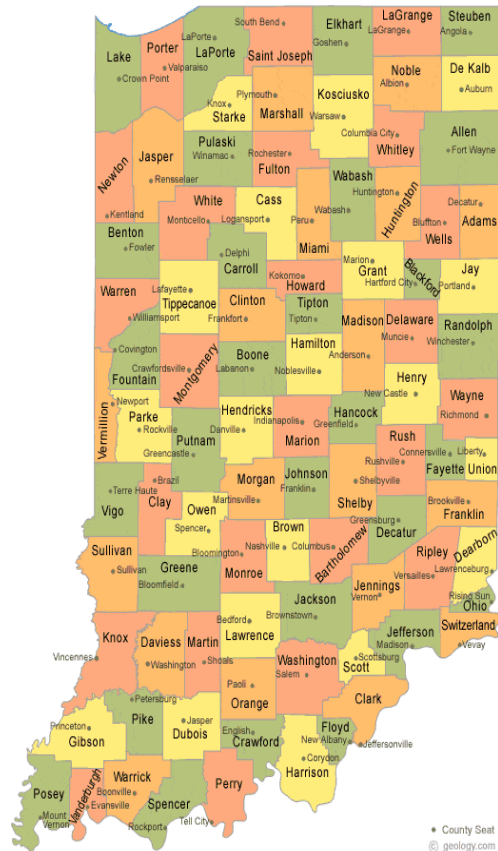


May 31, 2022

Kim Klein, RN/Liaison
Union County Health Department
6 West South Street
Liberty, IN 47353



Contents

Executive Summary	3
Section I: Community Assessment	5
Community Assessment Introduction	6
Background Information	6
Determinants	8
Problem Behaviors	11
Alcohol	11
Nicotine and Vaping	13
Societal Consequences	14
Physical Health	14
Mental Health and Wellness	15
Legal	16
Findings	18
Priority #1: Alcohol	20
Priority #2: Nicotine/Vaping	21
Health Disparities	23
Section II: Resources & Gaps	24
Resources and Gaps Introduction	25
Existing Resources	25
Existing Gaps	26
Conclusion & Recommendations	28
Appendices	29
Community Survey Results	30
Environmental Scan	32
More Information on Determinants	41
Risk and Protective Factors	43

Executive Summary

Union County received funds from the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addictions for Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) to build primary prevention capacity. A community survey was conducted in addition to, surveys, interviews, and one-on-one discussion with key leaders.

In partnership with the Union County Health Department, this Union County Community Profile reviews youth substance use and misuse, resources, and gaps through local, state, and national data sources. Two priorities from the *2017 Indiana Youth Survey (INYS) areas include:



Youth responded on the Indiana Youth Survey 2017 to “How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.” Youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades ranked nicotine as the riskiest substance. Tenth and 12th graders perceived marijuana as the least risky substance and 46.1% of 12th graders perceive there is no risk or slight risk having 1-2 alcoholic drinks every day. Key stakeholders say vape products are their primary misused substance this school year.

While laws prohibit the purchase and use of substances by individuals under 21 years old, the 2017 INYS responses indicate that youth perceive they will not be caught using cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana. They also perceive nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana were easy to obtain by giving money to adults to purchase them or not paying for them at all at either parties or other locations.

Youth were asked, “What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes, drank alcohol regularly, or smoked marijuana?” Smoking cigarettes ranked the “least cool” and marijuana ranked the “coolest.” The responses are consistent with perceived risk of use. Youth

consider cigarettes the most harmful substance and are seen as the least “cool” to use. Conversely, marijuana is considered the least harmful and the “coolest” to use.

A community and data driven comprehensive substance misuse education approach is recommended to address youth substance misuse. The approach should balance environmental strategies and evidence-based programs that meet Union County’s needs. In addition to reducing youth substance use, access to nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana should be addressed and individuals providing the substances to youth.

* Note: In spring of 2022, UCCC students participated in the 2022 INYS. Updated data will be available later this summer of 2022.

Section I: Community Assessment

Community Assessment Introduction

Background Information

Established in 1821, Union County is on the east side of Indiana. It is located 70 miles from Indianapolis, Indiana, 38 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, 45 miles from Dayton, Ohio, and 13.7 miles from Oxford, Ohio. Oxford is home to Miami University (2020 student enrollment 18,880). Bordering counties are Fayette, Wayne, and Franklin in Indiana, and Butler in Ohio. Union County is the second smallest populated county in the state of Indiana and is a very rural area (161.22 square miles). Union County's major highways are Indiana State Road 44, Indiana State Road 101, Indiana State Road 227, and US 27. The Union County government is comprised of elected officials: the Board of Commissioners and the County Council. It does not include a singular leader such as a mayor, but does utilize a town council for the town of Liberty. The other incorporated town in Union County is College Corner that utilizes a town council as well. There are 17 other small-unincorporated towns' within Union County.

Agriculture is Union County's largest industry, with over 90% of the county deemed farmland. The county's largest manufacture is NSK with 140 employees. Several Mom and Pop (locally owned) businesses each with historical roots. Longstanding businesses include J's Dairy Cottage, Woodruff's Grocery Store, and Bertch's Hardware. According to Google Maps Union County has nine churches. The Whitewater Memorial State Park, part of Brookville Lake and Quakertown State Recreation Area, draws tourism to Union and surrounding counties averaging one million tourist traveling through the area annually.

In Union County, the median household income is \$55,278, compared to the state household income of \$58,235. The civilian labor workforce at age 16 and up is at 63.2%. Current unemployment rate is 5.5%. According to the 2021 US Census, the population is at 7,047 and has seen a decline over the past 10 years. The community is 96.7% Caucasian. Black/African Americans comprise 1.0% of the population, Hispanic/Latino are 1.8%, two or more races are 1.6%, American Indian and Alaska Native are 0.3%, Asian are 0.4%, and , Non-Hispanic or Latino comprise 95.1%.

Union County has a unique school system, served by the Union County-College Corner Joint School District. The corporation is the only joint state school district in Indiana, serving students in Indiana and Ohio. The middle, high school, and Liberty Elementary are in Indiana, and College Corner Elementary is on the Indiana Ohio state line. The corporation has a 94.6% graduation rate compared to Indiana's rate of 86.6%.

County Health Rankings provided health outcomes and rankings in overall health, preventable hospital stays, and access to primary and mental health care. The Indiana Department of Education website provided youth population, attendance, graduation rates, free and reduced lunch and suspension/expulsion rates. The Indiana Department of Health website provided health indicators, community opiate profile, mortality and substance use and criminal activity reports.

The assessment team created a survey to measure the perception of substance use in Union County. The survey was distributed to Union County merchants, businesses, newspaper prescribers, Facebook, and people who visited the Union County Health Department (UCHD). Members of law enforcement, parents, school personnel, and mental health providers completed key informant surveys and interviews. Additional qualitative data was gathered at the Systems of Care and other local meetings. An environmental scan was completed to look at price, promotion, product and place of products in alcohol and nicotine outlets.

Union County Systems of Care meets monthly, with approximately 10 to 15 in attendance who address community provider concerns on a community level. Additionally, Indiana's Division of Mental Health and Addiction has a regional network of coordinators who participate in Client Consultation Boards to share and coordinate substance use/misuse prevention efforts.

According to the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Union County has one doctor for the county, a ratio of 7,047:1 while Indiana's ratio is 1,490:1. Union County also has no dental providers or mental health provider facilities. Coronavirus affected Union County mental health and substance abuse services. Several key informants reported being overwhelmed with Covid-19 and struggled to maintain a good state of well-being.

