



**Preventing Drug and Alcohol Abuse...TOGETHER**

**Mobilizing Our Community  
Around Substance Use and Abuse**

**2002 Community Substance Abuse Profile Report**

**Facing Facts in Fort Collins**

### **The Vision and Mission of Team Fort Collins**

**Vision:** Committed to being a community where our schools, workplaces and community events support and promote responsible choices and healthy behavior when making decisions about the role alcohol, tobacco or other drugs might play in our lives.

**Mission:** Promoting a healthy lifestyle through education, awareness, and programs, preventing the abuse and illegal use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among youth, their families and our community.

## **2002 Community Substance Abuse Profile Report**

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**October 23, 2002**

Facing Facts in Fort Collins

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary 2002</b>	1
<b>The Fort Collins Context</b>	4
<b>Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use</b>	6
<b>Youth Perceptions and Norms</b>	16
<b>Impact On Health</b>	19
<b>Crime and Costs Associated with Substance Abuse</b>	22
<b>Fort Collins' Response</b>	24
<b>Looking to the Future</b>	26
Appendix A - Prevention Profiles	
Appendix B - References And Sources	

**Community Profile Report 2002**

**History and Collaboration of Facing Facts in Fort Collins:**

This Community Profile Report is a product of the Community Mobilization Project (CMP) Advisory Board. It was developed to display ATOD data, specific to Fort Collins, in an easy to use format and facilitates communication between local prevention agencies. It has become a collaborative effort between past CMP Advisory Board members and current *Caring and Sharing* participants. Some of our collaborative partners include:

Karen Black  
Lutheran Family Services

Peggy Bowers  
City of Fort Collins  
Youth Activity Center

Jim Campaign  
PSD Safe & Drug Free Schools

*Continued on page 2...*

# Executive Summary 2002

## Summary of Key Findings

### Alcohol...

- Between 2000 and 2001, the rate of 30-day alcohol use rose for 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Poudre School District students and decreased for 10<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- Colorado State University (CSU) students' alcohol use behaviors (including binge drinking behavior) are similar to other college students around the country.
- Fort Collins residents who are non-students, aged 21 or older consume an average of 3.6 drinks per week. Younger male residents are more likely to report higher levels of alcohol consumption.

### Tobacco...

- Poudre School District students' 30-day cigarette use rates are similar to Colorado and national high school students. In all school grades, the rates of 30-day cigarette use have been decreasing since 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2001, thirty-day smokeless tobacco rates among all Poudre School District students remained steady or decreased. Among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, smokeless tobacco use rates dropped from fifteen (15%) to nine percent (9%).
- Colorado State University students' smoking behaviors are similar to other college students around the nation; however, nearly one-quarter (24%) of CSU students surveyed smoke cigarettes three or more times per week.
- Overall, 18% of Fort Collins residents (aged 18 and older) are current cigarette smokers compared to 23% county and statewide and 25% nationally.

### Other Illicit Drugs...

- Marijuana use among Poudre School District 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students was higher than other students in Colorado and around the nation. The Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade student marijuana use rate is lower than other 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in Colorado but slightly higher than 8<sup>th</sup> grade students around the nation.
- CSU college students use marijuana more than their peers do nationally.
- In Poudre School District, 6% of high school seniors and 2% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students have tried methamphetamines.
- Poudre School District high school students are experimenting with club drugs. Among Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> graders recently surveyed (2000), 13% said they had tried ecstasy, 3% had tried GHB, and 2% had tried roofies.
- Adult illicit drug use in Colorado is higher than the nation as a whole.

### Youth Norms...

- Most Poudre School District students perceive regular use of cigarettes as harmful. Poudre School District students perception of harm related to regular marijuana use

Dee Colombini  
8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Drug Court

Paul Couget  
Wingshadow, Inc.

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TEAM Fort Collins

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Fort Collins Police  
Department, School  
Resource Officer

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of Public Health and  
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Alcohol Education

Jack Reid  
Seven Lakes Recovery  
Center

Kelly Shanahan  
Poudre Health  
Services District

Lt. Jack Taylor  
Larimer County Drug  
Task Force

Ann Watson  
Healthier Communities  
Coalition

decreased with grade level in school. Not as many Poudre School District students perceive regular use of alcohol as harmful.

- Over 90% of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students did not recently use cocaine, or inhalants.
- Over 66% of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students did not recently use cigarettes or marijuana.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students have NOT driven a car while drunk recently.
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students have NOT been a passenger in a car driven by someone who was drunk recently.

### **Health...**

- It is estimated over 20,000 Larimer County residents are affected by an alcohol or drug addiction.
- Between 9 and 10 deaths per 100,000 Larimer County residents are associated with excessive use of alcohol.
- It is estimated over 38,000 Larimer County residents are current smokers.
- Between 7,600 and 9,500 Larimer County residents are in need of substance abuse treatment services.
- In 1999, 58% of Larimer County DUI-caused crashes resulted in fatalities or injuries. When DUI was not the cause of the crash, only 31% resulted in fatalities or injuries.
- In Larimer County, approximately 41% of fatal crashes involve alcohol annually (based on a 10-year average).

### **Crime and Costs...**

- Alcohol related offenses are the most common offenses for both adults and juveniles.
- Approximately \$18.6 million dollars is being spent annually in Larimer County on mental health and substance abuse services.
- The indirect cost burden of mental health and substance abuse for Larimer County is currently estimated at \$22.6 million dollars.
- There is about a \$7 million short fall in reimbursements for care to those who are uninsured and those who can't afford the cost of care.

### **Fort Collins' Response**

- Community-based substance abuse prevention programs are beginning to take shape in Larimer County.
- Only 55% of Larimer County residents who need substance abuse treatment services actually receive it.

## Looking to the Future

### Conclusions

This second community profile report is a work in progress that should be used as a template for future analyses of the extent of problems caused by alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Fort Collins. The Community Mobilization Project Advisory Board outlined four broad goals when it began 1) to develop a seamless, comprehensive, coordinated interdisciplinary system of services regarding ATOD prevention and treatment, 2) to develop and implement a comprehensive social norms marketing campaign for all community stakeholders, 3) to design and administer a process focusing on school prevention programs and the long-range effects of drugs, alcohol and tobacco use programs, and 4) to develop a community-based profile report committee, drawn from the Caring and Sharing committee, to meet on a quarterly basis.

### Recommendations

1. Continue to monitor substance abuse indicators locally. Indicators on health, crime, and adult drug use need to be improved. Produce another profile in two years, which includes more information on policy and program implications, along with forming a community-based committee to oversee the profile report.
2. Include data that support a social norms approach to measure and promote the positive and protective factors that influence alcohol, tobacco, and other drug behavior locally.
3. Based on the results of prevention provider interviews, an increase communication and collaboration among prevention providers may help improve prevention efforts in Fort Collins.

### Mobilizing Our Community around Reducing Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and its related problems are among society's most pervasive problems. Fort Collins community leaders and organizers are in a position now to begin to mobilize their efforts on reducing substance abuse before it has more impact locally.

The face of prevention is always changing with societal beliefs and norms. We now have the benefit of experience in the prevention field. Today, prevention programs are researched and evaluated for their effectiveness. Community leaders now understand the importance of their involvement to create stronger community support. They understand that by investing in our youth we ensure the health and security of our community's future. Prevention providers and organizations are also pulling together and attacking the problem from several vantage points. By creating a system of prevention services, we can more effectively combat the problem together.

**About this Report:**

This report is designed to inform Fort Collins residents about the extent of the problems caused by alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs and about the local initiatives to reduce these problems in our city. This profile focuses on:

- Use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs
- The impact of substance abuse on health
- Drug and alcohol-related crime
- Costs of substance abuse; and
- Fort Collins' response to these problems

This is the second Fort Collins Community Profile Report. The report was developed using two guidebooks – one produced by Join Together, a community-based substance abuse prevention project of Boston University School of Public Health and the other by Drug Strategies, Inc., a non-profit research institute based in Washington, D.C (Drug Strategies, 1999; Join Together, 1995). Other city and state profile reports can be found on

# The Fort Collins Context

The following background information on Fort Collins' geography, demographics, economy, and social service structure helps us understand how substance abuse affects local residents and how the community addresses these problems.

## Geography and Economy

Fort Collins is located in Larimer County, Colorado at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains about 65 miles north of Denver, Colorado. Founded as a military fort in 1864 and incorporated as a town in 1873, Fort Collins, also known as the "Choice City", was recently ranked one of the best places to raise a family and best places to retire. Residents enjoy a moderate, four-season climate with an average of 300 days of sunshine a year (City of Fort Collins Trends, 2000).

Fort Collins has a varied economic base. Major employers include Colorado State University, Hewlett Packard, Agilent Technologies, Poudre School District, and Poudre Valley Hospital. The service, retail and manufacturing trades also employ many Fort Collins residents. The city's unemployment rate is currently 3.8% up from 3.2% in 2000. Many city residents are college educated – over 40% (Chamber of Commerce Guide to Fort Collins, 2002).

## Demography

Fort Collins has a population of approximately 120,000 residents, comprising nearly 50% of Larimer County's population. The city's average annual population growth rate is 3.3%. Eighty-five percent of Fort Collins residents are White, 9% are Hispanic, 2.5% are identified as Asian and the remaining are Black and Native American (City of Fort Collins Trends, 2000).

## Local Poverty

The median income for Fort Collins for a family of four is \$58,188. Fort Collins's perceived wealth often results in the dismissal that poverty or substance abuse is a serious problem in Fort Collins. However, approximately 8% percent of Fort Collins residents live in poverty. The percent of Poudre School District youth participating in the school district's free and reduced lunch program to children from low-income families is about 23% (Census Bureau, 2000; Poudre School District, 2002).

## Local Public Agency Structure

There are a variety of public agencies that provide substance abuse prevention and treatment programs within Larimer County. Larimer County government agencies provide programs for youth, health care programs, a tobacco control program, and treatment services for low-income residents. Poudre Health Services District provides counseling, health care programs, prescription assistance, and education and referral for its constituents. Other public agencies that work to reduce substance abuse in Fort Collins include the Fort Collins Police Department, Larimer County Sheriff's Department, Colorado State University Police, and the 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Drug Court with its youth drug court which began in 1998.

**About this Report**  
(cont.)

Drug Strategies website ([www.drugstrategies.com](http://www.drugstrategies.com)). The report was developed as part of the Community Mobilization Project sponsored by TEAM Fort Collins. First, the project's advisory developed a list of over twenty potential substance abuse indicators recommended by other communities and experts in the field. Then, information was gathered on the indicators that were obtainable. Finally, this report was drafted to summarize the findings and provide an opportunity for local organizations and citizens to make decisions about impacting the problems of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Fort Collins.

Poudre School District provides counseling services and implements school-based prevention programs with Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities funds. Colorado State University Center for Drug and Alcohol Education implements education and treatment programs for its students.

In addition to public programs, several private agencies provide counseling, in-patient and outpatient services related to substance abuse in the Fort Collins area. The Larimer Center for Mental Health is a private, non-profit agency serving Larimer County residents with a variety of mental health and substance abuse counseling services and special programs.

Several prevention initiatives that have substance abuse as a primary or secondary focus operate within Larimer County. They include TEAM Fort Collins, Youth Assets Coalition, and Larimer County Healthier Communities Coalition.

**Notes on Data Resources**

Although this report describes the extent of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use in Fort Collins, local data for some key indicators were unavailable. In some cases, overall county, state or national level data were used.

Countywide or statewide comparisons of youth-related data are provided wherever time periods correspond. National comparisons were not always possible because age groups surveyed in the United States differ from those surveyed in Fort Collins and Colorado. Data were obtained from a variety of sources. Fort Collins and Larimer County have many good local data sources including the online social indicator project called COMPASS ([www.larimer.org/compass](http://www.larimer.org/compass)). See Appendix B for references and sources of information.

