California State Incentive Grant
Statewide Evaluation
Coalition Report Number 1

Prepared by:
Lance Segars, Ph.D.
John D. Clapp, Ph.D.
Lisa Rickert
Center for Alcohol and Drug Studies and Services
San Diego State University

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Executive Summary

In April 2003 the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs began work on the California State Incentive Grant Project (SIG). Developed through funding from the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), this project is a unique, environmentally-focused, community prevention effort. Its goal is to reduce binge drinking among youth and young adults, ages 12 to 25, and reduce the impact of binge drinking on communities. This project is unique in attempting to implement evidence-based environmental prevention strategies on a large scale in a "real world" context.

A critical component of this effort is the use of community coalitions, made up of local representatives, as the catalyst for developing and implementing prevention strategies. In each of the 13 SIG projects a coalition group was recruited and tasked with assisting project directors in: 1) completing a needs assessment; 2) developing a strategic plan that responded to the unique needs and resources of the community; 3) implementing prevention interventions; and, 4) monitoring program activities.

The use of community-based coalitions in alcohol and other drug prevention programs has a long history. Based on the experiences of prior efforts, several factors have been shown to relate to the success of coalitions in impacting community problems. These include demographic diversity, community linkages, organizational structure, leadership, participation, common goals, environmental focus, perceived barriers, and feelings of group efficacy.

In order to better understand the impact of coalitions on these 13 community prevention initiatives, a series of surveys of coalition members is planned. In addition, interviews with project directors and other project participants will be used to further define and explore these coalitions. This report is based on the first of these surveys of coalition participants. The purpose of this report is to describe the characteristics of coalitions and to explore some of the variations in these collations that may relate to their effectiveness.

The survey was conducted via a web-based survey procedure between July 31, 2006, and September 30, 2006. During this period a total of 192 out of a total of 305 coalition members completed surveys (63%). The results as presented show the diversity in these coalitions and point to issues that may be important to consider in future efforts of this type.

Among the findings are:

Diversity
- While most coalitions include at least some minority and youth representation, youth and minorities are underrepresented in most coalitions.
- Coalition membership is somewhat more diverse in medium and large counties in comparison to small counties.

Community Linkages
- The largest group of coalition members represents government agencies and public health agencies.

- Most coalitions include members from a variety of fields most often including education, law enforcement and community service agencies.
- Representatives of the business community and particularly the alcohol beverage industry are least likely to be included and are the least represented community sector.
- Youth linkages were generally through those working with youth in school settings.
- Linkages to civic and faith-based organizations were minimal in most coalitions.
- Linkages and diversity of membership varied across coalitions.
- Generally, coalition members do not report extensive linkages outside of their work area.

Organizational Structure
- Most SIG coalitions were formed from pre-existing collaborations in the community.
- Most coalitions have both an advisory and activist component.
- Larger coalitions have members from pre-existing collaborations, an advisory component and subcommittee/workgroups.

Leadership
- Coalition members are generally satisfied with the project leadership.
- Coalition members report that leadership listens and is accepting of their input.

Participation
- All coalitions include at least a few members who report active participation in both internal coalition tasks and external tasks.
- Some coalitions report a few active members with many inactive members, while several report a majority of members being very active.
- In addition to internal tasks, members report attending community meetings, testifying before government boards and working with the media.

Common Goals
- Coalition members were supportive of general goals such as reduction in underage and binge drinking.
- Less consistency was found for goals related to policy and enforcement versus goals related to individual contributors.
- Within some coalitions there is greater support for individual approaches to prevention rather than environmental approaches.

Environmental Focus
- Coalition members rated social norms as the most important contributor to youth drinking.
- Members generally agreed with the importance of retail sales and advertising to youth drinking.
- Coalitions varied on the importance of policy and enforcement in comparison to education and alternative activities.
- Coalitions in small counties were more likely to favor educational approaches.

Barriers
- Coalition members reported few serious barriers (undefined in the survey) to project activities.
- The highest rated barrier was lack of resources.
- Small counties rated community readiness issues as more serious barriers than larger counties.