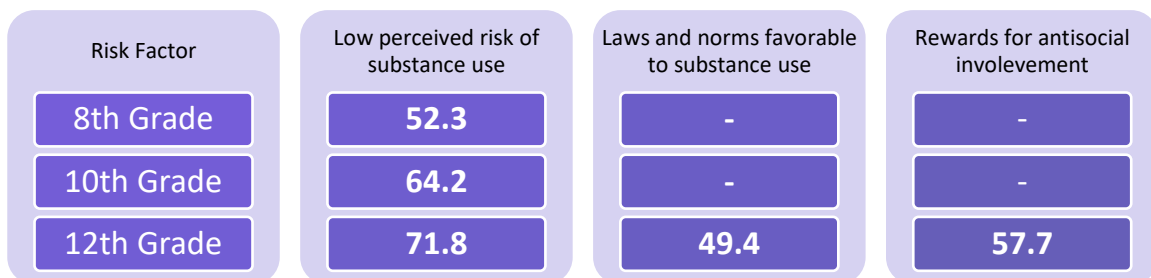
Food insecurity rates of students receiving free or reduced lunches is 50.3% for Union County and 47.0% for the state. Children reported in poverty was 15% and state reported the same.

Determinants

Risk and protective factors are considered determinants or contributing factors for youth substance misuse. Risk factors increase the likelihood of youth engaging in health compromising behaviors. Protective factors are qualities that encourage health and well-being. Risk and Protective factors exist in all domains of social development – community, family, school and peer/individual and are consistent in effects across races and cultures.

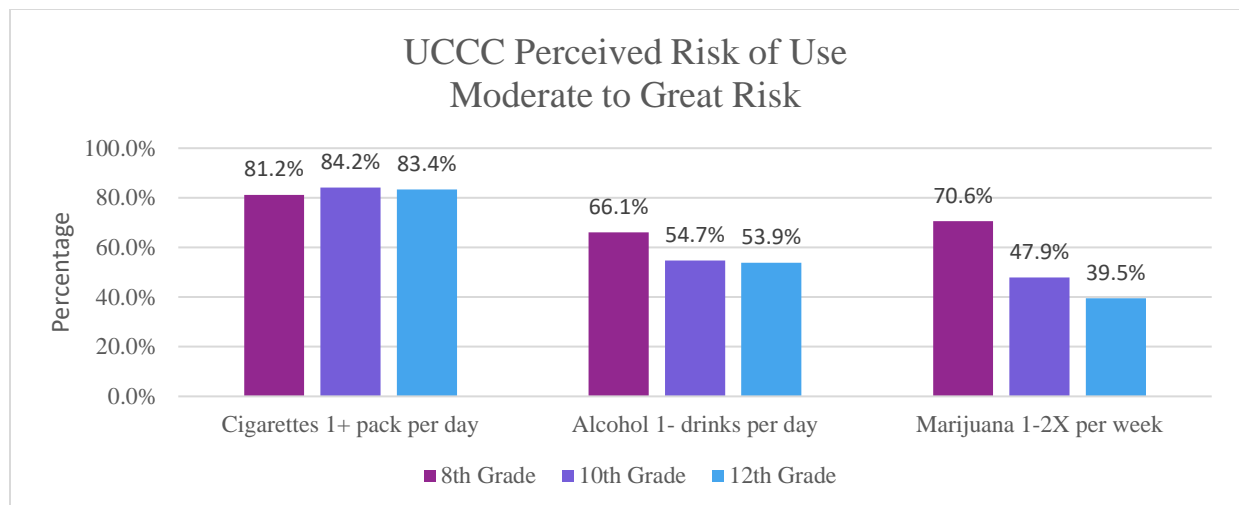
The Indiana Youth Survey 2017 was the most recent available youth data. Note in spring of 2022 students took the 2022 INYS and will provide current data later this year. The INYS survey provides a framework for youth attitudes, behaviors, and beliefs regarding substance use.

According to the 2017, INYS survey three risk factors are elevated in Union County: 1) low perceived risk of substance use, 2) laws and norms favorable to substance use, and 3) rewards for antisocial involvement. The chart below shows low perceived risk of substance use steadily increases from middle to high school.



When a risk factor is over 50, it is considered at higher risk than other communities across the nation. Youth responses represent high risk across all three grades for low perceived risk. Laws and norms favorable to substance use is approaching 50 in the 12th grade. Rewards for antisocial involvement is at higher risk in the 12th grade.

Youth who perceive drug use is not or less harmful are related to higher prevalence of use. INYS 2017 indicates that Union County youth perceived risk of substance use is significantly lower than national peers. Youth responded on the INYS 2017 to “How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.” See the chart below.



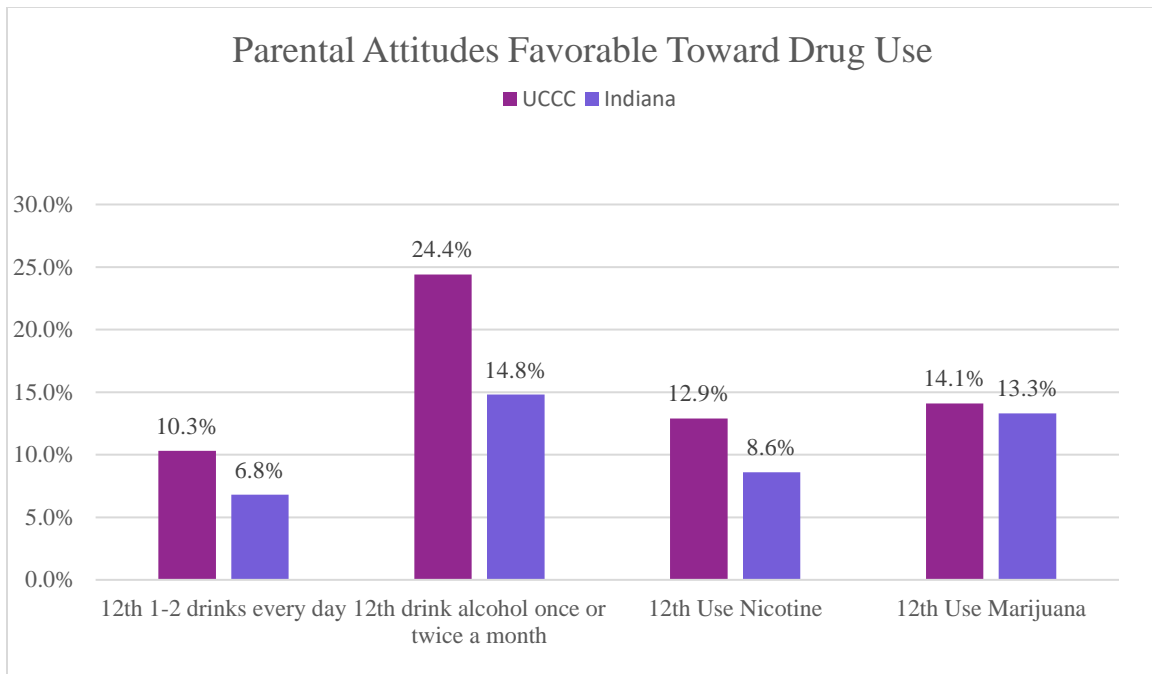
Youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades ranked cigarettes as the riskiest substance. Eighth graders perceived marijuana use as moderate to great risk. Tenth and 12th graders perceived marijuana as the least risky substance. Key stakeholders who serve youth identified vape products as the primary misused substance this school year.

While laws prohibit the purchase and use of substances by individuals under 21 years old, the Indiana Youth Survey responses indicate that youth perceive they will not be caught using cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Perceptions of laws are as important as the law itself.

