



PACE Coalition

Healthy Communities ... Whatever it Takes

*Serving Elko, Eureka,
and White Pine counties*
Partners Allied for Community Excellence

Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan 2020-2023

A plan to organize and focus available assets and resources in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties in targeted efforts to reduce the misuse and abuse of substances that could harm users, their families, and other community members.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After enjoying a slow, steady decline for the past several years, substance use among youth in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties has experienced a bit of an increase. Almost all substance use rates for youth and adults are higher than the rates for the State of Nevada as a whole. Similarly, mental health measures (rates of depression and suicide) are higher among youth in adults and youth in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties. Young people in the service area report somewhat more violent interactions in their homes than their counterparts throughout the State of Nevada.

On the other hand, young people in the area appear to be putting off their first use of substances until they are older and they hold similar perceptions of the risk of substance use to their peers throughout the State of Nevada. Despite slightly elevated rates of violence in the home, youth report relatively positive, supportive relationships with their families and with people at their schools.

Partners Allied for Community Excellence (PACE Coalition) works to prevent and reduce substance abuse and improve mental health wellness throughout Elko, White Pine, and Eureka Counties. This Comprehensive Community Prevention Plan (CCPP) is intended to explain and analyze the basic functions of PACE and to detail their plans for the future. The CCPP begins with an examination of PACE's structure and methodologies. The CCPP is then organized according to the steps in the Strategic Prevention Framework:

1. **Assessment.** What are the current needs in the service area? Does the data reveal any emerging trends? What cultural or geographic aspects of the service area might impact substance use or mental wellness?
2. **Capacity.** How well prepared is PACE to address these needs? What resources exist in the service area to address these needs? What's missing?
3. **Planning.** What needs have been prioritized by PACE? Who will their partners be in addressing these priorities? What activities and strategies will be utilized? What do they hope to accomplish?
4. **Implementation.** What is PACE already doing to address needs in the community? How do they choose which programs or activities to implement?
5. **Evaluation.** How well has PACE performed in the past? How well have PACE's subrecipients performed? What might they wish to improve upon?

As a result of this CCPP process, PACE has chosen to focus their efforts on the following Priorities for the next three years:

1. Reduce Lifetime Use of Tobacco
2. Reduce Lifetime Use of Electronic Vaping Products
3. Create Media Campaign to Promote Community Resources
4. Increase Family Engagement
5. Implement Mentoring Program
6. Increase Collaboration with Medical Providers
7. Implement Peer-to-Peer Support Network
8. Continue and Expand Suicide Prevention/Mental Health Wellness Efforts
9. Promote Education and Future Goals

ABOUT PACE COALITION

A community coalition begins when individuals come together to form an alliance whose purpose and combined actions build a better community. PACE is one of 11 coalitions serving the State of Nevada. These coalitions are partially funded and supervised by the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA). Coalitions are key to Nevada's Strategic Prevention Plan (2017-2020).

Vision Statement

To create an environment in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties where every person is supported by family, peers, and the community and where every individual will receive all that he or she needs to become safe, healthy, substance-free, educated, and a contributing member of the community.

Mission Statement

To engage people from every sector of Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties to form a community alliance for healthy youth and families that focuses on strengthening the character and competencies of our youth and families.

PACE's slogan is:

Healthy Communities...Whatever It Takes

Risk and Protective Factors

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

PACE utilizes the following matrix of Risk and Protective Factors from the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute on Drug Abuse to organize information and set priorities.

Risk Factors			
Risk Factor	Definition	Adolescent Substance Use	Young Adult Substance Use
Individual/Peer			
Early initiation of substance use	Engaging in alcohol or drug use at a young age.	✓	✓
Early and persistent problem behavior	Emotional distress, aggressiveness, and "difficult" temperaments in adolescents	✓	
Rebelliousness	High tolerance for deviance and rebellious activities.	✓	✓
Favorable attitudes toward substance use	Positive feelings towards alcohol or drug use, low perception of risk.	✓	✓
Peer substance use	Friends and peers who engage in alcohol or drug use.	✓	✓
Genetic predictors	Genetic susceptibility to alcohol or drug use.	✓	✓
Family			
Family management problems (monitoring, rewards, etc.)	Poor management practices, including parents' failure to set clear expectations for children's behavior, failure to supervise and monitor children, and excessively severe, harsh, or inconsistent punishment.	✓	✓
Family conflict	Conflict between parents or between parents and children, including abuse or neglect.	✓	✓
Favorable parental attitudes	Parental attitudes that are favorable to drug use and parental approval of drinking and drug use.	✓	✓
Family history of substance misuse	Persistent, progressive, and generalized substance use, misuse, and use disorders by family members.	✓	✓

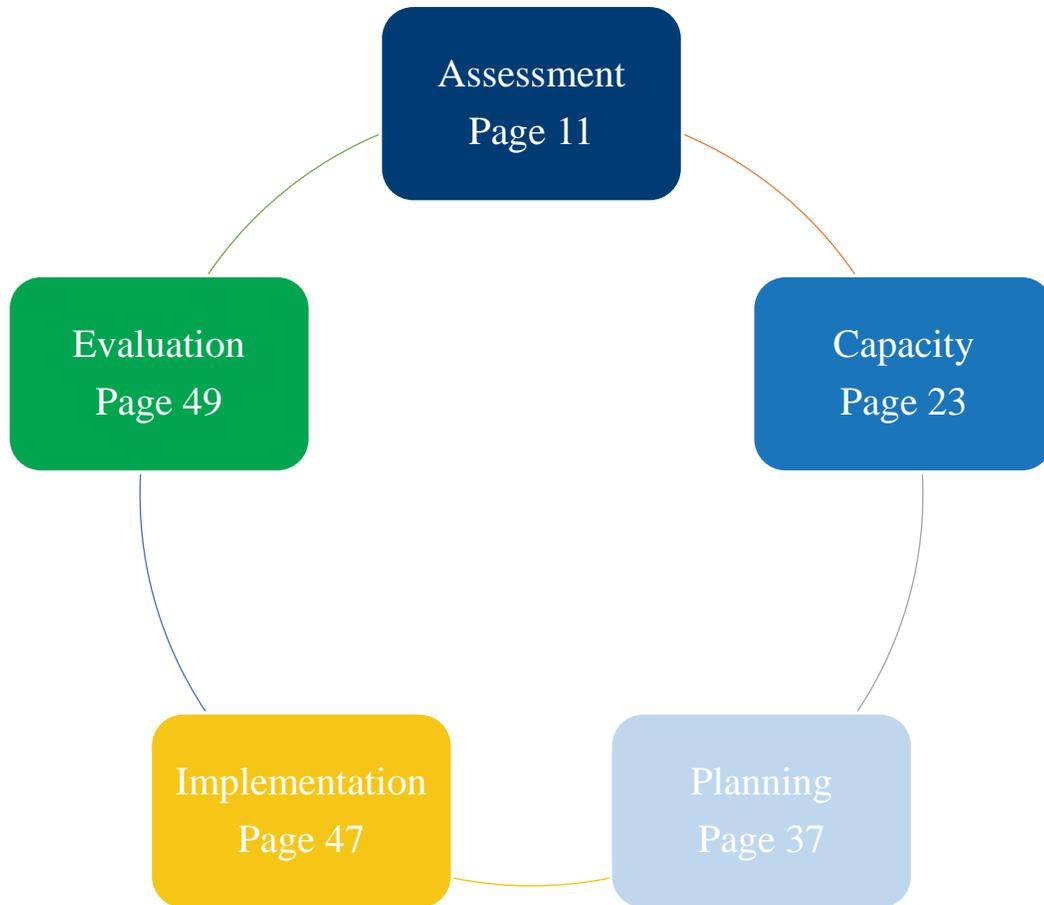
School			
Academic failure beginning in late elementary school	Poor grades in school.	✓	✓
Lack of commitment to school	When a young person no longer considers the role of the student as meaningful and rewarding, or lacks investment or commitment to school	✓	✓
Community			
Low cost of alcohol	Low alcohol sales tax, happy hour specials, and other price discounting.	✓	✓
High availability of substances	High number of alcohol outlets in a defined geographical area or per a sector of the population.	✓	✓
Community laws and norms favorable to substance use	Community reinforcement of norms suggesting alcohol and drug use is acceptable for youth, including low tax rates on alcohol or tobacco or community beer tasting events.	✓	✓
Media portrayal of alcohol use	Exposure to actors using alcohol in movies or television.	✓	
Low neighborhood attachment	Low level of bonding to the neighborhood.	✓	
Community disorganization	Living in neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime.	✓	
Low socioeconomic status	A parent's low socioeconomic status, as measured through a combination of education, income, and occupation.	✓	
Transitions and mobility	Communities with high rates of mobility within or between communities.	✓	

Protective Factors			
Protective Factor	Definition	Adolescent Substance Use	Young Adult Substance Use
Individual/Peer			
Social, emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and moral competence	Interpersonal skills that help youth integrate feelings, thinking, and actions to achieve specific social interpersonal goals	✓	✓
Self-efficacy	An individual's belief that they can modify, control, or abstain from substance use	✓	✓
Spirituality	Belief in a higher being, or involvement in spiritual practices or religious activities	✓	✓
Resiliency	An individual's capacity for adapting to change and stressful events in healthy and flexible ways	✓	✓
Family, School and Community			
Opportunities for positive social involvement	Developmentally appropriate opportunities to be meaningfully involved with the family, school, or community	✓	✓
Recognition for positive behavior	Parents, teachers, peers and community members providing recognition for effort and accomplishments to motivate individuals to engage in positive behaviors in the future	✓	✓
Bonding	Attachment and commitment to, and positive communication with, family, schools, and communities	✓	✓
Marriage or committed relationship	Married or living with a partner in a committed relationship who does not misuse alcohol or drugs		✓
Healthy beliefs and standards for behavior	Family, school, and community norms that communicate clear and consistent expectations about not misusing alcohol and drugs	✓	✓

(Source: National Center for Biotechnology Information/National Institutes of Health)

Strategic Prevention Framework

PACE Coalition also utilizes the Strategic Prevention Framework to plan and deliver services. This framework, which was developed by the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, was designed to help community coalitions guide their activities to maximize their impact on substance abuse, use and misuse.



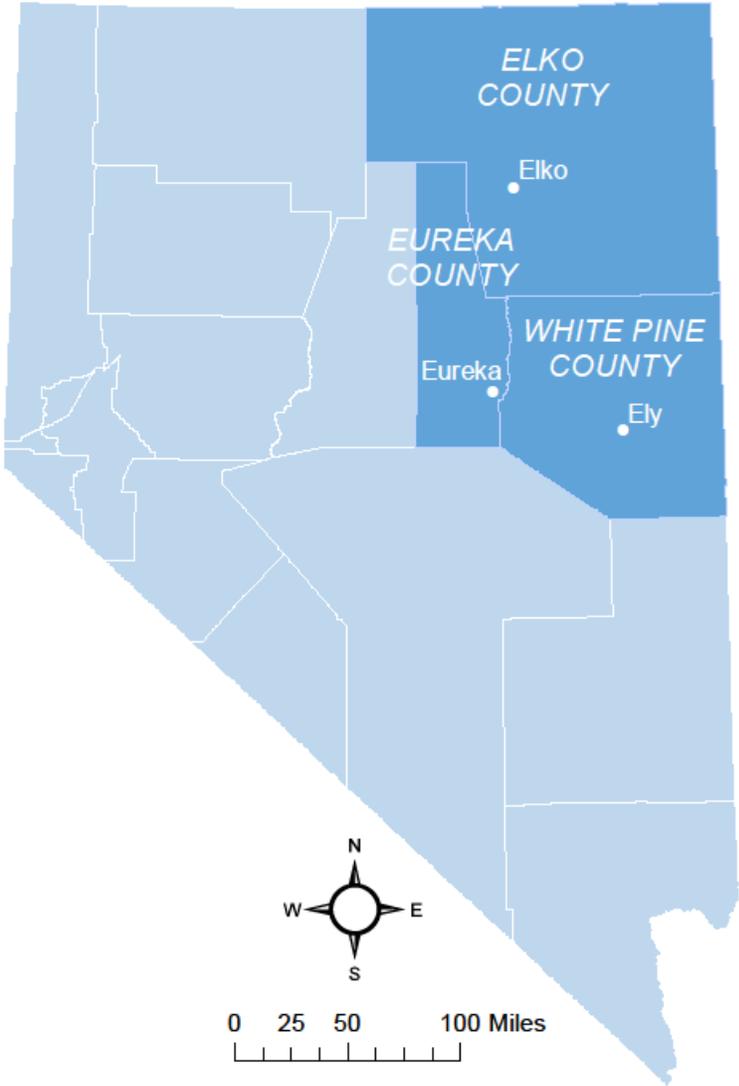
A recent example involving the Wells Family Resource Center will explain how this process works for PACE. Data indicated that parents in Wells and West Wendover were at risk of losing consistent access to high quality parenting education (*Assessment*). PACE offered funding for partner agencies to implement evidence-based programs. Wells Family Resource Center submitted an application to implement “Active Parenting” in Wells and West Wendover. Their application was successful. PACE subsequently provided financial support for the program and also required Wells Family Resource Center to attend substance abuse prevention training (*Capacity*). High quality, evidence-based parenting classes meet needs identified in PACE’s strategic goals (*Planning*). PACE and Wells Family Resource Center maintained routine communication both informally and through quarterly reports. PACE continued to provide support as the entities work through any obstacles

related to implementing the program with fidelity (*Implementation*). PACE contracted with an external evaluator to work with Wells Family Resource Center to evaluate the effectiveness of Active Parenting (*Evaluation*).

ASSESSMENT - COMMUNITY

Geographic Area Served

PACE Coalition serves Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties, Nevada.



**Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties within Service Area
(Sources: Nevada State Demographer/US Census)**

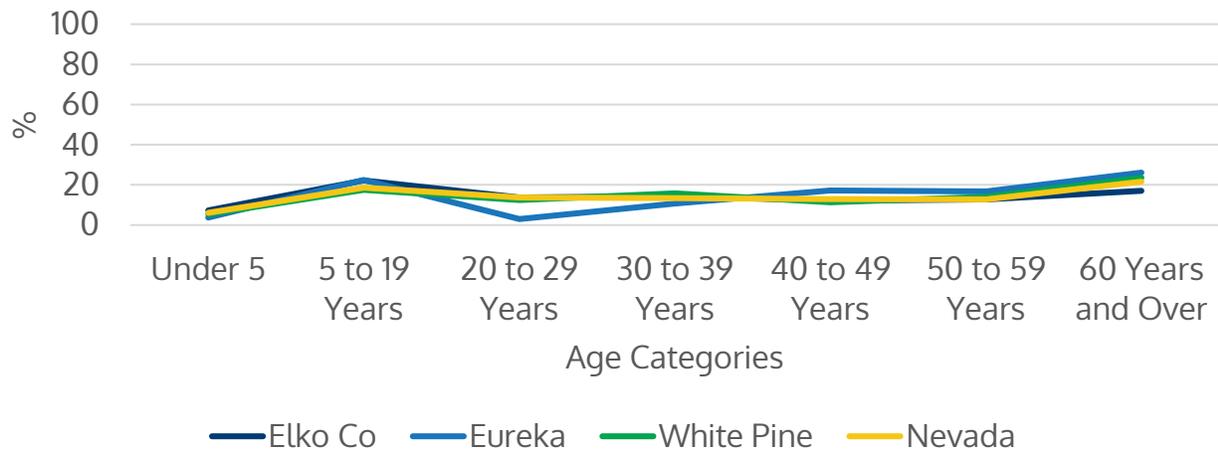
Elko		Eureka		White Pine	
City of Elko	21199	City of Eureka	717	Ely	4217
Spring Creek	12361	Crescent Valley	381	McGill	1187
Wells	1366	Outside Incorporated Cities or Towns	857	Lund	205
West Wendover	4469			Ruth	455
Jackpot	978			Outside Incorporated Cities or Towns	4762
Montello	64				
Owyhee	953				
Mountain City	81				
Carlin	2663				
Outside Incorporated Cities or Towns	10982				
<i>Totals</i>	<i>55116</i>		<i>1955</i>		<i>10826</i>
			<i>67897</i>		

Demographics

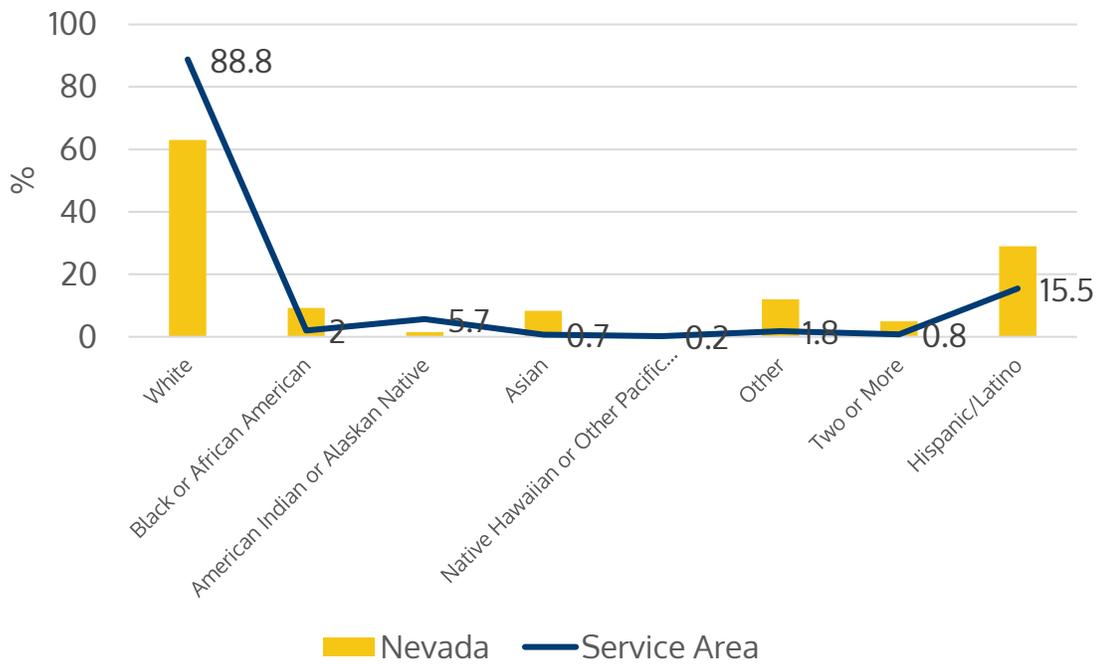
PACE supports a holistic approach to substance abuse prevention and community wellness that meets the needs of all ages and racial/ethnic groups within the service area.

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

Age Distribution of Population
 (Source: American Community Survey 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates)



Comparison of Racial/Ethnic Characteristics of PACE Service Area (Elko, Eureka and White Pine Counties) and the State of Nevada
 Source: American Community Survey, 2018: ACS 5-Year Estimates





Eureka County Courthouse, NV

Source: <http://www.atlasobscura.com/places/eureka-county-courthouse>

The service area includes bustling mining towns, small ranching communities, border towns, and Native American reservations, each with its own distinct personality, strengths, and challenges. The geology of the service area includes flat, desert rangelands and alpine mountains.

Pace of Life

There are specific challenges to serving these communities in terms of substance abuse prevention:

- Border towns in Nevada typically experience higher substance use among residents and tourists, increased crime rates, and higher rates of community disorganization. Some communities will double or triple in size on a weekend. Community resources are often funneled away from social structures, like schools, and toward issues such as single employee housing and law enforcement;
- There are very few media outlets for prevention messaging in the smaller communities;
- The service area is relatively homogeneous in terms of political affiliation and racial/ethnic composition;
- Both prostitution and gambling are legal and readily accessible in Elko County, both of which can undermine family cohesiveness;

- Elko County has a relatively high rate of uninsured adults, but relatively limited access to medical care (specifically specialized care). Many individuals travel 230 miles one way to receive medical care; and,
- The overall index crime rates in the service area are relatively low when compared to the State of Nevada.

Economics



West Wendover, NV – Border Town

Source: Las Vegas Weekly Online

The economic base, historically and currently, revolves around mining, agriculture, and gaming. Both gold mines and casinos are in operation 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. This dictates the hours of many secondary service industries, such as supermarkets and convenience stores. Consequently, many people in the service area work unusual schedules. Many people travel up to two hours to get to their jobsite, work a 12-hour shift, and then make the return trip. These working conditions can lead to high transience rates, community disorganization, family management problems, and substance abuse. Due to the transitory nature of natural resource industries, many people in the area do not have extended family or to support them through difficult times.

All three counties in the service area enjoy high relative incomes. There are very few services available for those in poverty.



Story Time Inside a Teepee on Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Owyhee, NV
Source: Elko Daily Free Press

Miscellaneous Community Factors

The physical beauty of the Ruby Mountains, the high desert, and the vivid blue skies are at times in stark contrast with the social impacts brought about by legalized prostitution and the boom/bust economic cycles associated with mining and gambling. Some of the population have lived and ranched in the service area for generations immemorial; while others only live in the area until it is time to move on to their next industrial construction project. The close-knit, small-town atmospheres and rich histories of most of the towns in the service area are often at odds with large influxes of gaming tourists or short-term mining workers.

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



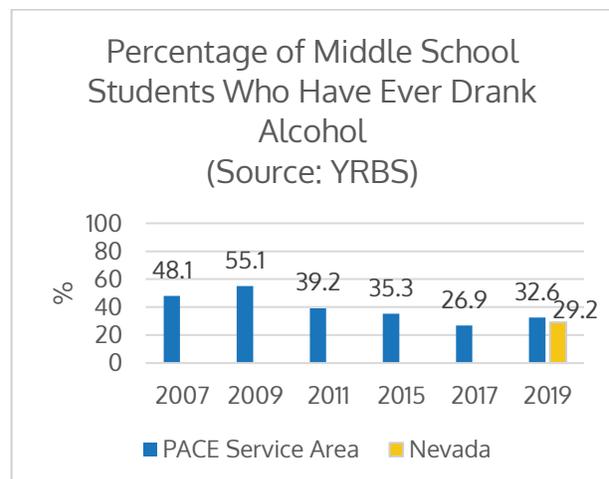
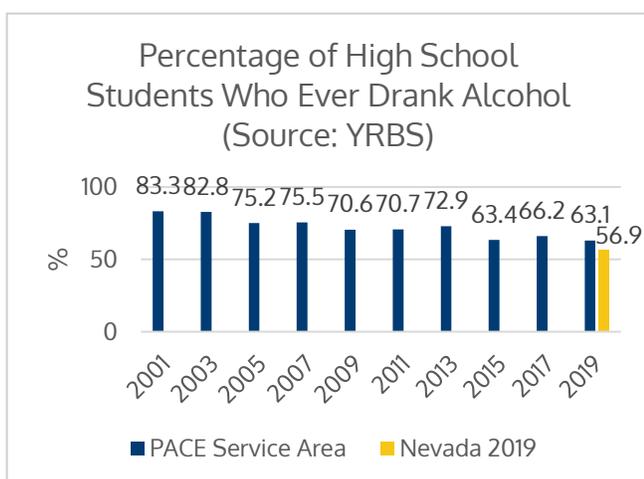
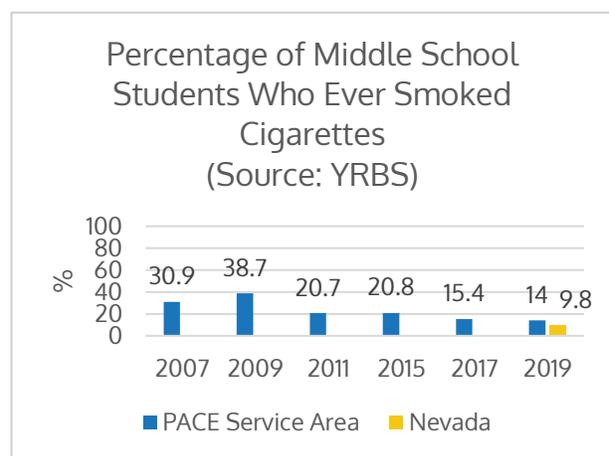
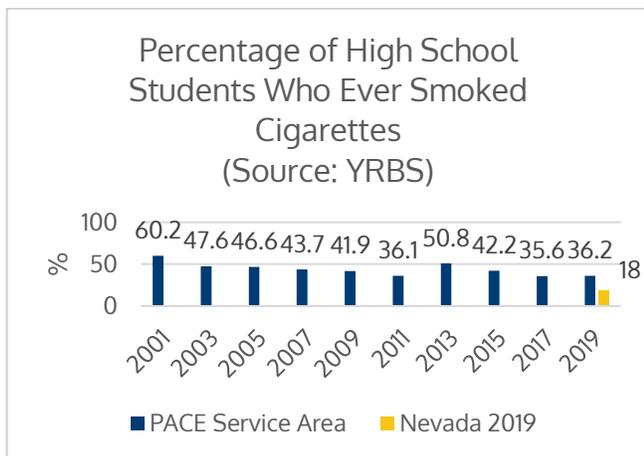
US Route 50, "The Loneliest Highway in America"
Source: Flickr

ASSESSMENT - NEEDS

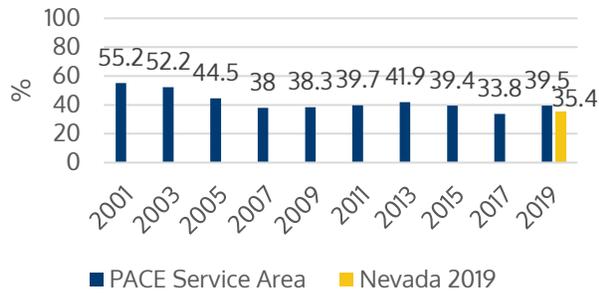
PACE strives to provide trainings, fund programs, and offer other services that are relevant and needed in the communities they serve. This is accomplished by the careful review of all available data sources. Lifetime Use and Frequency of Use data is addressed below. Additional data, such as age of onset of use, access to substances, and other measures are categorized by Risk Factors in Appendix A.

PACE is currently working to complete the CDC's CAST Tool. Once completed, the results will allow PACE to understand more precisely what services, and how many of each service, are most appropriate in the communities they serve (CDC).

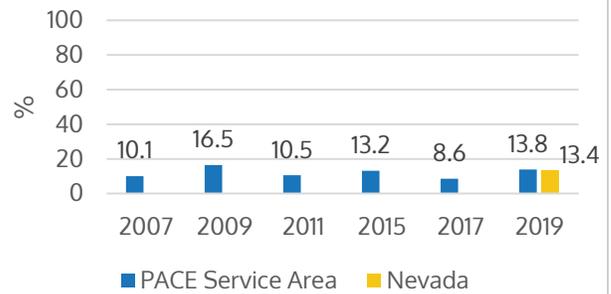
Lifetime Use



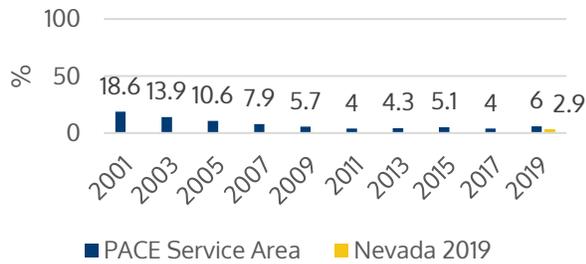
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Marijuana
(Source: YRBS)



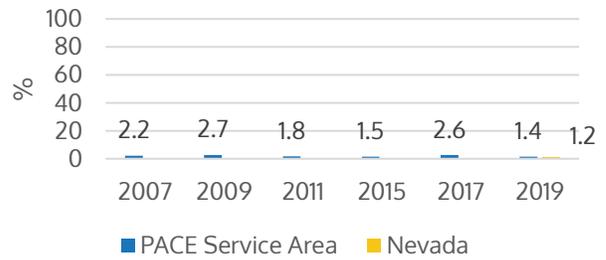
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Have Ever Used Marijuana
(Source: YRBS)



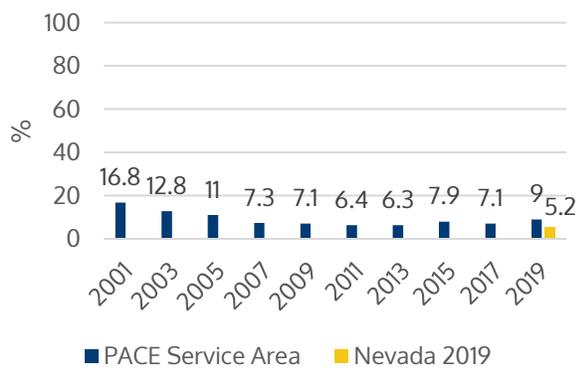
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines
(Source: YRBS)



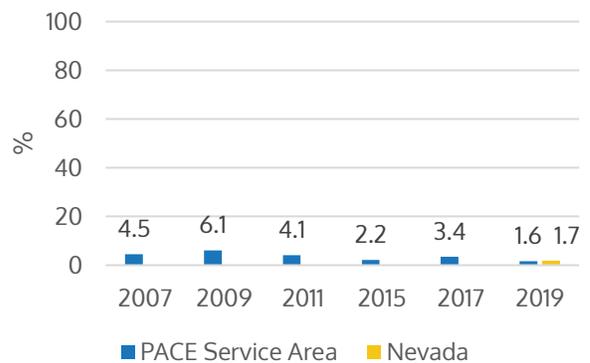
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines
(Source: YRBS)



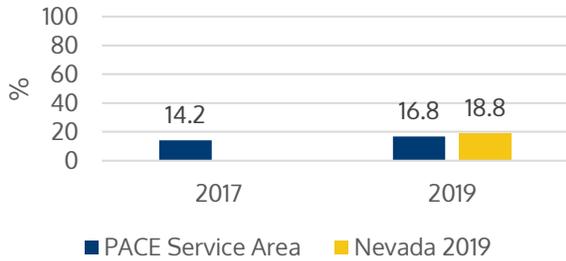
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine
(Source: YRBS)



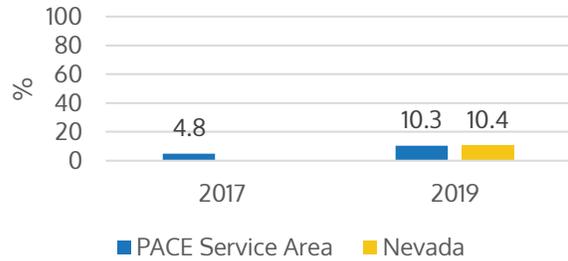
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Used Cocaine
(Source: YRBS)



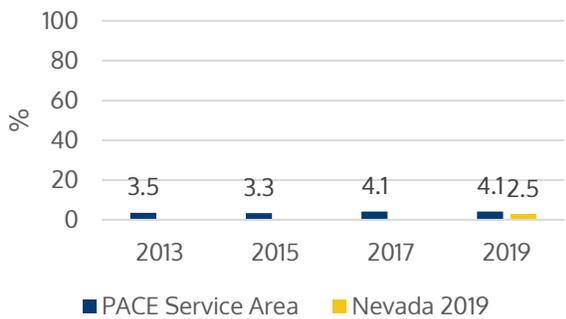
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medicine Without A Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than Prescribed (Source: YRBS)



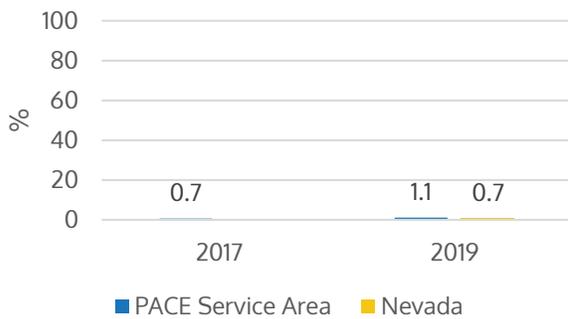
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Pain Medication Without a Doctor's Prescription or Differently Than Prescribed (Source: YRBS)