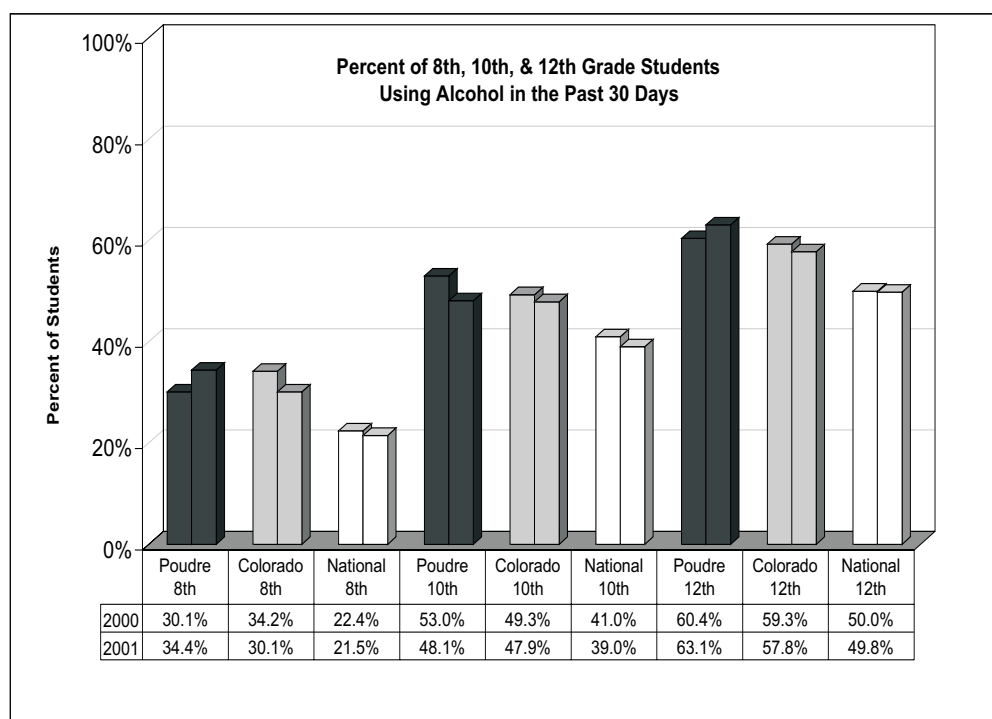
# Alcohol Use

## Key Findings

- Between 2000 and 2001, the rate of 30-day alcohol use rose for 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Poudre School District students and decreased for 10<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- Colorado State University (CSU) students' alcohol use behaviors (including binge drinking behavior) are similar to other college students around the country.
- Fort Collins residents who are non-students, aged 21 or older consume an average of 3.6 drinks per week. Younger, single male residents are more likely to report higher levels of alcohol consumption.

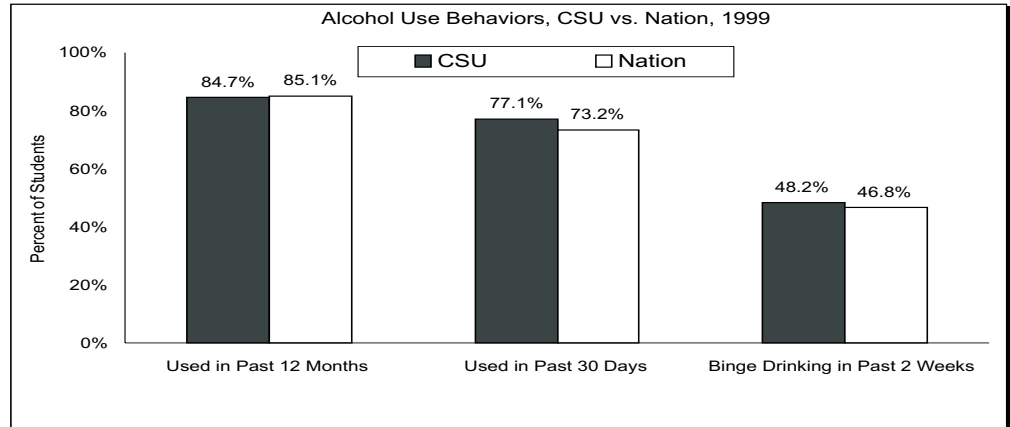
## Youth Drinking

Not surprisingly, the rate of thirty-day alcohol use increases as students advance in school. In general, Poudre School District students are similar to other students surveyed in Colorado, however compared to other high school students around the nation, Poudre School District students and Colorado students have higher rates of 30-day alcohol use. In 2001, 34% of Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, 48% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, and 63% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using alcohol in the thirty days prior to being surveyed. In 2000, 30% of Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, 53% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, and 60% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using alcohol in the thirty days prior to being surveyed. Between 2000 and 2001, the rate of 30-day alcohol use rose for 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Poudre School District students and decreased for 10<sup>th</sup> grade students (OMNI Institute, 2001).



Source: PSD Colorado Youth Survey & National Monitoring the Future Study. Year 2000 PSD CYS = 884 students surveyed. Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed. Note: Percent of students reporting they drank alcohol during the thirty days prior to the survey. Does not denote quantity.

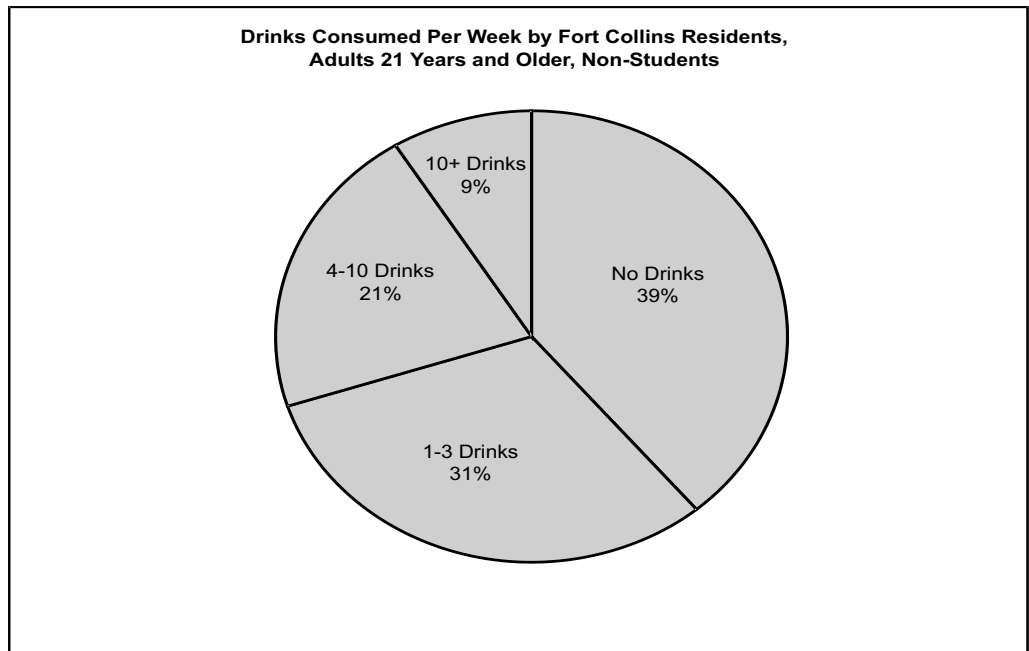
Colorado State University (CSU) students' alcohol use behaviors are similar to other college students around the country. In 1999, 77% of CSU students reported using alcohol during the thirty days prior to being surveyed compared to 73% of college students surveyed around the nation. Annual prevalence (previous 12 month use) of CSU and other college students were similar in 1999 at 85%. Binge drinking behavior (see definition below) among CSU students is similar to other college students. Forty-eight percent (48%) of CSU students and 47% of other college students reported at least one episode of binge drinking within the two weeks prior to being surveyed (CORE Institute, 2000).



Source: 1999 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, CORE Institute for Colorado State University. Note: Total CSU students surveyed = 396; Total national students surveyed = 65,033. Note: Binge is defined as consuming five or more drinks in one sitting.

### Adult Drinking

According to a recent community health survey, Fort Collins residents who are non-students, aged 21 or older consume an average of 3.6 drinks per week. Thirty-one percent (31%) of



Source: 2001 Community Health Survey, Health District of Northern Larimer County. Note: Total Fort Collins residents surveyed = 1,726.

Sixteen percent (16%) of Fort Collins residents surveyed report drinking and driving during the month prior to the Health District of Northern Larimer County 2001 Community Health Survey.

Fort Collins residents consume between one and three drinks per week, 21% consume between four and ten drinks per week and 9% consume ten or more drinks per week. Younger, single male residents are more likely to report higher levels of alcohol consumption (Health District of Northern Larimer County, 2002).

**Alcohol Access**

Excessive drinking in Fort Collins is facilitated by 198 alcohol licenses within the city. Since 1995, the number of alcohol licenses has increased by 22% (from 162 outlets to 198 outlets). Some alcohol outlets are considered to be “problem establishments” because they committed alcohol infractions including serving underage youth. Police usually more heavily patrol these establishments than they do those establishments that enforce drinking laws (Fort Collins City Clerk, 2002).

Underage drinking is not just a product of alcohol access at bars and restaurants. Alcohol is one of the most accessible drugs because it is legal for adults. In most communities, underage drinking mostly occurs at parties and with friends. Poudre School District students are no different. In a recent school survey, most (65%) 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using alcohol at parties or at night with friends (Rocky Mountain Behavioral Science Institute, 2000).

**Alcohol Taxes**

In 1999, Colorado collected approximately \$26 million in alcoholic beverage excise taxes. The excise tax on liquor is 60.26 cents per liter. Wine is taxed at either 8.33 cents or 13.33 cents per liter, and beer at 8 cents per gallon. Colorado’s excise tax rate for alcoholic beverages is below the median for all 50 states and among the lowest except for Wyoming among its neighboring states. Information on alcohol sales in Fort Collins was not available. Revenues from alcoholic beverage excise tax are not earmarked for substance abuse prevention or treatment (Colorado Legislative Council, 2002).

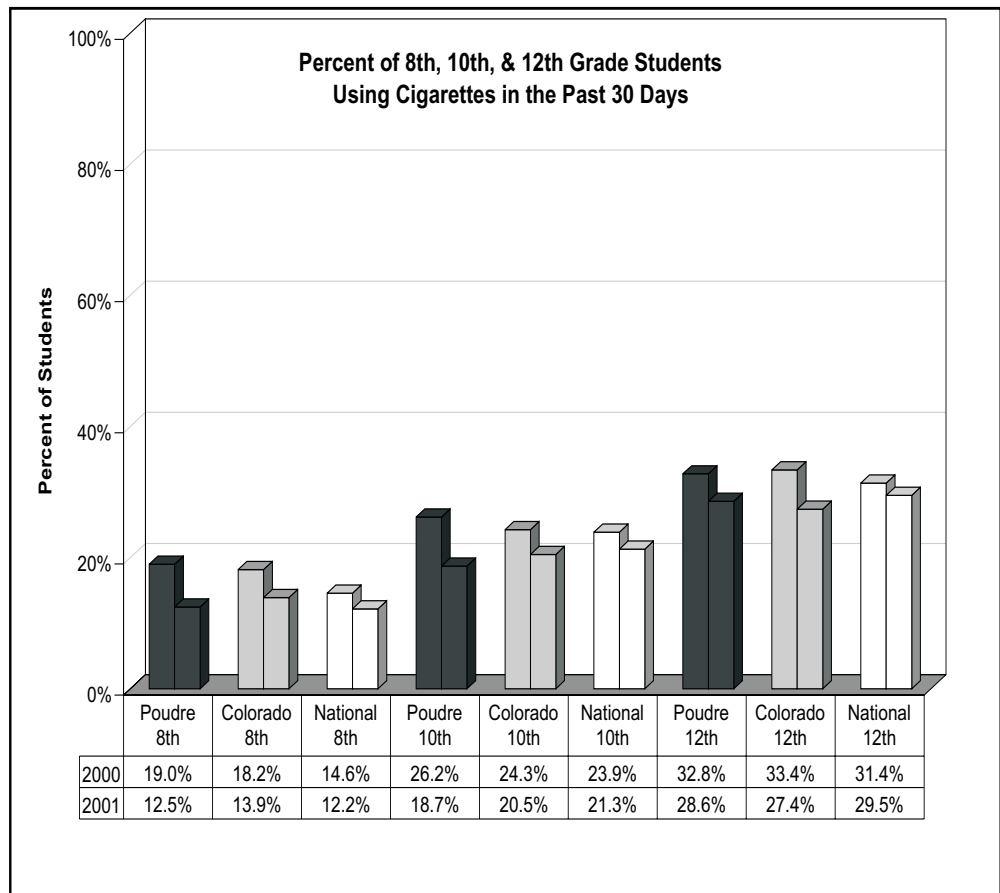
# Tobacco Use

## Key Findings

- Poudre School District students' 30-day cigarette use rates are similar to Colorado and national high school students. In all school grades, the rates of 30-day cigarette use have been decreasing since 2000.
- Thirty-day smokeless tobacco rates among Poudre School District students remained steady or decreased between 2000 and 2001. Among Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, smokeless tobacco use rates dropped from fifteen (15%) to nine percent (9%) between 2000 and 2001.
- Colorado State University students' smoking behaviors are similar to other college students around the nation; however, nearly one-quarter (24%) of CSU students surveyed smoke cigarettes three or more times per week.
- Overall, 18% of Fort Collins residents (aged 18 and older) are current cigarette smokers compared to 23% county and statewide and 25% nationally.