According to the Center for Community Health and Development at the University of Kansas:

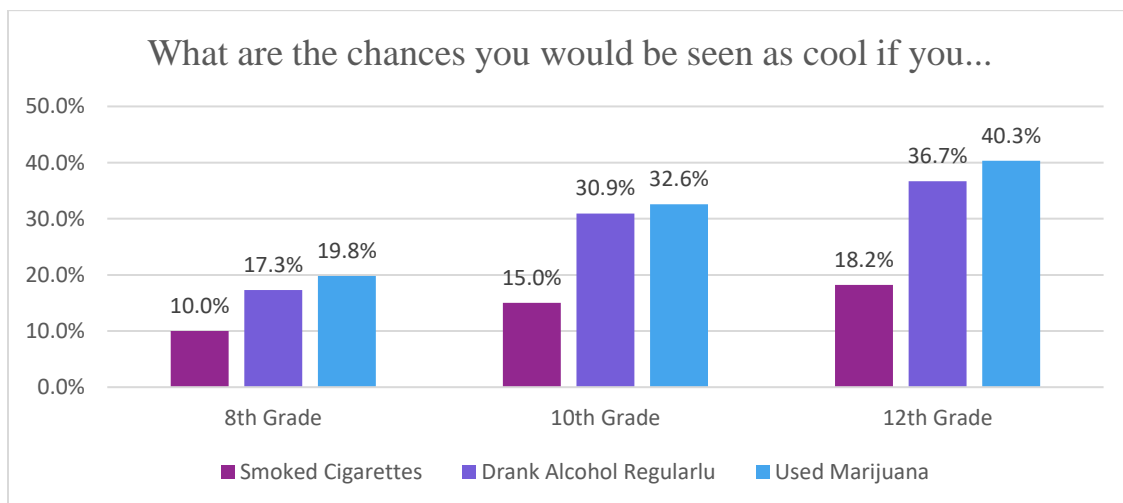
“Lack of clarity in laws and practices can also raise problems for youth. If alcohol is customarily served at community festivals, if the drinking age isn’t enforced, or if drinking to excess among both adults and adolescents isn’t seen as a problem, the chances are that young adolescents won’t see any reason for avoiding these behaviors.” (2022)

Questions related to this risk factor include “What do adults in your neighborhood think about youth nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana use? In addition, “If a kid drank, smoked, used alcohol, or used marijuana in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught?” While laws and policies govern purchasing substances, youth responses indicate that adults approve of substance use and would not report use to authorities.



They also perceive nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana were easy to obtain by giving money to adults to purchase for them or not paying for them at all either at parties or other locations.

Questions on the INYS asked “What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked cigarettes, drank alcohol regularly, or smoked marijuana?” See the chart below for responses.



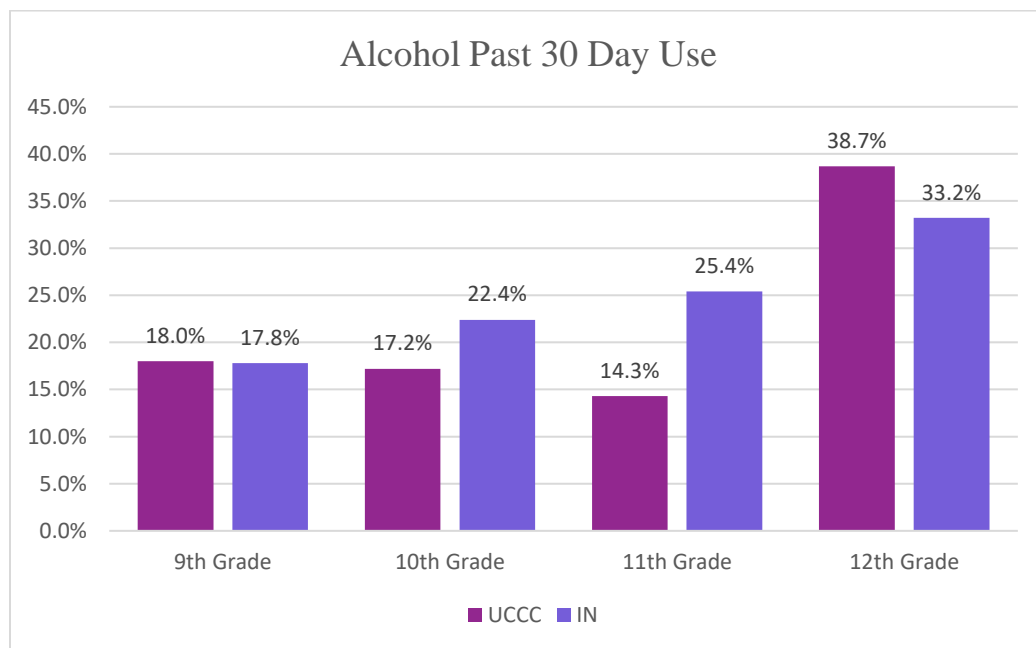
Smoking cigarettes ranked the “least cool” and marijuana ranked the “coolest.” The responses are consistent with perceived risk of use. Cigarettes are considered the most harmful substance

by youth and are seen as the least “cool” to use. Conversely, marijuana is considered the least harmful and the “coolest” to use.

Problem Behaviors

Alcohol

Union County INYS 2017 shows a higher use of alcohol than the rest of the state in 9th and 12th grade. Additionally, 46.1% of 12th graders perceive there is no harm in alcohol.

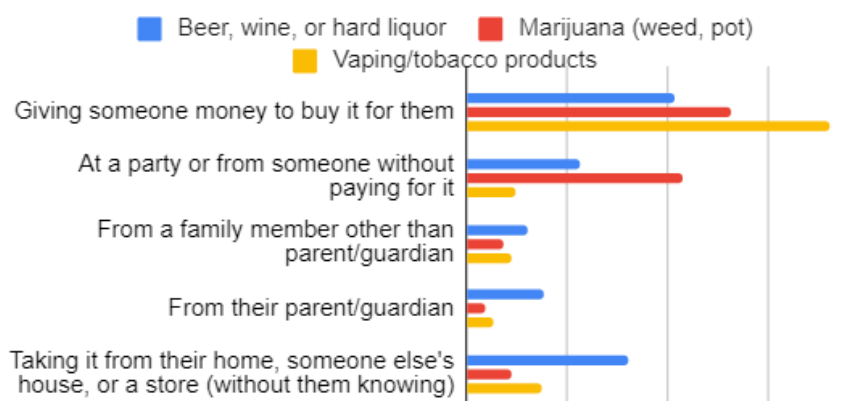


According to the INYS 2017 data 67.1% of 12th graders perceived availability of alcohol as easy or sort of easy. Youth perceive it is easier to get alcohol than any other substance. Union County youth report getting alcohol at parties or from a person over 21. Others means for obtaining alcohol included taking it from their home, taking it from someone else’s home or stealing it from a store.

Adults believe that youth get alcohol from the same three places according to the community survey. The chart below shows that adults report youth get alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana by

giving money to buy it for them, at a party or from someone without paying for it or taking it from their home, someone else's house, or a store without them knowing.

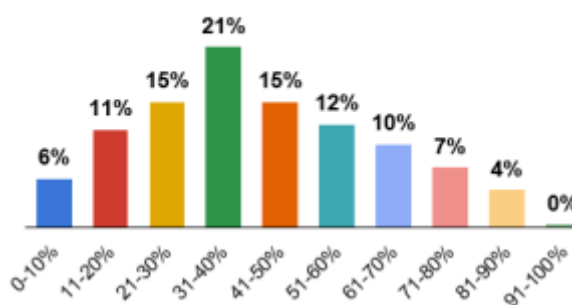
In your opinion, the easiest place for a minor child (under 18) to get these substances is...