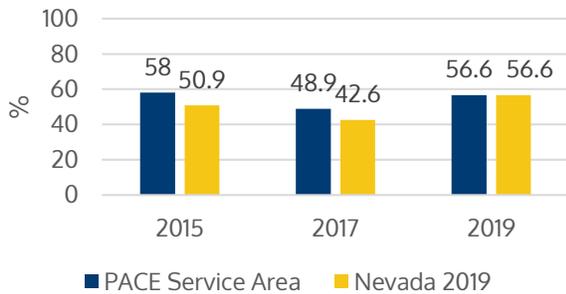
Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Heroin (Source: YRBS)



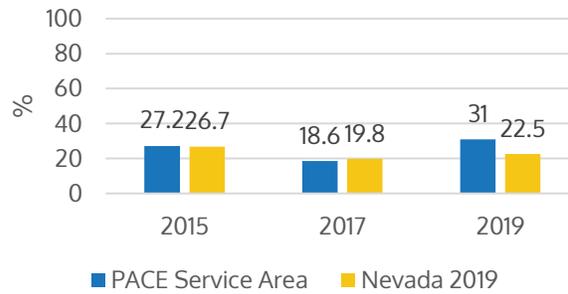
Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Used Heroin (Source: YRBS)



Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products (Source: YRBS)



Percentage of Middle School Students Who Ever Used Electronic Vapor Products (Source: YRBS)



YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called K2 or spice)	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	13.7%
Nevada Total	7.2%

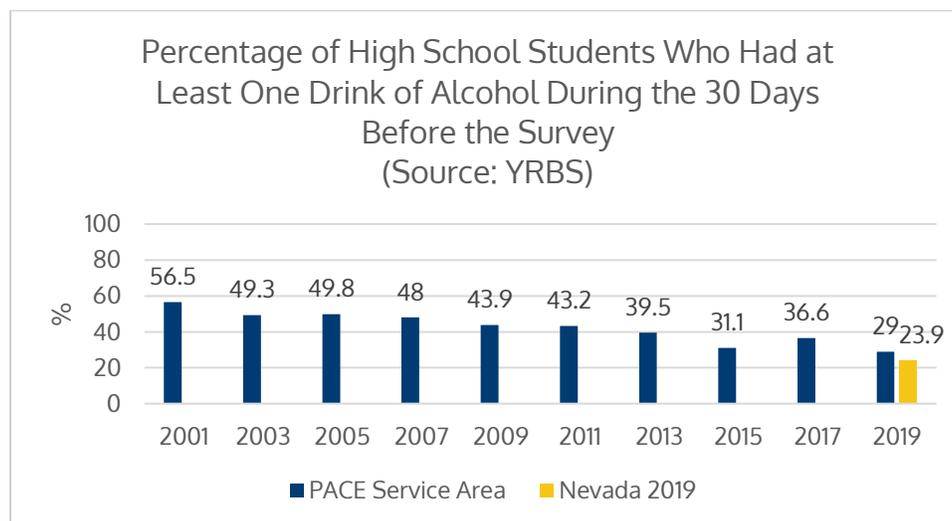
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever used synthetic marijuana (also called K2 or spice)	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	5.2%
Nevada Total	4.3%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA")	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	6.4%
Nevada Total	4.8%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA")	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	1.8%
Nevada Total	1.8%

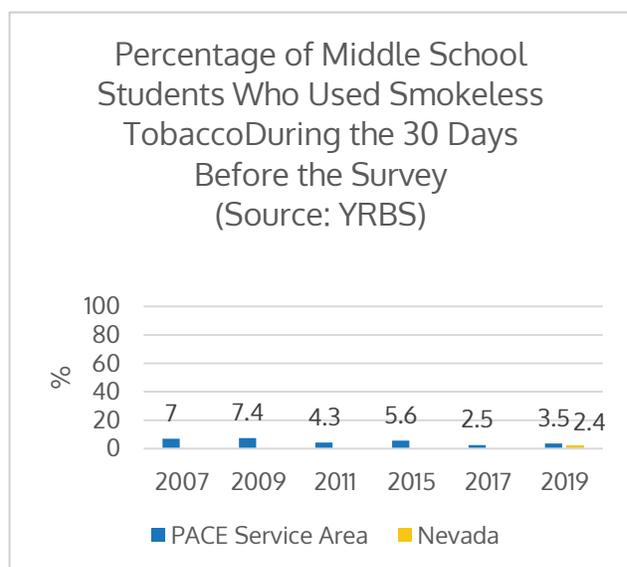
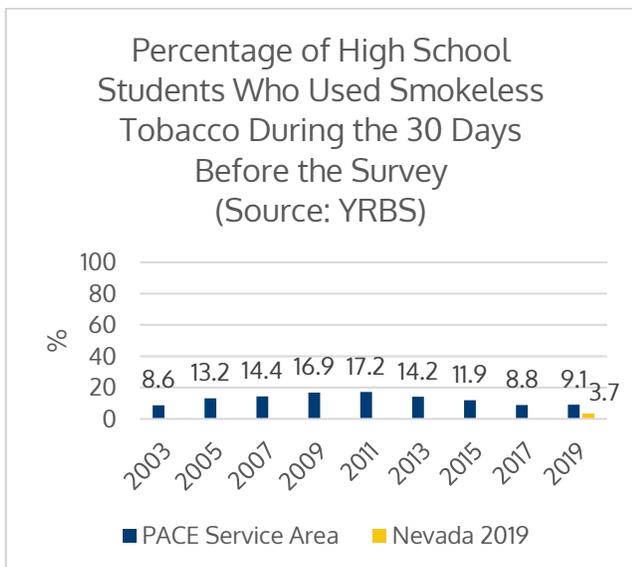
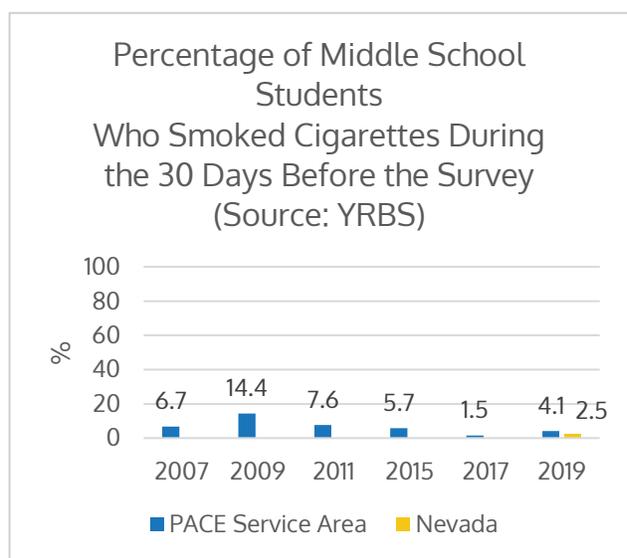
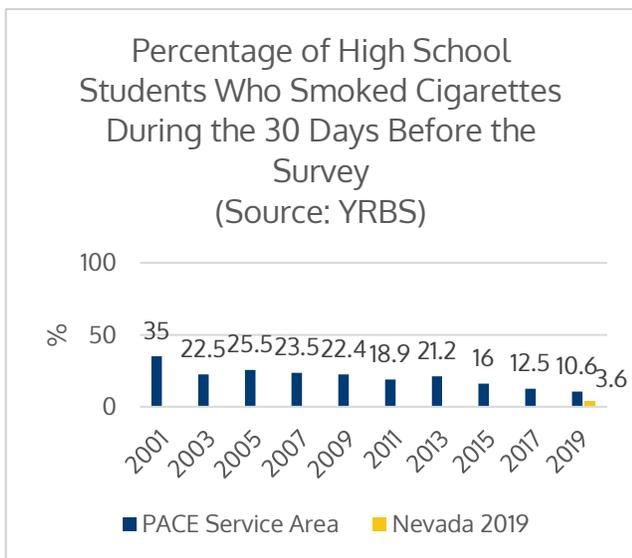
YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drugs	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	4.1%
Nevada Total	2.2%

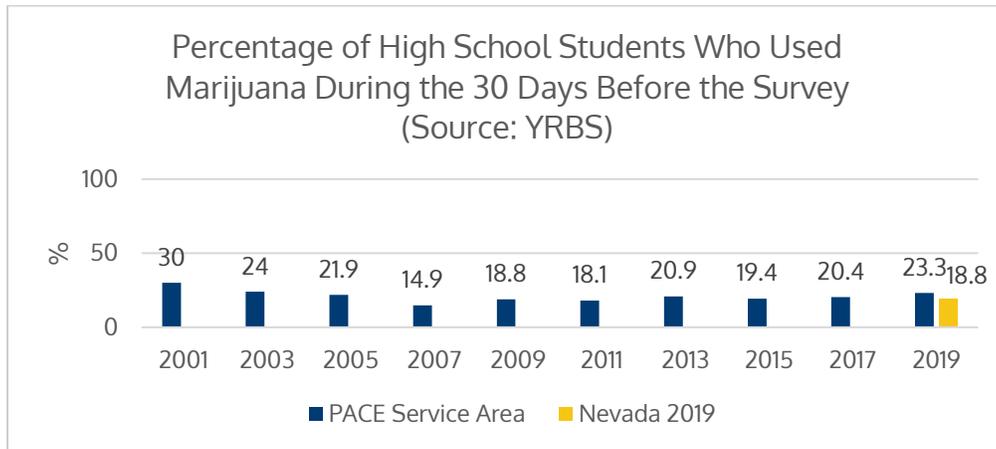
Frequency of Use



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students drank alcohol at least once in the past 30 days	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	14.1%
Nevada Total	11.7%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who recently participated in binge drinking (had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row [male] or four or more [female] within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	18.2%
Nevada Total	11.5%



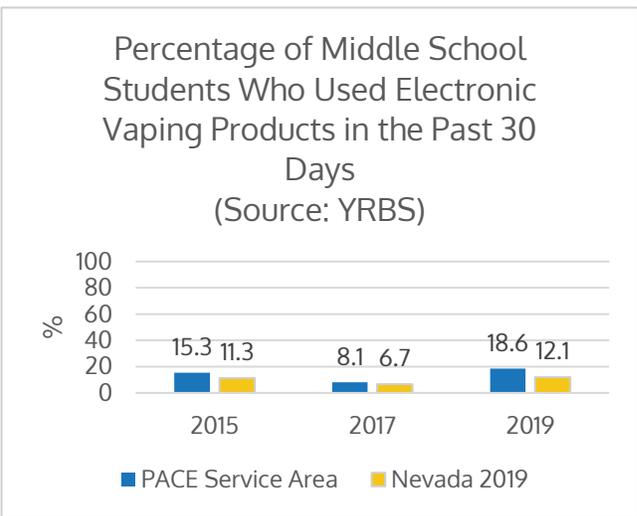
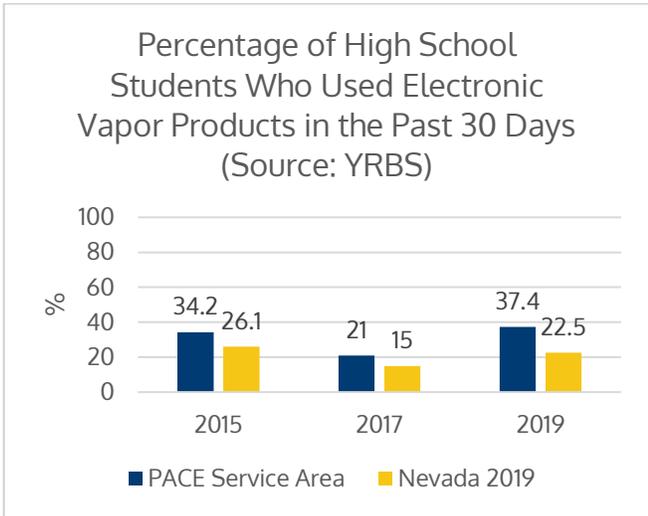


YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who used marijuana at least 1 day out of the past 30 days

	Yes
PACE Service Area	4.9%
Nevada Total	7.8%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually used marijuana by different methods during the past 30 days before the survey

	Smoked it in a joint, bong, pipe or blunt	Ate it in food such as brownies, cases, cookies or candy	Vaporized it	Dabbed it using waxes or concentrates	Some other way
PACE Service Area	55.1	9.4	6.2	22.9	6.4
Nevada Total	59.8	6.7	14.1	14.6	4.8



YRBS: Percentage of high school students who took prescription pain medication without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed during the 30 days before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	9.7%
Nevada Total	8.3%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who took prescription pain medication without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed during the 30 days before the survey

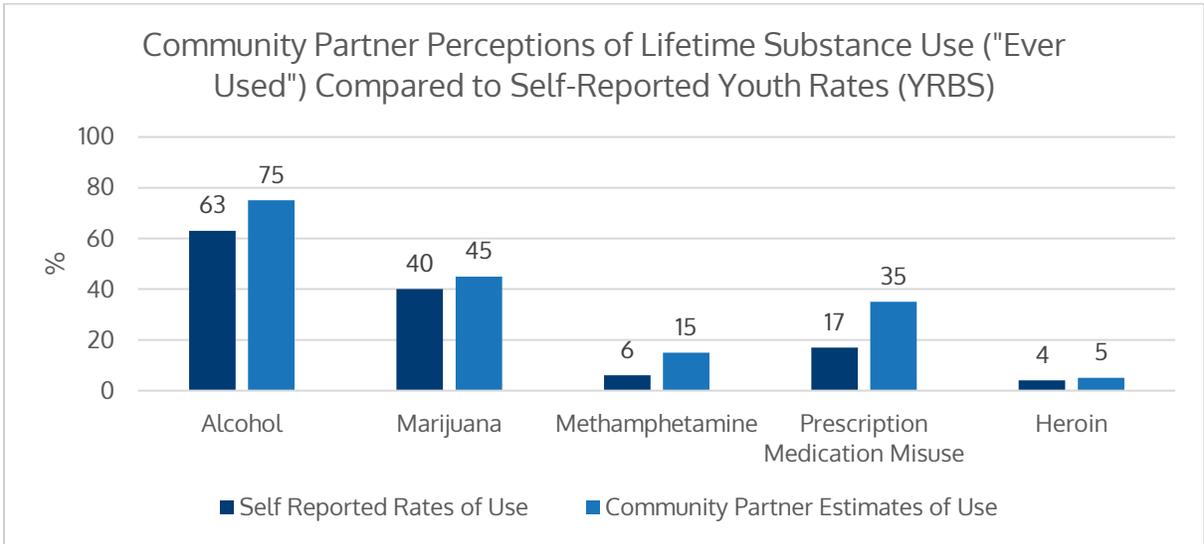
	Yes
PACE Service Area	3.6%
Nevada Total	4.5%

CAPACTIY – SERVICE AREA

The service area's capacity to meet identified needs is assessed by analyzing the following: general awareness of needs; level of readiness for change; confidence in one's ability to effect change; and, resources available to address needs. Information for this assessment was gathered primarily through PACE's Community Partner Survey.

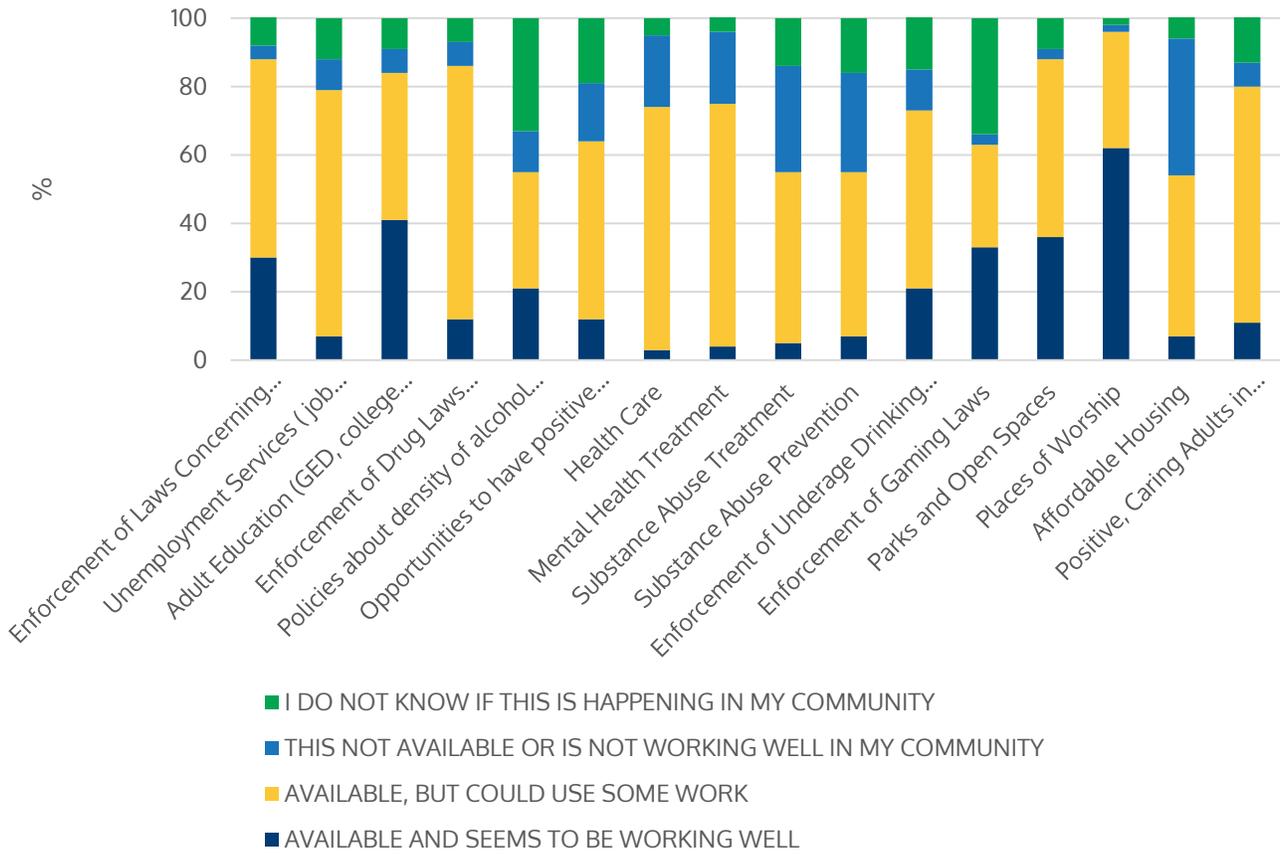
Community Awareness

Community Partners tended to over-estimate the lifetime use rates of high school students:



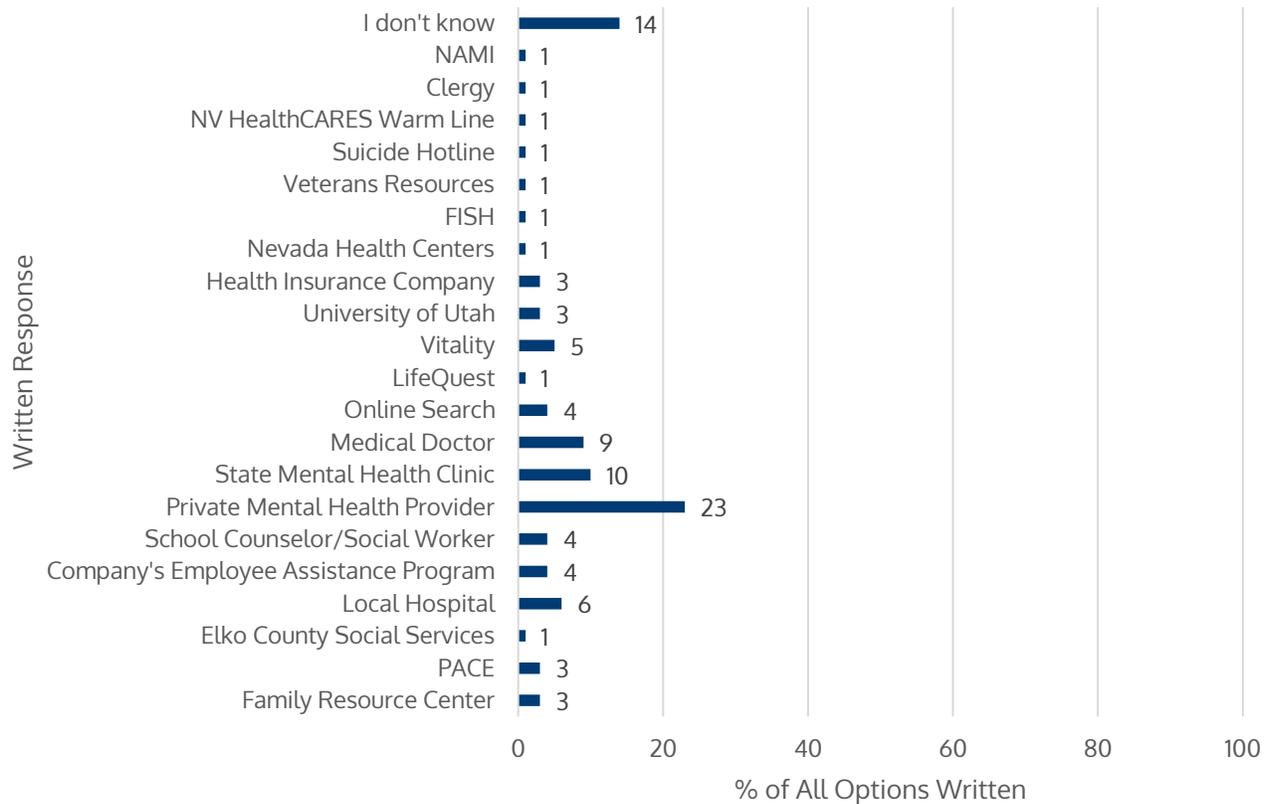
*Cattle Ranch in White Pine County
Source: White Pine County Chamber of Commerce*

PACE Community Partner Survey
 Please rate the following COMMUNITY-RELATED topics. Answer to the best of your ability based on the community where you live.



Community Partners were asked about accessing mental health care:

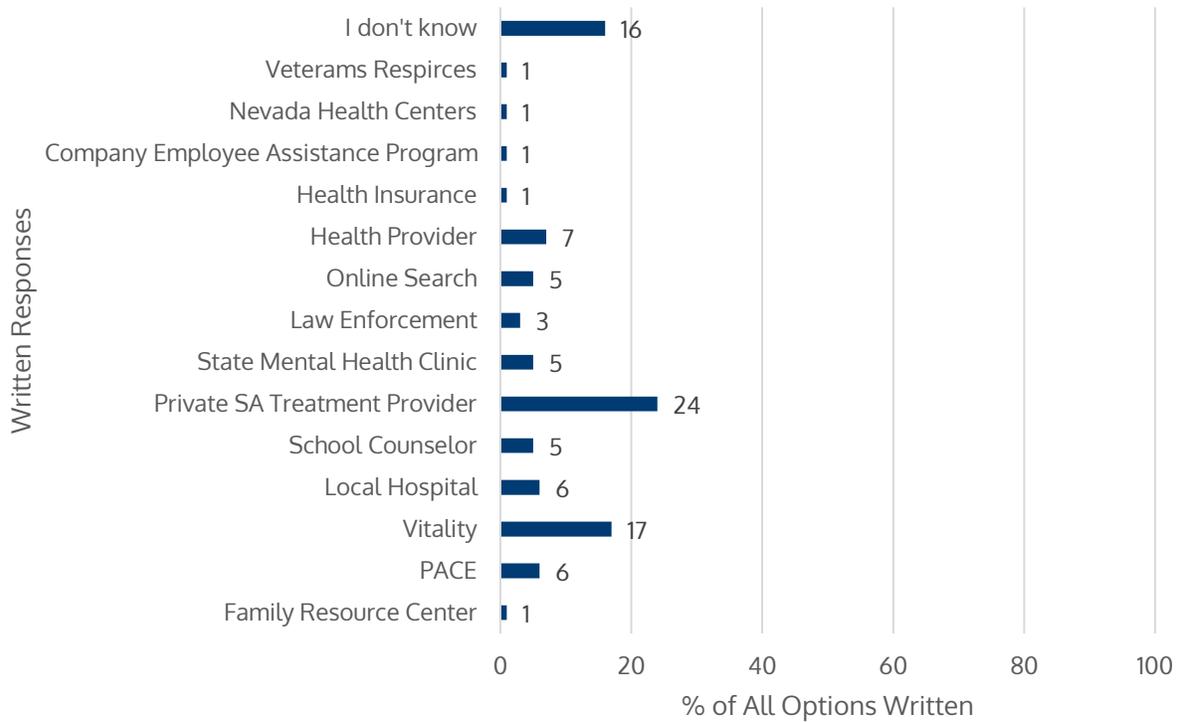
If you had a question about mental health (e.g. accessing care, concerns about your mental health or someone else', etc.) who would you call?
 (Source: PACE Community Partner Survey)



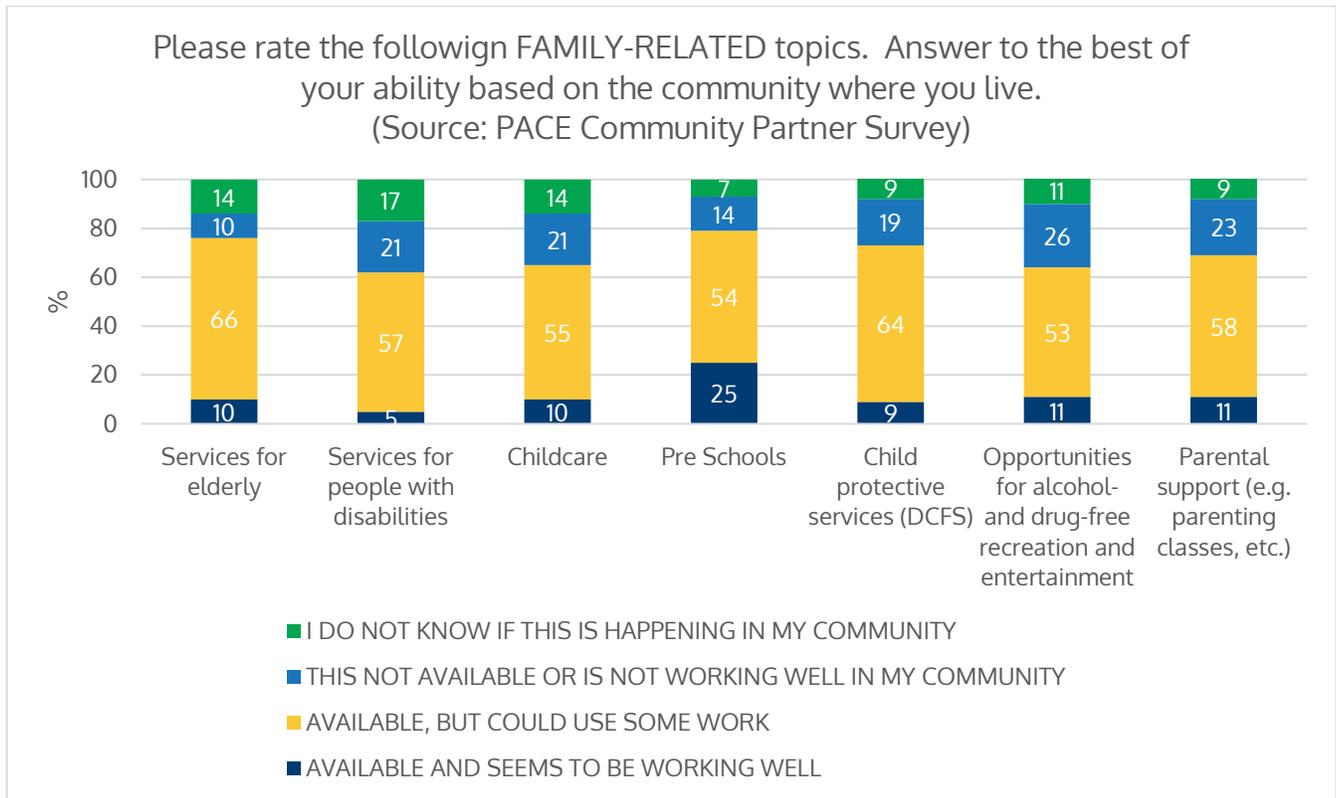
Community Partners were then asked about access to information and support pertaining to substance abuse:

If you had a question about substance abuse (e.g. accessing treatment for yourself or someone else, what to do if a young person might be using, etc.) who would you call?

(Source: PACE Community Partner Survey)



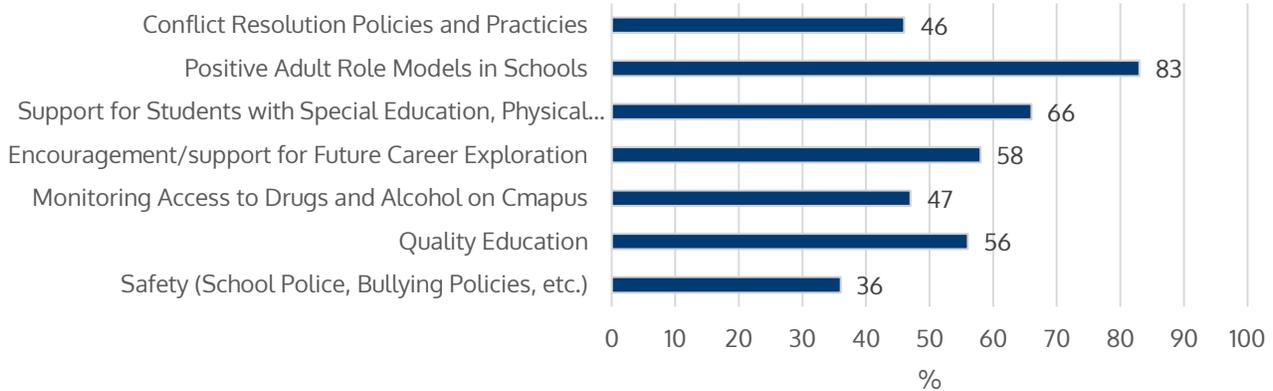
Family Conditions



School Conditions

PACE's community partners were asked about their perceptions of the relative importance of different aspects of school in relation to substance abuse prevention. Their responses are as follows:

In your opinion, what impact do the following SCHOOL-RELATED topics have on substance abuse? In your opinion, what impact do the following SCHOOL-RELATED topics have on substance abuse? (HIGH rankings)
 (Source: PACE Community Partner Survey)



Many key informants and Community Partner Survey respondents mentioned the importance of youth participation in sports or other extracurricular activities as a means of substance abuse prevention. Many also discussed the protective nature of positive, trusted role models in the school setting.

While young people in the community participate in sports at a higher level than the State of Nevada as a whole, there are often fewer alternative activities such as the arts. These circumstances may breed rebelliousness and discontent in some young people.

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who played on at least one sports team run by their school or community groups during the 12 months before the survey.

	Yes
PACE Service Area	65%
Nevada Total	44.3%

Community members identified social workers at the schools as tremendous resources. Focus group participants expressed that NIAA policies may not be administered fairly.

Readiness to Change

The Center for Community Health and Development at the University of Kansas provides a 9-step framework for determining a community's "level of readiness" for change ranging from "no awareness" to "professionalization." (Source: Center for Community Health).