## Youth

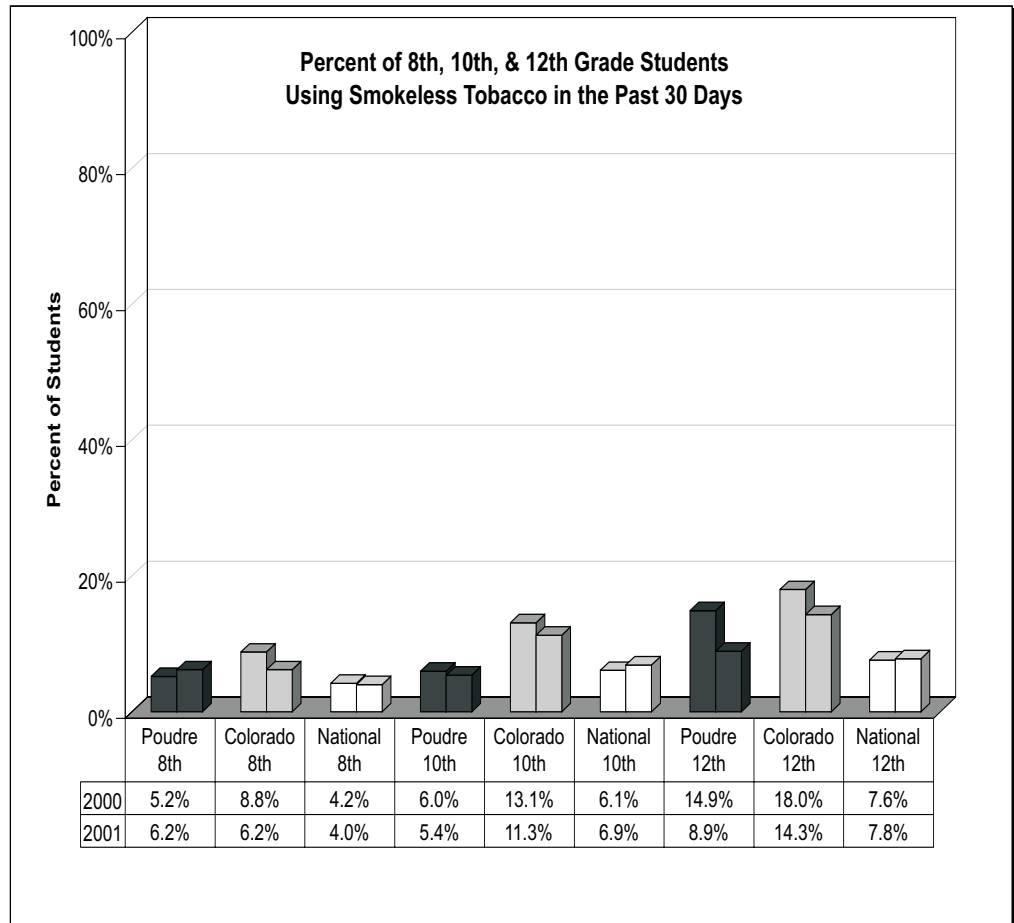
Poudre School District 30-day cigarette use rates are similar to Colorado and national high



Source: PSD Colorado Youth Survey & National Monitoring the Future Study. Year 2000 PSD CYS = 884 students surveyed. Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed. Note: Percent of students reporting they smoked cigarettes during the thirty days prior to the survey. Does not denote quantity.

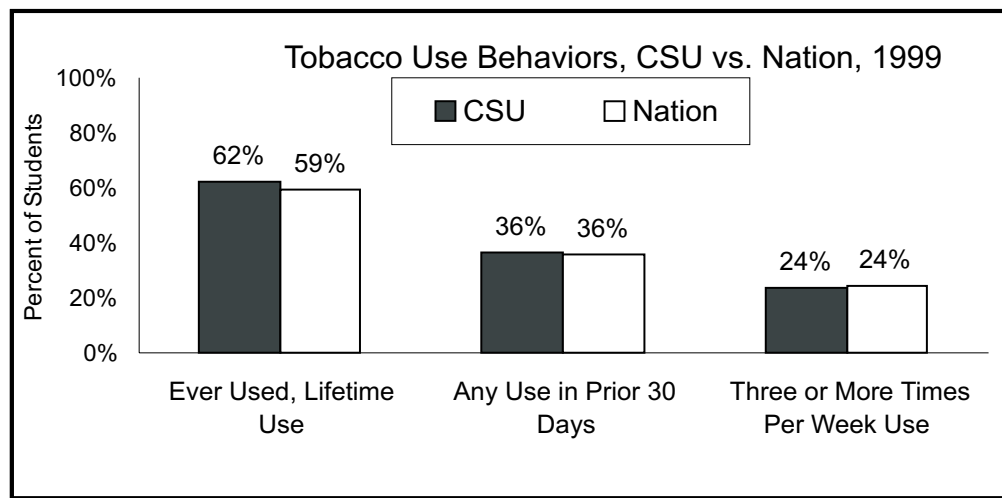
school students. In all school grades, the rates of 30-day cigarette use have been decreasing since 2000. Between 13% and 19% of Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using cigarettes during the thirty days prior to being surveyed; between 19% and 26% of Poudre School District 10<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using cigarettes during the thirty days prior to being surveyed; and between 29% and 33% of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using cigarettes during the thirty days prior to being surveyed (OMNI Institute, 2001).

In general, 30-day smokeless tobacco use among Poudre School District students is higher than national high school students but lower than other Colorado students surveyed. In 2001, 6% of Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, 5% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students and 9% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using smokeless tobacco during the thirty days prior to being surveyed. Over time, thirty-day smokeless tobacco rates among Poudre School District students remained steady or decreased, especially among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students where 30-day smokeless tobacco use rates dropped from 15% to 9% (OMNI Institute, 2001).



Source: PSD Colorado Youth Survey & National Monitoring the Future Study. Year 2000 PSD CYS = 884 students surveyed. Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed. Note: Percent of students reporting they used smokeless tobacco during the thirty days prior to the survey. Does not denote quantity.

Many youth begin smoking during college. CSU students' smoking behaviors are similar to other college students around the nation. At Colorado State University, 36% of college students surveyed said they used tobacco one or more times during the 30 days prior to being surveyed. Sixty-two percent (62%) of CSU students report using cigarettes over their lifetime and twenty-four percent (24%) of CSU students report they smoke cigarettes three or more times per week (CORE Institute, 2000).



Source: 1999 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, CORE Institute for Colorado State University. Note: Total CSU students surveyed = 396; Total national students surveyed = 65,033.

**Adults (Age 18 and older)**

Overall, 18% of Fort Collins residents (aged 18 and older) are current cigarette smokers compared to 23% county and statewide and 25% nationally with equal percentages of men and women reporting they smoke. Four percent (4%) of Fort Collins residents smoke cigars or pipes and five percent (5%) use chew tobacco. Residents between the ages of 18 and 34 years are more likely to report smoking and using chew tobacco than older residents. Users of all tobacco products are more likely to be males and report being among the lower income level (Health District of Northern Larimer County, 2002).

**Youth Access to Tobacco**

In 1992, Congress passed the Synar Amendment, requiring state agencies to enforce laws prohibiting tobacco sales to minors or risk losing funding. The national goal is to have no more than 20% noncompliance by the year 2003. In 2001, Colorado's non-compliance rate of 6% is well below the national average of 17% (Center for Substance Abuse and Prevention, 2002). Local non-compliance data was not available.

## **Tobacco Taxes**

In 1986, Colorado's cigarette excise tax increased from 15 cents to 20 cents per pack. Colorado has one of the lower tax rates among the 50 states, ranking 44 out of 50. The average state excise tax is 40.5 cents per pack. The excise tax on chewing tobacco and snuff is 20% of the manufacturer's price (Colorado Legislative Council, 2000).

## **Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places**

The City of Fort Collins and Larimer County passed smoking ordinances in 1994. Smoking is never allowed in public restrooms and is restricted in indoor public places, common areas, and public meetings such as nursing homes, hospitals, stores, theaters and meeting places. Smoking is permitted in bars, taverns, tobacco stores, privately sponsored functions, and restaurants serving thirty or less. There are no restrictions on smoking in outdoor public places.

The Colorado Tobacco Free Schools Law was passed in 1994 and amended in 1998. The law requires schools to have a policy prohibiting smoking on campus and at all school sponsored events. Poudre School District Board of Education policy prohibits tobacco use on or in school property and during school-sponsored activities.

Currently, the Fort Collins City Council is reviewing the 1994 smoking ordinance. In July 2002, the City of Fort Collins conducted a telephone survey of adult residents to obtain feedback from community residents regarding possible changes in smoking regulations. As a result, the City of Fort Collins is considering the following changes to its smoking ordinance:

- A regulation that prohibits smoking entirely in all restaurants. Restaurants would not have designated smoking areas.
- A regulation that prohibits smoking in bars, except in designated smoking areas.
- A regulation that prohibits smoking at outdoor performance areas.

(City of Fort Collins, 2002)

# Other Illicit Drugs

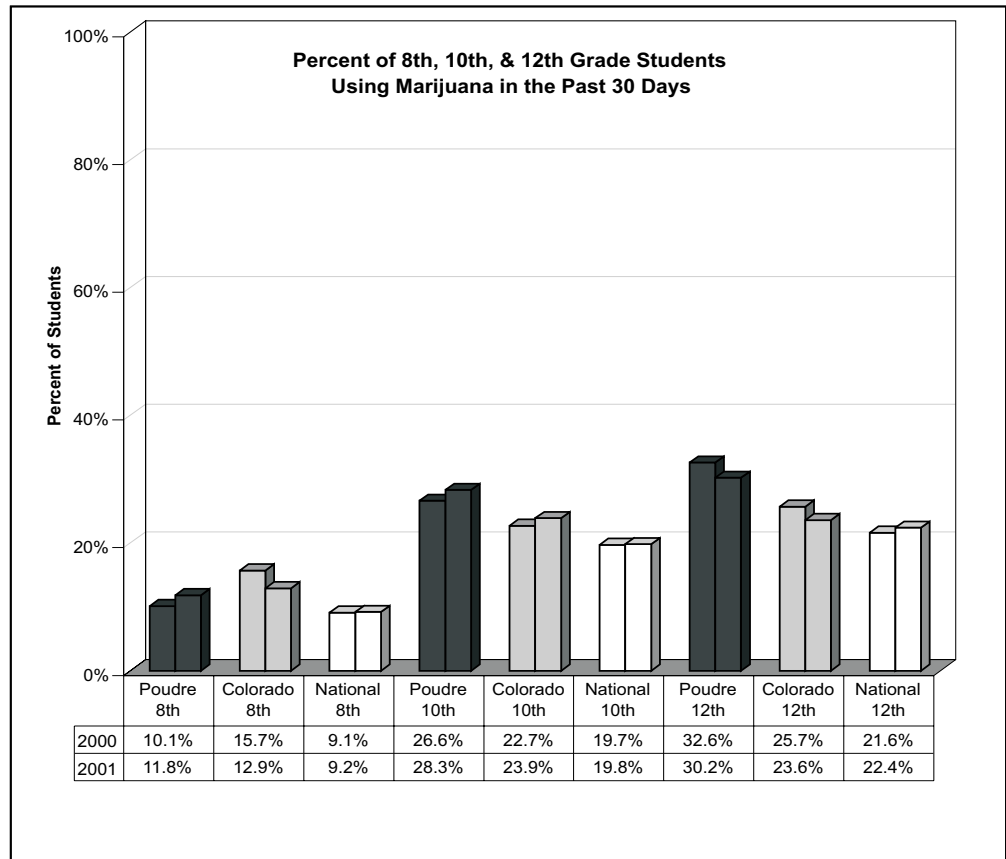
## Key Findings

- Marijuana use among Poudre School District 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students was higher than other students in Colorado and around the nation. Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade student marijuana use rate is lower than other 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in Colorado but slightly higher than 8<sup>th</sup> grade students around the nation.
- CSU college students use marijuana more than their peers do nationally.
- In Poudre School District, 6% of high school seniors and 2% of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students have tried methamphetamines.
- Poudre School District high school students are experimenting with club drugs. Among Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> graders recently surveyed (2000), 13% said they had tried ecstasy, 3% had tried GHB, and 2% had tried roofies.
- Adult illicit drug use in Colorado is higher than the nation as a whole.