Adults think the least likely place for youth to get alcohol is from a family member. Adults did respond that youth are more likely to get marijuana and nicotine/vaping products in the same way. Adults indicated that nicotine and vape products are also available from their home or a friend's home.

The community survey asked “in your opinion, what percentage of underage youth drink monthly” The majority of adults responded that 31-40% of youth used alcohol in the past month. The second highest response was 41-50% used alcohol, which is equal to 12th grade use but double the average use of 7th through 12th graders, which is 17%.

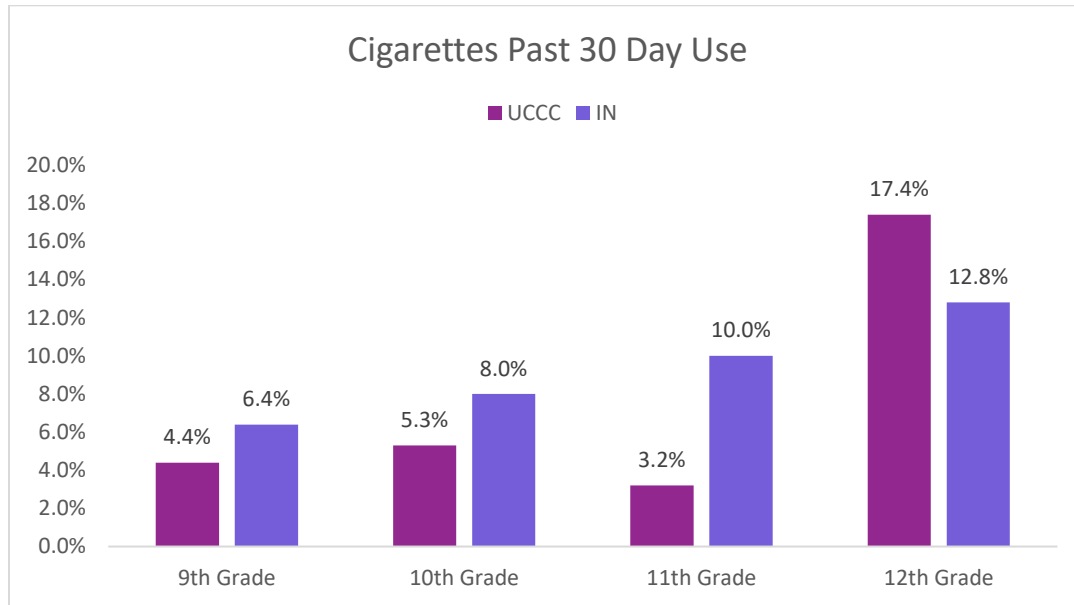
In your opinion, what percentage of underage youth drink monthly?



Nicotine and Vaping

Union County INYS 2017 shows higher use of cigarettes than the rest of the state in 12th grade.

Cigarette use doubles from 9th to 12th grades.



Perceived risk of harm is the leading cause of substance use in Union County according to the INYS 2017. While the INYS 2017 shows student's vaping practices were at or lower than the state, and students ranked vaping as safe and low harm. Forty-eight percent of key informant surveys/interviews responded that vaping was a major concern. Parents, educators, residents, and key informants listed vaping as the most used youth substance in 2022. Union County High School reported confiscating 28-vaping items over the last 12 months. The UCCC Middle School reported confiscating eight vaping items. Several middle school students admitted to currently using vape products when asked by school personnel. Data from INYS 2022 will include an increased number of vape-related questions and will allow study of trend data and support the adult survey results.

Union County youth in general perceive it is easy to access nicotine. The community survey, with 304 respondents, shows that parents perceive nicotine is obtained by giving someone money to make the purchase. Access plays into this issue as well with 24 alcohol/tobacco outlets in the community.

Societal Consequences

Societal consequences are the results of activities and behaviors that effect the larger community or sub-sector of a community. Over time substance, use can be detrimental if not addressed, and acts as a ripple effect into judicial system, community, and neighborhood issues. Over twenty key informant surveys/interviews related several common threads regarding societal consequences:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ✓ Availability of local resources | ✓ Few prosocial youth activities |
| ✓ Local access to medical and physical health facilities | available |
| ✓ Local access to mental health and wellness facilities | ✓ Lack of public transportation |
| | ✓ Substance use and consequence awareness |

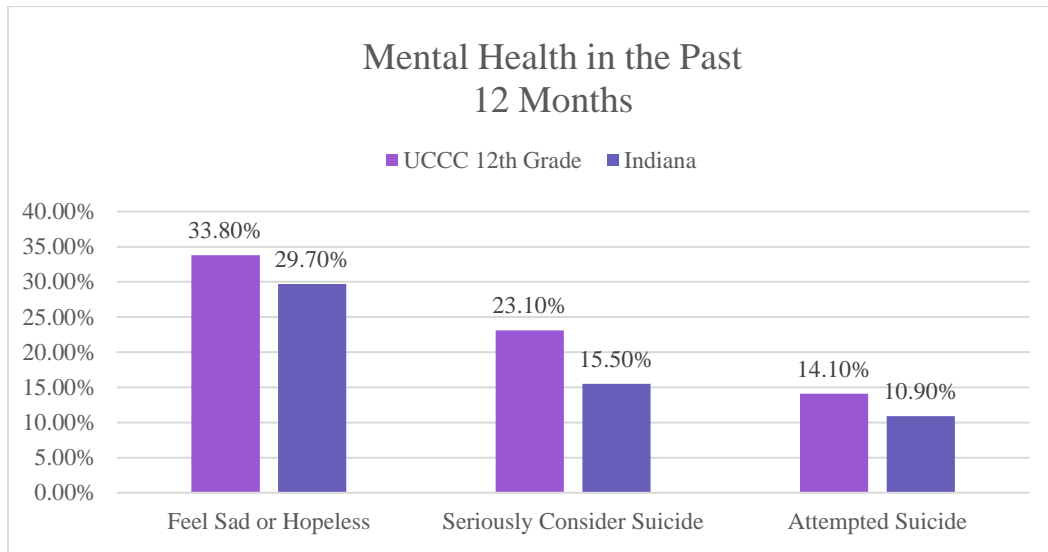
Physical Health

According to the Indiana County Health Rankings Union County has a high accidental injury death rate, 126 per 100,000, and Indiana's is 85 per rate 100,000. Local access to medical services is low. Union County has one medical provider to 7,047 residents. Indiana averages one provider to 1,490 residents. County Health Rankings list Union County as 57 out of 92 counties for overall health. Union County ranks 45th in Indiana for length and quality of life.

In 2019 according to the Indiana State Department of Health, Union County had 28.4% (per rate 100,000) opioid poisoning deaths and the state reported 18.5% (per rate 100,000). The Union County coroner reported two opioid poisonings in 2020 and five in 2021. Additionally, 23% of Union County adults reported using of nicotine, the state is 20%.

Mental Health and Wellness

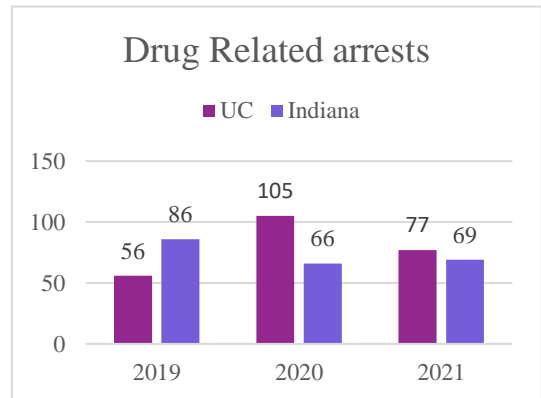
Mental health providers from Centerstone, Meridian, and Bowen Center provide school based services. According to the INYS 2017, when ask do you feel sad of hopeless for 2+ weeks in a row, UCCC 12th graders reported 33.8% and the state was at 29.7%. Second question, seriously consider attempting suicide, 12th graders reported 23.1% and the state was 15.5%. Third question, make a plan about attempting suicide, 12th graders reported 14.1% and the state 10.9%.