Efficacy
- Coalition members generally feel that their coalition is hard-working and productive.
- Small county coalitions tend to have less confidence in their capabilities.

The results of this survey of coalition members highlight some of the factors that are expected to relate to the value of the coalition in planning and implementing environmental prevention strategies. In future reports, we will use this information to compare results based on various coalition characteristics.

Introduction

In April 2003 CSAP awarded California a $12 million grant, divided evenly over three years, to implement new prevention initiatives designed to reduce binge drinking among youth and young adults in selected California counties. This funding resulted in the California SIG that required each participating county to: 1) develop a local coalition of community members to oversee program development and implementation; 2) complete a local needs assessment; 3) develop a prevention plan using evidence-based environmental prevention strategies; 4) implement the prevention interventions; and, 5) complete a local evaluation of their work.

The SIG program represents a major focus within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to assist the states and local communities to implement effective science-based prevention programs. Among the more than 30 SIG grants nationwide, the California SIG is unique in focusing its efforts on the use of environmental prevention strategies. Also, California is one of three states in the seventh and final cohort of the nationwide SIG program.

California used SIG funding as an opportunity to develop and implement science-based environmental prevention strategies using a strategic prevention planning framework (See Figure 1). The five-step planning and implementation framework includes: preparing a needs assessment; building local capacity; developing a strategic plan; program implementation; and, program monitoring and evaluation. Also, counties selected model interventions to respond to the unique needs and resources of their respective communities.

Initial planning for this project began in early 2004 with ADP's distribution of the Request for Application to all 58 California counties. Based on proposals submitted by 37 counties, ADP selected 13 (n=13) to participate in this three year effort: Alameda, Humboldt, Mono, Mendocino, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Diego, Sonoma, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Ventura.
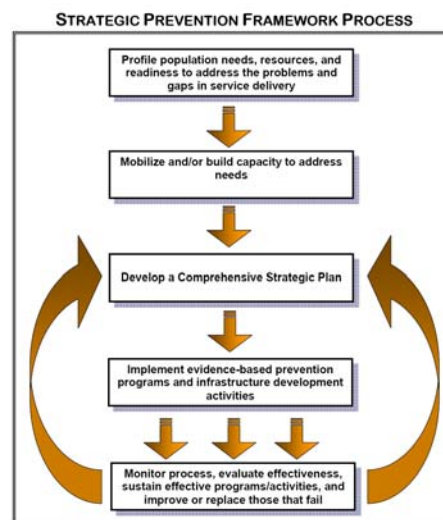

Figure 1

The 13 counties selected received funding for one year of program planning and two years of program implementation. In addition, each funded county was required to develop a local evaluation to assess both the processes and outcomes of these efforts. Program planning began in October 2004 with the implementation of interventions beginning in October 2005.

In addition to the local evaluations, CSAP also requires the inclusion of a statewide cross-site evaluation of the SIG. The initial statewide evaluation contract began in December 2004.   However, after some difficulties with the original contract, ADP awarded a new contract in August 2005 to the Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Studies and Services at San Diego State University (SDSU). SDSU's statewide evaluation plan was approved by CSAP in March 2005.

Purpose of this Report

One important component of the CSAP model programs, as well as the SIG projects, is the use of community coalitions to guide local prevention efforts. The intent of this report is to provide a description of the similarities and variations in the characteristics of the 13 county SIG coalitions. Data is reported by population size, without reference to county name, to protect the privacy of SIG county grantees.

The SDSU's Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Studies and Services will produce several SIG reports. This is the first report of the series.