## Youth Drug Use

### Marijuana

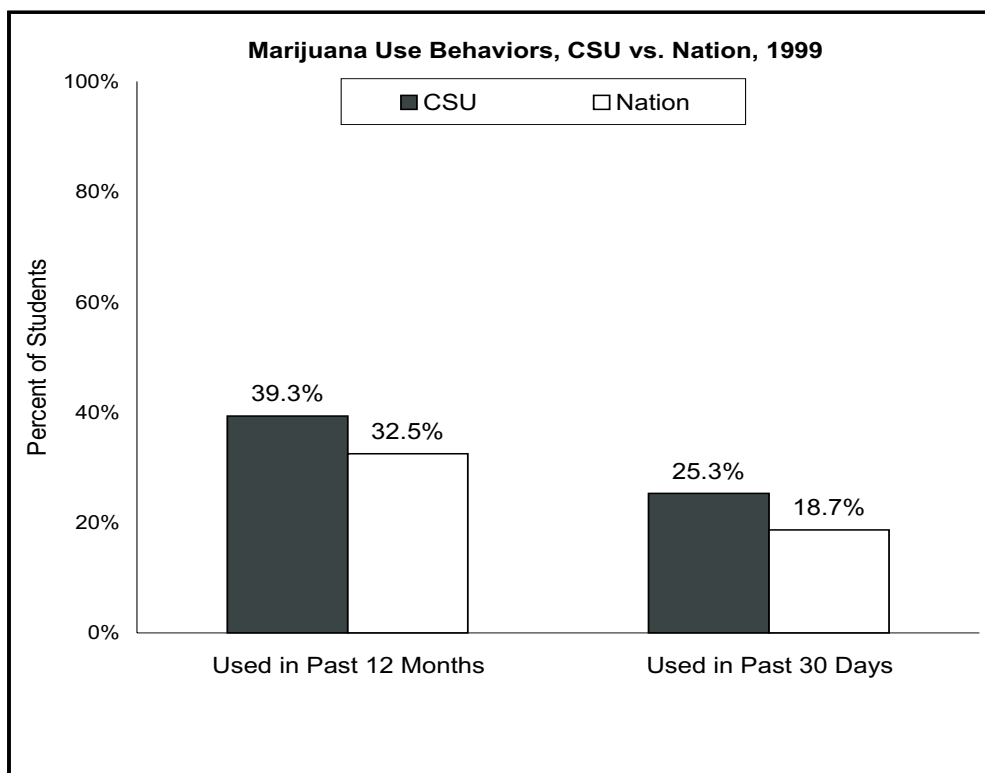
Rates of marijuana use have increased slightly for Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade



Source: PSD Colorado Youth Survey & National Monitoring the Future Study. Year 2000 PSD CYS = 884 students surveyed. Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed. Note: Percent of students reporting they smoked marijuana during the thirty days prior to the survey. Does not denote quantity.

students. For 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, the rate increased from 10% to 12% between the year 2000 and 2001. For 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, the rate increased from 27% to 28%. Marijuana use (measured by previous 30-day use) among Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> graders decreased slightly from 33% in the year 2000 to 30% in 2001. Marijuana use among Poudre School District 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students is higher than other students in Colorado and around the nation. Poudre School District 8<sup>th</sup> grade student marijuana use rate is lower than other 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in Colorado but slightly higher than 8<sup>th</sup> grade students around the nation (OMNI Institute, 2001).

CSU college students use marijuana more than their peers do nationally. Twenty-five percent (25%) of CSU students report using marijuana one or more times during the thirty days prior to being surveyed compared to 19% of college students nationally. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of CSU students report using marijuana one or more times during the twelve months prior to being surveyed compared to 33% of college students nationally (CORE Institute, 2000).



Source: 1999 Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, CORE Institute for Colorado State University. Note: Total CSU students surveyed = 396; Total national students surveyed = 65,033.

**Other drugs**

Methamphetamine use among youth has been increasing over the past decade. In 1999, nationally 5% of high school seniors reported trying methamphetamines. In Poudre School District, 6% of high school seniors and 2% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported trying the drug. (Rocky Mountain Behavioral Science Institute, 2000).

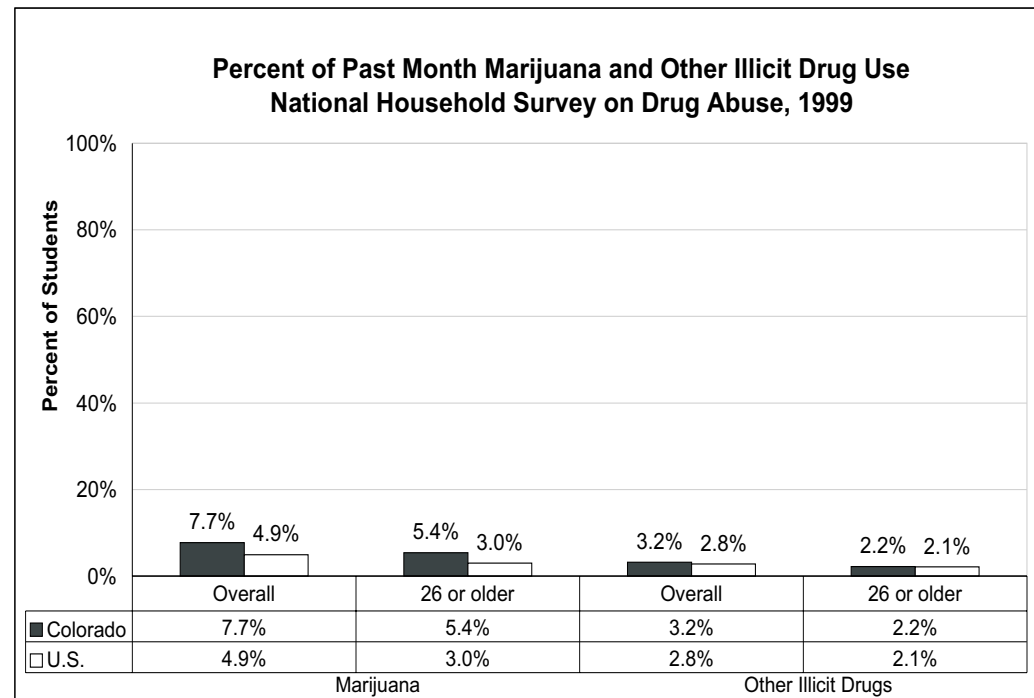
## OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS

Club drugs such as MDMA or ecstasy, rohypnol and GHB/GBH are becoming more popular among young people. Ecstasy is a synthetic psychoactive drug with stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. GHB is a central nervous system depressant used to obtain euphoric effects. Roofies have hypnotic effects including muscle relaxation and amnesia. During the 1999-2000 American Drug and Alcohol Survey, PSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders were asked whether they had ever tried a number of individual drugs including the club drugs mentioned above. Among PSD 12<sup>th</sup> graders surveyed, 13% said they had tried ecstasy, 3% had tried GHB, and 2% had tried roofies. (Build A Generation, 2001)

CSU college students report using other drugs more than their national peers. In 1999, 11% of CSU students reported using a drug other than marijuana or alcohol during the previous 30 days compared to only 6% of college students nationally. Six percent (6%) of CSU students report using the club drug ecstasy in the 30 days prior to the survey (CORE Institute, 2000).

### Adult Drug Use

Local data on adult drug use was not available; however recent national data revealed some interesting facts about Colorado adult drug use rates. Individual state estimates for past month use of any illicit drug found that the West region typically has the highest rates of illicit drug use compared to other regions in the U.S. Also, Colorado's overall marijuana prevalence rate was the highest among the individual states at nearly 8%. Lastly, adult past month use of marijuana and other drugs among Colorado households is higher than the nation overall (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002.)



Source: 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Statistics.

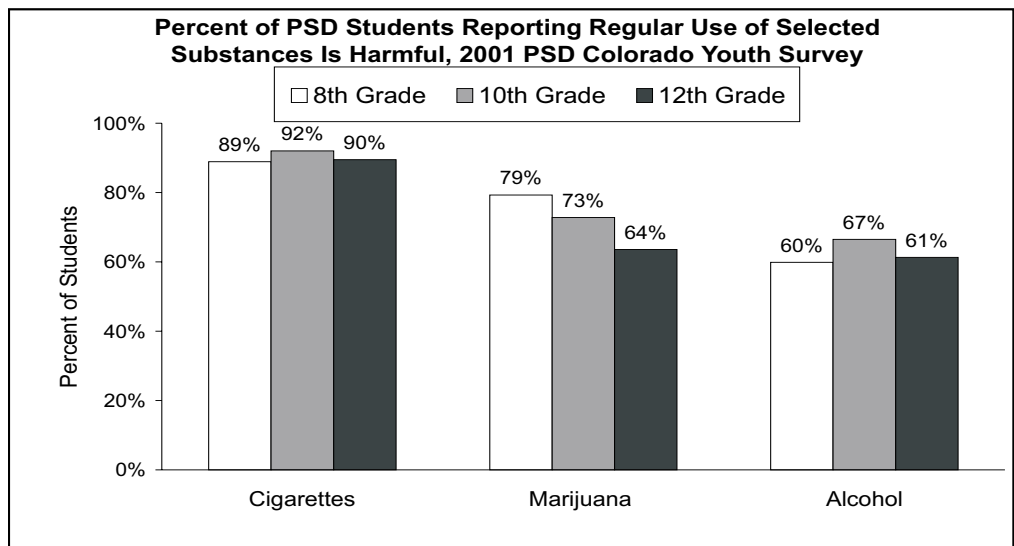
# Youth Perceptions and Norms

## Key Findings

- Most Poudre School District students perceive regular use of cigarettes as harmful. Poudre School District students perception of harm related to regular marijuana use decreased with grade level in school. Not as many Poudre School District students perceive regular use of alcohol as harmful.
- Over 90% of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students did not recently use cocaine, or inhalants.
- Over 66% of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students did not recently use cigarettes or marijuana.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students have NOT driven a car while drunk recently.
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade students have NOT been a passenger in a car driven by someone who was drunk recently.

## Youth Perceptions about Harmfulness of Drugs

Students who see no harm attached to regular substance use may be at higher risk of becoming users. Most Poudre School District students perceive regular use of cigarettes as moderately or greatly harmful. Eighty-nine percent (89%), ninety-two percent (92%), and ninety percent (90%) of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students respectively perceive regular use of cigarettes as harmful. In contrast, Poudre School District students perception of harm related to regular marijuana use decreased with grade level in school. Seventy-nine percent (79%), seventy-three percent (73%), and sixty-four percent (64%) of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students respectively perceive regular marijuana use as harmful. Finally, not as many Poudre School District students perceive regular use of alcohol as harmful.



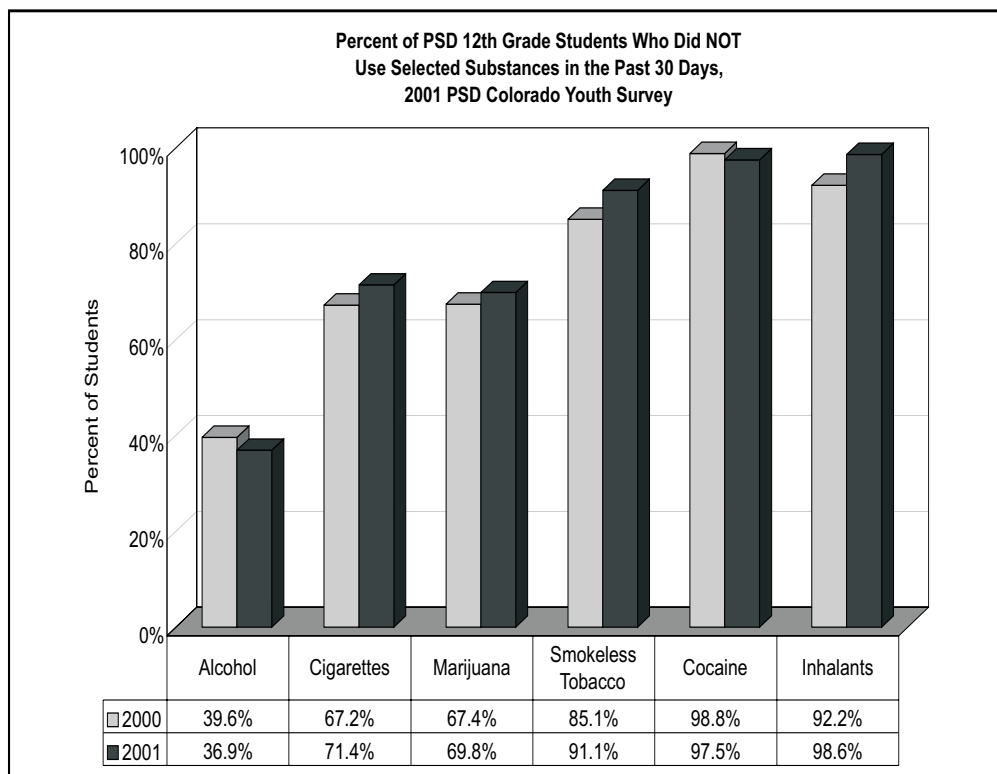
Source: 2001 PSD Colorado Youth Survey. Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed.

Note: Students reporting regular or everyday use of selected substances is moderately to greatly harmful.