Locally accessible mental health and wellness services are not available. Indiana averages one mental health provider to 560 individuals.

Legal

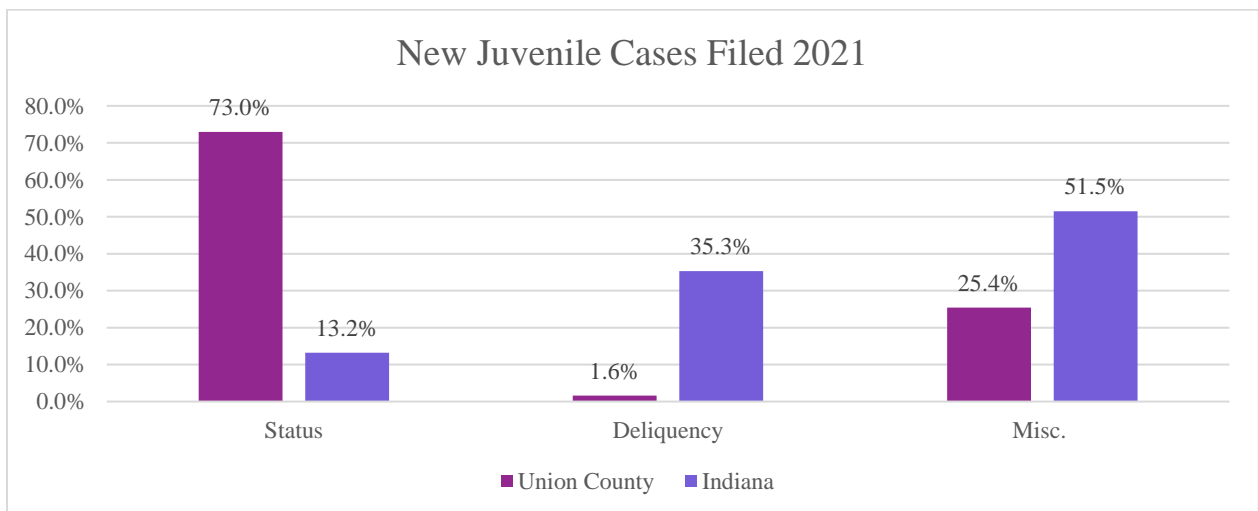
According to the Indiana Management Performance Hub website, Union County had 56 per 10,000 drug arrests in 2019. Indiana's rate was higher at 86. In 2020 Union County, arrests trended up and were higher than the state, Union County had 105 and the state was 66. In 2021, Union County arrests were lower than the previous year but still higher than the state. Union County had 77 and the state was 69.



Most Union County drug arrests are related to alcohol, marijuana, meth, and paraphernalia. Caucasian males between 25 and 34 years old have the highest drug arrest rates, followed by 35 to 44 year olds.

Juvenile violations fall into three categories status violations, delinquency, and miscellaneous. Status violations include charges that are crimes related to age like truancy and curfew violations. Delinquency violations are defined as someone under 18 who has committed an adult crime such as battery or theft. Miscellaneous cases involve juvenile matters not reflected in other categories.

According to Indiana Courts 2021, Union County juvenile status violations are higher than Indiana's. Delinquency and miscellaneous rates are lower in Union County than in Indiana.



Union County's highest juvenile violations are youth behavior related including skipping school, underage possession and consumption of alcohol and nicotine, running away, and being beyond the control of parents or guardians.

While not necessarily crimes, school suspensions and expulsions are important to this report. For the year of 2019-2020, UCCC School suspensions or expulsions related to alcohol, nicotine, or other drugs were 42% and the state rate was 24%.

Findings

Consequences	Behaviors	Determinants
<u>Legal</u> Drug associated arrests Per 10,000: UC 2021: 77 IN: 69 UC 2020: 105 IN: 66 UC 2019: 56 IN: 86 Juvenile probation rates: Juvenile Delinquency UC: 1.6% IN: 35.3% Juvenile Status UC: 73% IN: 13.2% Juvenile Misc. UC 24.4% IN: 51.5% <u>Societal</u> Community survey indicated that 40% of parents believe youth use alcohol <u>Health</u> Overall health factors rankings: UC 57 out of 92 counties Heath outcomes rankings: UC 45 out of 92 Doctor ratio UC :7047:1 Indiana:1490:1 Mental Health Providers UC: 0 Indiana: 560:1	<u>Substance use</u> Data from INYS 2017 Past 30 day use of alcohol among 12 th graders UCCC: 38.7% IN: 33.2 % Past 30 day use of tobacco among 12 th graders UCCC: 17.4 % IN: 12.8 % School Expulsion involving drugs and alcohol: UCCC: 42% IN: 24% Depression and anxiety reported by 12 th graders UCCC: 33.8% IN: 29.7%	<u>Contributing Factors</u> Data from INYS 2017 53.9% of 12 th graders perceive alcohol as moderate to great risk 83.4% of 12 th graders perceive nicotine/cigarettes as moderate to great risk Stakeholders reported in 2022 nicotine/vaping were the highest youth misused substances <u>Risk Factors</u> Rates above 50 show high risk. Perceived risk of drug use is greater than other schools in the nation. Grade 8: 52.3 Grade 10: 64.2 Grade 12: 71.8 Rewards for antisocial involvement Grade 12: 57.7 Laws and norms favorable to drug use Grade 12: 49.4

<u>Financial</u> Children reported in poverty UC: 15% IN: 15% Students receiving free and reduced lunch UC: 50.3% IN: 47.0%		
--	--	--

Priority #1: Alcohol

The 2017 INYS was used to pick the determinant because 46.2% of 12th graders in UCCC perceive there is no risk or slight risk having 1-2 alcoholic drinks every day. Additionally, from the community survey 31 to 40% believe Alcohol is the most used substance. Union County arrests rates showed alcohol as leading offense and school expulsion rates are high concerning drugs.

Consequences	Behaviors	Determinants
<u>Legal</u> Drug associated arrests Per 10,000: UC 2021: 77 IN: 69 UC 2020: 105 IN: 66 UC 2019: 56 IN: 86 Juvenile probation rates: Juvenile Delinquency UC: 1.6% IN: 35.3% Juvenile Status UC: 73% IN: 13.2% Juvenile Misc. UC 24.4% IN: 51.5% <u>Societal</u> Community survey indicated that 40% of parents believe youth use alcohol	<u>Substance use</u> Data from INYS 2017 Past 30 day use of alcohol among 12 th graders UCCC: 38.7% IN: 33.2 % School Expulsion involving drugs and alcohol: UCCC: 42% IN: 24% Depression and anxiety reported by 12 th graders UCCC: 33.8% IN: 29.7%	<u>Contributing Factors</u> Data from INYS 2017 53.9% of 12 th graders perceive alcohol as moderate to great risk <u>Risk Factors</u> Rates above 50 show high risk. Perceived risk of drug use is greater than other schools in the nation. Grade 8: 52.3 Grade 10: 64.2 Grade 12: 71.8 Laws and norms favorable to drug use Grade 12: 49.4

Priority #2: Nicotine/Vaping

The 2017 INYS was used to pick the determinant because 23.1% of 11th graders in UCCC perceive there is no risk or slight risk with 1+pack cigarettes per day. School personnel indicates vaping is a current issue for students. The UCMS reported confiscating 8 vaping items. School personnel stated that several students admitted to being current vaping users. From key informant surveys/interviews 48% said that vaping was a major concern. Additionally, according to the community survey, vaping products were rated the most available to obtain. School expulsion rates are high concerning drugs as well.