Conceptual Background

Environmental Prevention Strategies

Prevention of alcohol-related problems began in ancient times, shortly after humans first discovered and began producing and using alcoholic beverages. Indeed, attempts to change individual behavior or limit the use of alcohol can be found in some of the earliest human writings such as The Code of Hammurabi. In the United States, alcohol problem prevention efforts have evolved throughout our nation's history. Two disparate approaches—individual level change and environmental control—have occurred simultaneously but with shifting emphasis. Efforts to change problem *drinkers*, for instance, began with the first Surgeon General and founding father, Benjamin Rush's pamphlet, The Effects of Ardent Spirits Upon the Human Body in 1785. Similarly, efforts to control environments, such as laws requiring establishments selling liquor to be licensed by local governments, were common in the colonies. Current responses to alcohol problems come largely from developments occurring in the 1970's with the creation of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Attempts to reduce problems resulting from the use of alcohol take many forms. The most popular forms of alcohol prevention involve education and persuasion programs intended to change the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of individuals. These programs, such as DARE or "Here's Looking at You" have been used for years in many classroom settings to attempt to reduce alcohol use and its associated problems among adolescents and young adults. Currently, most California schools include alcohol and drug education as part of their curricula through the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities grant program.

Although school-based education programs have been popular, many have questioned the efficacy of these programs. In reviewing the results of educational efforts Wallack (1984-85) suggested that school-based education may be "necessary but not sufficient" to reduce alcohol problems. As a result, many of those working in the prevention field began to consider other mechanisms for reducing individual and community problems resulting from alcohol use.

During the 1980's many in the alcohol prevention field began to focus on a public health perspective to understand alcohol problems. This approach suggests that alcohol problems are the result of interactions between the agent (alcohol), the host (individual), and the environment. Within this perspective alcohol problems are the result of complex interactions of individual characteristics (e.g., genetics, personality factors, beliefs,

gender, etc.) with environments that promote risky drinking. As a result of this conceptual shift in viewing the etiology of alcohol use and problems, more emphasis was placed on environmental factors that affect alcohol problems. Indeed, with this recognition came the understanding that community characteristics are critical to alcohol problems. To address such macro factors, Holder and Blose (1988) developed a systems approach to understanding alcohol use and problems at the community level. Their approach suggests that prevention efforts should be designed as a system rather than conceived as isolated components. Thus, rather than simply educating students concerning the risks of individual use, the systems approach suggests expanding efforts to create community environments that are consistent with and support educational messages.

The result of these approaches has been the development of community-based, environmentally-focused prevention programs. Beginning with Project Star in the 1980s, myriad prevention efforts have been developed to create changes at the community level. These efforts include the use of techniques such as changing policies regarding the availability of alcohol, regulating the retail sales environments, changing enforcement practices, and otherwise changing the availability of alcohol or the contexts in which it is used (Babor, 2000).

Based on earlier experiences with diverse environmental prevention methods, researchers developed two projects which provided the support and structure for future environmental prevention efforts: Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA) program and the Reduce High Risk Drinking (RHRD) program. These research efforts yielded models for the development and implementation of environmental prevention efforts in more applied settings, as in the California SIG.

CMCA involved a statewide initiative to reduce access to alcohol by teens (Wagenaar et al., 2000). The project involved the development of local community groups intended to assess local problems and develop and implement strategies to reduce alcohol sales to minors. Using community organizing principles, community members were recruited and trained to assess communities and to mobilize support for changes in key policies and practices. These community coalitions changed policies regarding training for retail alcohol merchants, developed media efforts to raise awareness, monitored compliance of minimum drinking age laws through outlet observations, and supported increased enforcement by police. As a result of these efforts, the researchers found teen access to alcohol was significantly reduced.

The RHRD project involved the development and implementation of environmental strategies in selected communities intended to reduce specific alcohol-related problems such as driving under the influence (Holder, 2000). Like CMCA, RHRD involved the development of local community advisory groups intended to oversee project operations. Although similar in general structure, the RHRD model placed greater emphasis on the use of research to guide program development. Similar to CMCA these projects involved community organizing, use of media, development of policies and regulations, server training, and use of enforcement. Findings from this project showed reductions in specific alcohol-related problems such as single vehicle crashes as a result of RHRD interventions.

These two projects are important because they represent the strongest evidence currently available for the efficacy of environmental prevention approaches.

As such, they are the models chosen by most of the California SIG county projects to organize their efforts.