The following paragraphs provide some evidence for PACE's Service Area's level of readiness. This assessment is structured using Drug-Free Communities' community sectors:

- PACE estimates that they initiate approximately 60% of their activities while 40% are a result of direct community requests
- **Business Sector:**
 - PACE is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and reports a good working relationship with them
 - The Chamber provides a conduit for information dissemination to the business sector and has promoted PACE at public events
 - Chamber members utilize PACE for age identifying wristbands and ID checkers during their DBA events. Some businesses and organizations, including the Elko County Fair, utilize PACE's services for preventing underage drinking during events, although these services are not legally required
 - Several local businesses participated in PACE's "Breast-Feeding Welcome Here" campaign
- **Local Government Sector:** PACE enjoys a positive, consistent interaction with local governments. They have mutual respect and frequently share information. The City of Elko Mayor recently reached out to PACE for support and information concerning a marijuana dispensary opening on tribal land adjacent to the City. Other local governments have reached out for various reasons. One hurdle is the reluctance of counties to mandate Responsible Beverage Server Training despite PACE's encouragement.
- **Tribal Government Sector:** Tribal leaders routinely communicate with PACE. One example was a request for information and support when some tribal members were working to block the opening of a marijuana dispensary on tribal land. An Rx Drop Off location on tribal land had to be relocated when law enforcement declined to take responsibility. PACE is working with young tribal members in White Pine County.
- **Healthcare Sector:**
 - William Bee Ririe in Ely seeks out PACE for naloxone kits, information, and resources to forward to patients. They provide meeting space and collaborate with PACE on the OD2A grant.
- **Education Sector:**
 - PACE has been involved since February 2016 monthly with afterschool program at Southside Elementary covering ATOD and civics topics with grades 1-4 youth

- The Elko County School District has provided office space for PACE in exchange for partial funding for the School Resource Officer program
- Representatives from Head Start of Northeastern Nevada regularly attends Rural Provider Meetings. PACE routinely disseminates information on their behalf
- PACE has worked occasionally with the Little People’s Head Start in Ely
- PACE has worked occasionally with charter schools in the service area and has plans for increased involvement in the coming years
- With the exception of their work with the Veterans Resource Center, PACE does not have a working relationship with Great Basin College. Representatives from Great Basin College attend Rural Provider Meetings
- PACE works closely with School Resource Officers in Elko and White Pine Counties for presentations to students. PACE has funded training opportunities for several School Resource Officers. School Resource Officers provide real-time data pertaining to substances seized within the schools
- PACE works closely with Communities in Schools in Spring Creek High and Adobe Middle School (Elko County). PACE provides information and presentations to students about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs
- PACE funds the Juvenile Probation Department in Eureka County to provide after school tutoring services in collaboration with local schools
- PACE funds the Leader in Me program at the David E. Norman Elementary School in White Pine County
- PACE believes the Elko County School District is still reluctant as a whole to include PACE information or presentations to their student body. Many teachers are not able or willing to allocate class time to prevention or health promotion. A few schools have reached out, but the District will not take the initiative to work with PACE from the top down. The PACE Board Chairman is working with the District to at least get prevention and community information located on the District’s webpage

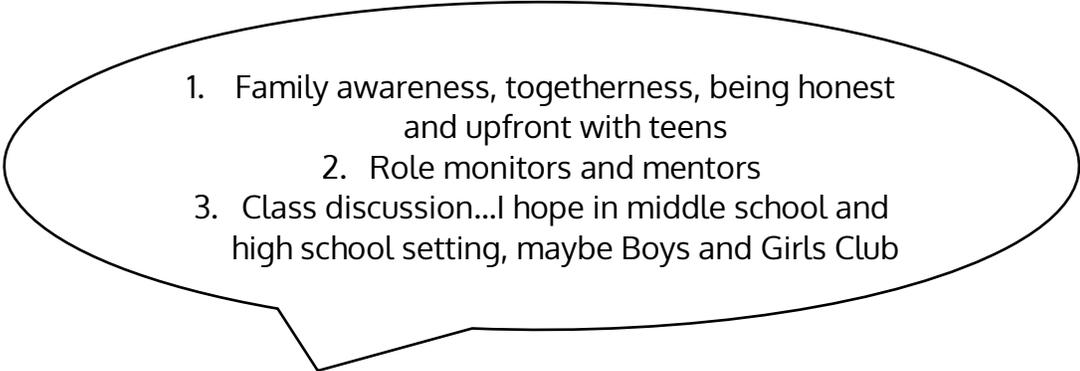
- **Youth Serving Organization Sector:**

- PACE provides funding to the Boys & Girls Clubs serving Ely, Wells, Spring Creek, Ely, and McGill. During the COVID-19 pandemic they collaborated with PACE to share information on websites and social media outlets

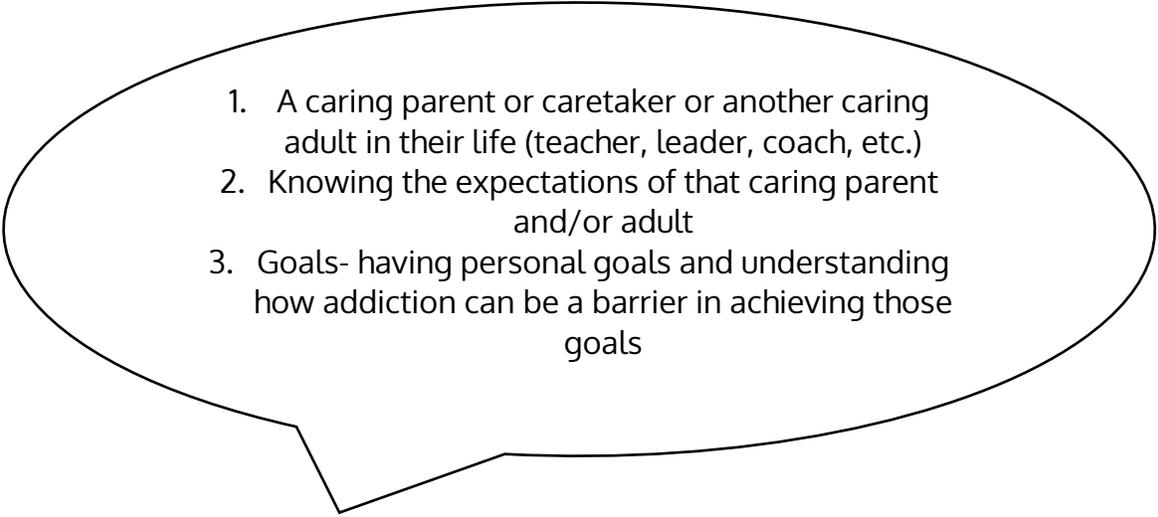
- PACE provides funding to the Wells Family Resource Center for a parenting program. Wells FRC also participated in PACE's "Breast-Feeding Welcome Here" campaign
- PACE has had minimal interactions with sports organizations, scouting organizations, and 4H
- PACE provides ATOD presentations for the Family Resource Center's Teen Health Program
- **Law Enforcement Sector:**
 - PACE reports a positive working relationship with law enforcement in Elko, Eureka, and White Pine Counties. Agencies are willing to share PACE information, attend meetings, and help gain access within communities for information dissemination and resource sharing
 - PACE funds the Eureka County Juvenile Probation Department to offer several programs. The agency also acts as an intermediary with other organizations within Eureka County
- **Faith Based Sector:** Representatives from several faith-based entities regularly attend Rural Provider Meetings.
- **Volunteer/Civic Organizations:** Representatives from several volunteer and civic entities regularly attend Rural Provider Meetings.
- **Parent Sector:** PACE was approached by a family who had experienced the loss of their child due to substance use. Together, they planned presentations to students in 2018 and 2019.
- **Youth Sector:** As of this writing PACE is in the midst of creating a "youth coalition." The Youth Coalition will be developed by the youth to create a drug free group that supports the community. PACE hopes to create a drug free and inclusive environment for young people to get more involved in the community, as well as a network of peer-to-peer mentorship and connections across the state with other youth coalitions.
- **Media Sector:** The Elko Daily Free Press has been extremely helpful to PACE and has offered free media slots. PACE also enjoys a positive relationship with radio outlets.
- **Substance Abuse Organization Sector:**
 - PACE has a positive relationship with the only residential substance abuse treatment provider in the region

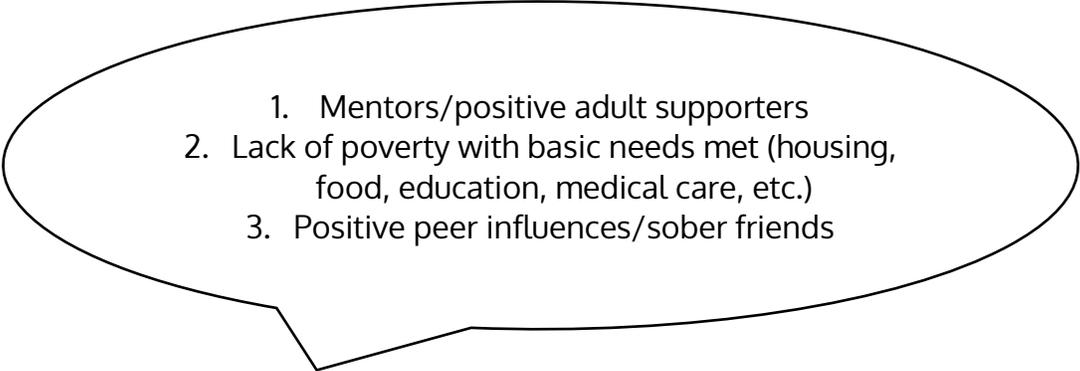
- They also have positive relationships with several private substance abuse providers
- PACE provides information about co-occurring disorders as needed. Specifically, this will be addressed at the upcoming Suicide Summit

Respondents to PACE's Community Partner Survey were asked to identify the top three ***protective factors*** that they felt might influence a young person to avoid using substances. The following comments are typical of responses:

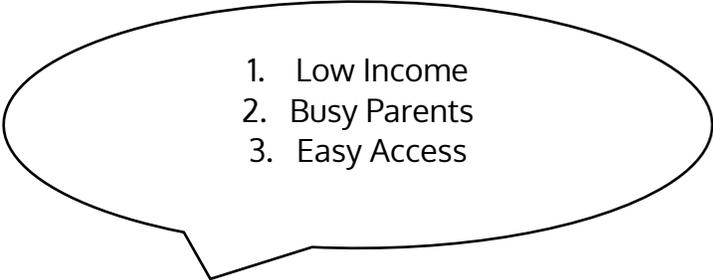
- 
1. Family awareness, togetherness, being honest and upfront with teens
 2. Role monitors and mentors
 3. Class discussion...I hope in middle school and high school setting, maybe Boys and Girls Club

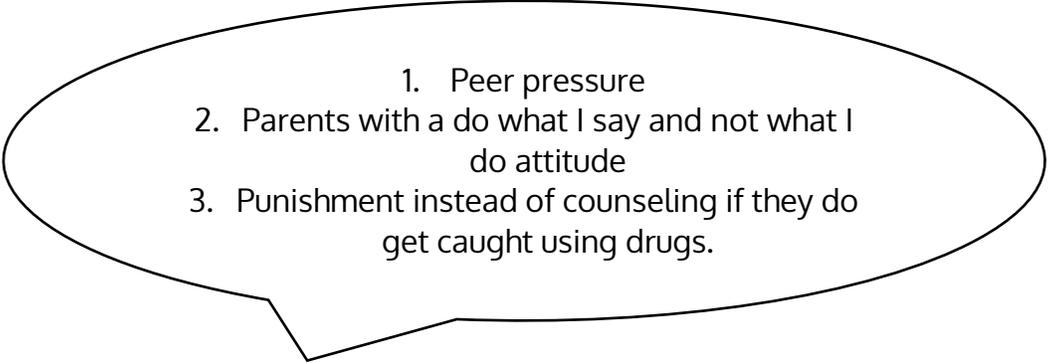
- 
1. Open communication with family
 2. Peers Disapproval of using
 3. Healthy alternatives for social gathering

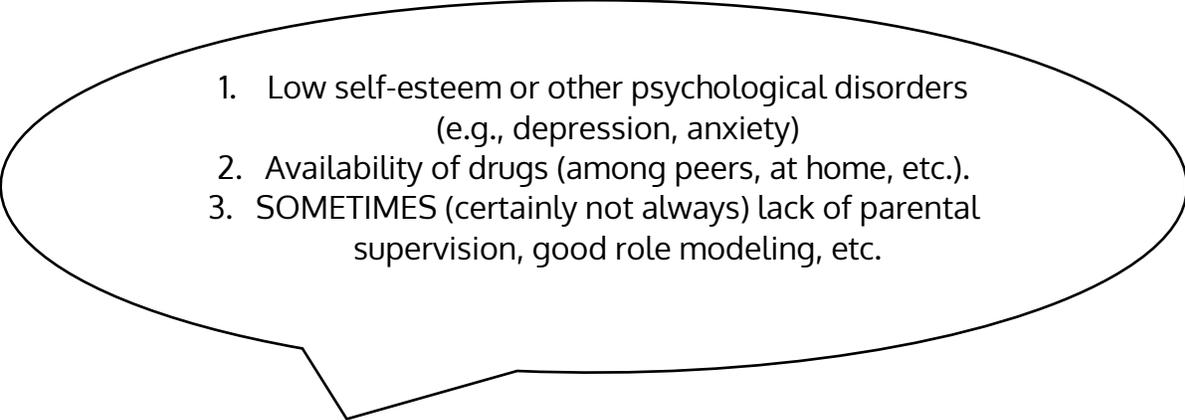
- 
1. A caring parent or caretaker or another caring adult in their life (teacher, leader, coach, etc.)
 2. Knowing the expectations of that caring parent and/or adult
 3. Goals- having personal goals and understanding how addiction can be a barrier in achieving those goals

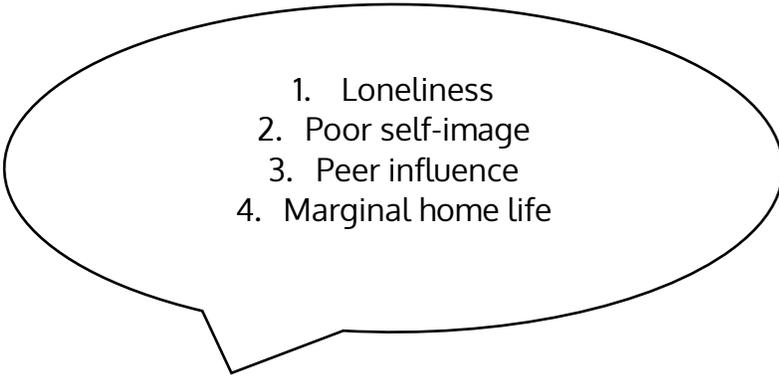
- 
1. Mentors/positive adult supporters
 2. Lack of poverty with basic needs met (housing, food, education, medical care, etc.)
 3. Positive peer influences/sober friends

Conversely, Community Partners were asked to identify the top three *risk factors* that they believed might influence a young person to begin using substances.

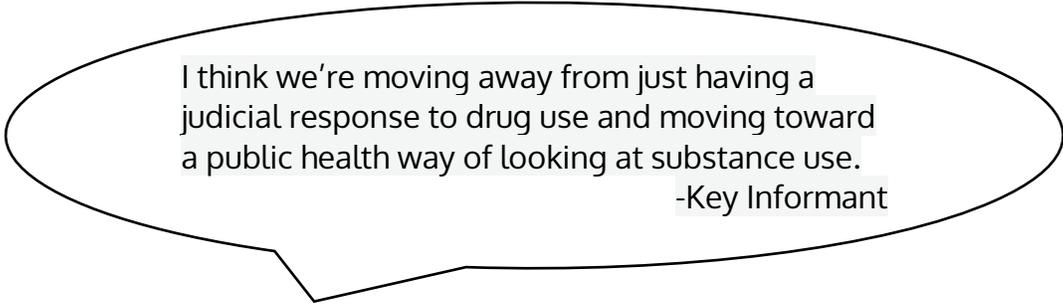
- 
1. Low Income
 2. Busy Parents
 3. Easy Access

- 
1. Peer pressure
 2. Parents with a do what I say and not what I do attitude
 3. Punishment instead of counseling if they do get caught using drugs.

- 
1. Low self-esteem or other psychological disorders (e.g., depression, anxiety)
 2. Availability of drugs (among peers, at home, etc.).
 3. SOMETIMES (certainly not always) lack of parental supervision, good role modeling, etc.

- 
1. Loneliness
 2. Poor self-image
 3. Peer influence
 4. Marginal home life

In their estimations of both risk and protective factors Community Partners demonstrated distinctly more sophisticated responses than they have in past years. For example, respondents addressed alcohol availability during community events rather than "there's nothing to do." They discussed the impact of mental health on substance use rather than providing an answer about "bad kids."



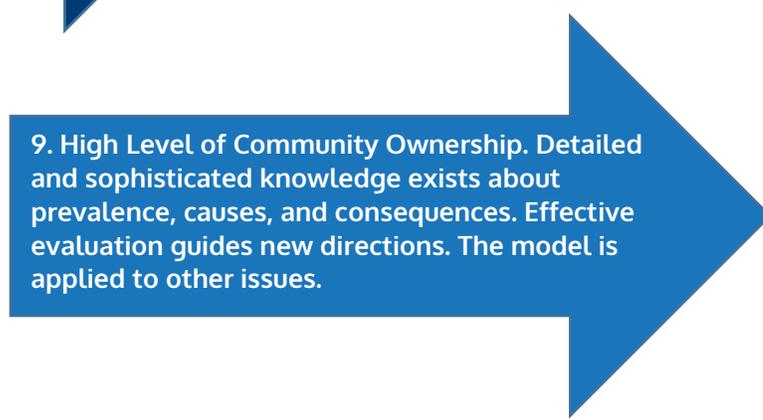
I think we're moving away from just having a judicial response to drug use and moving toward a public health way of looking at substance use.

-Key Informant

After reviewing and comparing the basic levels of readiness for these various community sectors, it was determined the general level of readiness is between Stage 8: Confirmation/Expansion and Stage 9: High Level of Community Ownership.



8. Confirmation/Expansion. Efforts are in place. Community members feel comfortable using services, and they support expansions. Local data are regularly obtained



9. High Level of Community Ownership. Detailed and sophisticated knowledge exists about prevalence, causes, and consequences. Effective evaluation guides new directions. The model is applied to other issues.

Confidence in Ability to Effect Change

Respondents to PACE's Community Partner Survey were asked the following question: "How much influence do you feel you have personally on whether or not another person abuses substances?" as follows:

18. How much influence do you feel you have personally on whether or not another person abuses substances?



The resulting average of this question was 55. This result indicates that community partners are not overly confident in their ability to influence someone else's substance abuse.

Resource Assessment

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

PLANNING

The following set of nine (9) priorities were selected after a careful review of all available data and a resources and gaps analysis. These are relatively broad overviews. The specific partners and activities might change as PACE focuses on each Priority:

Priority 1: Reduce Lifetime Use of Tobacco

PACE will reduce the incidence of youth tobacco use (lifetime) as measured by YRBS



By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

Access

Favorable Parental Attitudes



Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal

Selective

Indicated



With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

County JPOs

Schools



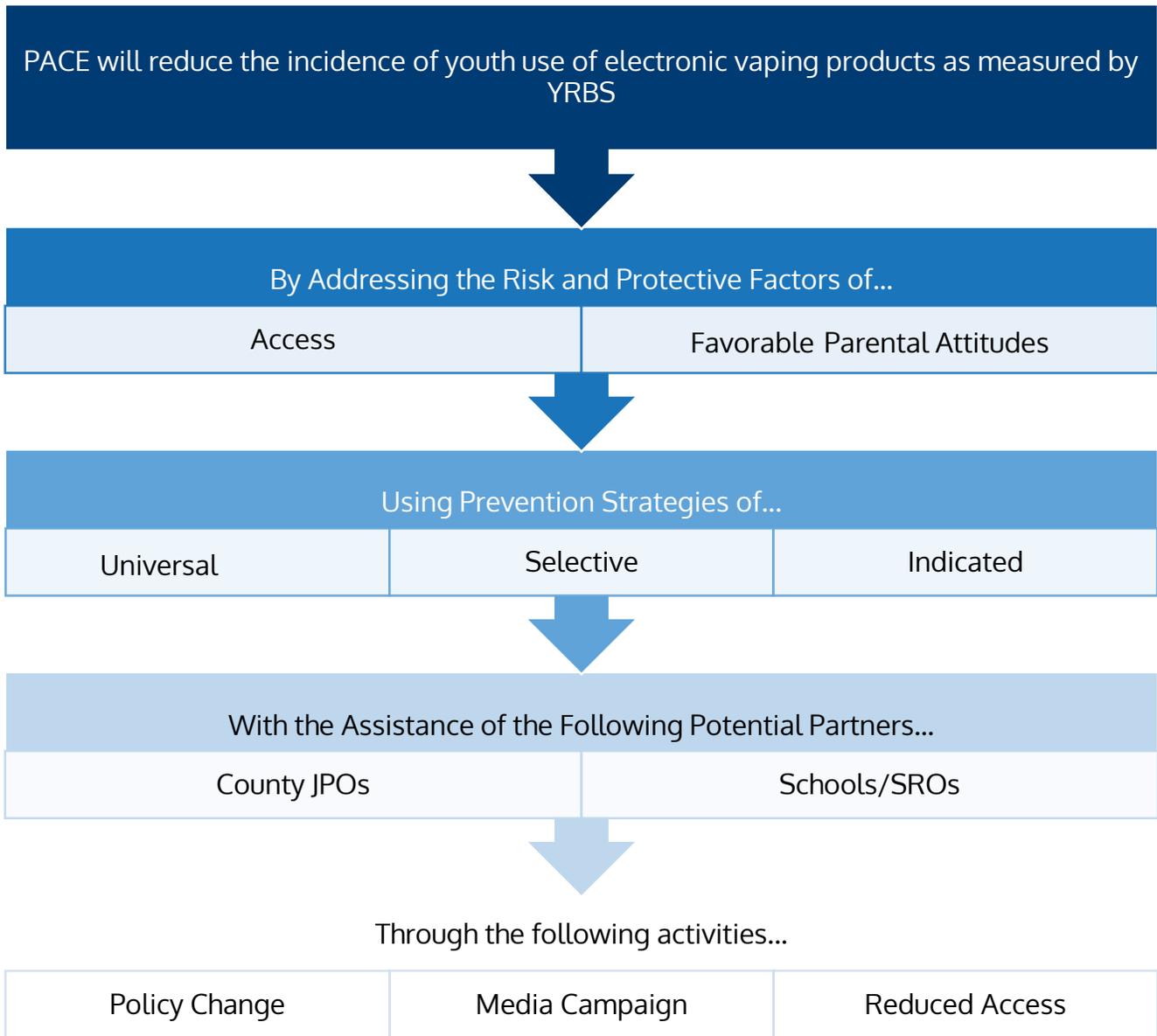
Through the following activities...

Smoking Cessation
Classes/Resources

Media Campaign

Policy Change

Priority 2: Reduce Lifetime Use of Electronic Vaping Products



Priority 3: Create Media Campaign to Promote Community Resources

PACE will create a media campaign to promote resources for community members who are concerned about their own, their children, or others' substance use and/or mental health wellness



By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

Individual/Peer	Family	Community	School
-----------------	--------	-----------	--------



Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal	Selective	Indicated
-----------	-----------	-----------



With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

Media



Through the following activities...

Billboard	Social Media Website Resource Directory	Newspaper	Radio	Mail Campaign
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Priority 4: Increase Family Engagement

PACE will collaborate with youth serving organizations for a family engagement continuing education opportunity to address variables related to family management and family conflict



By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

Family



Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal

Selective

Indicated



With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

Head Starts

School Districts

Juvenile Probation

Communities in
Schools

Family Resource
Centers



Through the following activities...

Engage Expert Speaker for
Workshop

Invite Any Entity Working With
Families

Funding for Program

Priority 5: Implement Mentoring Program

PACE will explore options for implementing a mentoring program to increase neighborhood connections and commitment to school and decrease rebelliousness and academic failure



By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

Community	School	Individual/Peer
-----------	--------	-----------------



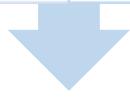
Using Prevention Strategies of...

Selective	Indicated
-----------	-----------



With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

School Districts	Juvenile Probation	Communities in Schools	Family Resource Centers
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Through the following potential activities...

Recruitment	Creation of Vetting/Screening Processes	Creation of Guidelines/Policies
-------------	---	---------------------------------

Priority 6: Increase Collaboration with Medical Providers

PACE will provide healthcare providers with information specific to substance use and mental health wellness that can be shared with parents, families, and youth to address variables related to rebelliousness, genetic predisposition, and early initiation



By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

Family	Individual/Peer
--------	-----------------



Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal	Selective	Indicated
-----------	-----------	-----------



With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

Medical Providers



Through the following activities...

Handouts during sports physicals, routine physicals re: SUD/MH	Provider Education Opportunities	Cards/Links for Locally Available Resources
--	----------------------------------	---

Priority 7: Implement Peer-to-Peer Support Network

PACE will support youth in the creation of their own coalition focused on substance abuse prevention and peer-to-peer support to address variables related to favorable attitudes, peers who use substances, and commitment to school

By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

School

Individual/Peer

Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal

Selective

Indicated

With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

School

Through the following activities...

Youth Meetings where youth congregate (e.g. schools, other group activities)

Local and State Trainings

Participation in Positive Activities

Priority 8: Continue and Expand Suicide Prevention/Mental Health Wellness Efforts

PACE will continue to work with partners to reduce feelings of isolation, decrease rates of suicide, and increase access to mental health care



By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

School	Individual/Peer
--------	-----------------



Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal	Selective	Indicated
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With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

School Districts	Zero Suicides Coalition
------------------	-------------------------

Through the following activities...

Information Dissemination	Access to Trainings	Collaboration in Activities
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Priority 9: Promote Education and Future Goals

PACE will work with schools to support education, especially if it's online, in order to help youth envision better/different futures to address variables related to educational attainment, commitment to school, and academic failure

By Addressing the Risk and Protective Factors of...

School

Individual/Peer

Using Prevention Strategies of...

Universal

Selective

Indicated

With the Assistance of the Following Potential Partners...

School

Higher Education Entities

Parent Groups

Through the following activities...

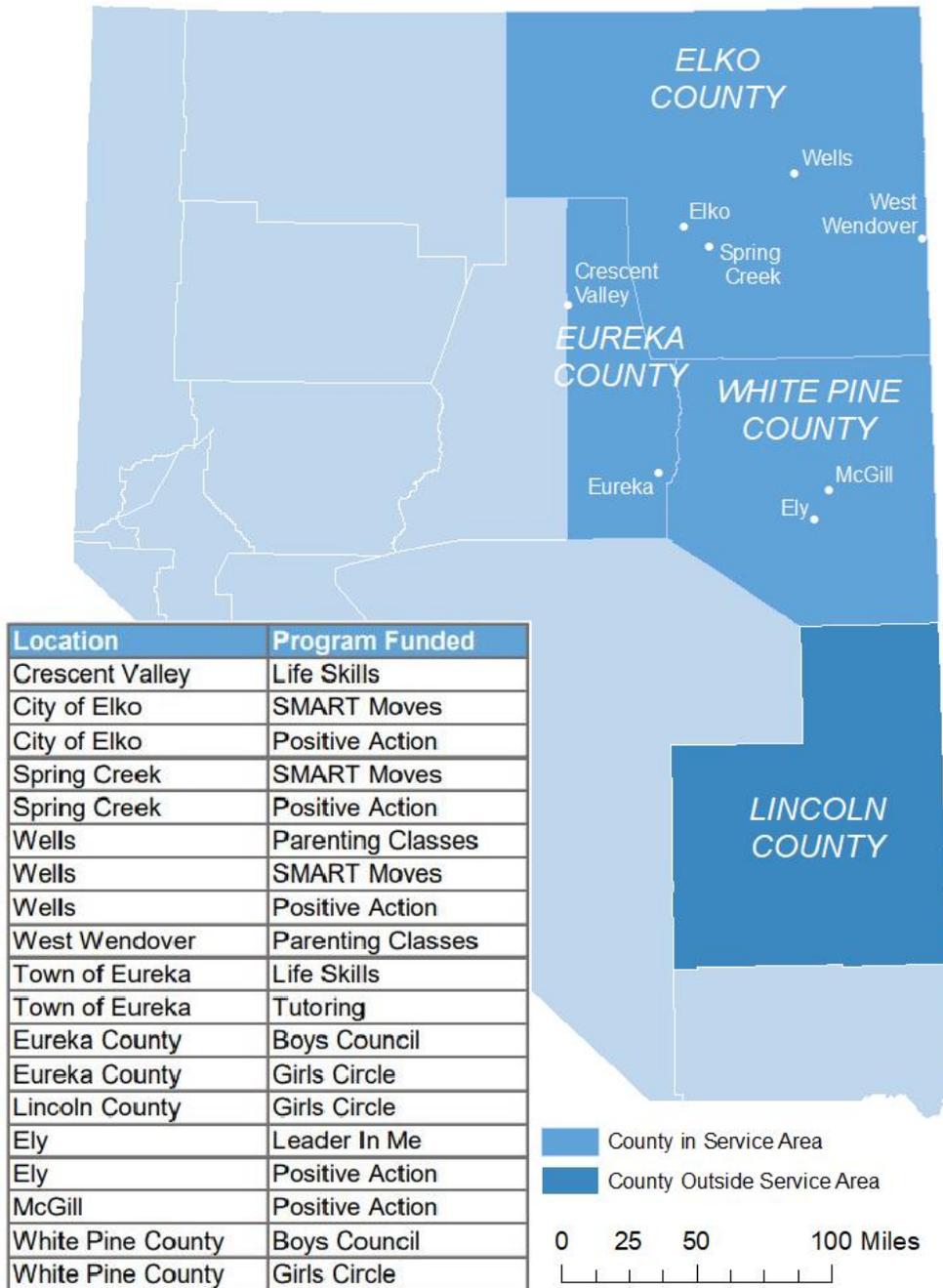
Information Dissemination

Participation STEM Fairs, parent nights, health fairs, etc.

Support Panel Discussions, Mentoring Programs, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION

As has been discussed, PACE provides funding for several agencies to implement evidence-based programs throughout the service areas. Currently funded programs and the cities where they are provided are depicted on the following map:



This is pass through funding from the State of Nevada. In order to receive funding, partners must submit a formal application. They are required to demonstrate how their proposed program meets needs identified by PACE and how they will follow the Strategic Prevention

Framework. Successful Subrecipients are required to implement programs with fidelity, attend a minimum number of hours of prevention trainings per year, write budget and programmatic quarterly reports, and, provide annual evaluation reports. Their evaluation plans include logic models that include: problem statements; goals and objectives; intended activities; process measures; and, short- and long-term outcome measures.

PACE provides general substance abuse prevention training for Subrecipients. Full-time employees of Subrecipients must attend 40 hours per fiscal year; part-time employees must attend 20 hours per fiscal year.

These requirements for planning and accountability provide Subrecipients with the experience and background to both include high quality prevention practices in their daily work and to meet future funder’s requirements. The above-referenced programs will run from FY 2019-23 so long as they meet performance expectations and reporting requirements. This is also subject to State approval.

Outside of the activities of their Subrecipients, PACE plans and participates in other activities designed to meet their priorities and address identified needs throughout the service area. As discussed in the “Readiness to Change” section above, PACE estimates that 60% of their activities are initiated from within their own organization while 40% are initiated in response to a community request.