Consequences	Behaviors	Determinants
<u>Legal</u> Juvenile probation rates: Juvenile Delinquency UC: 1.6% IN: 35.3% Juvenile Status UC: 73% IN: 13.2% Juvenile Misc. UC 24.4% IN: 51.5%	<u>Substance use</u> Data from INYS 2017 Past 30 day use of tobacco among 12 th graders UCCC: 17.4 % IN: 12.8 %	<u>Contributing Factors</u> Data from INYS 2017 83.4% of 12 th graders perceive nicotine/cigarettes as moderate to great risk
<u>Health</u> Overall health factors rankings: UC 57 out of 92 counties Health outcomes rankings: UC 45 out of 92 Doctor ratio UC :7047:1 Indiana:1490:1 Mental Health Providers UC: 0 Indiana: 560:1	School Expulsion involving drugs and alcohol: UCCC: 42% IN: 24% Depression and anxiety reported by 12 th graders UCCC: 33.8% IN: 29.7%	Stakeholders reported in 2022 nicotine/vaping were the highest youth misused substances <u>Risk Factors</u> Rates above 50 show high risk. Perceived risk of drug use is greater than other schools in the nation. Grade 8: 52.3 Grade 10: 64.2 Grade 12: 71.8 Rewards for antisocial involvement

		Grade 12: 57.7 Laws and norms favorable to drug use Grade 12: 49.4
--	--	---

Health Disparities

County Health Rankings 2022 list the following health related issues that may lead to a defining a health-disparaged population:

Health Factor	Union County	Indiana
	Per 100,000	
Accidental Injuries	126	85
Preventable Hospital Stays	6,182	4,322
Adult Premature Deaths	9,400	8,600

Further investigation is needed to determine health disparate populations.

Section II: Resources & Gaps

Resources and Gaps Introduction

Existing Resources

The following is a review of existing programs, clubs, organizations, and activities within Union County. While primary drug prevention evidence based programming was not noted, the community offers a wide range of youth activities. Below is a summary of youth activities that are offered.

The Union County Public Library offer a variety of activities for youth and adults Monday thru Friday such as has:

- Zumba
- Yoga
- Story time
- Afterschool craft activities
- Book clubs
- Reminisce Senior citizen lunch
- Teen gaming
- Fiber group
- Lego days
- Digital fix (a volunteer comes in to help senior citizens with digital devices)
- Free lunch over school breaks
- Summer reading program
- Speakers

The Friends of the Library is also in the process of taking over the preschool program at the Methodist Church. The library offers free Wi-Fi, notary services, scanners, fax machine, computers, and a genealogy department.

The Purdue Extension focuses on Agriculture and Natural Resources, Human and Health Sciences, Economic and Community Development and 4-H Youth. One of their biggest events during the year is the Union County 4H fair.

Other organizations in Union County are Girl and Boy Scouts, youth league sports, and archery club. Rita's Dixon Dance provides gymnastics and dance classes (for a fee).

Neighborhood Health Clinic utilizes Nurse Practitioners (NP), and is located in Union County at the edge of city limits on US 27. Oxford Internal Medicine utilizes a doctor and NPs, and it is

located in West College Corner. Union County's Head Start program is at Community that Care which is located inside of Liberty city limits.

The Union County College Corner Joint School District Corporation provides high school athletic programs which include cheerleading, cross-country, football, golf, soccer, tennis, volleyball, basketball, baseball, softball, and track and field. Additionally, both elementary schools will have a preschool this fall and will have after school care at Liberty elementary.

The Liberty Church of Christ and Hanna's Creek Church both have youth programming. College Corner has the College Corner Community Club. The CCCC hosts the annual Fourth of July parade, fireworks, and many (kids and adult) games and events at The Grove Park annually. They also do an annual Easter egg hunt for children. During the summer months, they offer Play In the Park every day, which is focused toward youth to learn about a variety of different topics.

Existing Gaps

Priority #1: Alcohol

- There are gaps in resources for alcohol misuse prevention. There are no programs, practices or policies that are primary prevention.

Priority #2: Nicotine/Vaping

- Schools are implementing vaping cessation classes in fall 2022.
- There are gaps in resources for nicotine misuse prevention.

Resources and Gaps Findings

There are no known primary prevention resources in the community.

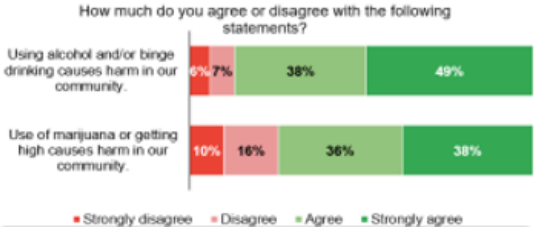
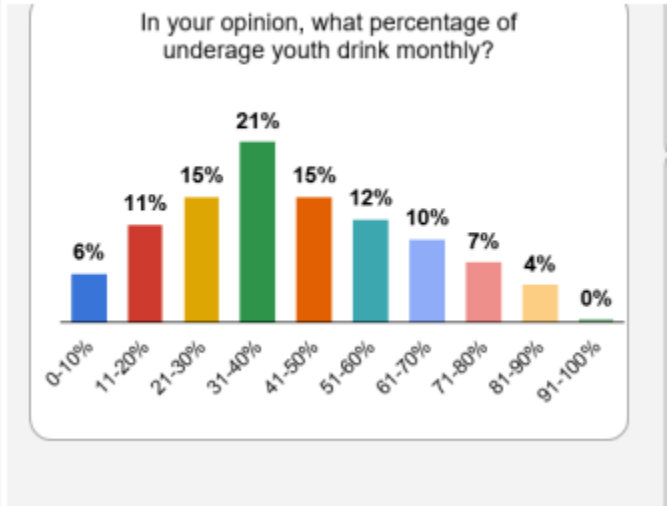
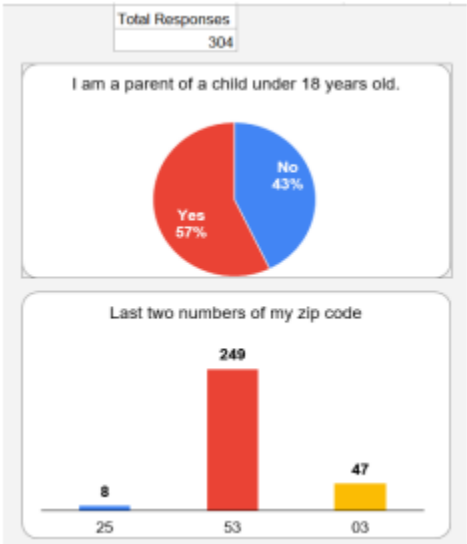
Opportunities are available to include these types of measures within community partners.

Conclusion & Recommendations

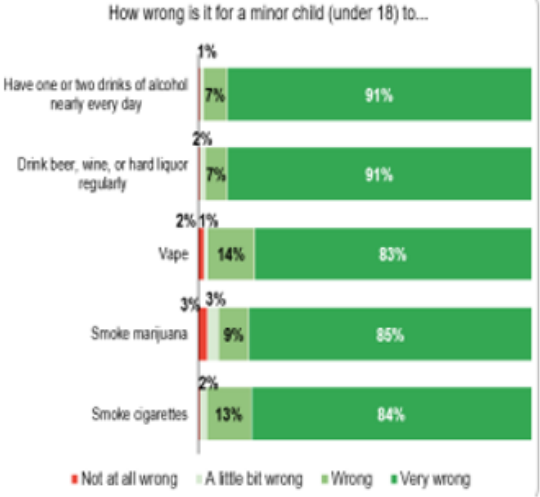
There are a number of youth serving organizations that provide youth activities within the community. Findings from the report point toward recommending a coordinated and comprehensive substance misuse education, including environmental strategies and evidence-based programs would address youth substance misuse, youth's exposure to high access outlets, and youth attitudes towards substance use. In the community survey, vaping was the leading substance use issue concern.