Although there were variations in these two project models, the similarities provide the basis for development of future prevention efforts. In each case, a community advisory group or coalition was an important component of the overall model. These coalitions were used to provide a local perspective on the issues as well as to provide linkages to the community systems needed to implement interventions. In each case information was provided to guide local groups in selecting and implementing interventions within their communities. Each focused on changing specific alcohol use environments that included on-sale and off-sale alcohol outlets and public events. In addition, emphasis was placed on training of those responsible for alcohol sales and enforcement of alcohol regulations by sellers and/or users. Each project resulted in the development of unique intervention strategies based on the characteristics of the communities and the problems addressed. Finally, each included a strong research design that allowed for measurement of important changes that resulted from project activities.

The 13 California SIG projects represent the next step in understanding the use of environmental strategies to reduce alcohol problems. Building on CMCA and RHRD, as well as other prevention models, the California SIG is an attempt to implement evidence-based prevention practices outside of an experimental setting. While these models involved closely monitored activities developed through well funded research projects, the SIG represents an attempt to implement similar strategies within diverse communities with limited funding. Unlike the model programs which benefited from highly trained research and community organizing staffs, the SIG is implemented using a variety of local representatives, some with little or no experience using environmental prevention interventions.

Use of Coalitions in Alcohol Prevention

In the early 1990s substantial resources were invested to support the development and implementation of community-based approaches to substance abuse prevention (Crowley et al., 2000). The use of coalitions in alcohol prevention efforts makes conceptual sense given the complex etiology of alcohol and other drug related problems, thereby necessitating the need for key stakeholders from multiple community sectors (Clapp, Segars and Voas, 2002).

Yin and Kaftarian suggested that "successful prevention can only occur with the proper community systems, involving: widespread norms in support of eradicating substance abuse, not only among individuals but also in schools, families, and workplaces; efforts joining the resources of residents and service agencies; coordinated responses to substance abuse problems; and broad community participation, ranging from grassroots groups to coverage by the media" (Yin & Kaftarian, 1997, p. 294). Consistent with this assertion, Crowley et al. (2000) found prevention programs are most likely to be effective when community and environment are seen as interconnected and work at multiple levels of influence.

Determining the impact of a coalition in a broader prevention system is complex, as coalitions tend to take on planning, development, support, and implementation roles of environmental interventions. To that end, it is important to note that coalitions are not an intervention per se, but rather a tool to facilitate interventions. The Community Trials

Project and CMCA are good examples of how coalitions can facilitate broader environmental interventions.

Coalitions have several characteristics that distinguish them from other types of community leadership groups (Feighery & Rodgers, 1990). To this end, coalitions:

1. Maximize the power of participating groups through joint action
2. Minimize duplication of effort among groups that would normally compete with one another
3. Pool talents and resources
4. Develop and demonstrate widespread public support for issues, actions or unmet needs

Characteristics of Effective Coalitions

Research on coalition effectiveness, and in particular, substance abuse prevention coalitions, has identified a number of factors that seem to be associated with effective processes, outcomes and impacts (Center for Prevention Research & Development [CPRD], 2006).
Such coalition characteristics and factors include formalization, planning, inclusiveness, leadership, resources and ongoing professional development (CPRD, 2006). It is important to note, however, the results on long-term behavioral outcomes and impacts are mixed, and several researchers have called for further research to determine how coalitions work best in complex prevention efforts (Berkowitz, 2001; Hallfors et al., 2002; Holder et al., 2000; Merzel & D'Afflitti, 2003). To date, eight unique factors related (either conceptually or empirically) to optimal coalition functioning have been identified:

1. ***Coalition Formation***. Coalition formation is a stage in which various groups of people and organizations with different viewpoints and philosophies are asked to work together in new ways (CPRD, 2006). This requires substantial skill, energy, and commitment from a community. A number of evidence-based practices have been reported in the literature to guide the early stages of coalition development (Butterfoss et al., 1993; Goodman, 1998). Goodman (1998) suggested that every community has a unique and specific history and context that should be considered when developing a coalition. Examples of parochial factors to consider include the politics, economy, geography, leadership styles of key stakeholders, and the like (Goodman, 1998). Another key component of coalition formation is that the community must have a level of readiness to ensure ownership and commitment to the coalition, their issues and goals (Snell-Johns, 2003).