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

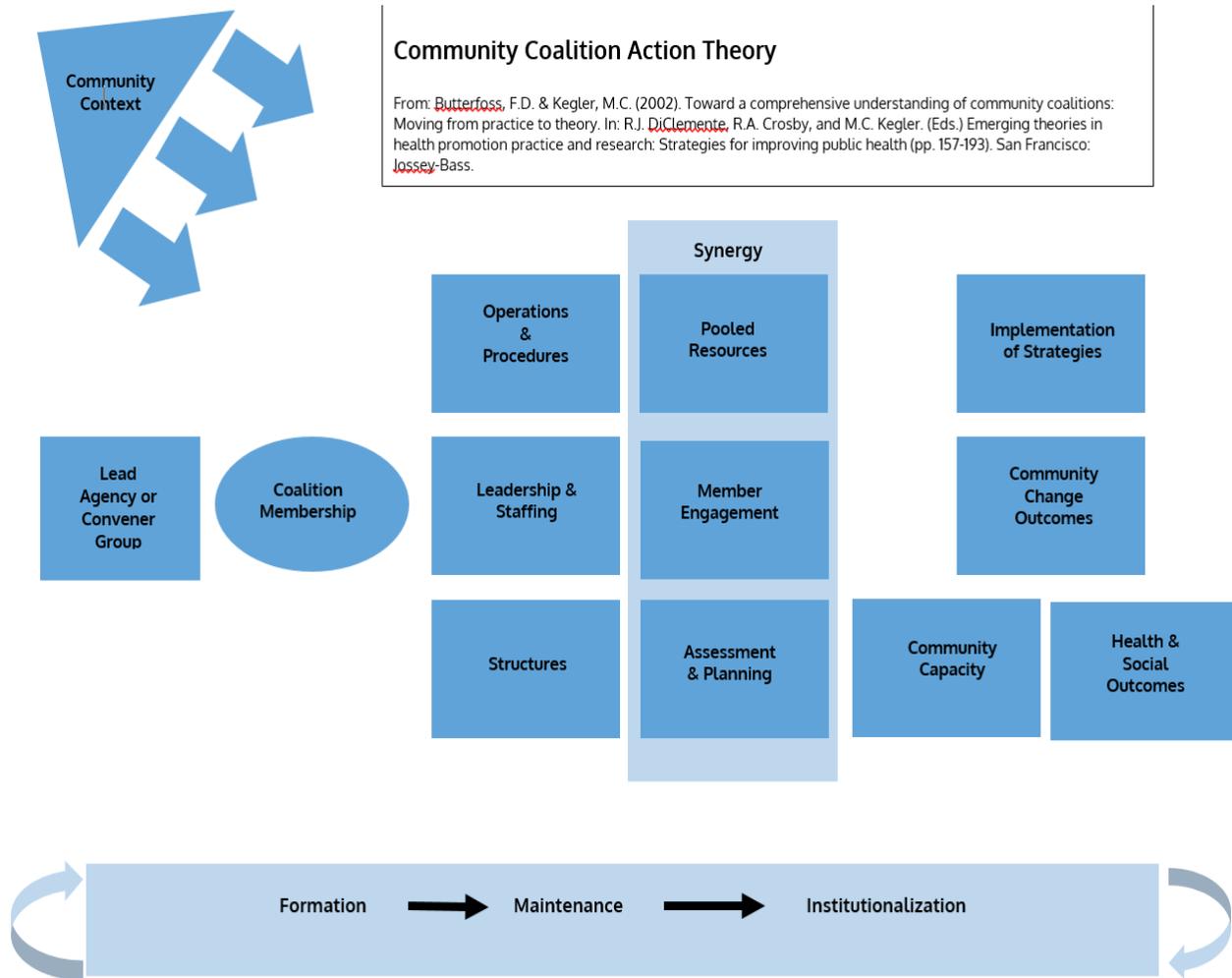
Examples of PACE Collaborative Activities 2017-2020	
Activity	Partner/Sector
National Night Out	Law Enforcement
Cops ‘n Burgers	Law Enforcement
Family Day (Eat Dinner With Your Family)	Wendover Prevention Group
Summer Activity Fair	School District, Youth Serving Agencies
Ruby Radio Community Health Fair	Media
Elko County School Health Fairs	School District
Owyhee Community Health Fair	Tribal Government
Drug Endangered Children Seminar	Law Enforcement, Child Protective Services
Elko DUI School	Elko DUI School
Responsible Beverage Server Training	Business
Education Campaigns	Media (newspaper, radio, television, billboards, and newsletters)
DUI Simulator	Law Enforcement
Prescription Drug Round-Up	Law Enforcement
Victim Impact Panel	Law Enforcement
Silver State Stampede	Non Profit (Fair Board)

Safe and Drug Free Graduation Celebrations	School
Take Pride in Elko Clean Up/Green Up	Local Government
Nevada High School Rodeo Association	School
Mental Health First Aid (Adults, Youth, Public Safety, Older Adults)	Provided for all interested community members
Elko Downtown Business Association	Business
Nevada Strategic Highway Safety Plan	Law Enforcement

These activities are discussed during monthly board members with the intention of maintaining focus on PACE’s overall mission statement.

EVALUATION – PACE Coalition

Evaluation is the final step in the Strategic Prevention Framework. A formal evaluation determines how effective PACE and their partners have been in addressing substance abuse and mental wellness in the community. The evaluation section has two parts. First, the Coalition itself is evaluated (structures, leadership in the community, etc.). Second, the evaluation of the Coalition’s subrecipients is addressed. The Community Coalition Action Theory (Butterfoss, et al) was used as a framework to complete an evaluation of the overall function and impact of PACE:



Margo Teague of Impact Evaluation & Assessment Services has worked with PACE since 2004. The following results are based on her personal observations of Rural Provider Meetings, PACE Community Partner Survey results, input from focus groups and key informant interviews, and a review of outcome data. Each element of the Community Coalition Action Theory is addressed in a separate section below with findings and considerations for improvement.

Community Context

Findings

- PACE consistently makes decisions about which programs to fund and which strategies to implement based on local data and trends. They consistently seek input from community members within the different regions of the service area.
- PACE’s participation with various boards and community organizations allows them to maintain a focus on real-time needs.

Considerations

- Continue to participate with local boards and community organizations.
- Continue efforts to educate coalition partners about risk and protective factors so that they may in turn be alert to more specific needs and trends rather than simply reporting incidences of substance abuse.

Lead Agency or Convener Group

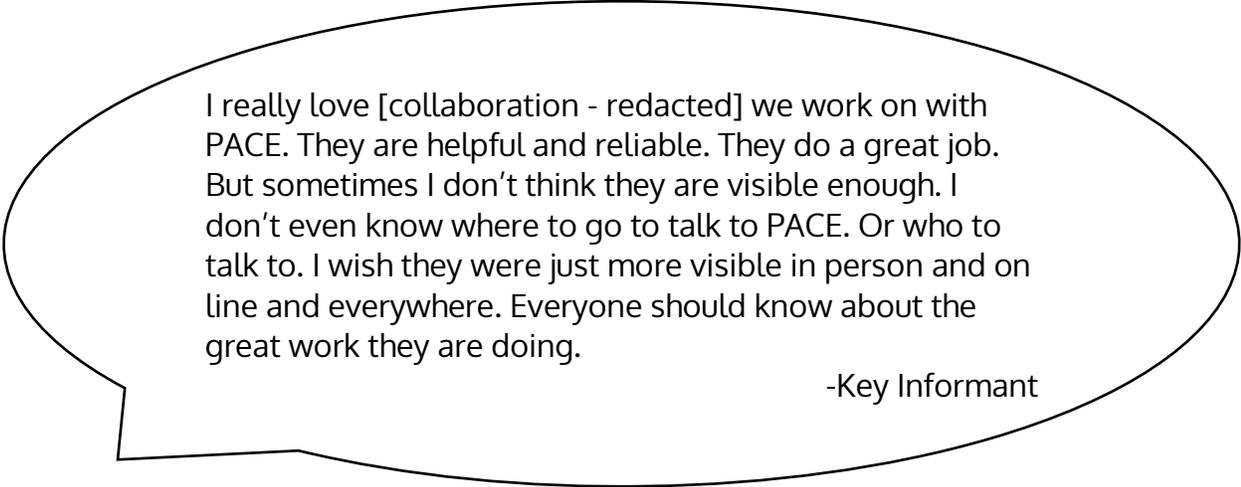
Findings

- PACE is well-established and well-respected in the communities it serves. While there is not always a clear understanding of exactly what PACE does (specifically “prevention”), people generally know they are associated with substance abuse and mental health wellness.
- Partners answering the PACE Community Partner Survey rated their understanding of PACE’s mission and goals at a 5.5 on a scale from 0-10. This represents a decrease of .5 from 2017.

PACE provides leadership to the communities it serves through hosting Rural Provider Meetings, information dissemination, referrals, opportunities for networking, and formal trainings.

Coalition Meetings/Networking

- Coalition meetings are typically held in person in Elko, West Wendover, and Ely each month. These meetings have been switched to a virtual online platform since COVID-19 restrictions were put in place. PACE refers to and advertises these meetings as, “Rural Provider Meetings.” Paid staff is in charge of setting agendas and inviting attendees. PACE continually seeks input from community members about concerns, suggestions, potential partnerships, etc.
- Rural Provider Meetings are open to anyone. In FY18/19, 86 unduplicated individuals, representing 20 different organizations, attended Rural Provider Meetings



I really love [collaboration - redacted] we work on with PACE. They are helpful and reliable. They do a great job. But sometimes I don't think they are visible enough. I don't even know where to go to talk to PACE. Or who to talk to. I wish they were just more visible in person and on line and everywhere. Everyone should know about the great work they are doing.

-Key Informant

- PACE creates an agenda and minutes for each meeting. The agenda is emailed out on PACE's Listserv, posted on their website, and posted to their Facebook. People frequently learn about the meetings through word of mouth.
- Meetings begin with a brief introduction and update from each individual in attendance. This is an opportunity to learn more about available services, discuss changes in staff or services, or to simply "put a face to a name." The second portion of each meeting is devoted to a presentation from a service provider. This gives providers an opportunity to discuss their services in more depth, to educate community members about registration processes, to request support, etc. Some examples of recent presentations include: Respite Care; Needle Exchange; Affordable Housing; and, Veteran Issues.
- Rural Provider's Meetings routinely result in collaborative projects. For example, during a meeting in West Wendover partners brought up the possibility of collaborating to create a family night gathering. Another example of an event that came about as a result of collaboration from a Rural Provider's Meeting is the upcoming Suicide Summit PACE is partnering on with Elko County.

Considerations

- PACE may wish to generate even more interest, and new attendees, to the Rural Provider Meetings by building on the Executive Director's statement about the reason for their recent office relocation ("We want people to understand they can be part of this."). Perhaps this might be a good start for a "what can I do"-type media campaign. This might help people understand how attendance might benefit them.

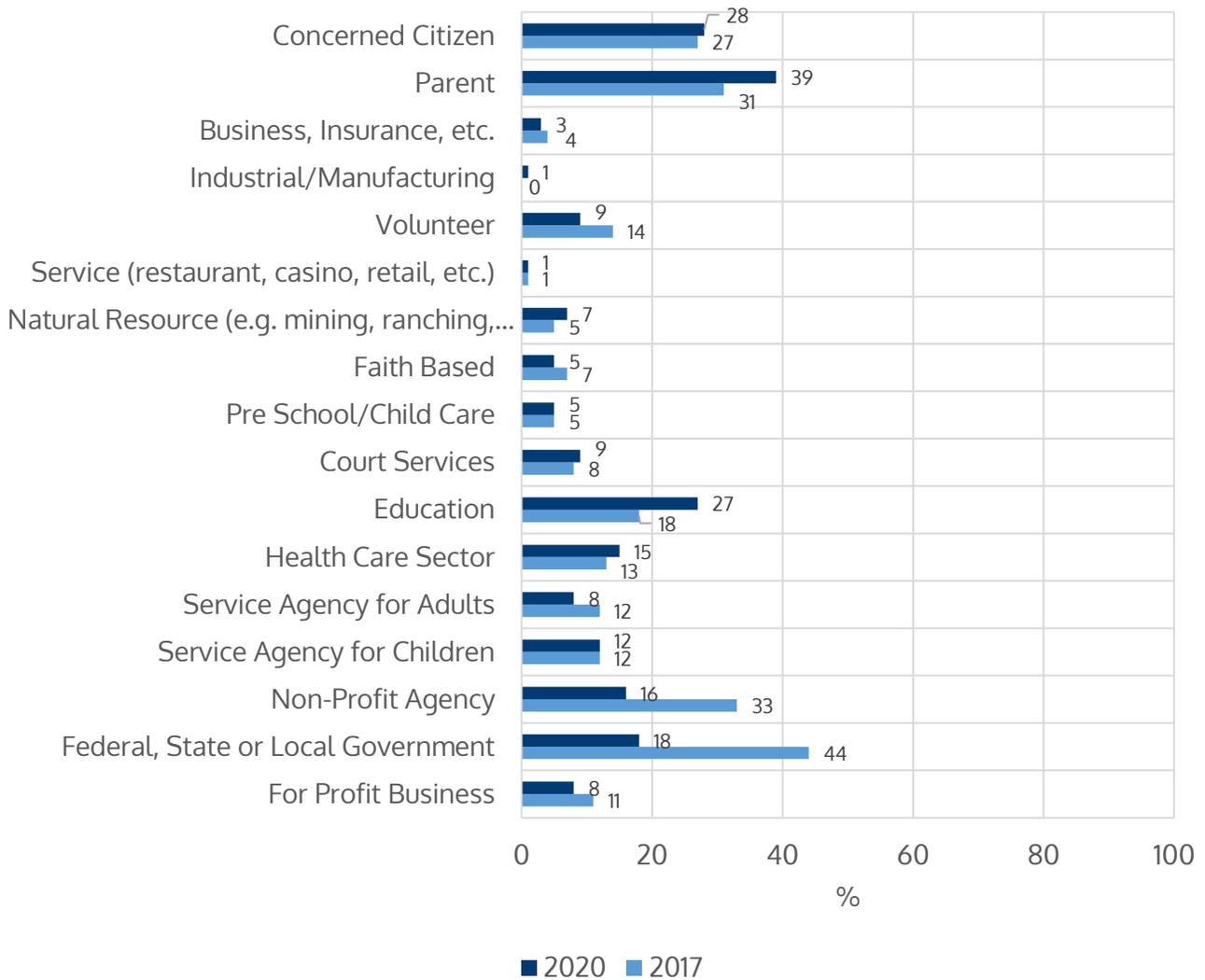
Findings

- In a bit of a divergence from the Coalition Action Theory model, PACE refers to “members” as “partners.” PACE believes parents, teachers, grandparents, neighbors, youth, health providers, law enforcement, civic leaders, elected officials, and business owners are all potential prevention providers and are capable of learning about prevention and integrating it into their daily lives. In short, everyone who lives in the service area is a potential “partner.” For tracking and reporting purposes, however, PACE tracks the number of people who attend Rural Provider Meetings and those involved in service projects or contracts and counts them as official “partners”. There is no formal partnership application or acceptance process.
- PACE has built an extensive network of partners (approximately 228 individuals) throughout the service area representing multiple sectors of the community. This number has not changed substantially since 2017.
- PACE seeks partnerships with representatives from community sectors as defined by Drug-Free Communities:



Partners are relatively diverse and representative of the community at large, as is shown on the following graph:

Which Categories Apply to You? (Choose All That Apply)
 (Source: PACE Community Partner Survey)



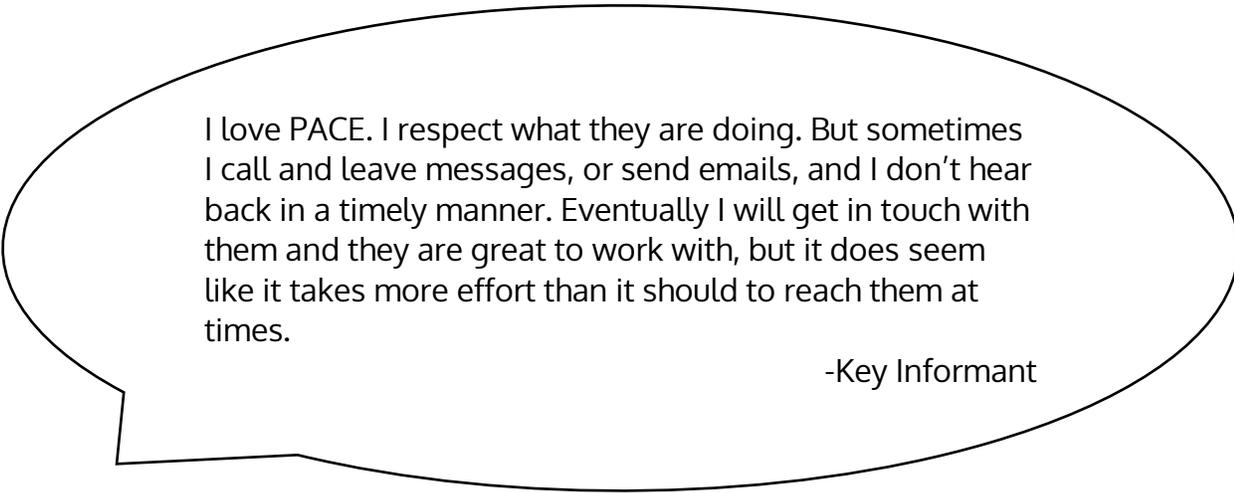
- One would expect a somewhat higher response rate to the Community Partner Survey (n=74) given the number of partners (228) PACE has identified.

Considerations

- The main areas for improvement include:
 - Increase participation from representatives of natural resource-based industry;
 - Increase participation of youth at all levels; and,
 - Increase participation from the areas of Owyhee and Jackpot

Findings

- PACE provides centralized leadership for a large geographic area. There is no indication of mismanagement or poor business practices.
- PACE's RFP process for Subrecipients is well-monitored by SAPTA. There is no indication of problems with this process.
- Currently the Coalition does not work under a specific strategic plan; rather they discuss Coalition work during monthly board meetings. PACE is planning to implement a more formal strategic planning process to create overall strategic goals for the organization as a whole.
- There was some evidence to suggest that community members occasionally struggle to contact PACE staff, as follows:



I love PACE. I respect what they are doing. But sometimes I call and leave messages, or send emails, and I don't hear back in a timely manner. Eventually I will get in touch with them and they are great to work with, but it does seem like it takes more effort than it should to reach them at times.

-Key Informant

It is important to note that this sentiment was not expressed in PACE's Community Survey.

Considerations

- Consider engaging in a strategic planning session every 2-3 years. The strategic planning session should include board members and staff. Data and subrecipient progress can be reviewed and used to create strategies that reflect the direction they want the coalition to move.
- The recent office move should increase visibility and communication.

Findings

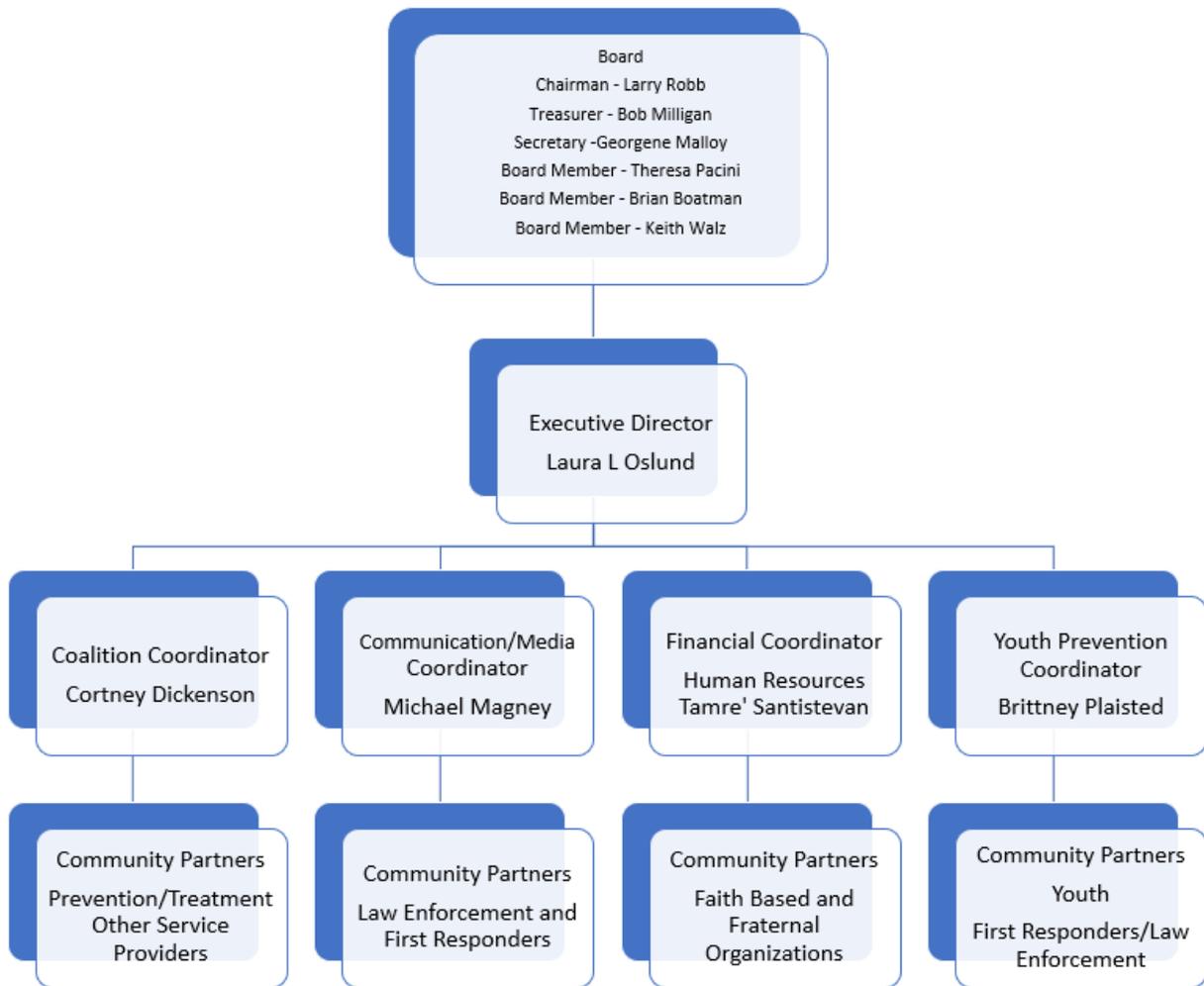
Oversight

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

Chairman..... Larry Robb, Elko Co. School District, DUI School
Treasurer..... Bob Milligan, Educator, Elko High School (retired)
Secretary..... Georgene Malloy, Elko County Sheriff's Dept.
Member..... Jeanne Jackson, Elko County School District
Member..... Theresa Pacini, Support Services Manager, Elko Co. Sheriff's Dept.
Member..... Madison Park, Student, Great Basin College

- All board of directors serve as volunteers.
- Board meets monthly and will respond via e-mail for urgent decision-making.
- Responsible for determining and following policies and fiscal oversight.
- There are currently no vacancies on the Board of Directors. PACE has made efforts to recruit representatives from the different communities within the service area and young people. To date these efforts have been unsuccessful.

PACE Coalition Organizational Chart



Paid Positions

Executive Director

- Full-time salary position
- Responsible for general oversight of coalition employees, grants, and activities
- Serves on a variety of State and Local Boards
- Grant writing

Coalition Coordinator

- Part-time position
- Coordinating healthy communities' activities with all ages
- Connects people to community resources
- Report and grant management

Communication/Media Coordinator

- Full-time position
- Create media campaigns in accordance with Coalition goals

Fiscal Coordinator/Human Resources

- General non-profit bookkeeping activities in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles and suggestions offered by CPA

Volunteers

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

- Responsible Beverage Server Trainings
- Prevention activities in schools

Contractors provide external evaluation and other necessary services.

Staff Training and Education

PACE staff is required to participate in a minimum of 20-40 hours (depending on part-time or full-time status) trainings per year. Trainings are selected by the most relevant to needs identified in the community. The following table identifies the trainings PACE staff have recently attended:

Substance Abuse/Mental Wellness Trainings for PACE STAFF		
Type of Training	# of Community Members Attending	Date(s) from 2017 to Present
Lifesavers	1	2018
Northwest Alcohol & Substance Abuse Conference (Idaho)	3	2018
Utah Fall Substance Abuse Conference (Utah)	3, 3	2018, 2019
Rx Summer (Atlanta, GA)	3, 3	2018, 2019
Mental Health First Aid Trainings	2	2018, 2019
Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist Training	1	2001
Pacific Southwest Prevention Technology TransFer Center Network and the Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT) offered online workshops (ethics, prevention, etc.)	All staff	Minimum 20-40 hours depending on employment status

- PACE has engaged with a contract employee who lives and works outside their main offices in Elko County. This contract employee, who lives in White Pine County, may provide important insight to the specific needs of the community
- Like many agencies in small, rural communities, PACE's focus and capacity can shift depending on the varying skills, background, and interest of its staff. For example, the loss of a Spanish-speaking employee has impacted PACE's outreach to the Spanish-speaking community. The addition of a licensed counselor to the staff has slightly shifted focus toward mental health and substance abuse treatment

Cultural Competency

PACE defines "cultural competence" as:

The ability to interact effectively and respectfully with people of different cultural and socio-economic backgrounds and has been described to include four components:

1. Awareness of different cultural practices
2. Attitude towards different cultural practices;
3. Knowledge of different cultural practices; and,
4. Cross-cultural skills

Developing cultural competence results in an ability to understand, communicate with, and effectively interact with people across cultures. Culture can be described as a mix of knowledge, belief, and behavior. Culture involves: personal identification, language, thoughts, customs, beliefs, and values, that are specific to ethnic, racial, religious, geographic, or social groups.

Why does PACE believe this is important?

Cultural competency is critical to high-quality provision of services that is respectful of and responsive to the needs of diverse community members. Programs with culturally responsive policies and assessment and practices have been positively associated with increased positive outcomes. When developed and implemented as a framework, cultural competence enables systems, agencies, and individuals to function effectively to understand the needs of groups accessing services and participating in programs.

E-mail, advertising, fliers and PSAs are reviewed to make sure the message will not be misinterpreted by either intended or incidental audiences to ensure that potential for misinterpretation is minimized, that inadvertently giving offense is avoided, and that

messages are delivered in a positive manner without basing their effectiveness on fear, chastisement, haughtiness or denigration of any individual or group.

In addition to utilizing the framework described above, and reviewing any media releases with a critical eye, PACE'S reliance on collaboration is a built-in safeguard to assure cultural competence. For example, recently PACE was asked to present two different types of educational information to two different local Native American tribes. Rather than present the information themselves, PACE staff provided materials and structures and co-taught with tribal members. In the words of the Executive Director,

We bring the science and structure; they adapt it to their own culture. We don't want to inadvertently denigrate some aspect of someone's culture. And we do not want to create 'winner/loser' situations. When we co-teach and collaborate, we can be sure those things won't happen.

Considerations

- PACE's recent move to a more visible location in Elko, and the hiring of an employee who lives in White Pine County, should increase visibility and collaboration with PACE. According to the Executive Director,

We want people to understand they can be part of this. They can do something to help solve the problems. It isn't just us working alone.

- PACE Board Members do not routinely attend Rural Provider Meetings. They may wish to occasionally attend as this is where a large portion of PACE's networking and collaborative work generates.
- As discussed, the capacities of PACE as a whole can shift with staff changes. While this is inevitable to a certain extent, and there is no indication that these shifts have substantially changed services, the strategic planning process outlined above may safeguard against any potential mission shift with staff changes.
- Because PACE is responsible for such a large geographic area, staff is required to travel extensively. This takes a considerable amount of time for the staff that is primarily based in the Elko area. It is feasible that these time constraints are interfering with staff's ability to keep up with their responsibilities. PACE may wish to complete an audit of duties and time to ensure staff is not working under undue pressure. PACE may also wish to consider the feasibility of hiring additional part-time staff located throughout the service area. In addition to sharing duties and decreasing travel time, this would also be a means to increase local capacities.

Structures

Findings

- PACE Coalition currently receives funding from various local, State and Federal grants. PACE also receives small, consistent support from private donors. PACE remains highly reliant on grant funding.
- Facilities and equipment necessary for building on the existing prevention infrastructure are in place. PACE recently relocated to a more visible space in Elko.
- PACE has at its disposal the use of the facilities, equipment, and technology at Great Basin College, area public schools, faith-based organizations, various public buildings, and private collaborative businesses.
- The Elko County Public Library allows PACE to host monthly Rural Provider Meetings in their meeting room.
- PACE has obtained the necessary equipment to conduct the Responsible Beverage Serving Training, including a certified PowerPoint presentation.
- As a benefit to other agencies/organizations, PACE serves as Fiscal Agent for several committees and agencies. Among these are the Take Pride in Elko Clean Up/Green Up, Bridge Builders (through DCFS), Survivors of Suicide, the Aviation Scholarship; Working Dogs NV; Veterans Ball; Spring Creek Regatta; Wendover Against Intoxicated Teens; Suicide Summit; and, the Child Advocacy Center.
- PACE continues to collaborate with other agencies, organizations, and local government to seek out and apply for grants that are applicable to their mission of creating a healthy community...whatever it takes.

Considerations

None.

Pooled Resources

Findings

- PACE demonstrates a high degree of responsiveness and mutual respect when collaborating with other entities on grant applications, event planning, etc.

- PACE offers its expertise, guidance, and support to various community partners whose ideas support their mission and vision. For example, nearly every service provider in the service area has identified transportation as a major barrier. PACE obtained funding to house the grant-funded Northeastern Nevada Mobility Manager in their offices. The provision of this infrastructure ensures the continuation of the position. Housing this employee in a non-profit rather than in a government office brings the services one step closer to the people who need them.

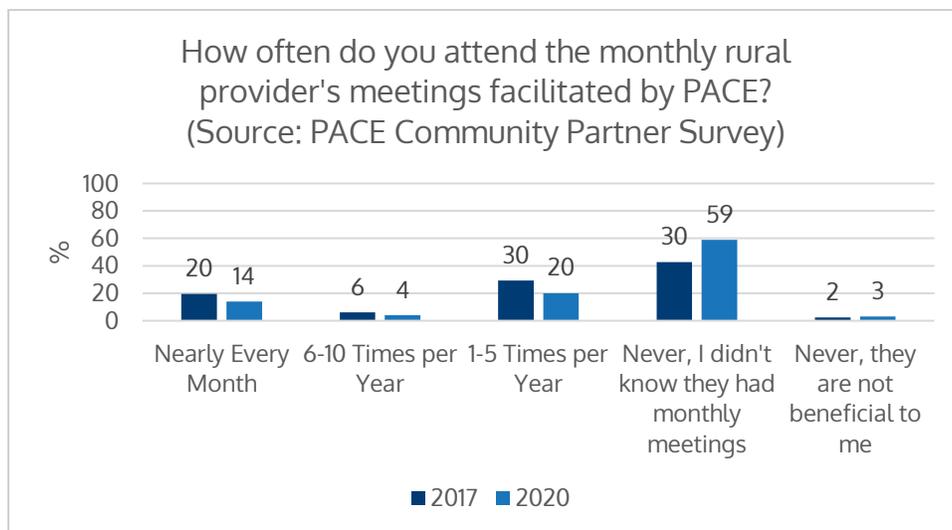
Considerations

None.