Appendices

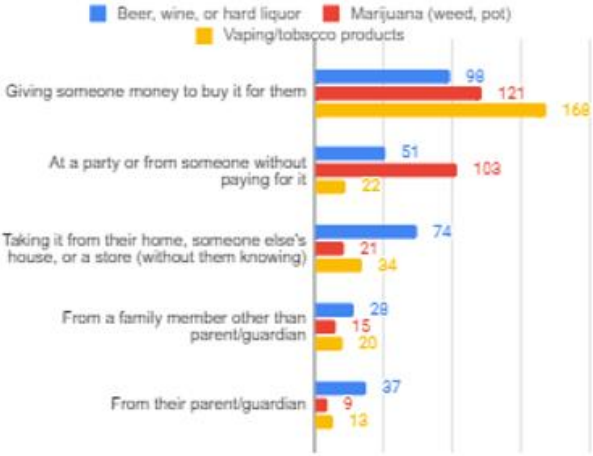
Community Survey Results



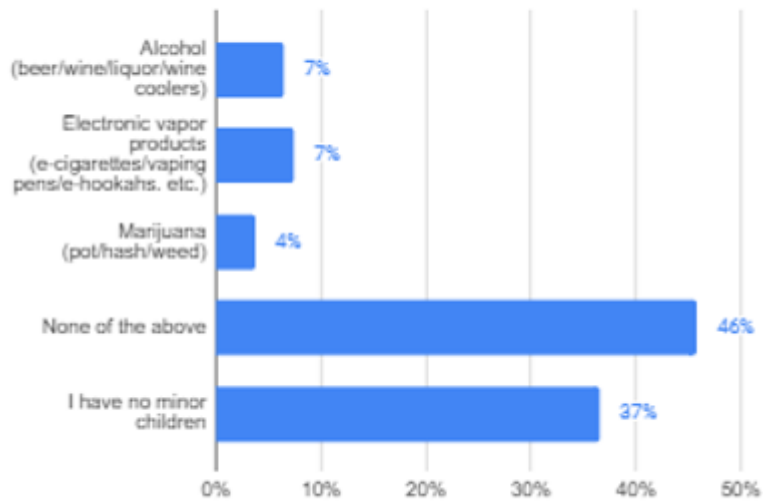
If a young person in our community wanted each of these substances, how easy would it be for them to get it?



In your opinion, the easiest place for a minor child (under 18) to get these substances is...



In the last month, I believe my minor child (under 18) may have used... (check all that apply)



Environmental Scan

Union County Scan Locations

Union County Scan Locations & Address

Name-Location	Address	NOTES	Tobacco sold & Types	Alcohol Sold & Types	Store Type	Advertising outside	Product Placements	We ID.
Ainsley's Cafe	15179 Old State Rd 101 Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, daycare within sight. Just off lake, by boat rentals/ramps.	No tobacco products sold	Beer, wine, liquor, mixed drinks	Restaurant	two (2) outside beer adverts, on front door.	Alcohol: Behind sales counter, by request only, must provide ID for beverage.	Not seen on front door
American Legion	4 w High St Liberty, IN							
Brew Slice Pizza (R)	202 Brownsville RD Liberty, IN	No schools, churches, playgrounds, daycares within sight, located close to homes.	No tobacco products sold	Beer, liquor, mixed drinks	Restaurant/bar	No outside advertisements	Alcohol: behind sales counter, by request only, must provide ID	Not see on front door

Brookville Enhancement	7376 S Fairfield Ramp Rd Liberty, IN	No schools, churches, playgrounds, daycares within sight. Located in golf course, within walking distance of lake/boat ramps	No tobacco products sold	Beer, mixed drinks,	Restaurant/convenience store	No outside advertisements	Alcohol: behind sales counter, by checkout, by request only must provide ID	Not seen on front door
Desde Jalisco (El Reparo)	9 N Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	No tobacco products sold	Single units, high alcohol content, drink specials (thirsty Thursday's), pricing may change, holiday promotion	Restaurant	No outside advertising	Behind sales counter, back of store	Yes
Divya Petroleum (Rainbow Food Mart)	5987 S State RD 101 Liberty, IN	No schools, churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight	Power wall display, discount by carton only, flavored e-cigs, tobacco display next to candy	Price does not change throughout day, larger quantiles cheaper than smaller, single units sold, beer.	Convenience store	Roughly 80% of front window covered, 20% alcohol ads, less than 10% tobacco, vape, energy drink ads.	Tobacco: by checkout, behind sales counter, display next to candy (tobacco paraphernalia, would not be easily stolen. E-cigs/vape: behind sales counter, by checkout, not easily stolen, few different flavors. Alcohol:	Yes on front door and sales counter.

							back of store, out of sightline of checkout, could be easily stolen.	
Dolgencorp (Dollar General)	166 S US Highway 27 Liberty, IN	No schools, churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight. Within sight of apartment complex & homes.	Power wall, flavored cigars (fruit/menth ol), no discounts, less than 10 brands, less than 3 options of e- cigs.	Single units sold, cases sold, larger quantities not cheaper, no price change per day.	Conven ience store/ grocery store	Roughly, 50% of front windows covered in ads. Less than 10% alcohol, energy drinks, tobacco, and vape.	Tobacco: by checkout, behind sales counter, could be easily stolen if attendant not at counter. Alcohol: back of store, out of sightline of checkout, could be easily stolen if attendant not at counter. Energy drinks: back of store, out of sightline of checkout, could be easily stolen.	Yes, sign on front door.
Herdrich 1 (QuickPix)	404 N Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	Tobacco, e- cigs/vapes. Menthol & minty flavors. Small discount for buying cartons. 7-8	No alcohol on display/for sale	Conven ience store	No outside advertising	Tobacco: checkout, behind sales counter, could not easily be stolen. Alcohol: no alcohol out during scan. Caffeine drinks:	Yes, under 30 sign on front door and checkout counter

			brands displayed. Two branded displays (Vuse & Mr Fog). Flavored cigars sold (3 brands)				back of store, out of sightline of checkout, by checkout, could easily be stolen	
Herdrich 2 (Liberty Shell)	10 N Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	Tobacco, e-cigs/vapes. Menthol & minty flavors. Small discount for buying cartons. 7-8 brands displayed.	Single units, holiday/event displays.	Convenience store	80% front window ads. Less than 10% alc. 20% energy/supplement. Less 10% tobacco. Less 10% vape.	Tobacco & e-cig/vape: checkout, behind sales, not easily stolen. Alcohol/specialty : checkout only, not easily stolen. Beer: checkout, back of store, out of sight line, easily stolen. Energy/non alc: throughout store, easily stolen.	6 visible
Hook-Superx (CVS)	201 W High St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	No tobacco products sold	Single units, larger quantities comparable price. No holiday displays seen.	Pharmacy/convenience store	Very few outside ads, no alcohol, tobacco, or energy ads	Tobacco: no sales. Caffeine beverages: out of sight line of checkout, back of store, easily stolen. Alcohol: back of store, out of sightline of checkout, could be easily stolen	No signs seen