   Recruiting members who will actively participate and engage key community stakeholders or sectors is also important (Florins & Chavis 1990). Coalition members should have a general consensus that local power and knowledge is important to addressing substance abuse and related health problems (CPRD 2006). Having a diverse group of members within a coalition is also important so multiple sectors of the community can be mobilized. As such, coalitions should try to bring together members from across social, economic and political sectors to address the common interests and goals of the coalition (Lasker & Weiss, 2003). Although diverse membership contributes to information sharing and other collaborative efforts

within the community, it is imperative that members of the coalition do not feel a sense of hierarchy within the group reflecting extant class or social hierarchies in the greater community (Lasker & Weiss, 2003). It has been recognized that coalitions with diverse sector representation and membership have better outcomes for policy change (Hays et al., 2000).

2. *Youth Involvement*. Youth involvement is the participation of youth in prevention coalitions. Numerous alcohol and other drug prevention coalitions involve youth in a variety of roles; however, there has been little research into the impact of youth participation (CPRD 2006). In coalitions targeting youth alcohol use, it is intuitive to expect youth participation in the coalition to have a positive impact on coalition outcomes; however, this remains an untested supposition. In some instances, youth have benefited from their own involvement with the community initiatives by strengthening their interpersonal competencies, social connectedness, and analytical skills (Checkoway & Richards-Shuster, 2003). Given the focus of the SIG project, we included this conceptual domain in our analyses.

3. *Organizational Structures and Development*. Organizational structure and development, represents the formalization of a coalition. Such structures tend to be evolutionary. Structures and processes that maximize community input facilitate goal attainment (CPRD, 2006). Coalitions with stable organizational structures, clearly defined roles and procedures, and tasks tend to be most effective (Florin et al., 2000). Formalization of structures and roles is often achieved through bylaws and other official documentation concerning governance. Meeting minutes are often a secondary source of formalization. Effective communication, conflict resolution, and shared decision making are also important factors to maintaining quality organizational management in coalitions (CPRD, 2006). Altogether, these factors reflect organizational effectiveness. In turn, a high functioning coalition allows for positive working environments, higher member satisfaction, effective communication, and less conflict, which allows for more energy and time for members to focus on coalition goals (CPRD, 2006). Leadership components (i.e., development and staff support) among the coalition are also identified as an essential element of an effective coalition (CPRD, 2006). Overall, coalition members should feel as though their leaders are open-minded, task-oriented and supportive to the whole group (CPRD, 2006).

There are several ways in which a community can determine how their coalition will be structured. One way is similar to that used in CMCA, a 15-community randomized trial. Results showed that use of a community organizing approach to implement changes in local institutional policies was effective (Wagenaar et al., 2000). These changes included new ordinances and written policies, more frequent patrolling by local police agencies, increased media coverage, etc. (Wagenaar et al., 1999). The structure of CMCA used part-time local organizers in each community who followed a seven-stage process. One of the seven steps was creating a core leadership group, which consisted of key supporters who planned and implemented the organizing campaign (Wagenaar et al., 1999).

CMCA organizers performed a variety of functions such as advising, teaching, modeling, persuading, selling, agitating, facilitating, coaching, confidence-building, guiding, mobilizing, inspiring, educating and leading (Wagenaar et al., 1999).

Good leadership is essential to build and sustain a healthy civic infrastructure. Inspiring leaders can be particularly important in situations where there is a lack of trust. The temptation exists among some community programs to focus on the process of collaboration. They assume that leadership is less critical than who participates. However, the experience of most successful community programs illustrates that leadership is critical (NHTSA, 2001).