Member Engagement

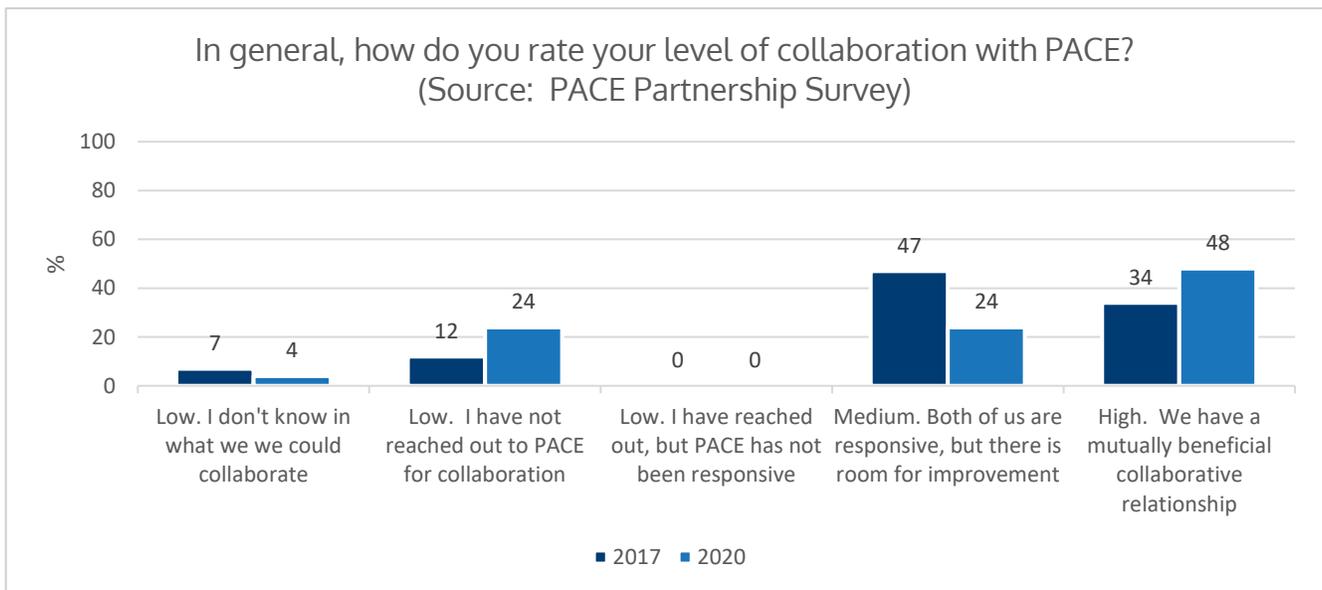
Findings

Attendance at the Rural Provider’s Meeting is the most efficient method of measuring “member engagement”.



- It is important to remember that this survey was administered during the COVID-19 pandemic. In-person meetings were cancelled and moved to an online platform approximately 2 months before the survey was administered. Two respondents commented that they would like more information about where and when meetings are held and whether they can attend during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Respondents to the PACE Community Partner Survey who had attended at least one meeting were asked to rate the “helpfulness” of the PACE monthly Rural Provider Meetings from 0 to 100 (with 0-33 being “not at all helpful”; 34-66 being “helpful but not essential”; and 67-100 being “very helpful”). The average was 78 (as compared to 70 in 2017).

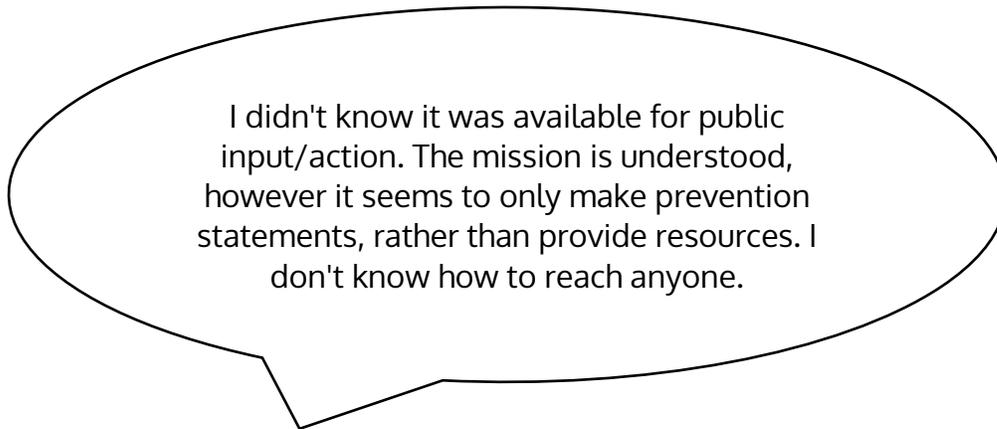
- Respondents were asked what PACE could do to improve the meetings. The vast majority of respondents answered that they are happy with the meetings/format as is. The most common recommendations for improvement centered on:
 - Clearly showing how collaboration is impacting specific goals;
 - Offer remote options for attendance even after COVID-19 is over;
 - Advertise more to increase participation; and,
 - Email agenda and reminders before and summary/minutes after
- This desire for PACE to clearly show how collaboration may be impacting specific goals is consistent with findings from 2017



- It is noteworthy that nobody in the PACE survey sample found PACE to be unresponsive to their requests for collaboration. This is in contrast with informants who mentioned difficulties reaching PACE in a timely manner. When respondents were asked how PACE might improve collaboration, the vast majority suggested that PACE needed to advertise more. Some representative comments included:

Spread more information about PACE coalition activities and get more local people involved at grassroots level.

- Some respondents expressed difficulty answering this question because they don't have a good understanding of how one might collaborate with PACE:



- Some respondents suggested that a big, community-wide gathering or celebration for families would be an effective way to share information about PACE's goals

Considerations

This is arguably the area in most need of improvement for PACE.

- Partners continue to ask for a clearer description of PACE's goals and objectives. Partners are motivated, but do not feel that they are being given an opportunity to contribute to definitive action steps.
- PACE's decision to call their monthly meetings, "Resource Provider Meeting," may be confusing or off-putting to potential partners who are not direct service providers.
- There are no clear definitions of "partnership" and no real explanation of how being a "partner" might be beneficial to either PACE or an individual or agency.
- PACE may wish to provide interactive access to Rural Provider Meetings. This might increase participation by individuals who live out of town or have work, school, or other obligations that preclude them from attending in person.
- PACE might consider including the list of Priorities to each agenda, or some other highly visible communique, and ask for Partners' input/collaboration.

Findings

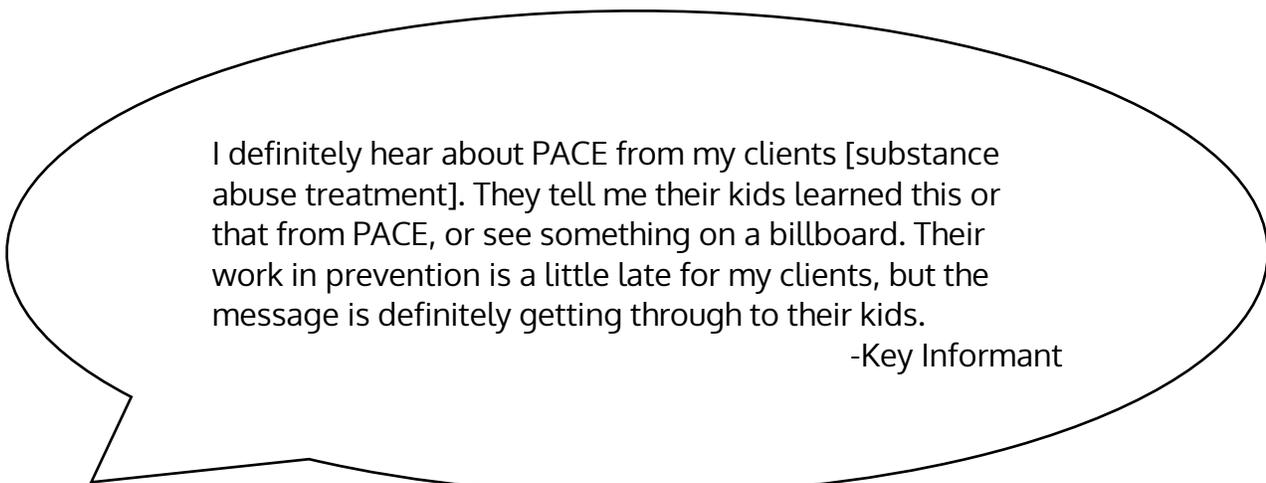
- PACE has engaged in the Comprehensive Community Prevention Planning (CCPP) process since at least 2007. They routinely refer to data and action steps contained in those plans. The CCPP process requires PACE to assess needs in the communities they serve from a variety of perspectives through qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis.
- As has been mentioned throughout this document, PACE follows the steps included in the Strategic Prevention Framework (assessment, capacity, planning, implementation, and evaluation) as they contemplate various activities.
- After reviewing all available data and identifying needs and resources through the CCPP process, PACE creates a new set of Priorities. The Priorities are intended to be relevant, appropriate, and effective in meeting the needs in PACE's particular service area. PACE works to align their Priority with the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, SAPTA Wellness and Prevention Priority 2017-2020 and the Nevada Tobacco Control Plan.
- While focusing on these Priorities, PACE works to remain flexible enough to address emerging needs as they may arise in between the formal, 3-year planning cycles. For example, if School Resource Officers alert PACE to the increased use of a particular substance among high school students, PACE will formulate a rapid response.
- Subrecipient Logic Models. Subrecipients are expected to create and operate from logic models that identify the problems they are hoping to resolve, their goals, the activities they plan to implement, and expected outcomes.

Considerations

- PACE utilizes logic models as they are required by various funding sources. PACE may benefit from completing a logic model with partners before engaging in collaborative activities. For example, it may have been beneficial to walk through the steps of the recent diabetes education event held with a local Native American tribe to assure each party had the same expected outcomes, any evaluation was clearly understood and implemented, etc.

Findings

- In addition to the less formal Partners discussed above, PACE has provided funding, training, and oversight for community partners (referred to hereafter as “Subrecipients”) to provide evidence-based prevention programming in the service area since 2005. The specifics of this Subrecipient process are discussed in the “Implementation” section above
- PACE’s progress in addressing the Priorities from their 2017 CCPP was reviewed. PACE rated their own performance at a combined 4.2 (on a scale from 1-5). They reported their biggest obstacles in addressing past Priorities included staff turnover and changes to school district practices



I definitely hear about PACE from my clients [substance abuse treatment]. They tell me their kids learned this or that from PACE, or see something on a billboard. Their work in prevention is a little late for my clients, but the message is definitely getting through to their kids.

-Key Informant

- This researcher compared PACE’s stated activities over the past three years against their Priorities from 2017. It appears that PACE has:
 - Provided funding to appropriate partners and programs. For example, Priority 4 under the Individual/Peer domain was to, “Reconsider Approach for Young People who Have Tried Drugs or Alcohol.” PACE’s support for the Boys Council and Girls Circle programs (implemented by the Eureka County Juvenile Probation Department) has the potential to provide education and support to that population
 - Increased presence in schools through after school programming at Southside Elementary in Elko County and funding of school-wide program at David E. Norman Elementary in White Pine County (Priority 2 under School Domain)

- Increased presence on social media (Priority 3 under Community Domain). PACE leverages Facebook to share information about substance abuse prevention, mental wellness, and other health-related topics. PACE tracks interactions with the Facebook counter
 - Implemented a post-training survey for individuals who take part in PACE-funded trainings (Priority 5 under Community Domain)
 - Continued leadership roles in community (Priority 2 under Community Domain)
 - Collaborated with local and state entities to increase access to mental health care (Priority 3 under Individual Domain)
- PACE maintains an extensive resource directory. The resource directory is maintained on their website. Service providers can sign up and update their information by completing a Google form, emailing, or calling PACE. PACE reviews and updates the resource directly at least annually.
 - PACE publishes a monthly newsletter in an effort to disseminate information and prevention messages. Partners can sign up to receive the newsletter either through email, a link on PACE's website, or by calling PACE's office.
 - PACE maintains an extensive email listserv. As of this writing there are 228 individuals on the listserv. Partners can sign up to be on the listserv either through email, a link on PACE's website, or by calling PACE's office. Partners appreciate receiving information and updates from other partners.

Considerations

- PACE may wish to continue to require Subrecipients to provide them with an explanation of how their program/approach follows the Strategic Prevention Framework, including: selection of evidence-based program; capacity/resources required; how outcomes will be evaluated; why the program is necessary, etc. This will ensure quality implementation.
- As mentioned above in the Assessment and Planning section, PACE may wish to utilize logic models to ensure that all aspects of an activity are thought through before implementation. There is no indication that this has been a problem, but this approach may improve the quality of implementation.

Findings

There is a myriad of factors that impact substance abuse rates, including local trends, accessibility, etc. PACE does not presume to take sole credit or blame for any community changes; however, the following should be noted:

- High school lifetime use rates of many substances increased slightly in 2019 after long, steadily declines since 2001 (cigarettes, marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, prescription meds, and electronic vaping products)
- High school lifetime use of alcohol declined slightly and heroin use rates remained steady
- Middle school lifetime use rates of alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine, prescription medications, heroin, and electronic vaping products increased between 2017 and 2019
- Lifetime use of cigarettes and cocaine among middle school students decreased slightly from 2017
- High school and middle school lifetime use of nearly every substance is higher than State of Nevada averages
- Current (in the past 30 days) use of alcohol, chewing tobacco, marijuana, and electronic vaping products among high school students increased
- Current (in the past 30 days) use of cigarettes, chewing tobacco, and electronic vaping products among middle school students increased
- High school and middle school current (in the past 30 days) use of nearly every substance is higher than State of Nevada averages
- Adults use of most substances in the service area is higher than State of Nevada averages
- With the exception of electronic vaping products, the percentage of young people who first used substance before age 13 is decreasing

More detailed analysis of these measures is available in the Needs Assessment section above and in Appendix A below.

- Less obvious and less quantifiable changes have taken place in the service area. For example, community events are more likely to include strategies to reduce underage access to alcohol. This demonstrates an increased capacity of community members to consider and plan for the health of young people.

Considerations

- Affecting any change in substance use or abuse rates and any associated risk or protective factors is daunting to say the least. PACE may benefit, both staff, Board Members, and as a larger collective, by celebrating any gains through PSAs or other announcements.

Community Capacity

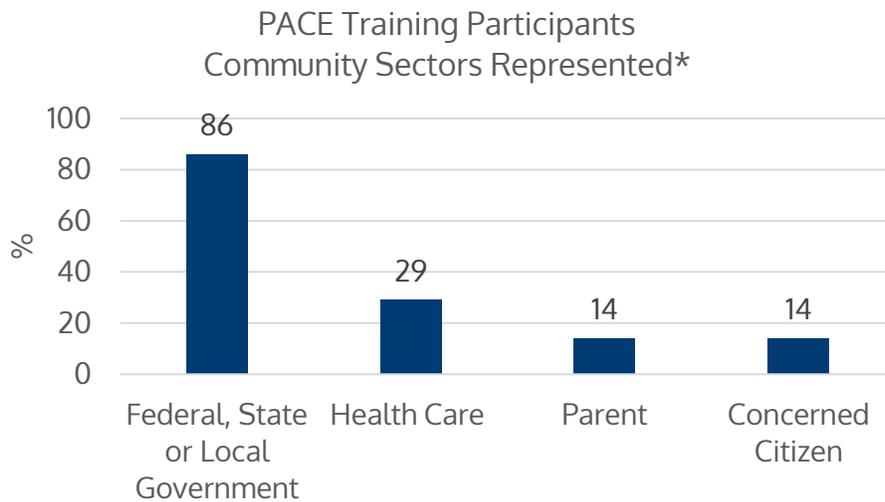
Community Capacity is more fully addressed in the Capacity section above. PACE’s contributions to community capacity are addressed here.

Findings

- Providing access to high-quality trainings is arguably PACE’s largest contribution to building capacity in the community. In addition to the staff/volunteer training discussed above, PACE offers trainings for interested community members, as follows:

Substance Abuse/Mental Wellness Trainings for COMMUNITY MEMBERS		
Type of Training	# of Community Members Attending	Date(s) from 2017 to Present
Northwest Alcohol & Substance Abuse Conference (Idaho)	5	2018
Utah Fall Substance Abuse Conference (Utah)	6, 7	2018, 2019
Rx Summer (Atlanta, GA)	1	2018, 2019
Mental Health First Aid Trainings	28	2019

- These trainings provide community members in multiple community sectors with the information, resources, and guidance they need to work toward preventing substance abuse and/or improve mental wellness in their individual sphere of influence.
- Subrecipients are given first priority to attend trainings when they become available. Partners are selected to attend trainings depending on their level of participation with PACE and their influence within their community sector.



*Totals will not equal 100%. Respondents were asked to check every community sector option that applied.

- 57% of training participants *also* attended substance abuse or mental health trainings not funded by PACE Coalition. Some of those included: Mental Health First Aid; Opioid Response Summit; and, Nevada Suicide Prevention Conference.
- 100% of training participants responding to the follow-up survey answered that they learned new and useful information at the training they attended.
- Participants who attended PACE-sponsored trainings were asked to list their top 3 “take aways.” Some responses centered on specific substances, such as marijuana or vaping. Others mentioned learning about theoretical aspects of prevention, such as the value of prevention vs. treatment or the amount of work, “left to be done.”
- Most responses, however, centered on methods for interacting with or treating juveniles. Their responses included:
 - Addressing generational gaps
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - Substance Abuse Intervention
 - Best Practices
 - Responding with Empathy
 - Availability of Programs
- Training participants were further asked in what ways they had used what they learned at the training. Eighty six percent (86%) of the total sample responded that they use what they learned daily in their interactions.
- The training requirements for Subrecipient programs builds capacity within each organization and employee.

Considerations

- Continue efforts to educate community members about risk and protective factors.

Health & Social Outcomes

Findings

- Rates of planning for suicide and attempted suicide have increased among High School and Middle School students.
- High School and Middle School students report slightly better relationships with parents/families than their counterparts throughout the State of Nevada (Source: YRBS).
- The percentage of young people who either drove or rode in a car while under the influence of alcohol or marijuana has decreased.

Considerations

None.

Formation, Maintenance, Institutionalization

Findings

As discussed in the "Evidence of Readiness" Community Capacity section above, PACE and the service area are assessed to be in Stage 8: Confirmation/Expansion. Coalitions are continually in flux based on different funding streams, staff changes, and community trends, but PACE appears to have firmly established themselves as a trusted community partner.

Considerations

None.

EVALUATION - PACE's Subrecipients

Fiscal Year 2019/2020 is the first year PACE received funding specific to evaluating the efforts of their Subrecipients. Subrecipients were required to follow the same Strategic Prevention Framework that PACE itself follows. Each of the Subrecipients worked with an external evaluator to create Evaluation Plans, which included the creation of logic models, finding or creation of appropriate data collection instruments, implementation of appropriate evaluation protocols, and, evidence that approach was evidence based. Finally, Subrecipients worked with the external evaluator to analyze process and outcome results and write Evaluation Reports.

All nine of the programs submitted evaluation plans and reports.

Unfortunately, closures related to COVID-19 prohibited most of the Subrecipients from completing their pre/post evaluation processes as planned. None were able to provide statistically significant findings for their programs. It is expected that improvements in evaluation processes will produce more robust results in the coming years.

APPENDIX A – DATA CATEGORIZED BY RISK FACTORS

About Data Sources

PACE works diligently to make data-driven decisions. The following is a brief description of some of their primary data sources:

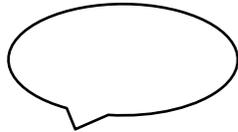
1. Nevada Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS):
 - PACE has used YRBS data to monitor progress since 2001.
 - Questions for the YRBS are determined at the State level and are not under the direct control of PACE. Several wording changes have occurred over the years. Every attempt has been made to note these changes.
 - Schools and classrooms are randomly selected within each county to receive the YRBS.
 - Responsibility for administration and analysis of the YRBS transferred from the Department of Education to the University of Nevada, Reno, in 2013.
 - The YRBS is typically administered to middle school (grades 6, 7, 8) and high school (9, 10, 11, 12) students. The State of Nevada chose not to survey middle school students in 2013.
 - YRBS data in 2011 and 2013 is not weighted.
 - In past years' results of the YRBS were only reported on a county-by-county basis. Beginning in 2013, data was grouped by coalition service area. Thus, PACE's data before 2013 was for Elko County only; from 2013 forward, it includes Eureka and White Pine Counties.
 - YRBS high school results are presented in **dark blue** tables and graphs; middle school results in **light blue**.

YRBS – High School									
	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
n=356	n=266	n=268	n=546	n=518	n=502	n=400	n=356	n=389	n=356

YRBS – Middle School						
2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
n=543	n=670	n=516	NA	n=357	n=343	n=350

2. Qualitative Research

- This researcher conducted three focus groups (Elko/Spring Creek, Eureka, and Ely) and approximately six individual interviews during Spring/Summer 2020. These were conducted virtually, through video conference or telephone, due to COVID-19 restrictions. Participants were selected to represent various sectors in the communities (i.e., school district employees, parents, youth, law enforcement, faith based, etc.).
- Results from key informants and focus groups are indicated in conversation bubbles:



Even though the comments themselves are from one individual, they are included in this report only if they reflect a pattern of responses by others. Unless otherwise indicated, none of these comments should be interpreted to reflect the opinion of just one respondent. These are not anecdotal comments; rather, they are the result of solid qualitative research.

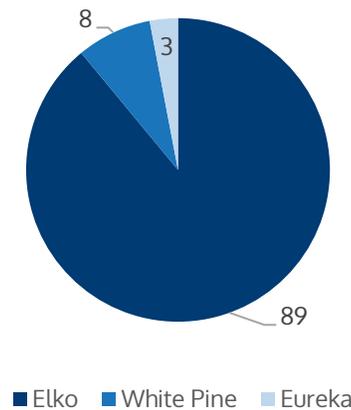
3. PACE Community Partner Survey

Impact and PACE worked together to create a non-probability, snowball method, exploratory survey to gather input from partners (parents, business, non-profits, etc.) in the service area. The survey was created in Survey Monkey and was electronically administered. The survey was distributed via personal and professional contacts for PACE's director and staff and was posted on at least one community Facebook page. The purpose of the survey is twofold: to determine community members' perceptions of various conditions in the community; and, to determine community members' perception of PACE Coalition in general.

The survey was available in English and Spanish. It is noteworthy that there were no responses to the Spanish version of the survey. Respondents from education and government are over-represented in this sample; while those from natural resource (e.g., mining or agriculture) and food, accommodations, and entertainment (e.g., casinos) are under-represented.

PACE Community Partner Survey	
2017	2020
n=84	n=74

Which County do you live in?
 (Source: PACE Community Partner Survey)



4. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a nationwide health-related telephone survey that collects data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services (Source: CDC). The State of Nevada, Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics, provided state and service area data for the purposes of this CCPP.

5. PACE Training Follow Up Survey

PACE and Impact Evaluation & Assessment Services worked together to create a survey to be answered by community members who attended a training funded by PACE. The survey was created in Survey Monkey and was offered to nine (9) individuals. Seven (7) responded, for a response rate of 77%.

PACE Training Follow Up Survey	
2017-2020	
n=7	

6. State of Nevada Crude Rates

The State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics provided crude rates per 100,000 population for several measures. These rates for the total population including all ages.

Domain: Community

Indicator	Data Source
Low cost of alcohol	Tax Foundation, CDC
High availability of substances	YRBS
Community laws and norms favorable to substance use	Annual Report of Judiciary, YRBS, State of Nevada
Media portrayal of alcohol use	No data available
Low neighborhood attachment	PACE Community Partner Survey
Community disorganization	Nevada Report Card
Low socioeconomic status	American Community Survey YRBS
Transitions and mobility	Nevada Report Card

Interviewer: So what do you wish decision makers in your community understood about being a person your age growing up there? What would...

Youth: [Interrupts] They need to let us speak up. They are always interrupting us and ignoring us. They are stuck in the past. We have things to say and ideas to make things better. They should listen.

Interviewer: OK. I love what you are saying. Can you tell me how they could do that? I mean...would you go to a city council meeting? A school board meeting? Would you like to write a letter, or...

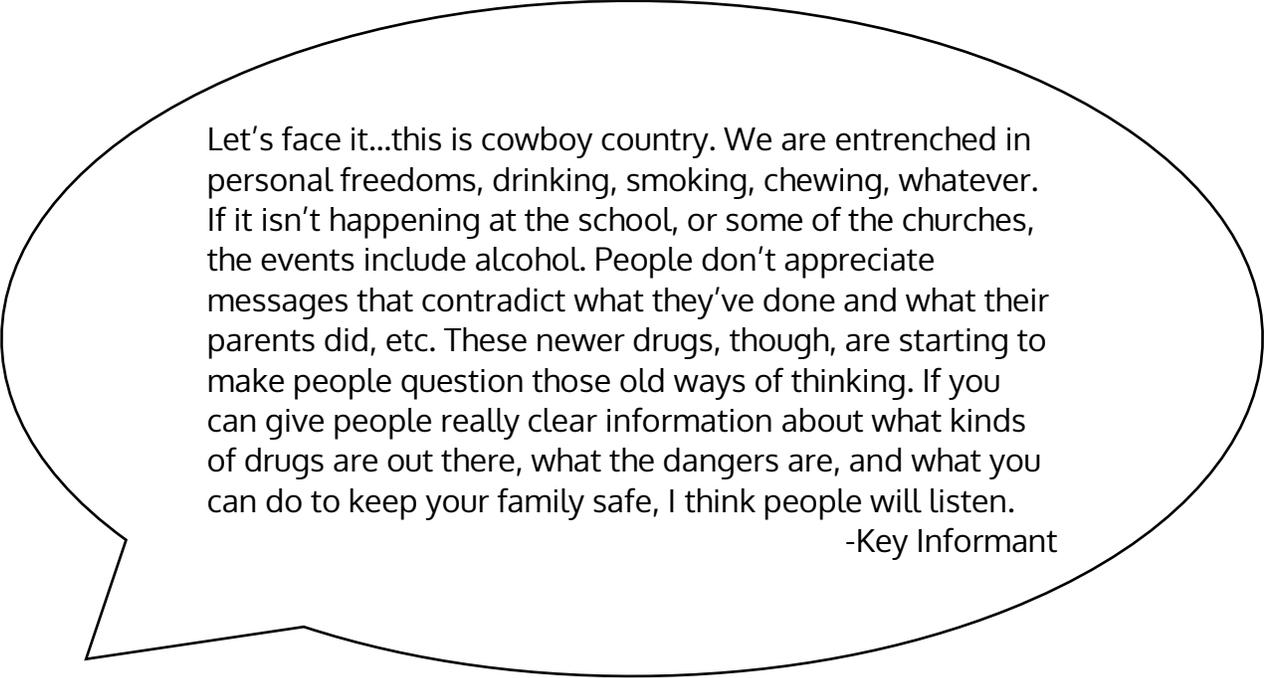
Youth: I think some kind of online platform, like "Discord". That would get some good input.

Low Cost of Alcohol

This researcher was not able to locate any local data for this indicator. The State of Nevada ranks 39th (out of the 50 states and DC) for excise tax rate for alcohol (Scarboro 2017)). In other words, there are 12 states where alcohol is taxed at a lower rate per gallon. In addition, Hines' state-by-state research revealed that of the two types of alcohol analyzed for each state, there were only nine instances (or 9%) where Nevada was not the least expensive (2018). The CDC's Prevention Status Report (2013) recommended that the State of Nevada increase taxes on state beer, wine, and distilled spirits to reduce harms associated with over-consumption.

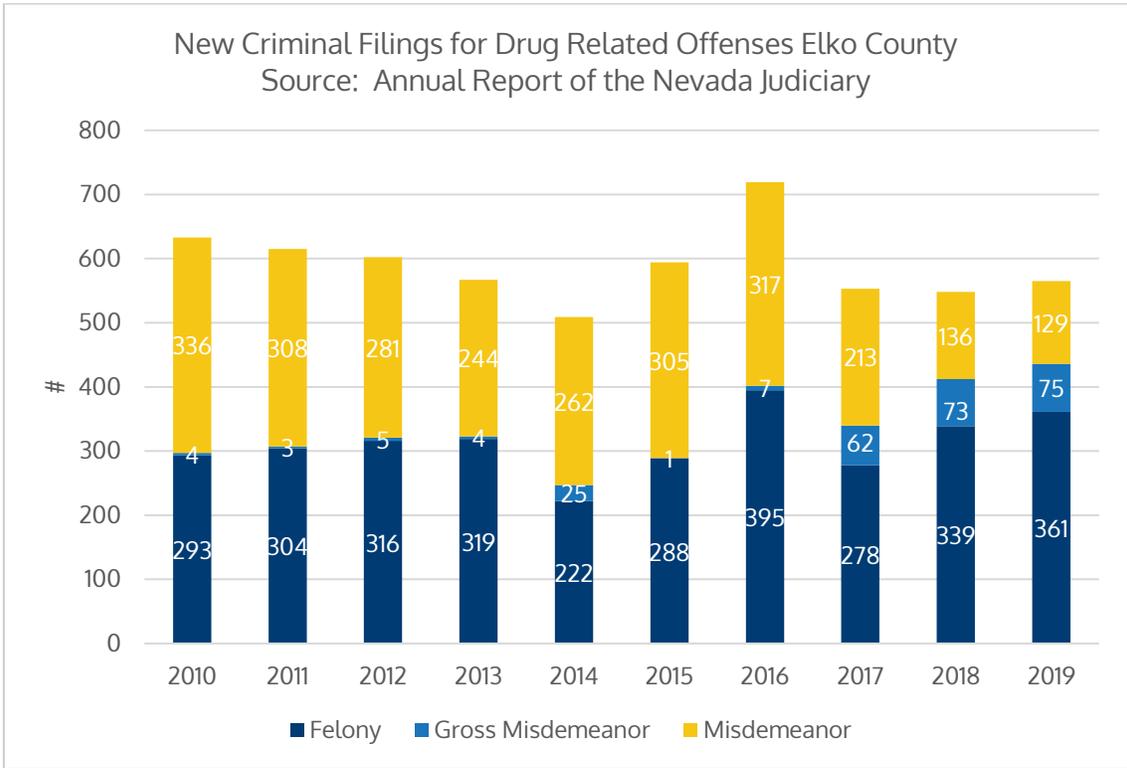
This researcher consulted an alcohol wholesaler in an effort to better understand this situation. He confirmed that one would expect higher consumer prices given the tax rate, but that wasn't the case. He further stated that he and his fellow wholesalers do not have a good explanation for why this might be.