Sixty percent (60%) of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students perceive regular use of alcohol as harmful; 67% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students perceive regular use of alcohol as harmful; and 61% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students perceive regular use of alcohol as harmful (OMNI Institute, 2001).

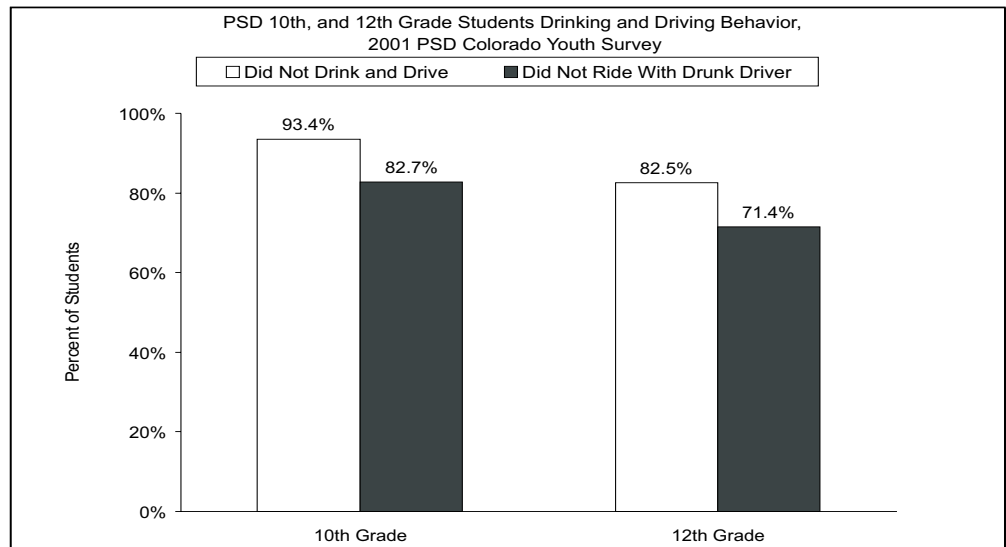
**Youth Norms about Alcohol and Other Drug Use**

There is a growing body of research that supports the idea that norms about alcohol and drug use, whether they are real or false, can influence behavior. Rates of non-use of alcohol and drugs can also shed light on the reality of alcohol and drug use among high school youth. Poudre School District 12<sup>th</sup> grade student non-use rates are shown in the chart below. In the year 2000 and 2001, large percentages of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported they did not use smokeless tobacco, cocaine, or inhalants in the thirty days prior to being surveyed. Over two-thirds of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported they did not use cigarettes or marijuana in the thirty days prior to being surveyed; however only 37% to 40% in year 2001 and 2000 respectively, reported they did not use alcohol in the thirty days prior to being surveyed (OMNI Institute, 2001).



Source: 2001 PSD Colorado Youth Survey. Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed.

In 2001, PSD students were asked how often in the two months prior to being surveyed if they had either 1) driven a car while drunk or 2) been a passenger in a car driven by someone who was drunk. Among PSD 10<sup>th</sup> grade students surveyed, 93% said they had NOT driven a car while drunk in the two months prior to being surveyed. Eighty-three percent (83%) of PSD 12<sup>th</sup> grade students said they had NOT driven a car while drunk in the two months prior to being surveyed. When asked about whether they had been a passenger in a car driven by someone who was drunk, 83% of PSD 10<sup>th</sup> grade students and 71% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students said they had NOT been a passenger in a car driven by someone who was drunk in the two months prior to being surveyed (OMNI Institute, 2001).



Source: 2001 PSD Colorado Youth Survey; Year 2001 PSD CYS = 1,439 students surveyed.

**Stress and the High School Student**

Recently, TEAM Fort Collins in association with Poudre School District and Colorado State University has been conducting classes at area high schools on a variety of prevention topics including stress management. During recent in-class surveys conducted by the students, some interesting findings surfaced:

**Student's Top Five Stressors**

1. School
2. Family issues
3. The opposite sex/ friendships
4. Sports
5. Work

**Student's Stress Symptoms**

- Anger and Irritability
- Tired
- Mood Swings
- Loss of Appetite
- Inability to Concentrate

**What Student's Do To Relieve Stress:**

- Listen to music
- Hang out with friends
- Use alcohol and drugs
- Exercise
- Sleep

It's important to realize that young people face a variety of stressors in their lives. Many deal with the stress positively. Some "lean" on the wrong things. This could lead to life-long problems unless more alternatives are utilized. Sometimes a caring adult willing to listen to students issues is the best prevention.

# Impact on Health

## Key Findings

- It is estimated over 20,000 Larimer County residents are affected by an alcohol or drug addiction.
- Between 9 and 10 deaths per 100,000 Larimer County residents are associated with excessive use of alcohol.
- It is estimated over 38,000 Larimer County residents are current smokers.
- Between 7,600 and 9,500 Larimer County residents are in need of substance abuse treatment services annually.
- In 1999, 58% of Larimer County DUI-caused crashes resulted in fatalities or injuries. When DUI was not the cause of the crash, only 31% resulted in fatalities or injuries.
- In Larimer County, approximately 41% of fatal crashes involve alcohol annually (based on a 10-year average).

## Illnesses and Deaths Due to Alcohol and Drug Abuse

It is *estimated* that over 20,000 Larimer County adult residents are directly affected by an alcohol or drug addiction (Mental Illness and Substance Abuse in Larimer County, 2001). Likewise, it is *estimated* that over 38,000 Larimer County residents over the age of 18 are current smokers (See sidebar on how estimate was derived). Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs threaten the well being of individuals who use them as well as those who do not. Epidemiological data has shown that substance abuse is associated wholly or partially with 72 conditions requiring hospitalization (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

The impact on health of substance abuse is evident in Larimer County's death rates associated with drinking and drug use. State vital records show that Larimer County's death rates associated with drinking are similar to overall Colorado death rates due to drinking alcohol - between 9 and 10 deaths per 100,000 Larimer county residents. Larimer County's death rate due to drug use is about one-half the overall Colorado death rate due to drug use (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2002).

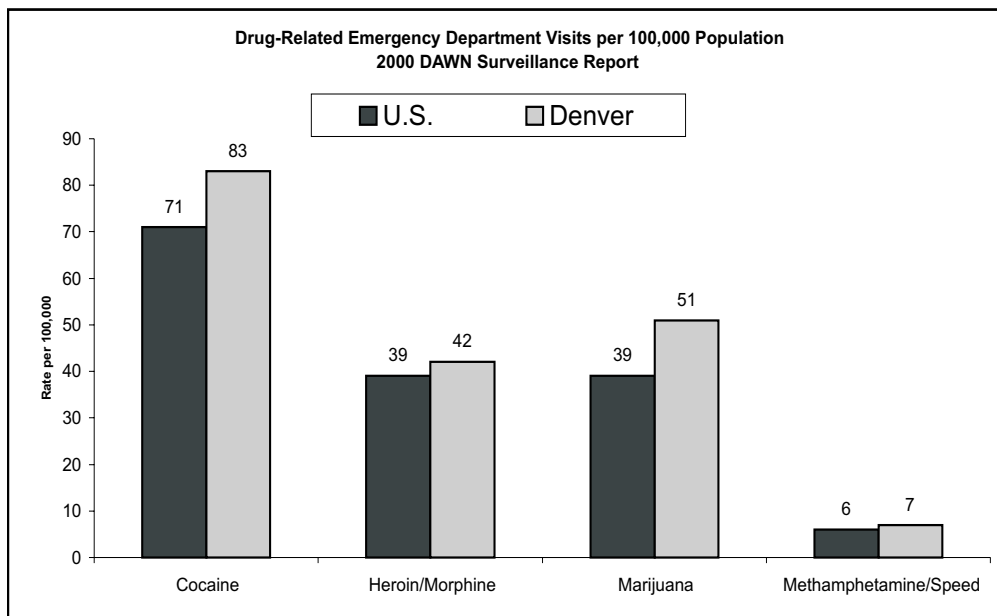
	1999		2000	
	Larimer County	Colorado	Larimer County	Colorado
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.7	10	10.5	9.6
Alcohol-Induced Deaths	9.3	11.4	9.5	10.1
Drug-Induced Deaths	4.6	8.8	4.3	8.6

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce Data and Statistics.

In 2000, 354 people were admitted to the Poudre Valley Hospital emergency room for alcohol or drug related diagnoses. In 2001, 472 people were seen for alcohol or drug related diagnoses (Armi Hall, Poudre Valley Hospital, personal communication, August 19, 2002).

### Emergency Department Episodes Involving Drugs or Alcohol

Local trend data on emergency department episodes involving drugs or alcohol are not currently available, however national surveillance data is. The Drug Abuse Warning Network is a national surveillance system that collects data on drug-related emergency department visits and drug-related deaths. Cases are reported on emergency department visits involving a person between the ages of 6 to 97 who show evidence of intentional abuse or misuse of a drug. Data are collected from a national sample in 21 major metropolitan areas across the U.S. Data collected from the Denver metropolitan area exceeded the national average on all four drugs mentioned; however, Denver ranks much lower than most of the 21 metropolitan areas in cocaine, heroin/morphine, and marijuana mentions. Like several other western cities, Denver ranked high (7 out of 21) in methamphetamine/speed mentions (Ducharme & Ball, 2001).



Source: The DAWN Report. Office of Applied Statistics, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

### Unmet Need for Substance Abuse Treatment in Larimer County

While no official estimate of treatment need exists for Larimer County, local substance abuse treatment providers continue to see the need increase anecdotally. About 400 Larimer County residents use community-based treatment annually, according to 1990 through 1999 admissions data from programs that report to Colorado’s Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) (OMNI Institute, 2001)<sup>1</sup>. Other residents participate in the Larimer County Drug Court, court-ordered drinking driver programs and detoxification programs. There is not a good estimate of the number of Larimer County residents in these programs, however, a recent survey done by the Health District of Northern Larimer County, found that four percent (4%) of Larimer County survey respondents 18 years of age and older reported needing alcohol and drug related services. Among the respondents needing services, 44% reported that although they needed the service, they did not use it (Health District of Northern Larimer County, 2002).

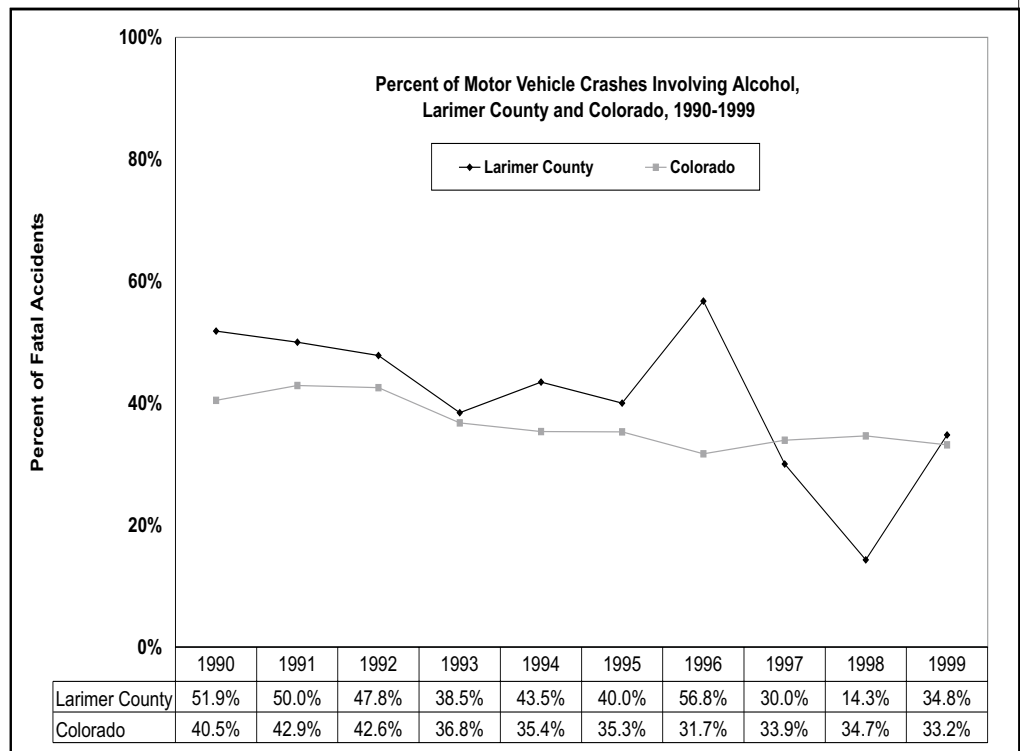
<sup>1</sup> Programs required to report to ADAD include those receiving public funding, drug maintenance programs, and juvenile justice programs.

So what is the need for substance abuse treatment services in Larimer County? Local treatment providers are working on getting a better estimate of the need and gap in treatment services in Larimer County. Based on the community health survey, it is estimated that 7,600 to 9,500 Larimer County residents need treatment for alcohol and substance abuse<sup>2</sup>.