							(some have security tags on them, smaller ones do not)	
Jassy (VP Racing Fuel)	101 N Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	Power wall with several brands, different tobacco paraphernalia displayed above candy (on counter/glass display)	No alcohol on display/for sale	Convenience store	4 outside ads, all branded signs/professional signs	Tobacco: by checkout, behind sales counter, not easily stolen. Alcohol: no sales. Caffeine drinks: by checkout, not easily stolen.	Sign on front door
JTS (Keggars Pub)	39 Junction St West College Corner, IN	No schools, playgrounds, daycare within sight. Right next door to community center. Liquor store within sight. Church within sight.	No tobacco products sold	Larger quantities, beer, wine, liquor, mixed drinks. No current ads for deals/discounts	Bar	No outside ads. We ID sign only	Alcohol: by checkout, behind sales counter, not easily stolen, must be 21 to enter & ID checked upon entry	Sign on side door

Liberty Bell Wholesale	217 S Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, churches, playgrounds, daycare within sight, located near homes, Sells large variety of items	Power wall display with less than 10 brands. No multipack discounts, no small cigars/flavored cigars. 2 brands of e-cigs.	No alcohol sales	Convenience store/variety store	No outside ads	Tobacco/e-cigs: behind sales counter, could be easily stole if attendant not at counter, located near candy displays	Yes, sign on door about ID and underage purchasing.
Liberty Country Club	1391 US 27 N Liberty, IN							
Liberty Liquor Mart	220 South Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight. Soda/energy drink vending outside.	Cigs by request only. Flavored cigars (3) backwoods sweets, little cigar (3). 3 flavors, cherry, vanilla, mint	Larger quantity cheaper, single units sold, high alcohol content sold, drink specials.	Liquor Store	80% total ads, less 10% energy/supplement. 80% alcohol. Less 10% tobacco/vape.	Tobacco: checkout, behind sales counter, easily stolen. Alcohol/beer/liquor/wine: checkout, back of store, behind sales counter, out of sight line, easily stolen. Energy drink: out of sightline (outside vending) not easily stolen.	Yes, on front door. Must be 21 to enter.

Midlake (Jay's Midlake Bait&Tackle)	1908 W Old 101	No schools, churches, playgrounds, day care within sight. Located near lake and homes.	No multipack discount, less than 10 brands. No small cigars/flavor s.	Single units sold, larger quantities not cheaper than small, no advertised drink specials.	Conven ience store/re stauran t	Less than 10% of store front in ads. No alcohol, tobacco, e-cig, energy drink ads	Tobacco: by checkout, behind sales counter, could be easily stolen if attendant is not at counter. Alcohol: in back of store, out of sightline of counter, could not easily be stolen (behind locked door needs attendant to get beverage)(must show ID in restaurant to order beverage)	Not on front of store
Pizza King	201 N Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	No tobacco products sold	Single units sold, sold by large quantities (pitchers)	Restaur ant	Not many ads, 2 professional beer ads/promotions	Alcohol: behind sales counter, by request only, must provide ID	Not seen on front door
Pour to Perfection (Temporary Permit)	1003 S Salem Road Liberty, IN							
Smith's Triangle	2955 S Old Dunlapville Rd Liberty, IN							

Swaminaray (College Corner Liquor Mart) aka The Package store	100 S Brookville Pike West College Corner, IN	No schools, playgrounds, daycare within sight. Local to homes and community center. Within sight of bar. Church within sight.	2 brands of e-cigs, discounts for cartons, powerwall display, flavored cigars (fruit)	Single units sold, large quantiles cheaper than smaller, high alcohol content sold	Liquor Store	Roughly, 80% covered in ads, less than 10% tobacco, ecig, energy drink. 80% covered in alcohol specific ads	Tobacco: by checkout, behind sales counter, not easily stolen. Alcohol: by checkout, back of store, behind sales counter, could be easily stolen if attendant not at counter.	Yes, must be 21 to enter, ID checked upon entry
Union County Sheriff's Department	106 E Union St Liberty, IN	tobacco renewed in last 2 years						
VFW	123 E Wescott St Liberty, IN	seems very limited hours						
West CC Corp (College Corner Tavern)	27 Park Place West College Corner, IN	Temporary closed	Temporary closed	Temporary closed	Tempor ary closed	Temporary closed	Temporary closed	Temporar y closed
Woodruff's Supermarket	10 S Main St Liberty, IN	No schools, Churches, playgrounds, rec center, daycare within sight.	Roughly 6 brands of cigarettes available behind counter	Very few alcohol beverages/ drink mixes (3 or less)	Grocer y	No outside advertising	Tobacco: checkout, behind sale counter, locked door, not easily stolen. Alcohol: very few choices, out of eyesight of checkout, could be easily stolen. Caffeinated	No sign outside store, no sign seen inside

drinks located in
back of store,
out of sight line
of checkout, not
easily stolen
(watched by
camera)

More Information on Determinants

Determinants are factors that contribute to or cause a health behavior to occur. Determinants can be contributing factors, risk factors, or protective factors. Many risk and protective factors can be measured via the [Indiana Youth Survey](#).

Contributing Factors: Contributing Factors are attitudes, behaviors, and other characteristics associated with a likelihood of the health behavior.

<i>Contributing Factors</i>		
• Visible enforcement	• Price	• Family, school, and peer influence
• Laws	• Retail Availability (TRIP and SAC)	• Context
• Community norms	• Social availability	• Perceived risk of arrest
• Promotion	• Use beliefs	• Community concern about harm

Risk Factors (Youth): Risk factors are characteristics of an individual, family, school, or community environment that are associated with increases in the development of problem behaviors (alcohol and other drug use, delinquency, school dropout and violence) among youth and adolescents.





Community (C)	Family (F)	School (S)	Individual/Peer (IP)
• Availability of drugs	• Family history of the problem behavior	• Academic failure beginning in late elementary school	• Early and persistent antisocial behavior
• Availability of firearms	• Family management problems	• Lack of commitment to school	• Rebelliousness
• Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime	• Family conflict		• Friends who engage in the problem behavior
• Media portrayals of violence	• Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in		• Favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior
• Transitions and mobility			• Early initiation of the problem behavior
• Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization			• Constitutional factors
• Extreme economic deprivation			

the problem behavior

Protective Factors (Youth): Protective factors are associated with reducing potential for problem behaviors by mitigating the effects of risk factors. Protective factors are related to family, social, psychological and behavioral characteristics that provide a buffer to risk factors for young people.

Protective factors		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual characteristics Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills Recognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonding Healthy beliefs and clear standards

Risk and Protective Factors

RISK FACTORS Risk factors increase the likelihood young people will develop health and social problems.	DOMAIN	PROTECTIVE FACTORS Protective factors help buffer young people with high levels of risk factors from developing health and social problems.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low community attachment • Community disorganisation • Community transitions and mobility • Personal transitions and mobility • Laws and norms favourable to drug use • Perceived availability of drugs • Economic disadvantage (not measured in youth survey) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the community • Recognition of prosocial involvement • Exposure to evidence-based programs and strategies (some are measured in youth survey)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor family management and discipline • Family conflict • A family history of antisocial behaviour • Favourable parental attitudes to the problem behaviour 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment and bonding to family • Opportunities for prosocial involvement in the family • Recognition of prosocial involvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic failure (low academic achievement) • Low commitment to school • Bullying 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for prosocial involvement in school • Recognition of prosocial involvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebelliousness • Early initiation of problem behaviour • Impulsiveness • Antisocial behaviour • Favourable attitudes toward problem behaviour • Interaction with friends involved in problem behaviour • Sensation seeking • Rewards for antisocial involvement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social skills • Belief in the moral order • Emotional control • Interaction with prosocial peers