Community Laws and Norms Favorable to Use

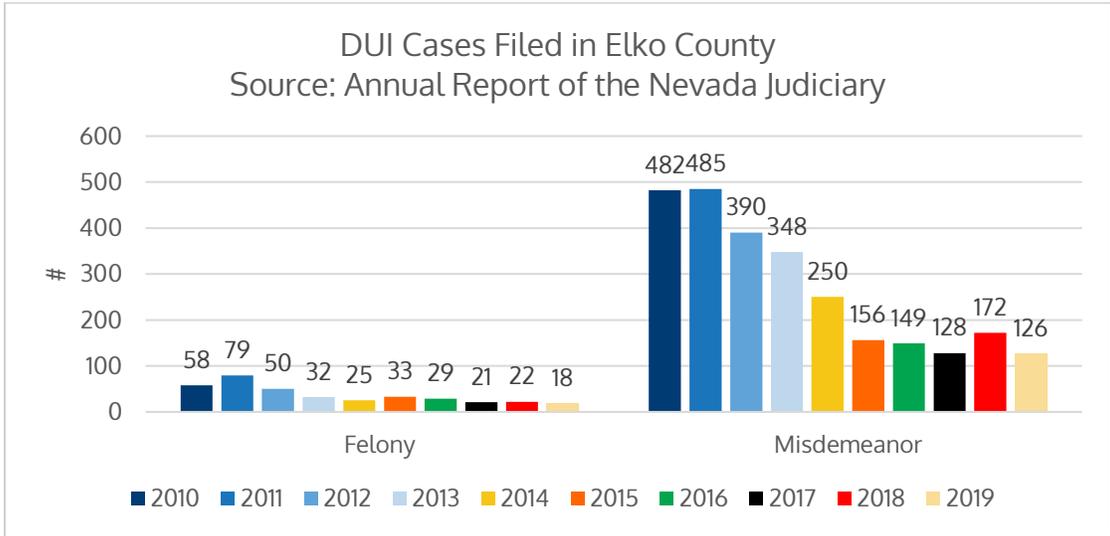


Let's face it...this is cowboy country. We are entrenched in personal freedoms, drinking, smoking, chewing, whatever. If it isn't happening at the school, or some of the churches, the events include alcohol. People don't appreciate messages that contradict what they've done and what their parents did, etc. These newer drugs, though, are starting to make people question those old ways of thinking. If you can give people really clear information about what kinds of drugs are out there, what the dangers are, and what you can do to keep your family safe, I think people will listen.

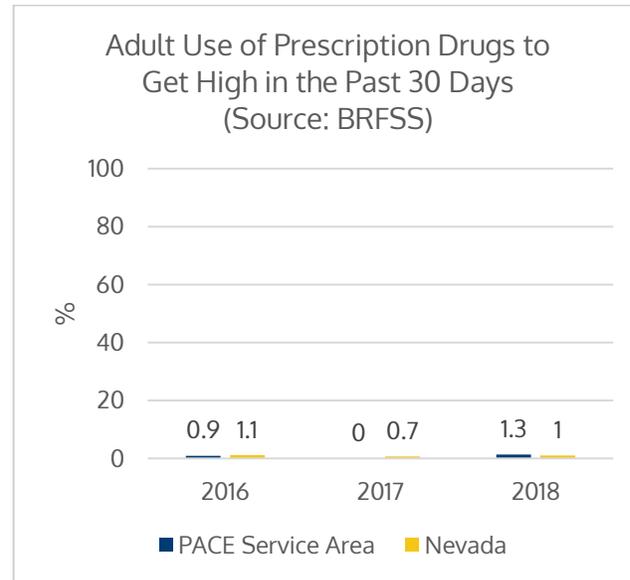
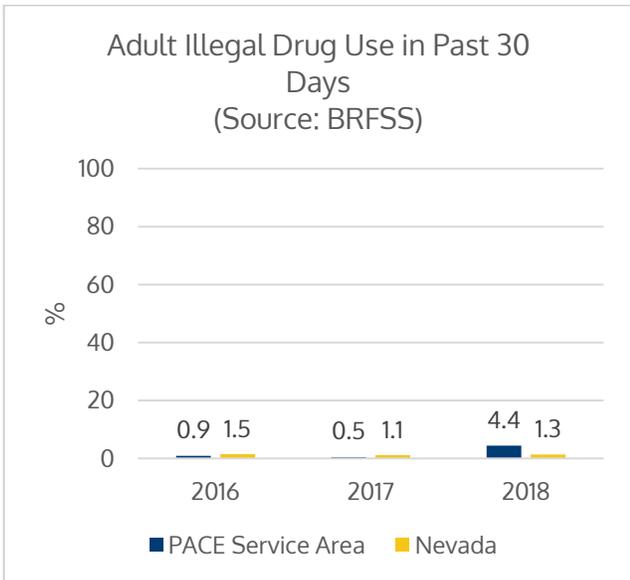
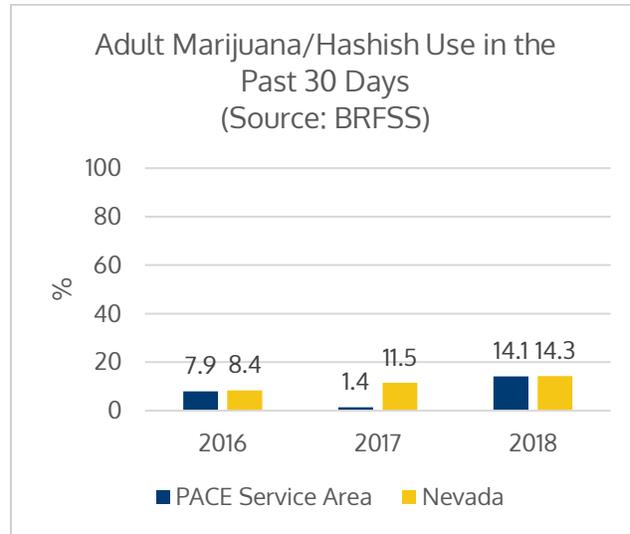
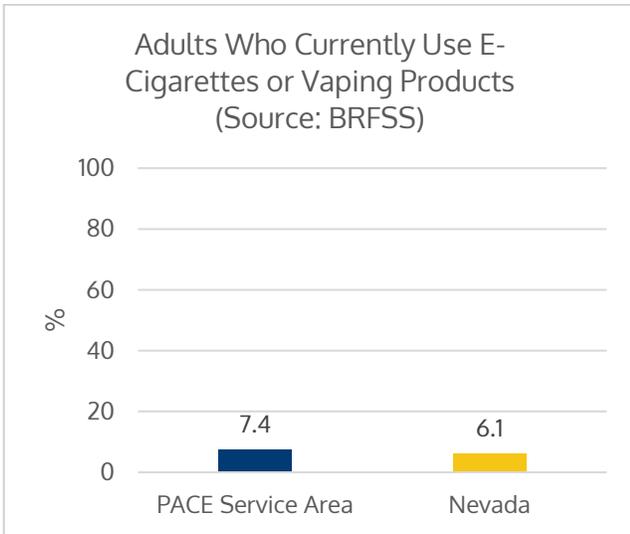
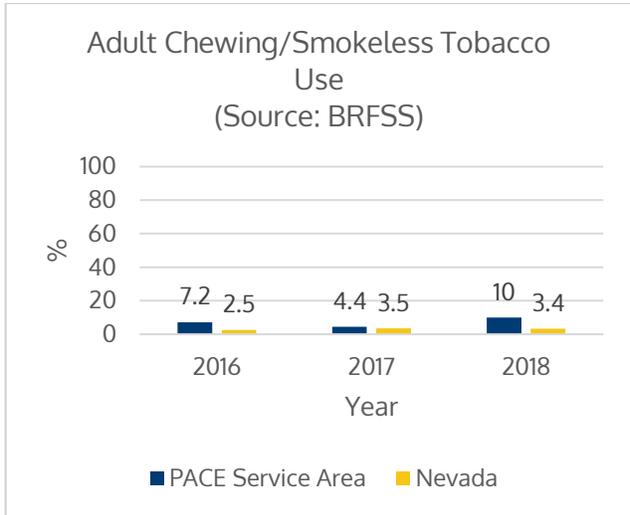
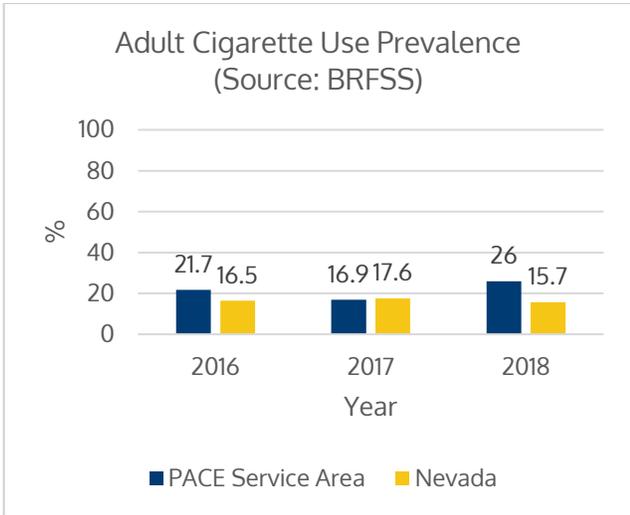
-Key Informant



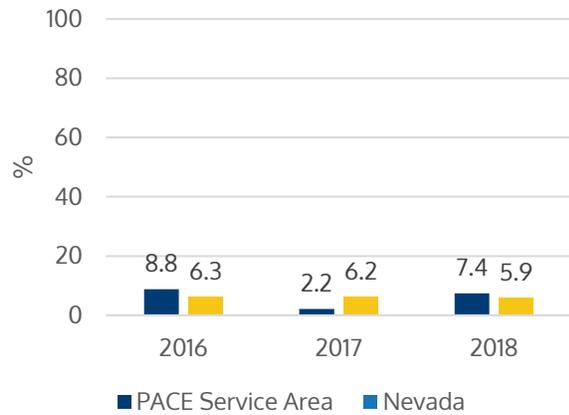
Note: The graph above represents cases filed; they should not be construed to represent convictions or other legal dispositions. One should also keep in mind that the number of cases filed can be influenced by a myriad of factors, including: policy changes; law enforcement staffing levels; culture of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



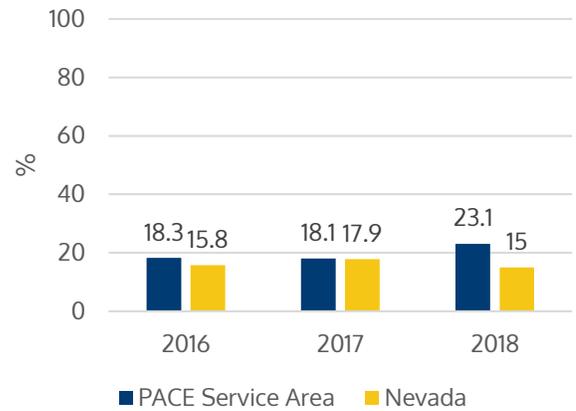
Note: This graph represents cases filed; this should not be construed to represent convictions or other legal dispositions. One should also keep in mind that the number of cases filed can be influenced by a myriad of factors, including: policy changes; law enforcement staffing levels; culture of district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



Adults Whose Self-Reported Alcohol Consumption Met Criteria as "Heavy Drinkers"
(Source: BRFSS)



Adults Whose Self-Reported Drinking in the Past Days Met Criteria for "Binge Drinking"
(Source: BRFSS)



Substance Use Related Deaths (Crude Rate per 100,000 All Ages)
(Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics)

	2017	2018	2019
Elko County	127.6	160.3	109.4
Eureka County	155.3	162.7	113.8
White Pine County	233.5	185.9	204
Nevada	140.5	141.9	145.6

A lot of these communities [service area] have large religious communities. On the one hand, that framework offers a lot of support for people to make positive choices. On the other hand, sometimes the influence makes some kids rebellious and it can make some parents a little naïve. It's a mixed bag in terms of impact but definitely something you can't ignore.

-Key Informant

High Availability of Substances

Alcohol Access

The CDC's Prevention Status Report (2013) found that Nevada's policies concerning local authority to regulate alcohol outlet density were effective.

Tobacco Access

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	5%
Nevada Total	11.1%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who usually obtained their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	11.3%
Nevada Total	7.4%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who usually obtained their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	8.9%
Nevada Total	3%

Marijuana Access

The use of recreational marijuana was legalized in the State of Nevada in 2017. Despite legalization of medical marijuana in the State of Nevada, the Elko County Commission passed an ordinance prohibiting medical marijuana establishments in 2014. Some cities and tribal areas have, however, overridden this prohibition. To date dispensaries have been opened in the City of West Wendover and on tribal land within the Cities of Elko and Ely.

Community members have expressed concerns that legalization would result in increased use among young people. It is too soon to determine if there will be long-lasting impacts, but use among adults and high school and middle school has increased since legalization.

Prescription and Other Drug Access

No data could be located for this variable.

Media Portrayal of Alcohol Use

There are very few media outlets in the service area. This researcher could find no measure of how often young people in the community are seeing media portrayal of alcohol use. It does appear, however, that young people in the service area appear have less exposure than young people in the State of Nevada as a whole.

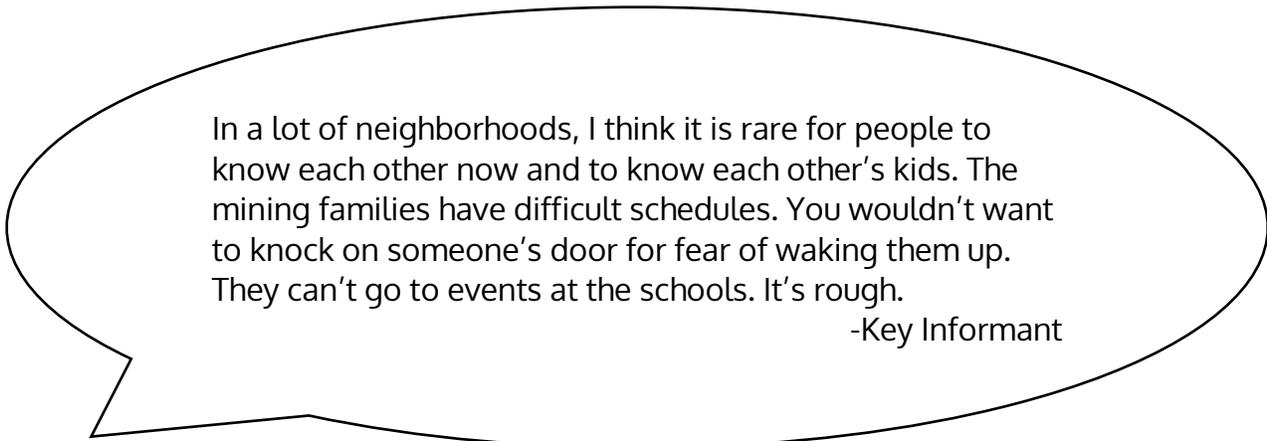
YRBS: Percentage of high school students who watched TV, played video or computer games, or used a computer for 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school)	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	51.5%
Nevada Total	59.6%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who watched TV, played video or computer games, or used a computer for 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school)	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	53.5%
Nevada Total	59.5%

Low Neighborhood Attachment

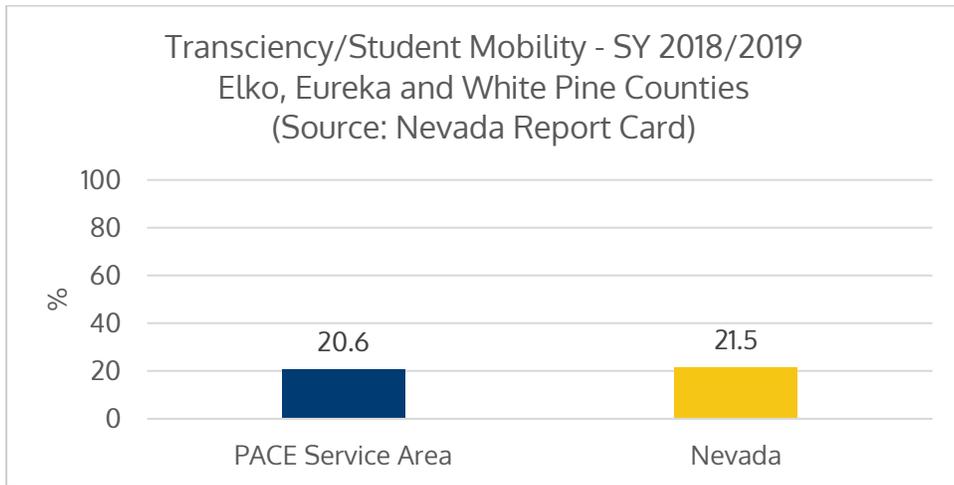
As discussed in the “Community History” section above, PACE’s service area is highly dependent on natural resource-based industries. While the owners of ranches and farms are typically permanent residents and are obviously place bound, they do tend to hire seasonal workers.

Over the past few years, mining communities have noted fewer families moving to the area for work. Instead, many families are choosing to send just one member, typically the father, to work while the rest of the family stays at “home” in neighboring towns or even states. It is common to meet miners who travel back and forth from Idaho, Utah, or California for work. The combined transiency and mobility rate for K-12 students in the area is similar to that of the State of Nevada:



In a lot of neighborhoods, I think it is rare for people to know each other now and to know each other’s kids. The mining families have difficult schedules. You wouldn’t want to knock on someone’s door for fear of waking them up. They can’t go to events at the schools. It’s rough.

-Key Informant



In addition to the work-related divisions described above, the relatively homogenic community (in terms of political affiliation, race/ethnic characteristics) can lead to perceptions of exclusion. This is best described in the following conversation:

Interviewer: So I understand you've moved away since we talked last [3 years ago]. Can you...do you have any thoughts about how growing up there has impacted your grown up life?

Informant: There is no racial diversity. There is really no diversity or outside influence at all. If you don't fit in, you are way, way out. And I didn't fit in in any possible way: religion; sexual orientation; race...you name it. When I moved away from there [Elko County] to a big city I was surrounded by more people than I had ever seen in my life but I felt like I had more space. Does that make any sense? Nobody cared and that was incredibly freeing. I think that feeling of not fitting in and constantly being judged and ridiculed, and the sort of rebelliousness it built in me, has contributed to a lot of my negative behaviors as an adult. I would go into a bar or somewhere and someone would say, 'We don't like your kind here.' I was literally born there! So were my folks!

Interviewer: That must have been difficult...

Informant: [laughs] You think? Listen, I hated it so bad I didn't want to give that place the satisfaction of killing myself there.

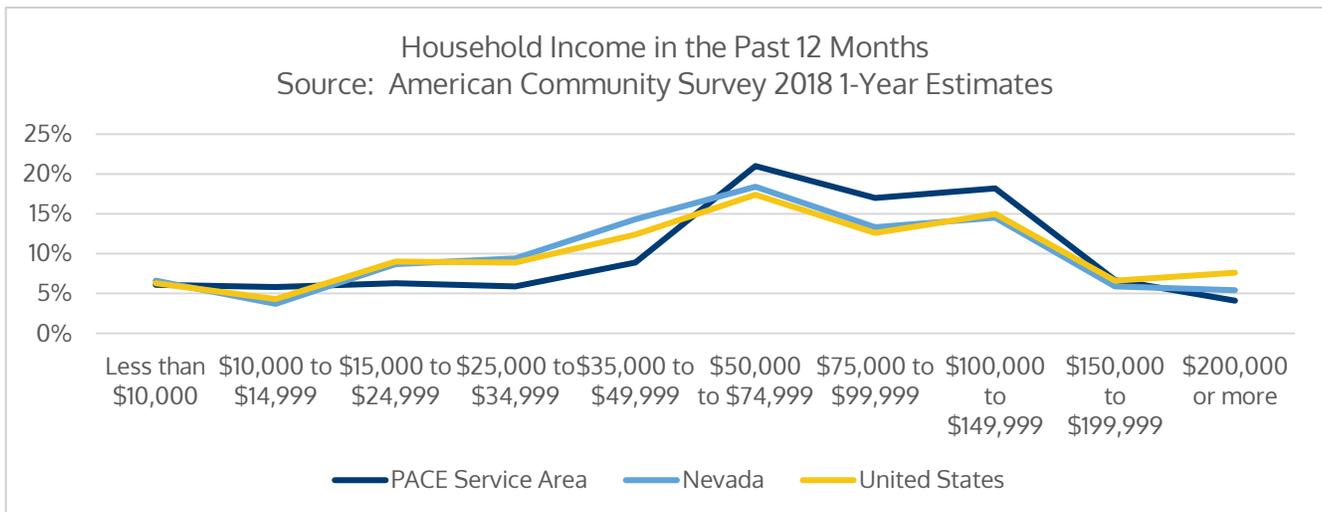
Interviewer: Oh, man. I hate to hear that. Are you...do you...

Informant: [more laughter] Don't worry. I'm ok now.

Interviewer: Good! [Side conversation about MH resources] So what do you wish there would have been for you? What would have made growing up there better for you?

Informant: It would have been great if regular people in the community, like teachers or miners or accountants, who were also maybe gay or Hispanic or something, could have given presentations at the schools. It doesn't have to be a celebrity. I would have liked to have seen myself in someone just normal. And I think it would have been good for my peers to see successful, different adults.

Low Socioeconomic Status



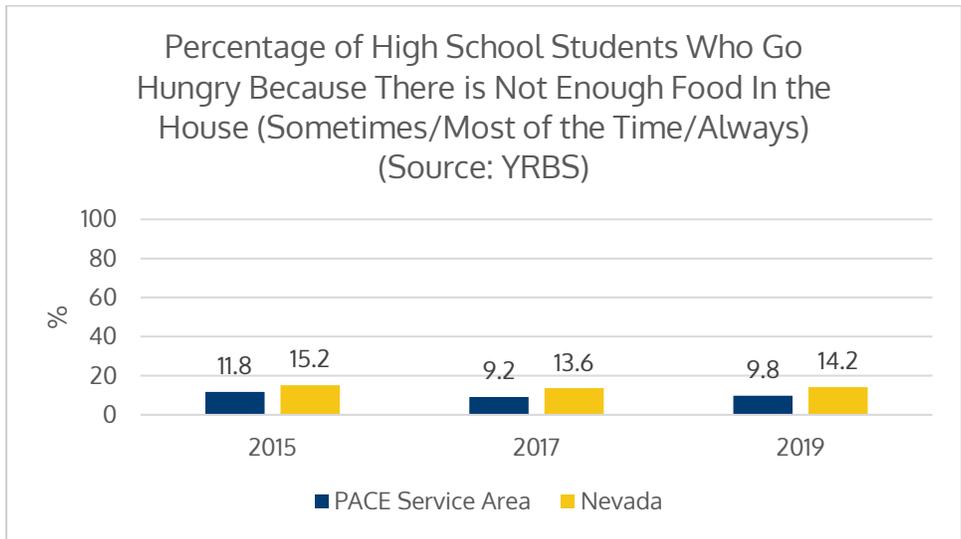
- 10.7% of the total population in the service area and 12.9% in the State of Nevada are living below poverty level (Source: American Community Survey).

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	24.4%
Nevada Total	42.2%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	23.5%
Nevada Total	42.6%



Even though the service area has somewhat lower poverty rates than the rest of the State of Nevada as a whole, there are very few supports for people who are living in poverty. For example, there are very few healthcare providers who accept Medicaid or Medicare, there is limited low-income housing or homeless shelters, etc. In short, living in poverty in the service area is a different experience than living in poverty in a more urban environment.

The high incomes from the mines are good, but sometimes it undermines the value people put on education. When you can earn a good living with a high school education there isn't much motivation to go to college or set other goals for yourself.

-Key Informant

Domain: School

Indicator	Data Source
Academic failure beginning in late elementary school	YRBS
Lack of commitment to school	YRBS

Educational Attainment

The cohort graduation rate for Elko County in school year 2018/2019 was 91.82% (*Source: Nevada Report Card*). This is higher than the State of Nevada overall (83.16%). Nevada ranks dead last in the United States in terms of "Chance of Success" (*Source: Education Week 2019*).

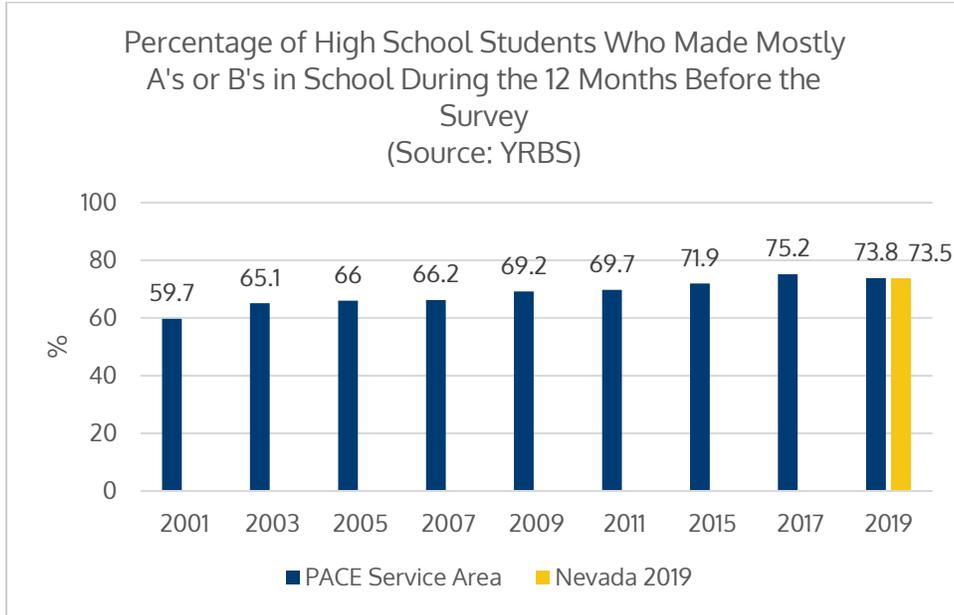
Highest Level of Educational Achievement						
	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College, no Degree	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Elko County	14.8%	29.6%	28.2%	9.2%	11.4%	6.9%
Eureka County	6.8%	39%	32.7%	9.8%	11%	.7%
White Pine County	14.1%	37.9%	23.6%	9.5%	10.6%	4.3%
Nevada	13%	27.7%	25.9%	8.4%	16.2%	8.7%
United States	12.4%	27.1%	20.6%	8.4%	19.4%	12.1%

**American Community Survey, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States, 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates (Population 25 years and older)*

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the 30 days before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	10.2%
Nevada Total	13.2%

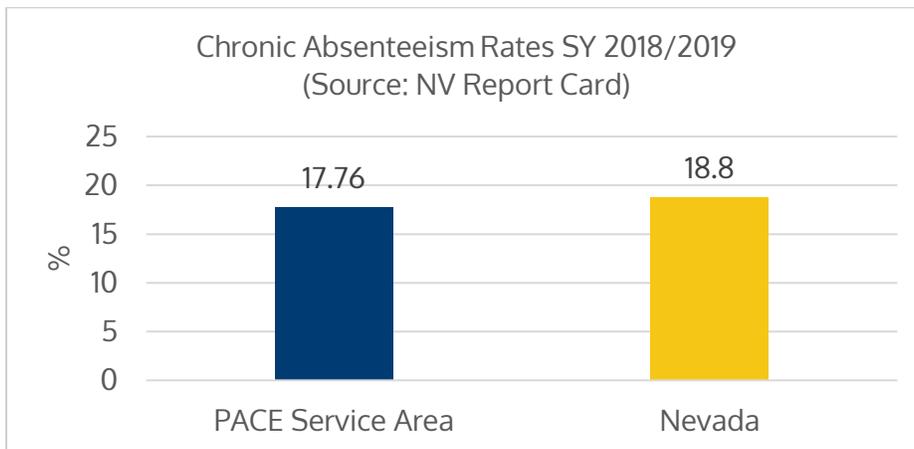
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the 30 days before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	6.5%
Nevada Total	5.4%

Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who made mostly A's or B's in school during the 12 months before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	67.4%
Nevada Total	63.5%

Lack of Commitment to School



YRBS: Percentage of high school students who felt close to people at their school			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	32.3%	26.1%	41.6%
Nevada Total	30.9%	31.8%	37.2%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who felt close to people at their school			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	25.2%	28.3%	46.5%
Nevada Total	26.4%	28.2%	45.4%

I work really hard to help the families of my students meet their basic needs. Some parents are open to my help, some are not. It's hard for me to keep up with what is or isn't available while keeping up with teaching.

-Key Informant

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were happy to be at their school			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	32.9%	32.2%	34.8%
Nevada Total	32.9%	32.7%	34.4%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were happy to be at their school			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	29.8%	25.4%	44.9%
Nevada Total	27.2%	28%	44.9%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that the teachers at their school treat students fairly

	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	17.7%	24.6%	57.7%
Nevada Total	16.2%	24.3%	69.5%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that the teachers at their school treat students fairly

	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	18.4%	19%	62.7%
Nevada Total	15.8%	21.1%	63.1%

Sometimes it seems like the school district doesn't really want to deal with these kids when they've been in trouble. They are pretty quick to cut them loose.

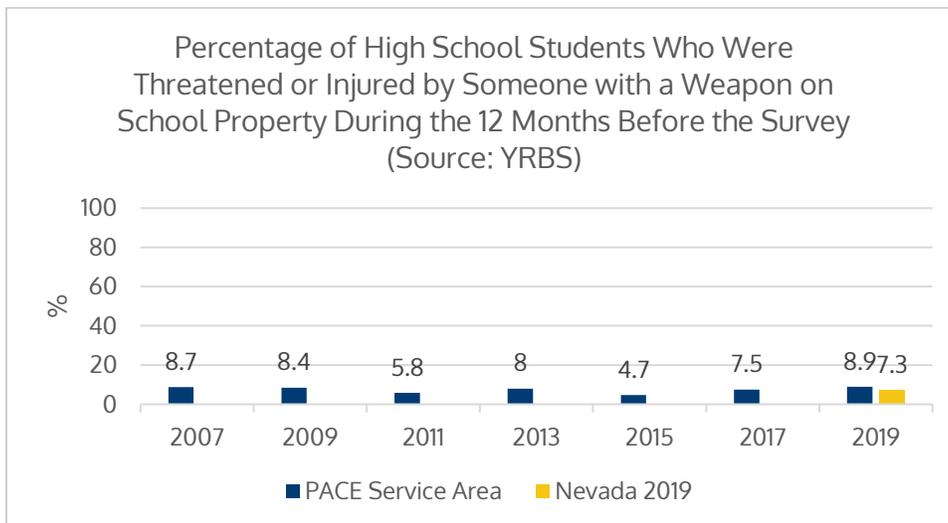
-Key Informant

Interviewer: Tell me a little about your school. About your teachers, classes...

Youth: The teachers at my school are strict. People respect them way more than at my old school [different town].

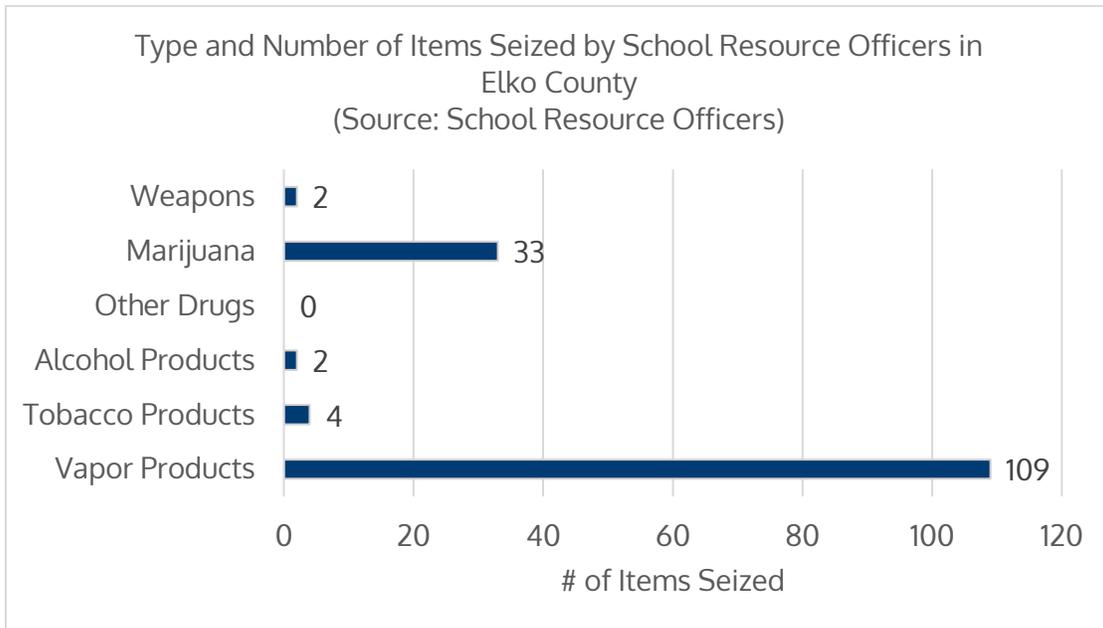
Interviewer: If you were having some kind of problem, is there a teacher at your school you would be comfortable talking to?

