4 |
| 4 | Heroin | 12.4 |
| 5 | Other Opiates/Synthetic Opiates | 5.8 |

Source: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Nevada Health Information Provider Performance System

(Reproduced from 2017 NV Statewide Epidemiologic Profile)



(Reproduced from Opiate Surveillance Report, Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology, Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Department of Health and Human Services)

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