**Alcohol Related Crashes**

Crashes with alcohol and drugs have twice the number of injuries and deaths as crashes without alcohol and drugs. Crashes involving alcohol and drugs are usually much more severe than other types of crashes. They usually involve higher speeds, and often both the driver and passengers are not wearing seat belts. In 1999, 58% of DUI-caused crashes in Colorado resulted in fatalities or injuries. When DUI was not the cause of the crash, only 31% resulted in fatalities or injuries (Colorado State Patrol, 2001).

In 1999, thirty-five percent of all motor vehicle crashes in Larimer County involved alcohol, down from fifty-two percent of all motor vehicle crashes in 1990. The data suggest that, similar to overall trends in fatalities, the number of alcohol related fatalities is going down. This may be related to the increase in safety of newer vehicles (Compass, 2002).



<sup>2</sup> Based on 4%-5% of 2000 U.S. Census Bureau Larimer County Population.

Source: *Compass of Larimer County. Alcohol related traffic fatalities.*

# Crime and Costs Associated with Substance Abuse

## Key Findings

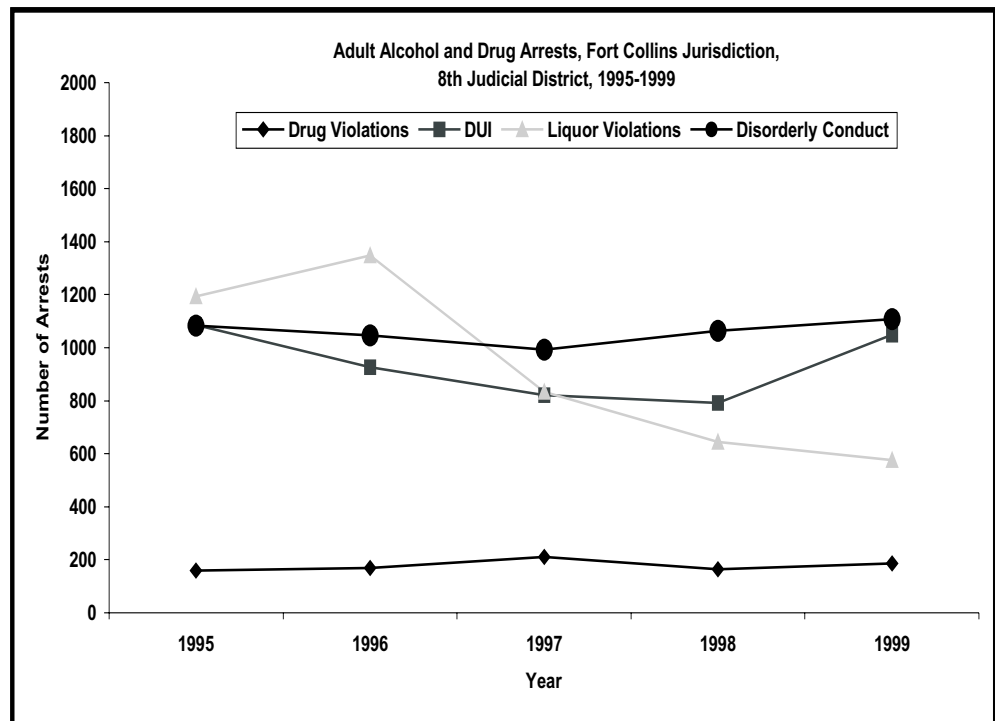
- Alcohol related offenses are the most common offenses for both adults and juveniles.

Note: Local data on all crimes related to drugs and alcohol were not available, however, data on adult and juvenile arrests for some drug and alcohol offenses is reported below.

Locally for the first seven months of 2002, 34% of violent crimes in Fort Collins involved alcohol or drugs (Lori Frank, Fort Collins Police Service, personal communication, August 30, 2002).

## Alcohol and Drug Related Crime in Fort Collins

It is often difficult to draw specific conclusions from local arrest statistics because it is not clear whether fluctuations in arrests are due to fluctuations in crimes being committed or fluctuations in police presence or reporting (Compass, 2002). The data shown here is reported to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and does reveal a few trends. During the five year period between 1995 and 1999, on average 935 adults in Fort Collins were arrested per year for DUI. The total number of adult arrests for drugs, DUI and disorderly conduct has remained steady since 1995. The number of adult arrests for liquor law violations, on the other hand, has been declining.

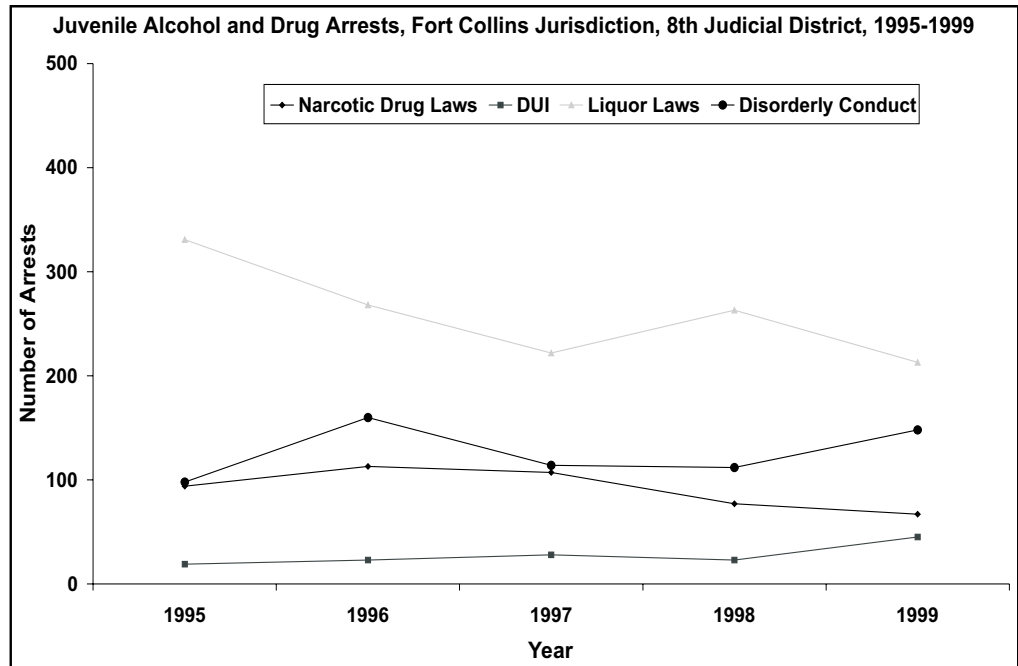


Source: Compass of Larimer County. Adult Arrest by Type of Offence in Each Municipality. Accessed on 9/20/02 from <http://www.co.larimer.co.us/compass/arrests>

For juveniles, alcohol related offenses (mostly liquor law violations) were the most common offenses. The number of arrests for juvenile drug and alcohol related offenses has remained fairly steady since 1995.

According to the National Institute of Justice, alcohol and other illicit drugs are associated to crime in at least three ways:

- Crimes are often committed by people under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Drug users frequently commit crimes to get money to buy drugs.
- Illicit drug markets are often violent resulting in crimes.



Source: *Compass of Larimer County. Juvenile Arrest by Type of Offence in Each Municipality.* Accessed on 9/20/02 from [http://www.co.larimer.co.us/compass/arrests\\_cs\\_crime.htm](http://www.co.larimer.co.us/compass/arrests_cs_crime.htm).

### Costs Associated with Substance Abuse

- Approximately \$18.6 million dollars is being spent annually in Larimer County on mental health and substance abuse services.
- The indirect cost burden of mental health and substance abuse for Larimer County is currently estimated at \$22.6 million dollars.
- There is about a \$7 million short fall in reimbursements for care to those who are uninsured and those who can't afford the cost of care.

The steering committee of the Community-Wide Mental Health and Substance Abuse Planning Project recently analyzed the financial resources associated with mental health and substance abuse from data gathered from 16 key mental health and substance abuse agencies in Larimer County. Overall it was estimated that \$18.6 million dollars is being spent annually on mental health and substance abuse in Larimer County. The largest source of funding is Medicaid, followed by other federal and state sources and commercial insurance. One glaring gap in funding however is that no Medicaid dollars are available for substance abuse services in Colorado. After contributions from these sources and client fees there is still approximately \$7 million dollars that must be raised to serve mental health and substance abuse clients locally. There are also indirect costs associated with mental illness and substance abuse such as loss of productivity and lost wages. These costs can be significant and are often difficult to estimate. In Larimer County, this cost burden is estimated to be approximately \$22.6 million dollars (Mental Illness and Substance Abuse in Larimer County, 2001).

**Prevention Programs in Fort Collins**

**Reality Check**

Reality Check is an opportunity for high school students to experience prevention in action. The lessons allow for an interactive, high-energy exchange of ideas, attitudes and behaviors related to decisions about issues uppermost in the minds of teens. It is designed to reinforce knowledge and information students received in earlier prevention classes, while enhancing its application to the teenage experience. It supports the belief in prevention dosage by boosting student's awareness and knowledge base about alcohol, other drugs, self-concept, and peer relationships.

**Here's Looking at You (HLAY)**

A skills-based 16-week curriculum taught at the 6<sup>th</sup> grade level that seeks to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors in students who participate in the program. In a collaborative effort, TEAM Fort Collins, Fort Collins School Resource Officers, and the Poudre

**Fort Collins' Response**

**Key Findings**

- Community-based substance abuse prevention programs are beginning to take shape in Larimer County.
- A community-based steering committee is developing action plans and strategies to improve the system of care for mental health and substance abuse illnesses in Larimer County.

**Prevention Programs**

Comprehensive community partnership interventions can help reduce substance use and abuse. Substance abuse prevention is based on an understanding that multiple factors contribute to substance use and abuse among individuals, groups, and communities. According to the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), the most effective prevention programs specifically tailor their services using one of six primary strategies – information dissemination, education, alternative activities, community-based process, environmental change, or problem identification and referral.

In Fort Collins, many agencies collaborate and are using different strategies to prevent substance abuse. Based on provider interviews, the most widely used prevention strategies are education, alternative activities, and community-based processes. Education strategies usually involve more two-way communication between the educator and participants that are aimed at affecting critical life skills. Alternative activities involve participants in activities that exclude ATOD use. Community-based process strategies aim to enhance the ability of communities to more effectively provide prevention and treatment services for ATOD abuse disorders.

**Several prevention groups are working on implementing these six prevention strategies:**

- **Information Dissemination** – TEAM Fort Collins provides information dissemination through a monthly youth calendar printed in the Coloradoan on non-alcohol and other drug youth activities. The Community Information Resource Center (CIRC) provides information on alcohol and other drug treatment and prevention providers and houses a library of journals and articles relating to ATOD use and abuse. A local hotline service, FirstCall, also offers information and referral regarding alcohol and other drug treatment and prevention.
- **Education** – TEAM Fort Collins in collaboration with Poudre School District offers prevention classes in several schools (see sidebar for two of these programs) and a community parenting class called Bag It. La Familia (The Family Center) and The Center for Community Justice Partnerships (The Center) also provide several drug prevention education strategies to the local community.
- **Alternatives** – Several special events are hosted by the Boys and Girls Club, Youth Activity Center, Partners, public and private schools and many other community

cont... School District staff provide instructors for HLAY.

**Social Norms Marketing**

Social Norming is showing success as a science-based, user friendly and common sense prevention strategy. Simply stated, Social Norming theory suggests that an individual will act according to the perceived characteristics (norms) of the population in question. Because of the disparity between the actual and perceived levels of adolescent alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, social norming provides a methodology to promote the truth that most teens do not use these substances. Poudre School District, TEAM Fort Collins and Colorado State University are collaborating to launch a social norming campaign in the community of Fort Collins using a social norms formula and proven social marketing techniques. This project will build on the documented successes in other communities that show not only a reduction in risky youth behaviors, but an increase in pro-social and protective practices.

providers. Splashdance is a TEAM Fort Collins alternative activity offered at the junior high level. Youth Fest is an annual event in celebration of the local youth along with providing local activity information.

- **Community-based** – Healthier Communities Coalition is working toward improving the overall health of the community using prevention and health awareness as its guide. The Tobacco Free Alliance and Larimer County Department of Public Health and Environment Tobacco Control Program are focused on reducing tobacco use in Larimer County. TEAM Fort Collins is in the process of developing an advisory council to serve as local consultants. TEAM Fort Collins is in the process of developing a Community Advisory Council to provide technical expertise along with resource support to help guide the practice of substance abuse prevention in the Fort Collins community. Also, Poudre School District, TEAM Fort Collins and Colorado State University are collaborating to launch a social norms campaign in Fort Collins using a social norms formula and proven social marketing techniques.
- **Environmental** – The District Attorney’s office, Juvenile Drug Court, Fort Collins Police Department, Social Norms ‘Most of Us’ Committee, and Tobacco Free Alliance are involved with environmental approaches that focus on legal and regulatory initiatives, such as the smoking ordinance, along with service and action oriented initiatives.
- **Problem identification and referral** – Several treatment providers aim to recognize individuals with suspected alcohol and other drug problems and work to shorten the time between the problem behavior and the resources available. Other organizations fitting this approach include area church groups and Poudre School District.

