Prevention Efforts in Indiana

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Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Established in 1987

Affiliated with Indiana University School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

- Funding
 - Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant (Federal dollars)
 - Funds come through State of Indiana
 - 20% of funds from Feds must go to prevention
 - Results in approximately 1.2 million dollars per year

	Anticipated FY 2007 Appropriated ¹	FY 2008 Presidents Budget Request	Net Change
Financial Services Appropriations Act			
Drug-Free Communities Act (DFCA)	\$79.2 million ²	\$90 million ³	+\$10.8 million
Natl Anti-Drug Media Campaign	\$99 million	\$130 million	+\$31 million
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program	\$224.7 million	\$220 million	- \$4.7 million
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Act			
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$1.759 billion	\$1.759 billion	No change
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)	\$192.9 million	\$156 million	-\$36.9 million
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)	\$398.9 million ⁴	\$352 million ⁵	-\$46.9 million
Natl Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	\$1 billion	\$1 billion	No Change
Natl Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	\$435.6 million	\$436.5 million	+\$900K
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities:			
State Grants National Programs Alcohol Use & Reduction Programs	\$346.5 million \$141.1 million \$32.4 million	\$100 million \$224 million 0	-\$246.5 million +\$82.9 million -\$32.4 million

- The Indiana Prevention Resource Center strengthens prevention efforts through education, resources and research.
- Clearinghouse for drug abuse preventionrelated information.

- Provide technical assistance to the Division of Mental Health and Addiction
 - Oversee administration of programs throughout the state of Indiana
 - Act as the Fiscal Agent
 - Prevention and evaluation consulting staff
 - Compile and distribute resources

- Consulting Services:
 - Grant Writing
 - SPF-SIG (Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant)
 - Program Planning and Evaluation
- Projects:
 - Afternoons R.O.C.K. in Indiana
 - Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program
 - Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program
- Resources:
 - Prevention Library/Prev-STAT (GIS)
 - ATOD Survey
 - Website

- Drug Information
 - http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/drug-info.html
- Drug Slang Dictionary
 - http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/drug-slang.aspx
- PREV-STAT
 - http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/search/dataprevstat_search.aspx

Efforts of the past...

Scare Tactics





Efforts of the past...

"Just Say No!" campaign of the 1980s and early 1990s



Risk & Protective Factors

- Community
- Family
- Peer
- School
- Individual

Risk & Protective Factors

Domain	Risk Factor	Substance Abuse
Community		
	Availability of Drugs	*
	Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime	*
Family		
	Family history of problem behavior	*
	Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior	*
School		
	Academic failure in late elementary school	*
	Lack of commitment to school	*
Peer and Individual		
	Early and persistent antisocial behavior	*
	Rebelliousness	*
	Friends who engage in problem behavior	*
	Favorable attitudes toward problem behavior	*

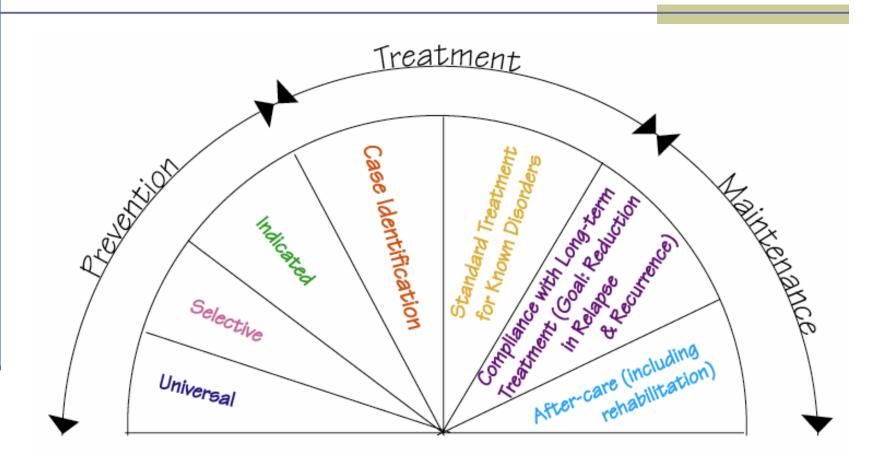


- After school drug abuse prevention program
- Serves moderate risk youth
 - Ages 10-14
 - Grades 5th-8th
- Across the entire State of Indiana
 - Approximately 14,000 youth per year
- Began in 1996

- Technical assistance contractor
 - Limited capacity (technical expertise and technology) of state agency
 - IPRC prevention and evaluation consulting staff

- How did it come to be?
 - ATOD survey indicated a need for prevention programming
 - Greatest need for 10-14 year olds in the afterschool hours

Institute of Medicine's Continuum of Care



- What type of prevention?
- Why?
- Is there a group within the general population that we are targeting?

NREPP – Evidenced-based curriculum

- SAMHSA (Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration)
- Searchable registry
- Provides
 - Descriptive information about the intervention and its targeted outcomes
 - Quality of Research and Readiness for Dissemination ratings
 - A list of studies and materials submitted for review
 - Contact information for the intervention developer

- NREPP & Evidenced-based programs introduced in 2006
 - Project ALERT
 - All Stars
 - Positive Action
 - Too Good for Drugs and Violence

Benefits of implementing Evidence-based curriculum

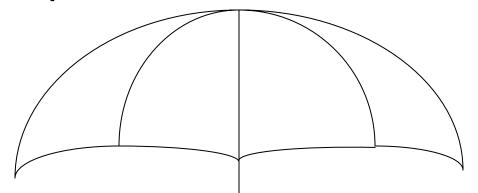
- Structured lesson plans
- Fidelity
- Proven results