4. *Managing, Planning and Implementation.* The managing, planning and implementation domain takes into account the capacity of a coalition, which includes the knowledge, skills and resources, to obtain their overall goals (CPRD, 2006). In conjunction with having strong leadership components in a coalition, leadership should also be heavily involved in the capacity building of a coalition (Butterfoss et al, 1996; Florin et al, 2000; Drug Strategies, 2001; Keller et al., 1998; Merzel & D'Afflitti, 2003; Priestly et al., 1990). Therefore, coalition members should have an understanding of developmental process and some basic knowledge of prevention planning and related concepts (Keller, Twists & Look, 2000). Further, a common vision, strong communication, and close-knit relationships both internally and externally, targeted outcomes and human and financial resources are needed for a highly effective coalition (Foster-Fishman et al., 2001). By increasing the knowledge and skills of its members a coalition builds capacity for action (Florin et al., 2000). Therefore, high quality group dynamics will lead to a better satisfaction of effort and outcomes (Goodman, 1998). By empowering individual members, coalitions offer a way for members to get involved in issues that affect their lives (Lasker & Weiss, 2003). As a result, coalitions that empower their members also foster members to actively participate within the coalition. Active participation is often related to the perception among members that the benefits they receive for being a part of the coalition exceed the cost of participation (CPRD, 2006).

A "positive environment" has been shown to improve coalition effectiveness and outcomes (CPRD, 2006). A positive coalition environment is a function of cohesion, effective communication among members, shared decision making, leader support and control, task orientation, order, and overall organization (CPRD, 2006). Among effective coalitions, member-staff relationships have clearly delineated roles and responsibilities (Snell-Johns, 2003).

5. *Strategic Planning*. Strategic planning involves examining, developing and implementing strategies that address common issues, such as underage binge drinking. Given the complex and dynamic nature of alcohol and other drug problems (Holder and Blose, 1988), coalitions must regularly monitor the external environment (Clapp et al, 2001). Thus, effective coalitions have an ongoing strategic planning process that allows coalition members to know where their coalition is relative to their goals, how they will obtain them, and how they will determine successful outcomes (CPRD, 2006). A strategic planning process entails critical steps that guide a coalition's work

(Drug Strategies, 2001; National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003). A clear mission statement with consensus from the members is critical. This is supported by an initial community needs and asset assessment to understand the community issues and concerns (Kegler et al., 2000). In addition, periodic needs and assets assessment can also keep the strategic plan current relative to community needs and issues (Drug Strategies, 1996). In addition to community need, strategy selection should also be based on evidence of effectiveness and the possibility of successful implementation in the community (Florin & Chavis, 1990). It is been noted that participation in the coalition is positively related to more highly rated strategic plans (Florin et al., 2000).

6. Effective Implementation of Strategies. After coalition members have developed a comprehensive strategic plan, the coalition must implement the plan or ensure that the strategies are effectively implemented by other organizations
(Bracht, 1999; Butterfoss et al., 1993). Successful implementation often requires a range of strategies and requires the involvement of key organizational players, networks, and resources (Florin et al., 2000; Hays et al., 2000). Foster-Fishman, et al., also point out that implementation should also fit the community context since it is driven by community needs and builds on community strengths and resources (Foster-Fishman et al., 2001). Overall, it has been noted that active member participation correlates with systems impact (Hays et al., 2000).

7. Self-Assessment and Reflection. Another key strategy that effective coalitions engage in is a self-assessment and reflection. This demonstrates the capacity of coalition leaders and members to observe, listen, and assess the coalition's progress and goal attainment (CPRD, 2006). There are several evidence-based practices that can be used for assessment process. First, collecting, analyzing, and integrating process evaluation data into coalition refinement is a both a form of self-assessment and quality assurance (Florin et al., 2000). Second, assessing how the coalition environment influences individual and social behavior among members is a self-assessment and monitoring function that can facilitate organizational growth over time (Goodman, 1998; Drug Strategies, 2001).