**Treatment Programs**

In January 2001, in response to a growing crisis in mental health and substance abuse care, the Community-wide Mental Health and Substance Abuse Steering Committee gathered information describing the need for improvement in the local mental health and substance abuse system of care in Larimer County. They found that: 1) service delivery was uncoordinated, 2) significant gaps and overlaps in service exist, and 3) people in need are not always positively benefiting from the service they receive. The Steering Committee is currently moving forward with its plans to establish priorities and develop strategies aimed on making positive changes in the mental health and substance abuse system in Larimer County.

## Looking to the Future

### Conclusions

This second community profile report is a work in progress that should be used as a template for future analyses of the extent of problems caused by alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs in Fort Collins. The Community Mobilization Project Advisory Board outlined four broad goals when it began 1) to develop a seamless, comprehensive, coordinated interdisciplinary system of services regarding ATOD prevention and treatment, 2) to develop and implement a comprehensive social norms marketing campaign for all community stakeholders, 3) to design and administer a process focusing on school prevention programs and the long-range effects of drugs, alcohol and tobacco use programs, and 4) to develop a community-based profile report committee, drawn from the Caring and Sharing committee, to meet on a quarterly basis.

### Recommendations

1. Continue to monitor substance abuse indicators locally. Indicators on health, crime, and adult drug use need to be improved. Produce another community profile report in two years, which includes more information on policy and program implications, along with forming a community-based committee to oversee the profile report.
2. Include data that support a social norms approach to measure and promote the positive and protective factors that influence alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use behavior locally.
3. Based on the results of the prevention provider interviews, an increase in communication and collaboration among these prevention providers may help improve prevention efforts in Fort Collins.

### Mobilizing Our Community around Reducing Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and its related problems are among society's most pervasive problems. Fort Collins community leaders and organizers are in a position now to begin to mobilize their efforts on reducing substance abuse before it has more impact locally.

The face of prevention is always changing with societal beliefs and norms. We now have the benefit of experience in the prevention field. Today, prevention programs are researched and evaluated for their effectiveness. Community leaders now understand the importance of their involvement to create stronger community support. They understand that by investing in our youth we ensure the health and security of our community's future. Prevention providers and organizations are also pulling together and attacking the problem from several vantage points. By creating a system of prevention services, we can more effectively combat the problem together.

**Note to Providers:**

If you have a program you would like to include or know of a program that should be included, please contact Bridget Hoyle at 970.224.9931.

# Community Substance Abuse Provider Profiles

The following profiles represent a portion of the substance abuse prevention services offered in Fort Collins. More profiles will be added throughout the year, as we are able to meet and speak with additional prevention providers.

## CSAP Strategies to Address Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The Federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) defined six strategies to address alcohol and drug abuse. These strategies were later adopted by the Colorado Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD). To assess prevention efforts in our community, this report uses these strategies as a measurement tool. The work each program does has been defined by one of the strategies listed below. These prevention profiles reference the strategies by number.

### 1. Information Dissemination

Provides awareness and knowledge of the nature and extent of ATOD use, abuse and addiction and their effects on individuals, families, and communities. It also provides knowledge and awareness of available prevention programs and services. Information dissemination is characterized by one-way communication from the source to the audience, with limited contact between the two.

### 2. Education

This strategy involves two-way communication and is distinguished from Information Dissemination by the fact that interaction between the educator/facilitator and the participants is the basis of its activities. Activities under this strategy aim to affect critical life and social skills, including decision-making, refusal skills, critical analysis (e.g., of media messages) and systematic judgments abilities.

### 3. Alternatives

This strategy provides for the participation of target populations in activities that exclude ATOD use. The assumption is that constructive and healthy activities off set the attraction to, or otherwise meet the needs usually filled by ATOD and would, therefore, minimize or obviate resort to the latter.

### 4. Community-Based Process

This strategy aims to enhance the ability of the community to more effectively provide prevention and treatment services for ATOD abuse disorders. Activities in this strategy include organizing, planning, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of services implementation, inter-agency collaboration, coalition building, and networking.

**5. Environmental**

This strategy establishes or changes written and unwritten community standards, codes and attitudes, thereby influencing incidence and prevalence of the abuse of ATOD used in the general population. This strategy is divided into two subcategories to permit distinction between activities which center on legal and regulatory initiatives and those, which relate to the service and action-oriented initiatives.

**6. Problem Identification and Referral**

This strategy aims at identifying those who have indulged in illegal/age-inappropriate use of tobacco or alcohol and those who have indulged in the initial use of illicit drugs. The goal is to assess whether or not their behavior can be reversed through education. It should be noted, however, that this strategy does not include actions designed to determine if an individual is in need of treatment.

**Am I a Prevention Provider?**

Many prevention providers provide the resources available to local youth to deter substance use and abuse. The face of prevention is always changing with societal beliefs and norms. We now have the benefit of experience in the prevention field. Today, prevention programs are researched and evaluated for its effectiveness. Community leaders now understand the importance of their involvement to create stronger community support. They understand that by investing in our youth we ensure the health and security of our community's future. Prevention providers and organizations are also pulling together and attacking the problem from several vantage points while using the Community Substance Abuse Provider strategies to address alcohol and drug abuse.

An organization or individual that touches the lives of other individuals to increase the protection factors and decrease the risk factors is considered a prevention provider. This might include providing alternative beverages at a neighborhood function, being the designated driver, offering a safe, drug and alcohol free home for your children or even being a supportive athletic coach.

Comprehensive community partnership interventions can help reduce substance use and abuse. Substance abuse prevention is based on an understanding that multiple factors contribute to substance use and abuse among individuals, groups, and communities. By creating a system of prevention services, we can more effectively combat the problem together.

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Charlotte Jackson

Phone: 490.3291

Fax: 490.3247

E-mail:  
charj@psd.k12.co.us

**After Hours Program - Communities in Schools**

After Hours Program  
Poudre School District  
2407 LaPorte Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO, 80521

**Program:**  
After Hours Program

**Strategies used:**  
2, 3

**Serves:**  
Elementary/Junior High - 6 schools in Fort Collins

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes-materials where needed

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Linda Preston

Phone: 226.1734

Fax: 377.9865

E-mail:  
lrpreston1  
@juno.com

**BASE Camp**

Linda Preston  
134 W. Harvard #5, Fort Collins, CO 80525

**Program:**  
BASE CAMP (after-school care)

**Strategies used:**  
3, 4

**Serves:**  
3- 14 years of age in Poudre School District & St. Joseph

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes-where appropriate

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Nicky  
Zimmerman

Phone:  
223.1709

Fax: 484.1139

E-mail:  
bgclc@frii.com

**Boys and Girls Club**

Kathi Wright  
103 Smokey Street  
Fort Collins, CO 80525

**Program:**

1. Character/Leader Development
2. Education/Career Development
3. Health and life skills
4. Arts programming
5. Sports, fitness and recreation

**Strategies used:**

1, 3

**Serves:**

6-18 years of age

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes-where appropriate

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Kelly Moll & Carl

Phone: 225.8129

Fax: 225.8129

E-mail: kelly@  
longspeakbsa.org

**Boy Scouts**

Reed Brannan  
P.O. Box 1166  
Greeley, CO 80632

**Program:**

1. Cub Scouts
2. Boy Scouts
3. Venturing

**Strategies used:**

1, 2, 3, 4

**Serves:**

6-21 years in Northeast region including Larimer

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Anna Narvid

Phone:  
303.455.2065

E-mail:  
anna@cocampfire.org

**Campfire USA**

Rich Hall  
5161 Sheridan  
Denver, Colorado 80212

**Program:**

1. Traditional Clubs using a curriculum based activity
2. Community Family Clubs
3. Teens in Action – 'To give service,' teen led groups that deal with issues/ projects to address community problems.

**Strategies used:**

1,2,3,4,5,6

**Serves:**

All ages in Colorado/Wyoming and targeting low income families

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Laurie Klith

Phone: 495.0084

Fax: 495.0114

E-mail:  
Lklith@aol.com

**Center for Community Justice Partnerships**

Laurie Klith  
101 Remington  
Suite D  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

1. ABC's Anger, Bullying and Communication classes
2. Expressions – Life skills class for young women ages 13-18
3. LAC – Life skills classes for young men ages 13-18
4. Parent Talk educational series
5. Parenting In Troubling Times – Intensive parenting classes for parents
6. Diversion Program – Alcohol and Drug education.

**Strategies used:**

2, 4, 6

**Serves:**

Jr./Sr. Highs in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Pam McCracken

Phone: 491.0262

Fax: 491.7405

E-mail:  
pmcc@  
lamar.colostate.edu

**Center for Drug and Alcohol Education - CSU**

Jim Weber  
Hartshorn Health Service  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

**Program:**  
DAY - Drugs, Alcohol, and You

**Strategies used:**  
1,2,3,4,5,6

**Serves:**  
Students at CSU in Fort Collins

**Bilingual Service:**  
When necessary

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Jim Clark

Phone: 221.6881

Fax: 221.6586

E-mail: jclark@  
fcgov.com

**City of Fort Collins Horticulture Program**

Jim Clark  
281 N. College Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**  
Community Horticulture Program

**Strategies used:**  
4

**Serves:**  
All ages of residents in the City of Fort Collins

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Sara Cook

Phone: 482.3502

Fax: 482.3028

E-mail:  
crossroads@  
verinet.com

**Crossroads Safehouse Inc.**

P.O. Box 993  
Fort Collins, CO 80522-0993

**Program:**  
Emergency Shelter

**Strategies used:**  
5

**Serves:**  
All Ages, Nationwide

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes

**Contact Info:**  
  
Contact Name:  
Brownie McGraw  
  
Phone: 498.7223  
  
Fax: 498.7250  
  
E-mail:  
MCGRAWBF  
@aol.com

**District Attorney's Office**

Office of the DA Eighth Judicial District  
201 LaPort Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

**Program:**

- 1. Drug Court
- 2. After Hours Task Force
- 3. Journey Conference
- 4. Early Childhood Council
- 5. Restorative Justice
- 6. SRO
- 7. YAC
- 8. Yearly Drug Free Calendar
- 9. Restore and teen panel to diversion for juveniles

**Strategies used:**

4, 5

**Serves:**

All Ages in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**  
  
Contact Name:  
David Miller  
  
Phone: 494.0785  
  
Fax: 494.0753  
  
E-mail: david@  
educointernational.  
org

**EDUCO**

David Miller  
406 N. College Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

**Program:**

- 1. Urban Peak
- 2. Larimer County Life Services
- 3. Teen Leadership Programs
- 4. ALTO

**Strategies used:**

3

**Serves:**

12-21 year olds in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**  
  
Contact Name:  
Deborah Howard-  
Brewer  
  
Phone: 221.1615  
  
Fax: 416.7448  
  
E-mail:  
familycenter@  
hotmail.com

**The Family Center**

Deborah Howard-Brewer  
400B North College Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

- 1. Child Care Center
- 2. Parent Education
- 3. Resources
- 4. Home visitation program

**Strategies used:**

1, 3, 4

**Serves:**

Residents from birth to 18 years of age and parents in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**  
  
Contact Name:  
Marty Dwyer  
  
Phone: 223.3036

**Federation of Families - For Children's Mental Health**

Libby Stoddard  
1400 White Peak Court  
Fort Collins, CO 80525

**Program:**

Corner Store -different across Northern Colorado

**Strategies used:**

1,2,3,4,5,6

**Serves:**

Youth and families in Northern Colorado

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Linda Ekblad

Phone: 407.7066

Fax: 472.9457

E-mail:  
admin@firstcall-vc.org

**First Call**

Mary Robertson  
1247 Riverside Ave #4  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

1. Informational Referral
2. Volunteer Center
3. Youth service learning and volunteerism
4. Youth After Hours

**Strategies used:**

1,3,4

**Serves:**

All ages in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Amy Snider  
Phone: 223.6644  
Ext. 129

Fax: 223.6644  
Ext. 129

E-mail:  
amy@forcesoccer.org

**Force Soccer Team**

3930 Automation Way  
Fort Collins, CO

**Program:**

Force Healthy Choices Program

**Strategies used:**

2,3

**Serves:**

5th & 6th grade at Moore, Linton and Timnath in Poudre School District

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Greg With

Phone: 224.6020

E-mail:  
jhawkins@fcgov.com

**Fort Collins Police Department**

Greg With  
P.O. Box 580  
Fort Collins, CO 80522-0580

**Program:**

1. School Resource Officers
2. Policia leyenda a los ninos (Police reading to children)

**Strategies used:**

1, 2, 6

**Serves:**

Jr./Sr. Highs in Fort Collins Schools

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes - where appropriate

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Elaine Milligan

Phone: 204.8351

Fax: 204.0466

E-mail:  
EMilligan@  
larimer.ccco.es.edu

**Front Range Community College**

Kris Binard  
Student Services, Larimer Campus  
4616 S. Shields, P.O. Box 270490  
Fort Collins, CO, 80526

**Program:**  
Fitness/Wellness Program

**Strategies used:**  
1,3,5

**Serves:**  
Mainly 18-25 & 35-45 in Larimer County

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Vicki Rhea

Phone: 493.1844

Fax: 493.6838

E-mail:  
Vicki@gsmc.org

**Girl Scouts-Mountain Prairie Council**

Kay Stevens  
1600 Specht Point Drive, Suite A  
Fort Collins, CO 80525

**Program:**

1. Develop a girl's full individual potential
2. Relating to others with increasing understanding, skill, and respect
3. Develop values to guide her actions and to provide the foundation for sound decision-making
4. Contributing to the improvement of society through the use of her abilities and leadership skills, working in cooperation with others.