Youth: Um....yes. There is one teacher who I think would listen and help me.



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property during the 12 months before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	5.4%
Nevada Total	6%

School Resource Officers in Elko County provide data pertaining to amounts and types of substances seized within Elko High School, Adobe Middle School, Flagview Intermediate School, Spring Creek High School, Spring Creek Middle School, and, Carlin High School.



Nicotine (82) and THC (17) were the most common substances within seized vaping cartridges.

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	17.7%
Nevada Total	13.4%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	31.7%
Nevada Total	22%

Interviewer: Do you know yet what you are going to do about school in the fall? With COVID?

Youth: I'm going on line. I wanted to anyway.

Interviewer: Oh yeah? Why did you want to do that? Will you miss your friends or teachers?

Youth: Well, around here if you don't do all the outdoors stuff it's hard to make friends. I have some friends, people I do gaming with, but I don't have, like, a lot of friends. Online will give me more time to work on stuff I want to do.

Domain: Family

Indicator	Data Source
Family management problems (monitoring, rewards, etc.)	YRBS
Family conflict	YRBS
Favorable parental attitudes	YRBS
Family history of substance misuse	YRBS

Family Management Problems

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who felt comfortable talking to their parents about personal matters			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	38.1%	25.9%	36%
Nevada Total	43.8%	24%	32.2%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who felt comfortable talking to their parents about personal matters			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	44.9%	16.6%	38.4%
Nevada Total	45.3%	20.5%	34.2%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	36.3%
Nevada Total	33.3%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who have ever lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	30.1%
Nevada Total	22.2%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who talked to their parents about what is right and wrong			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	38.1%	31.8%	30.1%
Nevada Total	41.1%	29.7%	29.2%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who talked to their parents about what is right and wrong			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	36.6%	24%	39.9%
Nevada Total	43.6%	24.5%	31.9%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who talked to their parents or other adults in their home about their problems			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	49.7%	26.7%	23.6%
Nevada Total	51.8%	24.6%	23.6%

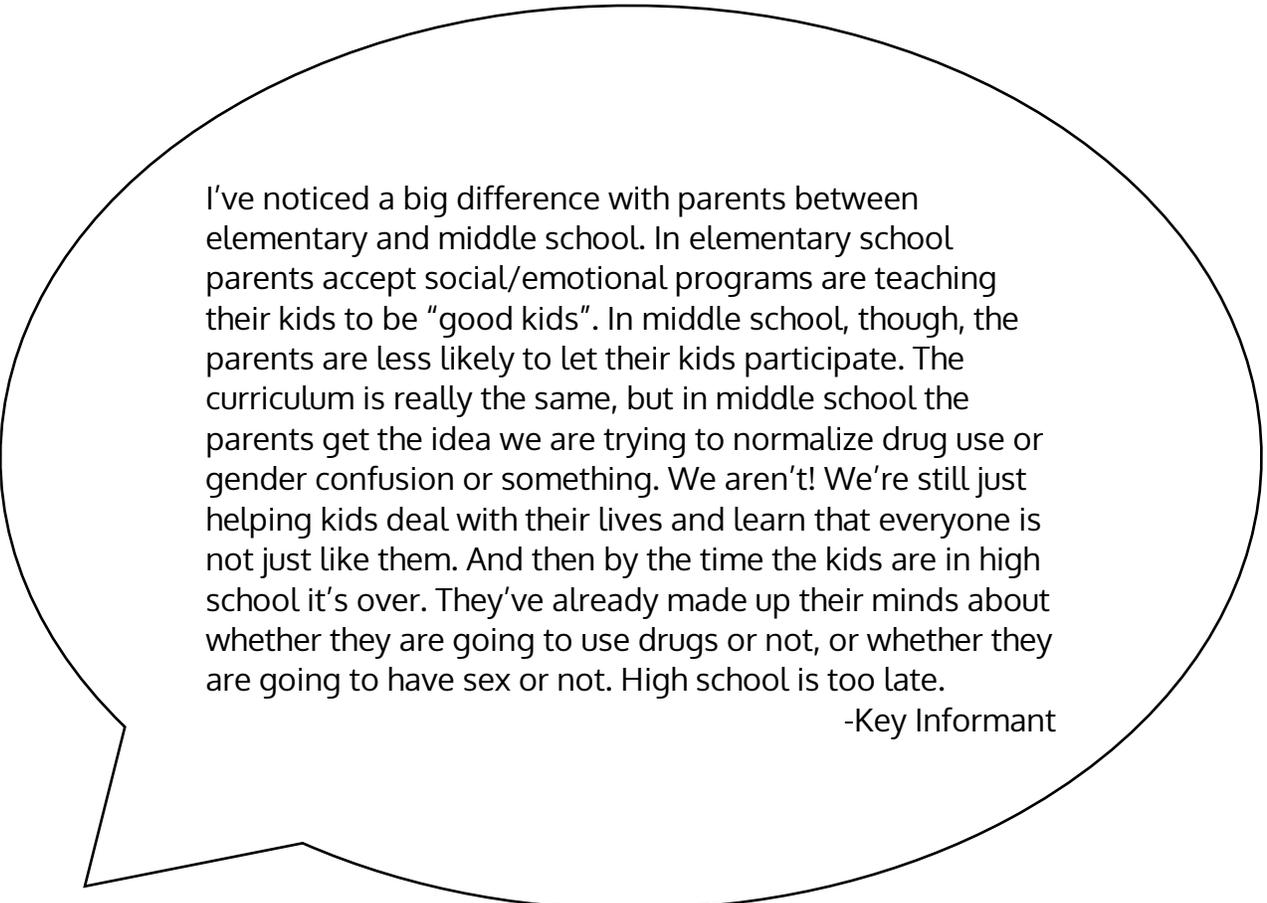
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who talked to their parents or other adults in their home about their problems			
	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	49.9%	16.9%	33.2%
Nevada Total	48.9%	21.6%	29.5%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students whose parents or other adults in their family are serving on active duty in the military	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	2.8%
Nevada Total	4.9%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students whose parents or other adults in their family are serving on active duty in the military	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	5.8%
Nevada Total	7.9%

A lot of the families I work with are so burned out. They work shifts, they have divided families. Sometimes by the time they get to me they have been there done that and are just tired of dealing with a kid with problems. We need to get more information to families when their kids are younger. My families are dealing with a lot of transportation issues and access to computers/internet.

-Key Informant



I've noticed a big difference with parents between elementary and middle school. In elementary school parents accept social/emotional programs are teaching their kids to be "good kids". In middle school, though, the parents are less likely to let their kids participate. The curriculum is really the same, but in middle school the parents get the idea we are trying to normalize drug use or gender confusion or something. We aren't! We're still just helping kids deal with their lives and learn that everyone is not just like them. And then by the time the kids are in high school it's over. They've already made up their minds about whether they are going to use drugs or not, or whether they are going to have sex or not. High school is too late.

-Key Informant

Interviewer: Let's talk a little about family engagement. How is that going at [redacted for privacy]?

Key Informant: The families I see are either super involved or not at all involved. There are problems with both approaches. It's like the parents we wish we could help don't show up, and the parents whose kids are doing well are there looking for more support.

Interviewer: What strategies have you tried to get more involvement?

Key Informant: Individual calls and texts. I try to reach out for positive as well as negative things. We invite everyone to the large events and then really try to seek out those non-participant parents. It's crazy, but we've actually had more contact with parents since COVID-19. Parents are struggling. They are seeking help anywhere they can find it. I feel like this is the perfect time to establish better relationships with them all.

Family Conflict

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	20.9%
Nevada Total	18.7%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	18%
Nevada Total	13%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	20.1%
Nevada Total	18.2%

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

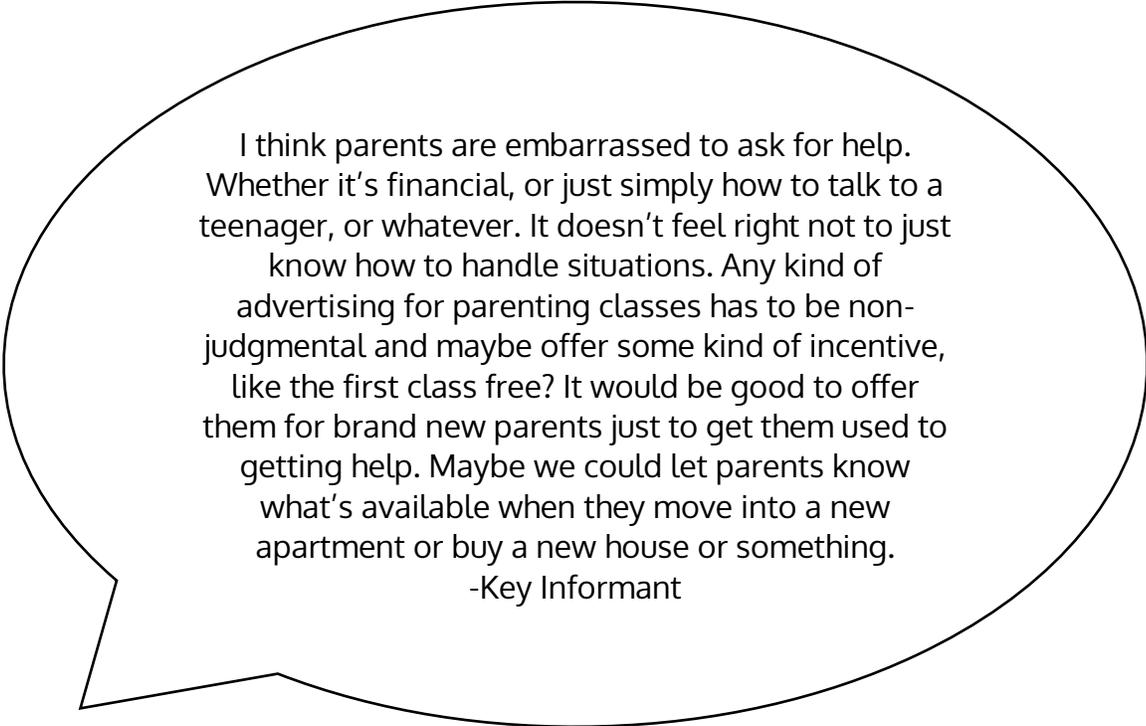
	Yes
PACE Service Area	18.3%
Nevada Total	16.2%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult in their home

	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	67.9%	21.2%	10.9%
Nevada Total	65.5%	22.3%	12.2%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who have ever been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult in their home

	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	65.8%	23.4%	10.8%
Nevada Total	65.7%	23%	11.3%



I think parents are embarrassed to ask for help. Whether it's financial, or just simply how to talk to a teenager, or whatever. It doesn't feel right not to just know how to handle situations. Any kind of advertising for parenting classes has to be non-judgmental and maybe offer some kind of incentive, like the first class free? It would be good to offer them for brand new parents just to get them used to getting help. Maybe we could let parents know what's available when they move into a new apartment or buy a new house or something.

-Key Informant

Favorable Parental Attitudes

Interviewer: Remember, we aren't going to talk about your experiences exactly, just your perceptions of the people around you.

Youth: Right.

Interviewer: So keeping that in mind, what do you think most adults in your community think about drinking alcohol or using other drugs?

Youth: My parents expect a lot of me. I know they don't want me to do any of that.

Interviewer: OK...

Youth: I think that they know what's best for me right now. But I think mostly parents ignore it if young people are drinking as long as they don't get into too much trouble. That's what it seems like to me anyway.

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	9.8%	10.9%	21%	58.4%
Nevada Total	4.6%	8.4%	19.1%	67.9%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	2.2%	6.8%	16.5%	74.5%
Nevada Total	3.9%	5.7%	14.9%	75.6%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to smoke tobacco

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	5%	6.4%	17.6%	71.1%
Nevada Total	3.6%	4%	13.2%	79.2%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to smoke tobacco

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	1.8%	3.4%	9.8%	84.9%
Nevada Total	2.4%	3.1%	10%	84.5%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to smoke marijuana

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	10.2%	7.9%	21.2%	60.8%
Nevada Total	7.4%	9.9%	16.8%	65.9%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to smoke marijuana

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	2.9%	5.5%	11%	80.7%
Nevada Total	3.6%	5%	10.3%	81.1%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	4.3%	3.2%	12.2%	80.3%
Nevada Total	4.1%	5.7%	13.1%	77.1%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their parents feel it would be wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	1.1%	5.1%	10.8%	83%
Nevada Total	3.3%	4.6%	10.6%	81.5%

A few of my friends have gotten really excited when their kids got their driver's licenses. They were like, "Yay! I finally have a designated driver". I was like, what???

-Key Informant

Family History of Substance Misuse

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	29.6%
Nevada Total	30.5%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	26%
Nevada Total	23.1%

Domain: Individual/Peer

Indicator	Data Source
Early initiation of substance use	YRBS
Early and persistent problem behavior	Juvenile Arrest Records YRBS
Rebelliousness	YRBS
Favorable attitudes toward substance use	YRBS
Peer substance use	No data available
Genetic predictors	No data available

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	14.9%	23.3%	26%	35.8%
Nevada Total	12.6%	20.7%	31.6%	35%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	8.7%	16.1%	30.9%	44.3%
Nevada Total	8.1%	15.9%	29.8%	46.2%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to smoke tobacco

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	15.9%	14.7%	24%	45.4%
Nevada Total	8.7%	14.6%	27.3%	49.4%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to smoke tobacco

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	9.3%	13.5%	22.8%	54.4%
Nevada Total	6.8%	11.8%	26.3%	55.1%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to smoke marijuana

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	29.9%	20.2%	14.6%	35.2%
Nevada Total	30.3%	21.7%	20.4%	27.6%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to smoke marijuana

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	11.4%	15.7%	19.1%	53.8%
Nevada Total	13.9%	14.6%	21%	50.5%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	9.8%	11.2%	23%	56.1%
Nevada Total	7.9%	12.7%	26.4%	53%

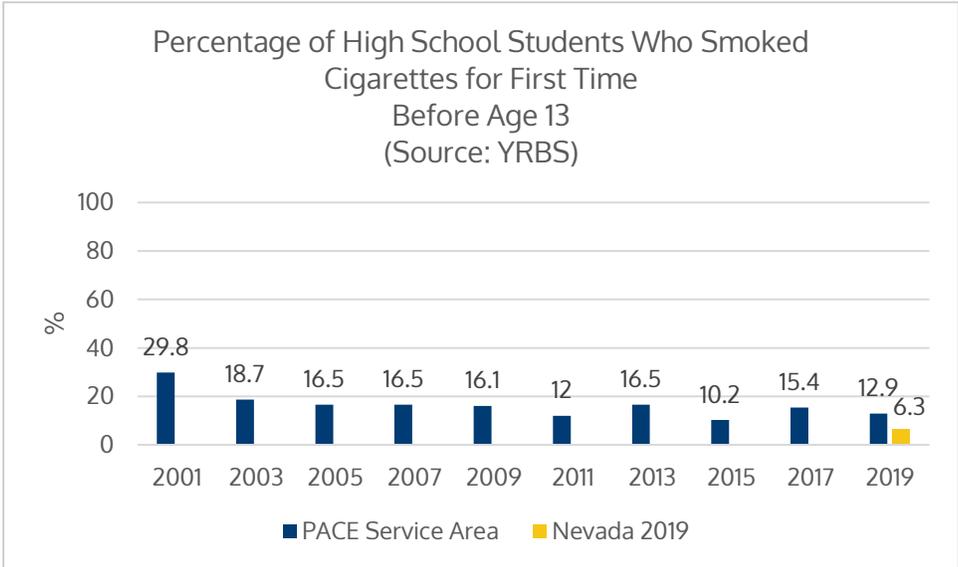
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who reported that their friends feel it would be wrong for them to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them

	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
PACE Service Area	6.1%	9.4%	22%	62.5%
Nevada Total	6.4%	9.6%	23.2%	60.8%

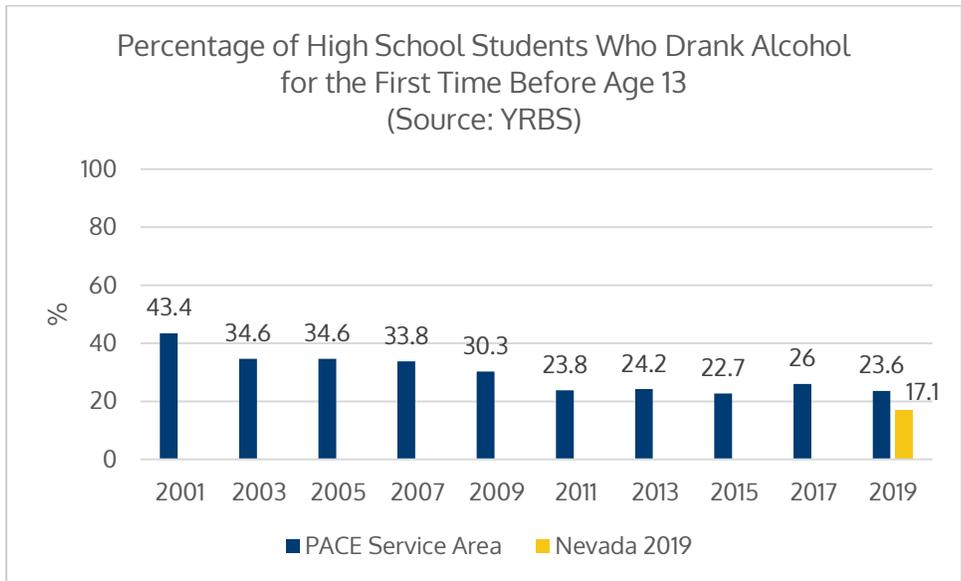
I would like to see some kind of peer-to-peer support network in the community. Something to give kids in trouble some idea of how to do things differently.
 -Key Informant

Early Initiation of Substance Use

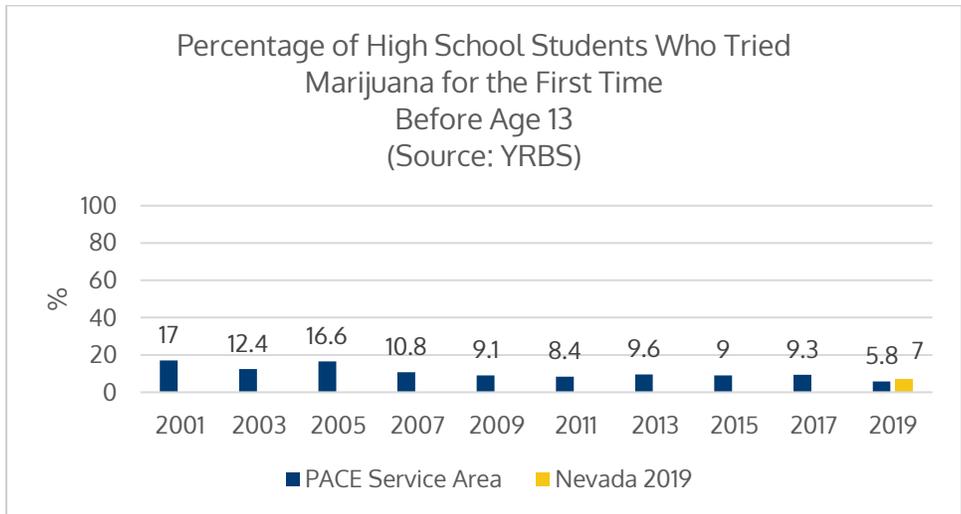
From what I've seen it's really hard for young people living in these small communities to get away from old friend groups if they want to start making better decisions.
 -Key Informant



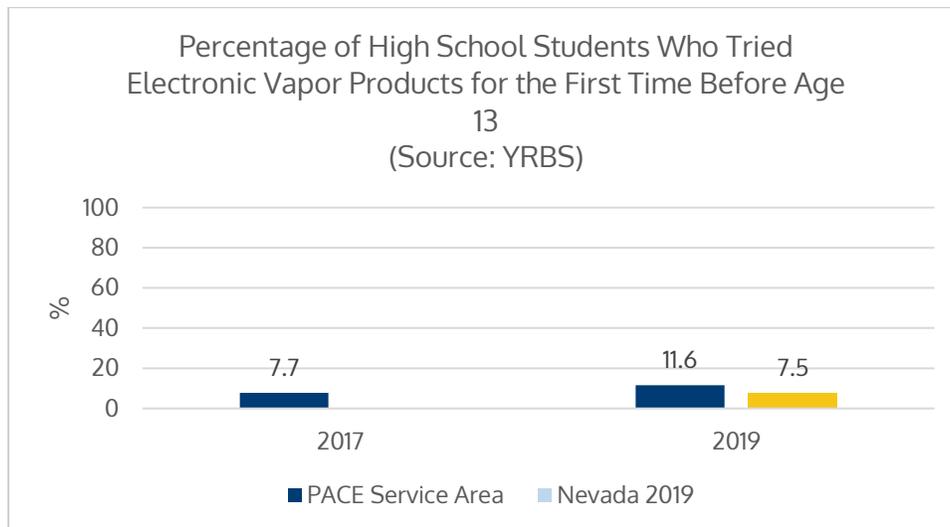
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who smoked a whole cigarette before at 11 years	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	4.3%
Nevada Total	4.2%



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who drank alcohol before age 11 years	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	13.9%
Nevada Total	13.2%



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who used marijuana before age 11 years	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	3.8%
Nevada Total	3.3%



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who tried electronic vapor products for the first time before age 11 years	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	6.2%
Nevada Total	3.6%

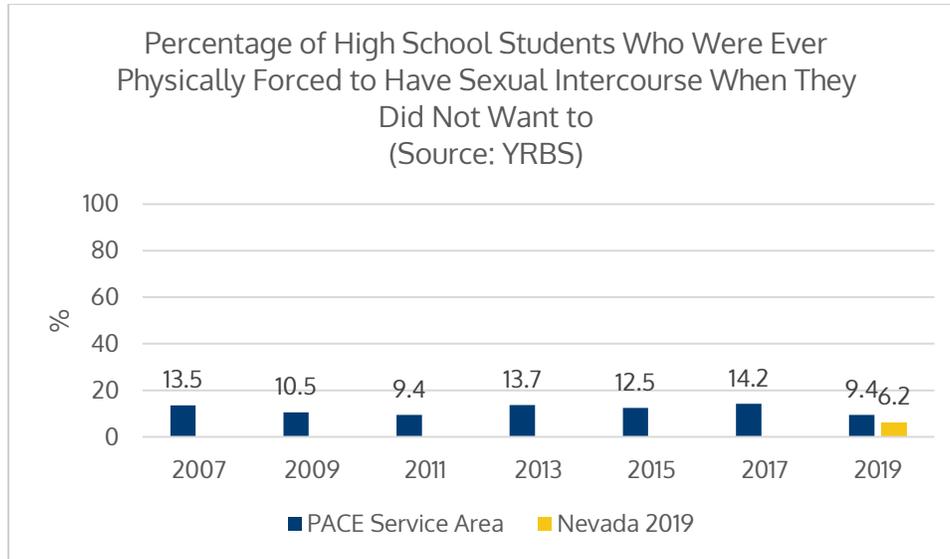
Early and Persistent Problem Behavior

It is important to keep the definition of this particular risk factor in mind as one considers the following data:

Emotional distress, aggressiveness, and “difficult” temperaments in adolescents

The following data are related to topics that may or may not cause some young people emotional distress depending on their individual situation, support systems, and ability to cope. They are included here simply because they *can lead to emotional distress*, **not** because they are in and of themselves considered “problem behaviors.” This emotional distress can then lead to substance abuse in some young people.

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were heterosexual (straight), gay or lesbian, bisexual, or not sure				
	Heterosexual	Gay or Lesbian	Bisexual	Not Sure
PACE Service Area	82.1%	2.7%	8.1%	7.1%
Nevada Total	81.3%	3.7%	10.5%	4.5%



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to

	Yes
PACE Service Area	5.5%
Nevada Total	4.6%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who experienced physical dating violence (were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend) during the 12 months before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	7.5%
Nevada Total	7%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who were electronically bullied, including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	14%
Nevada Total	13.8%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who were electronically bullied, including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	13%
Nevada Total	12.4%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	39.9%
Nevada Total	40.7%

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

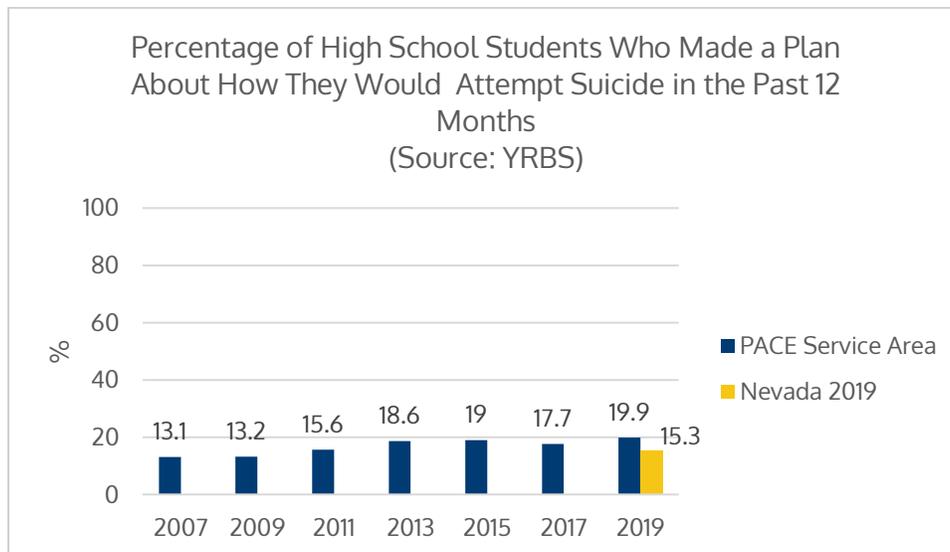
	Yes
PACE Service Area	36.6%
Nevada Total	34.4%

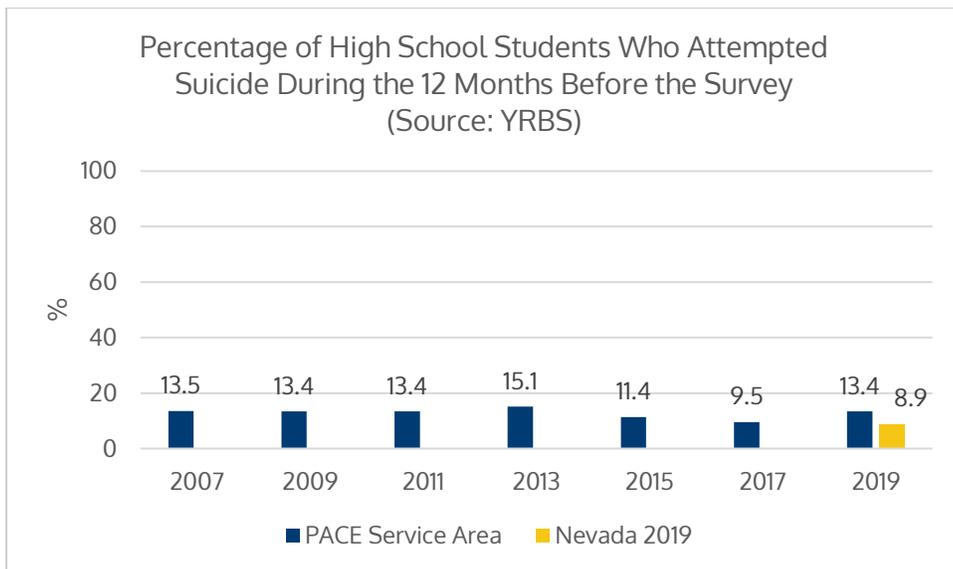
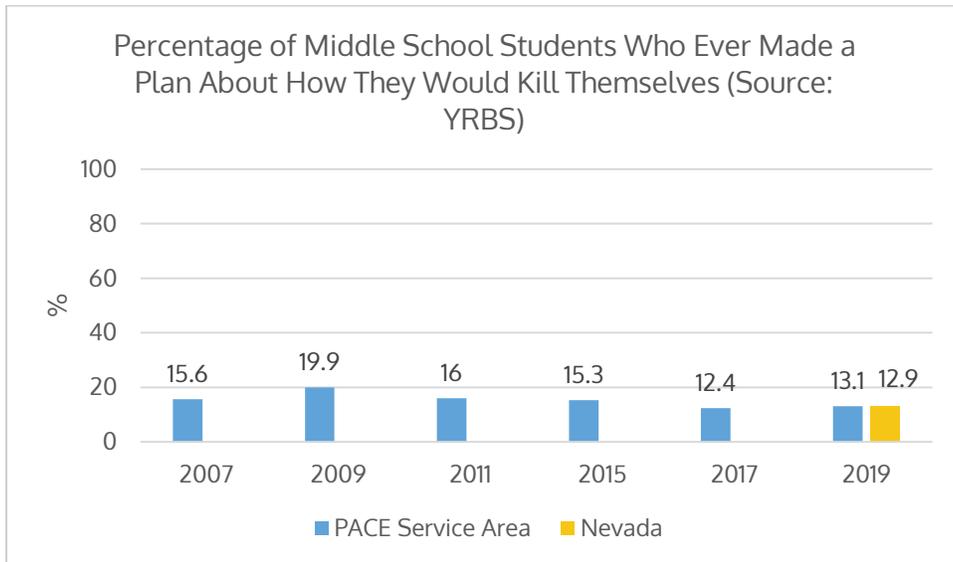
YRBS: Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	20%
Nevada Total	18%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who ever seriously considered killing themselves during the 12 months before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	26.3%
Nevada Total	21.7%





YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who tried killing themselves during the 12 months before the survey.

	Yes
PACE Service Area	9.9%
Nevada Total	8.1%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	4.3%
Nevada Total	2.8%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	26.5%
Nevada Total	20.9%

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

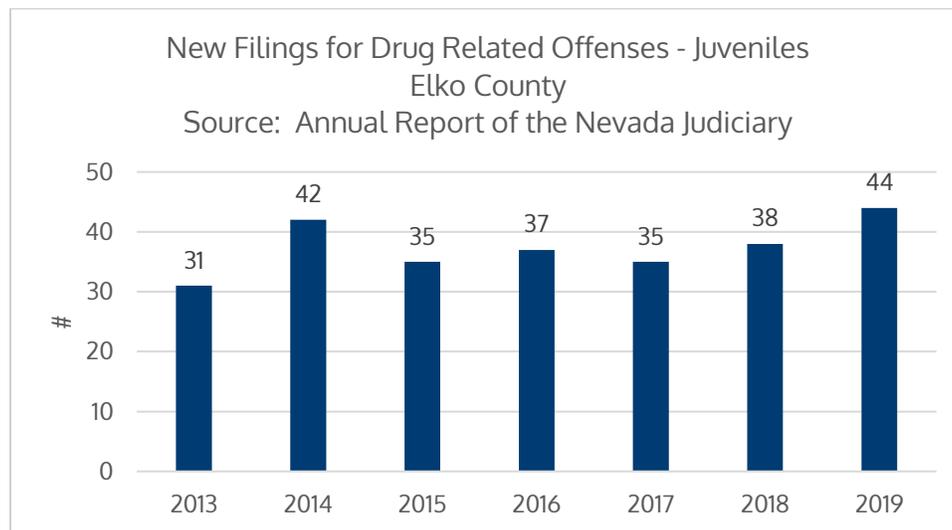
	Yes
PACE Service Area	22.2%
Nevada Total	19.1%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who have ever been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult in their home

	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	60.5%	18.3%	21.2%
Nevada Total	56.2%	19.6%	24.1%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who have ever been sworn at, insulted by, or put down by an adult in their home

	Never/Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time/ Always
PACE Service Area	55.6%	18.8%	25.6%
Nevada Total	49.9%	21.9%	28.2%



YRBS: Percentage of high school students who experienced sexual dating violence (unwanted kissing and touching, or forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

	Yes
PACE Service Area	11.7%
Nevada Total	12.6%

Even before COVID-19 our kids have been losing interpersonal skills. Now that they are even more isolated, I really worry about them. If I had it my way, we would have a mandatory social/emotional curriculum at every age level in the school, especially 6th-8th grades.