8. Sustainability. A sustained community effort is often needed to ensure coalition goals and objectives are successfully attained (Butterfoss et al., 1993; Drug Strategies, 2001; Nezlek & Galano, 1993). In order to maintain their efforts, coalitions can develop and employ a process for leader succession and recruitment of new members (Kumpfer et al., 1993), provide recognition and renewal to coalition members to increase energy and reduce burnout (Chavis, 1995), continuously integrate the coalition's goals and strategies into the missions of their own organizations (Florin et al., 2000) and develop diversified funding streams to ensure a balance and commitment to coalition activities and actions (Center for Prevention Research & Development, 1996).

SIG Communities

Prior to discussing our evaluation methods and findings, it is important to note the context in which the coalitions were operating. The California SIG involves 13 diverse counties. They include large population counties with up to 3 million residents and small counties with populations of less than 100,000. Geographically, the counties include coastal communities in the north, central, and in southern California as well as communities in the central valley and mountains. Proportions of the population in the targeted 12-24 age group vary across SIG counties and range from approximately 10% to over 20% of the general populations. Some counties have several universities, which likely accounts for higher proportions of youth in the target age range.

Table 1 outlines some basic information about the 13 SIG project areas including populations, alcohol availability, and alcohol-related problems. Later reports (SIG Interim Statewide Evaluation Report and final California SIG Evaluation Report) will provide more detailed information concerning these community characteristics and their relationships to program operations.

For analysis, coalitions were combined into three groups according to county size. These groups represent large (L) counties (population > 1 million, n=4), medium (M) counties (population > 240,000, n=6) and small (S) counties (population < 130,000, n=3).

TABLE 1: SIG County Population

	S1	S2	S3	M1	M3	M2	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4
Total Population 2005 estimates	128,376	88,161	12,509	246,960	400,762	249,666	466,477	505,505	796,106	1,448,905	2,988,072	1,363,482	2,933,462
% population 12-17 years old	8.8	9.8	8.65	7.45	9.2	8.85	9.2	11.6	10.5	3.4	9.7	10.15	9.35
% population 18-24 years old	12.4	8.1	10.3	5.5	13.3	11.9	8.8	9.8	9	9.6	9.4	9.5	11.3
Alcohol Outlet Density 2002 per 100,000	325.5	403.9	996.3	271	267	245.9	285.6	193.9	172.6	192.6	162.6	175.1	164.1
Reported crime rate per 1,000 2001	46.3	28.3	46.4	26.4	25.6	39.3	32.5	54.9	22.2	51.5	27.7	52.1	35.5
Adult DUI Arrests per 1,000 2001	15.2	12.8	17.5	8.4	10.3	9.7	8.9	7.5	3.6	6	6.5	9.1	7.8
Adult Alcohol violations per 1,000 2001	18.9	12.4	7.4	6	27.3	16.3	7.9	7.7	3.6	7.8	4.8	4.8	5.2
Juvenile Alcohol & Drug Violations per 1,000 2001	15.9	25.9	9.2	14	17.6	21.6	15.7	10.4	12.2	6.1	9	6.7	9
Alcohol Involved fatal and injury crashes per 100,000 licensed drivers	153.5	176.6	159.5	75.4	84	86.7	103.7	129.4	92.9	84.8	73.7	110.9	102.8
School dropout rates per 100 2002	2.5	2.1	1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	3.5	1.7	2.7	1.7	4.9	2.3

KEY: By county population: S – Small County; M - Medium County; L – Large County
Each column reports data from one SIG county.

Coalition Survey Results

In order to better understand the structure and functioning of the SIG coalitions, the statewide evaluation plan includes surveys of coalition members three times during the final two years of the SIG effort. The surveys collect information regarding the characteristics of coalition members, the extent of their involvement is SIG activities, and their perceptions of the coalition. The first survey of coalition members occurred between July 31, 2006, and September 30, 2006.

To obtain information from coalition members, the 13 SIG county project directors were recruited to contact members of their coalitions to participate in the study. Sample letters of introduction were provided by our staff to assist directors in this task.
The introductory letters included the link to a web site where the survey was available as well as a password for entry. In most cases these instructions were conveyed via email. Coalition members were asked to access the web site and complete the survey within two weeks. For youth members, parental consent was required. Therefore additional letters to parents were used to help recruit youth. Responses were monitored and reminder letters were sent every two weeks to coalition members. Potential respondents were also given the option of obtaining and completing a paper copy of the survey. These forms were returned to local project directors and forwarded to the statewide evaluation team. After nine weeks, data collection was concluded.