**Strategies used:**  
1,3

**Serves:**  
Girls ages 5-17 in Northeastern Colorado

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Ann Winslow

Phone: 495.7503

Fax: 495.7617

E-mail:  
raw4@pvh.org

**Healthier Communities Coalition of Larimer County**

Ann Winslow  
1024 S Lemay  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

1. Increase youth access to and involvement in prosocial activities in the community, by increasing youth participation in the community at large
2. Increase communication between youth-focused coalitions and initiatives to produce opportunities for greater information-sharing and coordination of efforts
3. Expand the availability of and parental involvement in parenting programs from prenatal through the teen years
4. Expand opportunities for mentoring relationships for youth in the community
5. Mobilize the county around the five promises of America's Promise - Leverage resources into the community from national non-traditional funders to support programs and activities for families and youth.

**Strategies used:**

1,2,3,4,5,6

**Serves:**

Birth to 18 years of age in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

No

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Rose Moon

Phone: 461.9115

Fax: 461.9942

**Inner Choice Counseling Center**

Denise Klein, LCSW  
415 Cleveland  
Loveland, CO 80537

**Program:**

Intensive In-Home Family Preservation Program

**Strategies used:**

4,5,6

**Serves:**

All Ages in Larimer, Weld County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Dee Colombini

Phone: 498.5872

Fax: 498.6120

E-mail:  
dee.colombini@  
judicial.state.co.us

**Juvenile Drug Court**

Chief Judge Hiatt  
Eighth Judicial District Drug Court  
201 LaPorte Avenue Suite 100  
Fort Collins, CO 80521-2761

**Program:**

Juvenile Drug Court

**Strategies used:**

2,5

**Serves:**

10-18 year olds in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Kathy Wolfe and  
Gary Small

Phone: 498.6000

Fax: 498.6025

E-mail: Larimer@  
coop.ext.  
colostate.edu

**Larimer County 4-H**

Kathy Wolfe and Gary Small  
Colorado State University Cooperative Extension in Larimer County  
1525 Blue Spruce  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

Larimer County 4-H

**Strategies used:**

2,3,5

**Serves:**

5-18 year olds in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Limited

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Amy Nolan

Phone: 498.6743  
Ext. 5

Fax: 498.6772

E-mail: nolanam@  
co.larimer.co.us

**The Larimer County Department of Health and Environment**

Judy Rennick  
1525 Blue Spruce Drive  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

Reproductive Health Education Services

**Strategies used:**

1,2,6

**Serves:**

All ages in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Future plans for services

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Christy Gastelle

Phone: 498.6753

Fax: 498.6772

E-mail: cgastelle@  
co.larimer.co.us

**Larimer County Department of Health and Environment**

Nancy Grove  
1525 Blue Spruce Drive  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

Alliance for Smoke Free Kids and Communities

**Strategies used:**

1, 2, 4, 5, 6

**Serves:**

All ages in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes, where appropriate

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Community Impact  
Officer, Frank Russell

Phone: 593.0457

E-mail:  
Frussell@  
fcgov.com

**Larimer County Drug Task Force**

Jack Taylor  
Fort Collins Police Department  
300 LaPorte P.O. Box 580  
Fort Collins, CO, 80525

**Program:**

1. Community Impact Officer
2. Handle neighborhood drug complaints
3. Federal high intensity drug traffic area,

**Strategies used:**

2,6

**Serves:**

All Ages in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Only if necessary

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Christina Ulrich

Phone: 204.9618

Fax: 207.0156

E-mail:  
mhsw@  
mercyhousing.org

**Mercy Housing**

Diane Baker  
601 East 18th Avenue, Suite 150  
Denver, CO, 80203

**Program:**

CRI

**Strategies used:**

1,2,3,4,5,6

**Serves:**

Residents of Springfield Court

**Bilingual Service:**

Not at this time

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Ruthanne Kastner

Phone: 224.6159

Fax: 224.6050

E-mail:  
www.fcgov.com/  
neighborhoodresources

**Neighborhood Resource Office**

Ruthanne Kastner  
City of Fort Collins, P.O. Box 580  
405 Canyon Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO, 80522

**Program:**

1. Few Big Events
2. Home Run Program
3. GED Program
4. Sunset Series

**Serves:**

All Ages in Fort Collins City Limits

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Craig Chapin

Phone: 484.4469

Fax: 484.4497

E-mail:  
craig@ncaids.org

**Northern Colorado Aids Project**

Jorge Figueroa  
400 Remington, Suite 100  
Fort Collins, CO, 80524

**Program:**

High School Peer Educators

**Strategies used:**

1,2

**Serves:**

High School in Northern Colorado - Greeley, Fort Morgan, Sterling,  
Fort Collins

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Anna Dickerson

Phone: 484.7123

Fax: 484.7127

E-mail: info@  
partnersmentoringyouth  
.org

**Partners**

Dave Boon  
333 West Mountain Avenue, Suite B  
Fort Collins, CO 80524

**Program:**

Mentoring (nexus), tutoring

**Strategies used:**

3

**Serves:**

8-17 years in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Not at this time

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Christine Aguilar

Phone: 416.8055

Fax: 416.8056

E-mail:  
christia@  
psd.k12.co.us

Website:  
www.psd.k12.co.us

**Project LINK**

3400 Lambkin Way  
Fort Collins, CO, 80525

**Program:**

Project LINK

**Strategies used:**

2,4,5

**Serves:**

Prenatal, K-12 in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes- where appropriate

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Jim Campain

Phone: 490.3238

Fax: 490.3611

E-mail: jcampain@  
psd.k12.co.us

**Poudre School District**

Don Unger  
Support Services Center  
2407 LaPorte Ave.  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

**Program:**

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

**Strategies used:**

1, 2, 4, 5, 6

**Serves:**

Jr./Sr. Highs in Colorado, WY, NB

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Jim Campaign

Phone: 490.3238

Fax: 490.3611

E-mail:  
jcampaign@  
psd.k12.co.us

**Poudre School District - Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community**

Don Unger  
Support Services Center  
2407 LaPort Ave.  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

**Program:**  
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

**Strategies used:**  
1,2,4,5,6

**Serves:**  
K-12, some staff and parenting education as well in Fort Collins

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Ruth Lytle-Barnaby

Phone: 495.7512

Fax: 495.7617

E-mail:  
rlb@libra.pvh.org

**Poudre Valley Hospital Foundation**

Ruth Lytle-Barnaby  
1024 South Lemay Avenue  
Fort Collins, CO 80524-3988

**Program:**  
1. Prevention of Drug Abuse  
2. Prevention of Tobacco Use  
3. Exercise  
4. Nutrition  
5. Stress

**Strategies used:**  
1, 2, 3

**Serves:**  
All Ages in Fort Collins, Loveland, Windsor

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Kathryn Dremann

Phone: 491.4181

E-mail:  
[www.fortnet.org/](http://www.fortnet.org/)  
RMNP

**Raptor Program**

Kathryn Dremann  
Department of Clinical Sciences  
Veterinary Teaching Hospital  
300 West Drake  
Fort Collins, CO, 80523

**Program:**

Rocky Mountain Raptor Program, Adopt-A-Raptor Program

**Serves:**

All Ages in Fort Collins and the surrounding areas

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Jason Evenson

Phone: 484.5237

Fax: 407.1356

E-mail:  
[jevenson@frii.com](mailto:jevenson@frii.com)

**Reaction Theater**

Jason Evenson  
P.O. Box 617  
Fort Collins, CO 80522

**Program:**

Reaction Theater

**Strategies used:**

2, 3, 6

**Serves:**

Jr./Sr. Highs in Colorado, WY, NB

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Greg With

Phone: 224.6020

E-mail:  
jhawkins@  
fcgov.com

**School Resource Officers**

Greg With  
P.O. Box 580  
Fort Collins, CO 80522-0580

**Program:**  
School Resource Officer

**Strategies used:**  
1,2,6

**Serves:**  
Elementary through High School in Poudre School District

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes-2

**Contact Info:**

Name:  
Alanna Sherstad

E-mail:  
lcsava@  
compuserve.com

Phone:  
472.4204

Fax:  
472.4203

Hotline:  
472.4200

**Sexual Assault Victim Advocates**

Nancy Meginness  
Rocky Mountain Building  
315 W. Oak Suite 514  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

**Program:**  
1. Larimer Center for Mental Health SAVA (Sexual Assault Victim Advocate)  
2. Until Someone Wakes Up (Theater)

**Strategies used:**  
1, 2, 3, 4

**Serves:**  
High School-aged youth in Colorado

**Bilingual Service:**  
Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Bridget Hoyle

Phone: 224.9931

Fax: 224.2266

E-mail: [bridget@teamfortcollins.org](mailto:bridget@teamfortcollins.org)

**TEAM Fort Collins**

Jep Enck  
P.O. Box 1808  
Fort Collins, CO 80522

**Program:**

1. The Parent Connection
2. Teen Splashdance
3. Underage Drinking Prevention Project
4. Here's Looking at You & Project Alert
5. Community Mobilization Project

**Strategies used:**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

**Serves:**

All ages in Fort Collins

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes-where appropriate

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Stephanie  
Mora DeRosby

Phone: 221.4040

Fax: 221.2727

E-mail:  
[www.turningpnt.org](http://www.turningpnt.org)

**Turning Point**

Jim Becker  
1644 South College Ave.  
Fort Collins, CO,

**Program:**

1. Individual/Group/Client Family Therapy
2. Approved On-Site Education Programming
3. Service Learning
4. Restorative Justice Treatment Approach
5. Substance Abuse Treatment, Music Therapy, Art Therapy, Life Skills Education, Therapeutic Recreation/ Outdoor Adventure

**Serves:**

Youth in Northern Colorado

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Paul Couget

Phone: 419.4745

Fax: 419.4746

E-mail: apcouget  
@netzero.net

**Wingshadow**

Paul Couget  
903 Buckingham Unit C  
Fort Collins, CO 80524  
Phone: 419.4745  
Fax: 419.4746

**Program:**

1. Home for teen mothers
2. Frontier High School
3. Street Outreach
4. Foster Homes

**Strategies used:**

2, 5

**Serves:**

All Ages in Larimer County

**Bilingual Service:**

Yes

**Contact Info:**

Contact Name:  
Dave Mosnik

Phone: 416.2990

**Youth Activity Center**

Peggy Bowers  
415 East Monroe  
Fort Collins, CO, 80525

**Program:**

Reaching Beyond Conference

**Strategies used:**

1,2,3

**Serves:**

Grades 10-12 in City of Fort Collins open to anyone with membership for teens

**Bilingual Service:**

No

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OMNI Institute. (2001). *Poudre r-1 colorado youth survey*. (Available from Poudre School District, 2407 LaPorte Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80521)

Rocky Mountain Behavioral Science Institute. (2000). *Drug and alcohol use among poudre school district students*. (Available from Poudre School District, 2407 LaPorte Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80521)

**Other Illicit Drugs**

Build A Generation. (2001, October). *BAG risk assessment 2001*. (Available from Fort Collins Build A Generation, c/o Community Foundation, 1024 South Lemay Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80524)

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### **Youth Norms**

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### **Impact on Health**

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Drug Strategies. (2002). *Denver on the horizon: reducing substance abuse and addiction*. Accessed on 9/20/02 at <http://www.drugstrategies.org>

**For more information:** On this report or the Community Mobilization Project, contact Bridget Hoyle at:

TEAM Fort Collins

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Colorado Department of Human Services