Problem Gambling

- Added in 2006
- Pre-tests indicated gambling behavior
- Similar risk factors as substance abuse behavior

Problem Gambling

Impulse Control Disorders



Others not classified

Sexual Predators

Kleptomania

Pathological Gambling

Pyromania

Addiction

Substance Abuse

- What is the program's worth?
 - Process (Program activities)
 - Proposals, enrollment/completion reports, site visits, fidelity instruments
 - Impact (Effect on drug use)
 - Pre/post survey
 - Outcome (effect on attitudes)
 - Perceived harm, peer disapproval



- What is TRIP and why do we need such a program?
 - SYNAR
 - Law enforcement
 - Reduce youth smoking rates

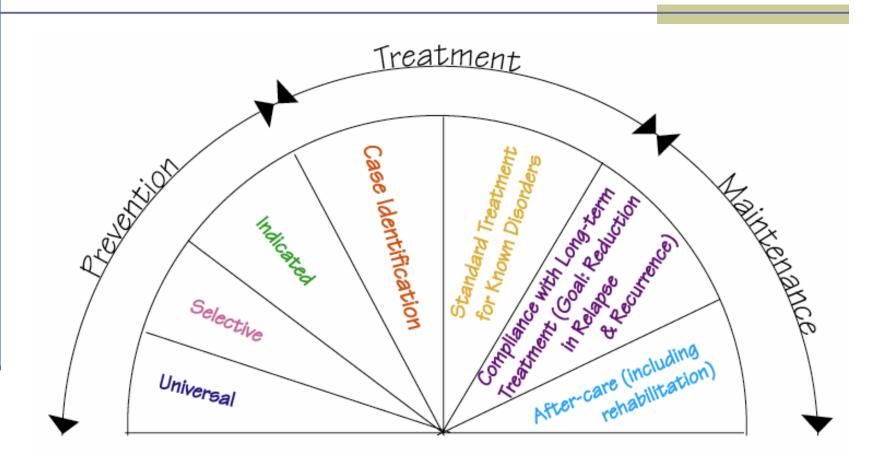
SYNAR Amendment

- Requires states to enforce laws prohibiting any manufacturer, retailer, or distributor from selling or distributing tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18
- Immediate goal: reduce the number of successful illegal purchases by minors
- Ultimate goal: State must maintain non-compliance rate lower than 20% or risk losing \$13+ million in federal block grant funding

- Purpose: Enforce the laws restricting sales of tobacco to juveniles. Operated under authority of state law.
- Conducts random unannounced inspections of retailers.
- Systematically monitors the effectiveness of tobacco retail compliance.

- Funded from Indiana's share of the Master Tobacco Settlement through the Indiana Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Agency.
- State must maintain non-compliance rate lower than 20% or risk losing \$13+ million in federal block grant funding.
- Since 2000, TRIP has conducted over 20,000 inspections of retail outlets across the state.

Institute of Medicine's Continuum of Care



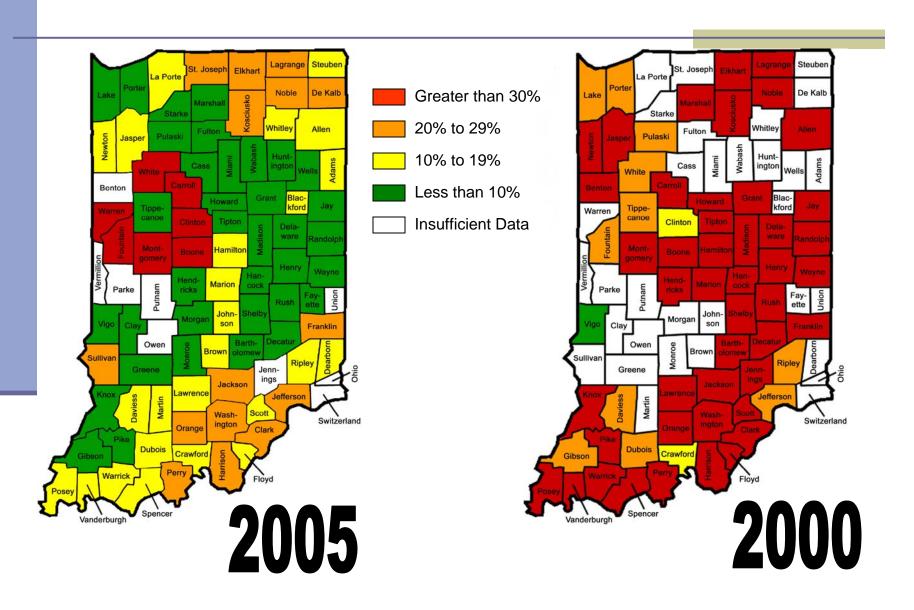
What type of prevention?

■ Why?

Hint: Are we serving an entire population?

- Logistical and administrative support
 - Maintaining lists of tobacco retailers
 - Processing of inspection reports
 - Statistical analysis of inspection results
 - Preparing training materials
- Education and media awareness
 - Retailer educational materials
 - Press releases
 - Conference Display
 - Presentations

- What is the program's worth?
 - Analyze project results and identify patterns of violations of youth access to tobacco laws.
 - Develop models to predict which categories of retailers are most likely to be compliant or noncompliant with these laws.



More Information

- www.rock.indiana.edu (Afternoons R.O.C.K. in Indiana)
- www.trip.indiana.edu (Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program)
- www.ipgap.indiana.edu (Indiana Problem Gambling Awareness Program)
- www.drugs.indiana.edu (Indiana Prevention Resource Center)

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