-Key Informant

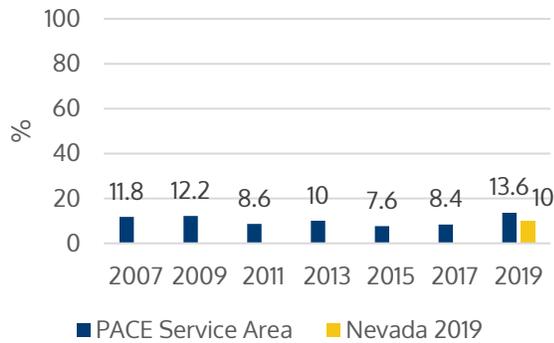
Rebelliousness

Again, it is important to consider the definition of “rebelliousness” when one considers the following data points:

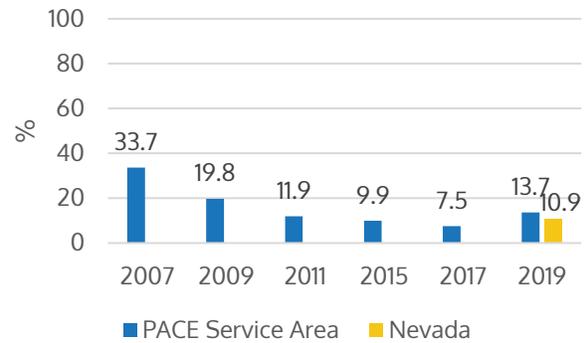
High tolerance for deviance and rebellious activities.

Some of the behaviors describe below may not in fact be “rebellious” or “deviant” depending upon the individual young person, their motivations, and their support systems.

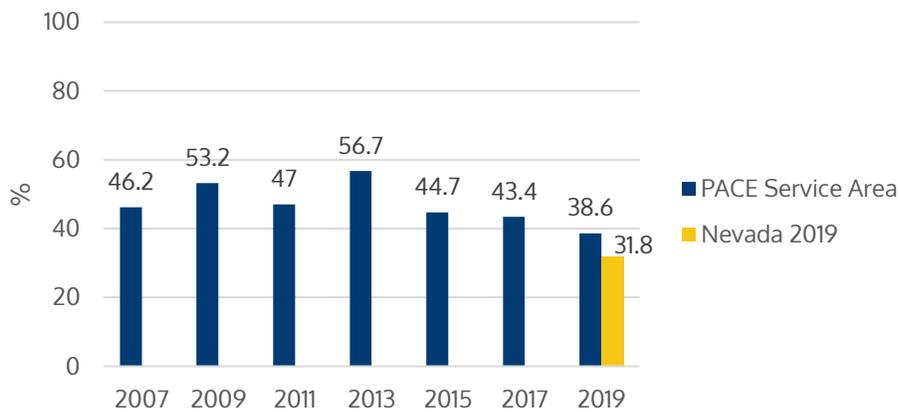
Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property During the 12 Months Before the Survey (Source: YRBS)



Percentage of Middle School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property During the 12 Months Before the Survey (Source: YRBS)



Percentage of High School Students Reporting They Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse (Source: YRBS)



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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	2.5%
Nevada Total	2.4%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	13.1%
Nevada Total	8.1%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey

	Yes
PACE Service Area	27.4%
Nevada Total	22.4%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	64.2%
Nevada Total	56.8%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who used birth control pills, Depo-Provera, Nuva Ring, Implanon, or any IUD before last sexual intercourse

	Yes
PACE Service Area	20.2%
Nevada Total	9.9%

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

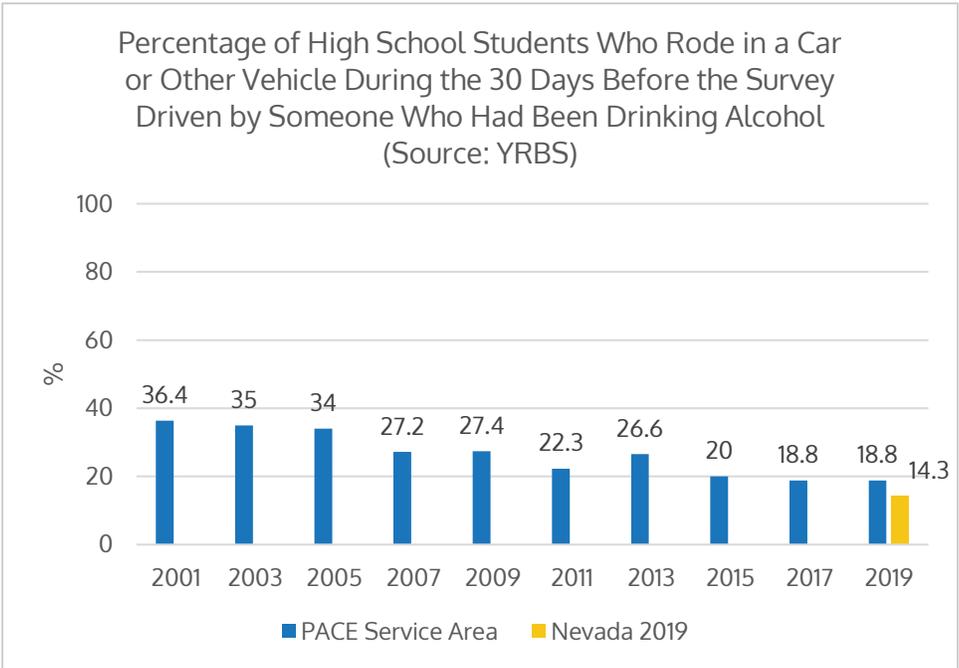
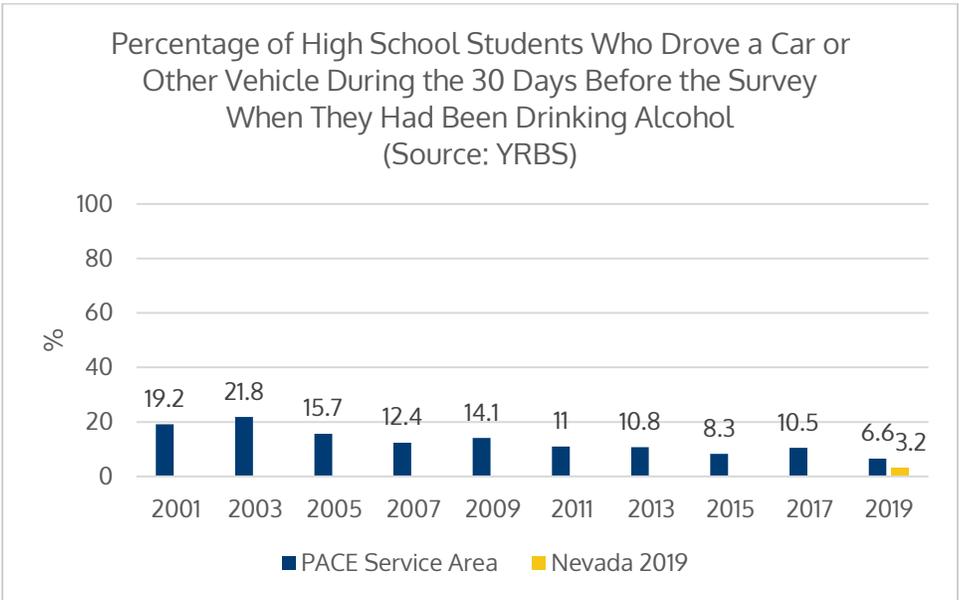
	Yes
PACE Service Area	21.7%
Nevada Total	17.9%

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

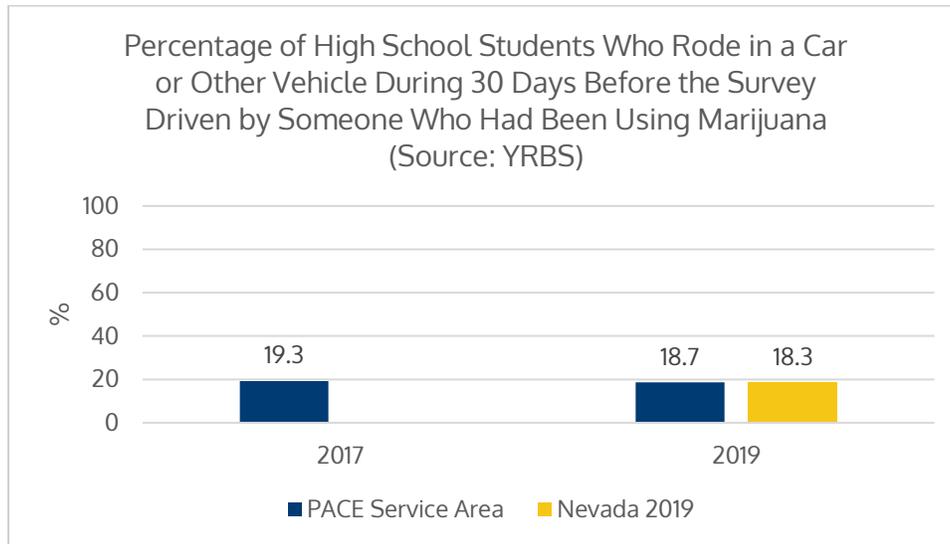
	Yes
PACE Service Area	37.1%
Nevada Total	31%

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

	Yes
PACE Service Area	6.4%
Nevada Total	5.3%



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.	
	Yes
PACE Service Area	28.7%
Nevada Total	24.6%



YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana.

	Yes
PACE Service Area	21.2%
Nevada Total	18.6%

Favorable Attitudes Toward Substance Use

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	12%	25.7%	34.1%	28.2%
Nevada Total	11.4%	22.3%	36.5%	29.8%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	17.7%	24.4%	30.3%	27.5%
Nevada Total	14.7%	22.9%	34.8%	27.5%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	17.8%	14.8%	22.6%	44.8%
Nevada Total	14.5%	19.4%	22.2%	43.9%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	16.2%	18.7%	25.2%	39.8%
Nevada Total	16.3%	21.1%	23.1%	39.4%

YRBS: Percentage of high school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	36.7%	24.4%	19.8%	19%
Nevada Total	27.3%	32.5%	23%	17.2%

YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	19.2%	29.9%	18.9%	32%
Nevada Total	19.6%	27.3%	27.9%	25.2%

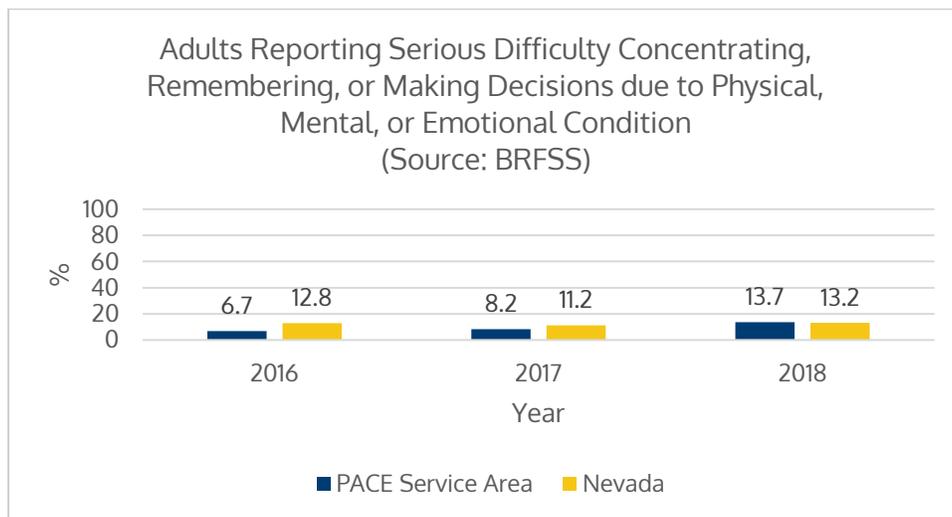
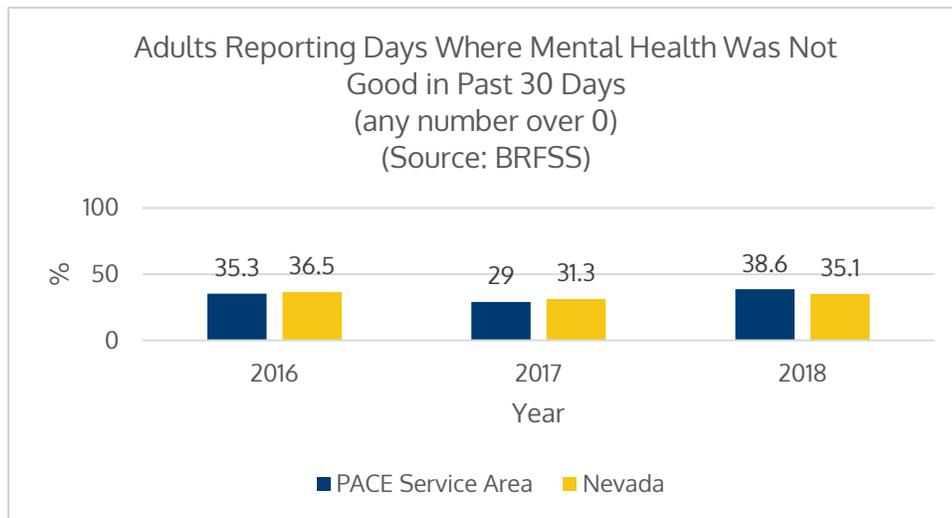
YRBS: Percentage of high school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	12.9%	14.7%	25.4%	47%
Nevada Total	9.3%	15%	27.4%	48.3%

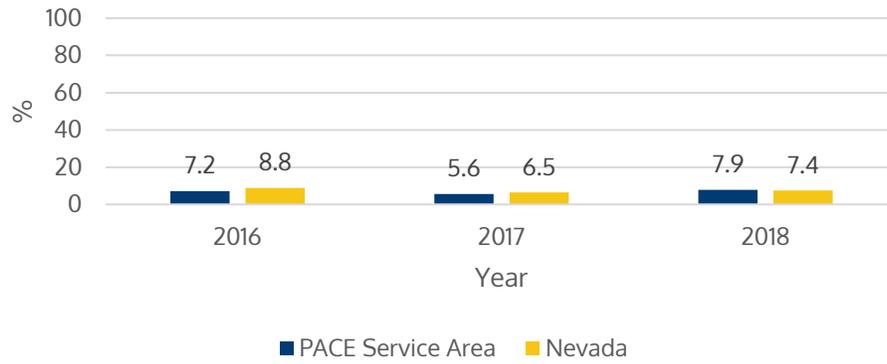
YRBS: Percentage of middle school students who report that they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them

	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
PACE Service Area	12.7%	12.5%	23.8%	51%
Nevada Total	12.6%	14.6%	24.2%	48.5%

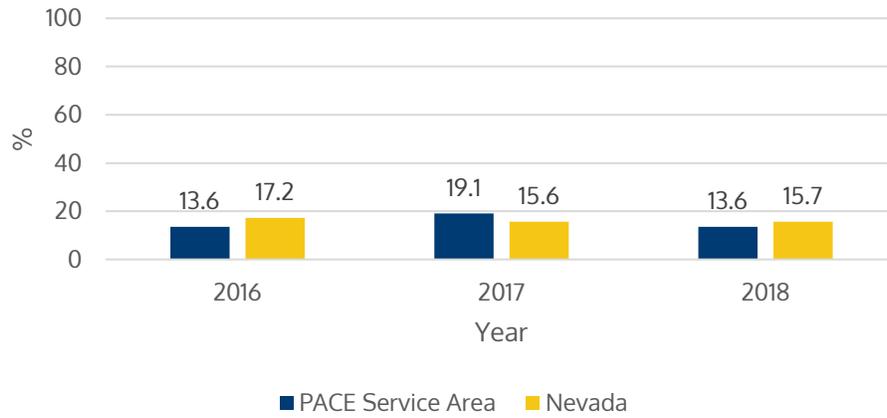
Adult Mental and Behavioral Health Indicators

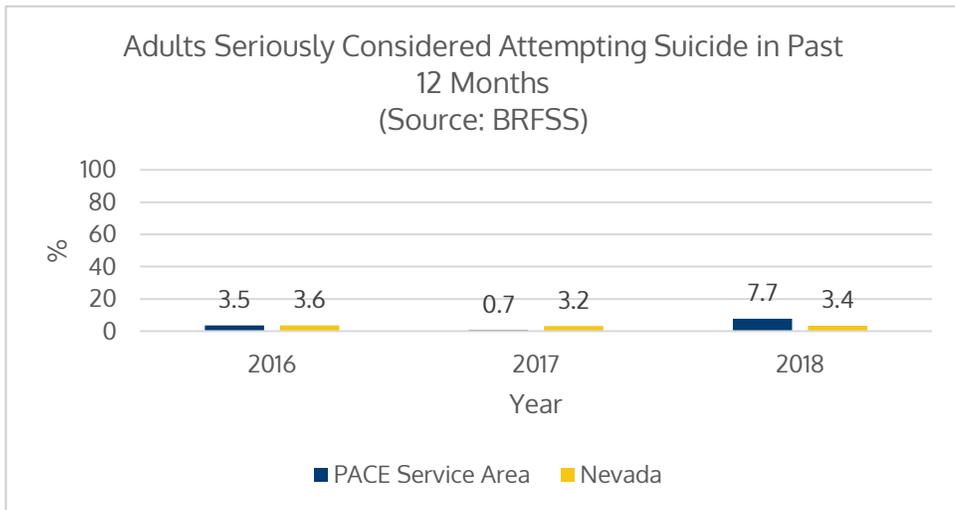
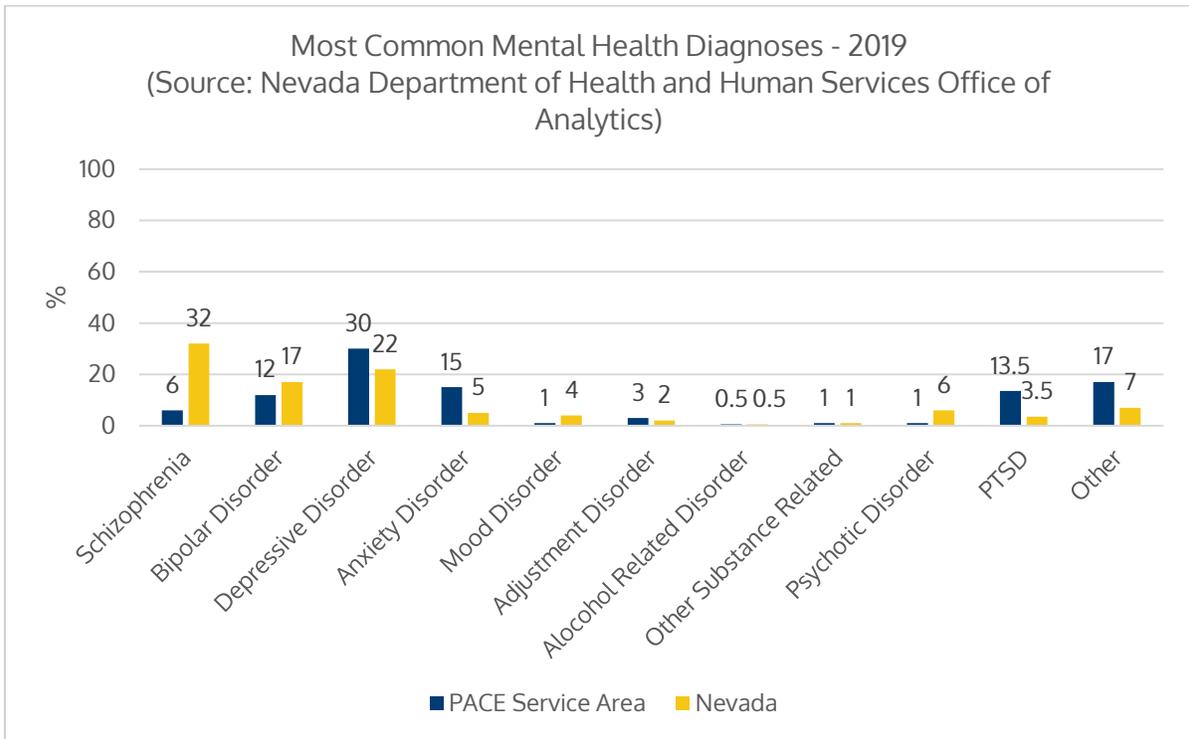


Adults Reporting Difficulty Doing Errands Alone Due to Physical, Mental or Emotional Conditions (Source: BRFSS)



Adults Ever Diagnosed with Depressive Disorder (Source: BRFSS)





Mental Health Emergency Department Visits (Crude Rate per 100,000 All Ages)			
(Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics)			
	2017	2018	2019
Elko County	6181.6	6777.8	6373.2
Eureka County	2018.6	2060.7	2504.3
White Pine County	1662.8	1664.2	1789.4
Nevada	3313.7	3572.6	3722.4

**Suicide Attempts Emergency Department Encounters
(Crude Rate per 100,000 All Ages)**

(Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics)

	2017	2018	2019
Elko County	127.6	121.2	155.8
White Pine County	177.5	139.5	129.8
Nevada	110	97.9	87.2

Mental Health Related Deaths (Crude Rate per 100,000 All Ages)

(Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics)

	2017	2018	2019
Elko County	26.3	18.6	11.1
Eureka County	51.8	54.2	56.9
White Pine County	37.4	65.1	46.4
Nevada	42.9	45.5	45.8

Suicide (Crude Rate per 100,000 All Ages)

(Source: Nevada Department of Health and Human Services Office of Analytics)

	2017	2018	2019
Elko County	31.9	26.1	33.4
Eureka County			56.9
White Pine County	37.4	18.6	18.5
Nevada	20.9	21.8	20

APPENDIX B – RESOURCES AND GAPS ANALYSIS

Domain: Individual/Peer Risk Factor: Early initiation of substance use Early and persistent problem behavior Rebelliousness Favorable attitudes toward substance use Peer substance use Genetic predictors			
Agency	Program/Activity	Community Where Available	Gaps
Rural Regional Behavioral Health Taskforce	Information and resource sharing for agencies/entities Collaboration/networking	Elko, Lander, Pershing, Humboldt, Eureka, and White Pine Counties	
Rural Counseling and Supportive services (Rural Mental Health Clinics)	Counseling, early intervention, parental support	Elko Ely	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County There is a lack of affordable, timely and appropriate levels of mental health care throughout the service area
Boys and Girls Club	After school programming, leadership programs, summer activities	Elko Wells Ely Spring Creek	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County
Communities in Schools/UNR School of Medicine	Mental Health Services (via tele-med) Academic Support	Elko Spring Creek Carlin Jackpot Montello Wells West Wendover	White Pine County Eureka County
Juvenile Drug Court	Early Intervention/Treatment	Elko Wendover	White Pine County Eureka County
Adult Drug Court	Intervention/Treatment	Elko County Eureka County	White Pine County
Teen Court	Early Intervention	Elko Wendover	White Pine County Eureka County

Juvenile Court/Probation	Early Intervention Monitoring Referral for Services	All	
	Alternate Activities	White Pine/Eureka Counties	Elko County
MAGIC	Youth Program	West Wendover	All other communities/counties
LifeQuest	Mental Health Services	Elko	All other communities/counties
William B. Ririe Hospital	Crisis response for mental health, outpatient mental health counseling	White Pine County Eureka County (outpatient)	
Private LCSW's and other Mental Health Therapists	Mental Health Counseling	Elko White Pine County	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County
Faith Based	Youth and Parent Groups Marriage Support Child Development Classes	All	
School Districts	School Counselors After School Programs Tobacco Prohibition Alternative Education Setting	All	
	Affordable, accessible tutoring programs		All
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone	Drug and Alcohol Programs for youth and adults	Elko	Unknown in other locations
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation		Owyhee	
Elko County Library System	Community meeting space Bookmobile Literacy Programs Youth alternative activities Information/Referral	Elko County Eureka County White Pine County	

Family Resource Center	Parenting Classes – All Ages Family Activities	Elko Wells Eureka & White Pine Counties share FRC services through Little People’s Head Start in Ely, NV	Outlying areas of all 3 counties Eureka County
Wendover Taskforce	Parents Empowered	Wendover	
JOIN, Inc.	Workforce training and placement (adults)	Elko Ely	Outlying areas of all 3 counties Eureka County
Nevada Early Intervention Services	Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays in early childhood	All	
Pediatricians who accept Medicaid	NV Health Centers	Elko Wendover Jackpot Carlin	White Pine and Eureka Counties, general lack throughout service area
	Private Pediatricians	Elko	Unknown in other locations
Public Health Nurse	Immunizations, screenings, sports physicals, etc.	White Pine County	Elko and Eureka Counties
School Districts – Special Services	Screening, treatment and referral for physical, emotional, or developmental delays for children 3 and older	All	
Head Start	Affordable childcare and preschool Screening and referral for developmental delays Health and nutrition support Parental Support	Center Based: Elko Wendover Owyhee White Pine County	Eureka County
Other options for affordable preschool	Children’s Cabinet	Elko Ely	Long wait lists in the few areas that do offer affordable preschool throughout service area

Positive Behavior Support	Teaches positive educational environments in some daycares, preschools, and elementary schools Teaches positive parental skills for students with special needs	Head Start - Elko Wells Elementary	All other communities/counties
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Domain: Family Risk Factor: Family management problems (monitoring, rewards, etc.) Family conflict Favorable parental attitudes Family history of substance misuse			
Agency	Program/Activity	Community Where Available	Gaps
Family Resource Center	Parenting Classes – All Ages Family Activities USDA Commodities	Elko Wells Eureka & White Pine Counties share FRC services through Little People’s Head Start in Ely, NV	Outlying areas of all 3 counties Eureka County
Wendover Taskforce	Parents Empowered	Wendover	
Community Against Domestic Violence (CADV)	Domestic Violence Shelter Counseling/Referral	Elko	Unknown in other locations
Division of Child and Family Services	Protection of Children Parenting Education	All	
Vitality Unlimited	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	Elko	White Pine and Eureka Counties
New Frontier	Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	Elko Wendover	Outlying areas of all 3 counties Eureka County
AA/NA Celebrate Recovery	Sobriety Support	Most	Unknown in other communities

Rural Counseling and Supportive services (Rural Mental Health Clinics)	Counseling, early intervention, parental support	Elko Ely	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County There is a lack of affordable, timely and appropriate levels of mental health care throughout the service area
White Pine County Middle School	Love and Logic	White Pine County	
Boys and Girls Club	Supervision Parental Support	Elko Wells Ely Spring Creek	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation	Drug and Alcohol Programs for youth and adults Project Venture	Elko Owyhee	Unknown in other areas
Faith Based	Youth and Parent Groups Marriage Support	All	
City of Elko	Youth Summer Programs	Elko	
Eureka County	Youth Summer Programs	Eureka County	
White Pine County	Youth Summer Programs	White Pine County	
Head Start	Affordable childcare and preschool Screening and referral for developmental delays Health and nutrition support Parental Support	Center Based: Elko Wendover Owyhee White Pine County	Eureka County

Other affordable daycare or preschool	Parental Support		There are very few options for affordable daycare or preschool, often long wait-lists for what is available
Family Preservation Court	Substance abuse treatment, drug testing, parenting classes, and referral for other support for parents involved with a dependency case or a guardianship who suffer with a substance abuse addiction	Elko Wendover	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County White Pine County

Domain: School Risk Factor: Academic failure beginning in late elementary school Lack of commitment to school			
Agency	Program/Activity	Community Where Available	Gaps
Elko, Eureka and White Pine County School Districts	NIAA Policies for participants in extra-curricular activities Written policy prohibiting tobacco, vaping, alcohol, and drug use on school property School Social Workers Child Psychologist	All White Pine	
Opportunities to connect neighborhoods to schools			All
Elko County Sheriff's Department/Elko Police Dept./PACE Funded	School Resource Officers	Elko County	White Pine and Eureka Counties
Great Basin College	Exposure to higher education	All	

Domain: Community
Risk Factor: Low cost of alcohol
 High availability of substances
 Community laws and norms favorable to substance use
 Media portrayal of alcohol use
 Low neighborhood attachment
 Community disorganization
 Low socioeconomic status
 Transitions and mobility

Agency	Program/Activity	Community Where Available	Gaps
Boys and Girls Club	Alternative Activities Supervision	Elko Wells Ely Spring Creek	Outlying areas in all 3 counties Eureka County
Opportunities for families and neighbors to meet one another			All
Nevada Outdoor School	Alternative Activities Summer Programs	Elko	
Options for affordable housing			All
Opportunities for intergenerational connections			All
JOIN, Inc.	Workforce training and placement	Elko Ely	Outlying areas of all 3 counties Eureka County
Eureka County Juvenile Probation	Girls Circle Academic tutoring, LifeSkills, The Council, Girls Circle and Thinking 4 Change	Ely Eureka	Elko County
City of Elko	Alternative Activities Tip a Cop National Night Out		
Eureka County	Alternative Activities (sports, reading program, etc.)	Eureka County	
White Pine County	Alternative Activities (sports, reading program, etc.)	White Pine County	

Elko County Library System	Community meeting space Literacy Programs Youth alternative activities Information/Referral	All	
GET My Ride (Elko County)	Public Transportation	Elko Spring Creek Carlin	Outlying areas of all 3 counties Eureka County
Ely Bus	Public Transportation	White Pine County	
PACE Coalition	Community-Wide Education Campaigns Participation and assisting with organization of community events such as: National Night Out, Purple Up for Military, etc.	All All	
	Age identifying wristbands for community events where alcohol is served	Elko	White Pine and Eureka Counties
Elko, White Pine, Eureka County School Districts	Sports, music and art outlets, academic groups for most grades	All	
White Pine County School District	Positive Action (Middle School) Second Step (David E. Norman Elementary)	Ely	
Service Clubs	Fundraising, safe alcohol serving practices for events	Most	
Faith Based	Youth and Parent Groups Positive Social Outlets Marriage Support	All	
City Council and County Commissioners	Enforcement of liquor laws Determination and enforcement of medicinal and recreational marijuana laws	All	

FISH Ruby Mountain Resource Center Family Resource Center	Food Bank Thrift Store	Elko	Outlying areas in Elko County Unknown in other areas
Safe and Sober Grad Nights (partially funded through PACE)	High School graduation activities	Elko Eureka Wells Spring Creek	White Pine County
Syringe Exchange Vending Machine		Ely	

APPENDIX C - SOURCES

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