TABLE 2: Primary Survey Domains of SIG Counties

Domain	# of Items	Items	Description
Reasons for involvement	10 items	Q3 a-j	Includes social reasons, alcohol and other drug (AOD) interest, and agency interest.
Causes of youth alcohol problems	8 items	Q5 a-h	Includes availability, policies and enforcement, and individual.
Member networks	17 items	Q6 a-p Q23d	Rating of links to 16 community sectors (Q6) and employment sector of respondent.
Internal and external coalition actions	21 items	Q8 a-i Q9 a-j	Respondent rating of frequency of various tasks both internal to the coalition and external to the coalition.
Coalition efficacy	7 items	Q10 a-g	Rating of coalition in terms of effort and productivity.
Leadership	7 items	Q11 a-g	Ratings of leadership and group members on goals and process.
Sources of information	16 items	Q13 a-p	Rating of importance of various pieces of information in determining priorities.
Coalition documents	6 items	Q15 a-f	Rates respondents' familiarity with coalition documents.
Issue introduction within the coalition	6 items	Q16	List of sources for issues introduced to coalitions
Perceived goals	7 items	Q17 a-g	Rating of importance of goals to the coalition includes education, policy change, enforcement and general goals.
Obstacles	15 items	Q18 a-o	Rating of obstacles to the coalitions' work includes community obstacles and internal coalition obstacles

The survey (See Appendix B: Coalition Survey Instrument) was a modified version of the CMCA Team Member Survey (Wagenaar, et al., 1994). Items from the initial survey were modified to better reflect the SIG coalitions.

The SIG survey was used to obtain information on 11 domains related to coalition effectiveness. The domains assessed included reasons for involvement, causes of youth alcohol problems, member networks, internal and external coalition actions, coalition efficacy, leadership, sources of information, coalition documents, issue introduction within the coalition, perceived goals, and obstacles to the coalition. In addition, demographic information was obtained. Table 2 outlines the primary survey domains. Additional detail is available from the survey.

Within the 13 SIG coalitions, project directors reported a total of 305 coalition members. During the survey period a total of 277 accesses were made to the web site. Eighty-three of these accesses resulted in incorrect logins. An additional two surveys were deleted due to missing values. In addition to the web surveys, two counties chose to administer paper surveys. A total of twelve paper surveys were returned and added to the database. As a result of these procedures a total of 192 usable surveys were obtained. This represents an overall response rate of 63%. Response rates by county varied from a low of 33% to a high of 100%. Eight of the 13 counties reported a response rate of over 60%.

The survey results should be viewed within the context of the response rates (See Table 3). The loss of data from key coalition participants could affect reported results, particularly at the individual county level. Non-respondents may bias the results, particularly if there are important differences between those who did and did not participate in the survey. For this survey response, bias may include under-representation of youth due to the additional consent requirements. Also there may be a tendency toward more active coalition members responding to the survey.

TABLE3: Coalition Survey Response Rate by County

County	Total # of coalition members	Total Surveyed	% Surveyed
S1	40	28	70%
S2	12	9	75%
S3	24	11	46%
M1	22	21	95%
M2	30	19	63%
M3	15	6	40%
M4	26	26	100%
M5	15	7	47%
M6	18	6	33%
L1	14	11	79%
L2	26	9	35%
L3	43	27	63%
L4	20	12	60%
Total	**305**	**192**	**63%**

Coalition Size

Coalition size and size of counties are not consistent (See Table 4). Overall coalitions ranged in size from 12 members to 43 members. One of the largest coalitions (40 members) was reported in one of the small counties while one of the smallest (14 members) was reported in a large county. The average coalition membership is 23.5 members. Of the 13 SIG coalitions five were defined as small (fewer than 18 members), five medium (20-26 members) and three defined as large (27 to 43 members).

TABLE 4: Coalition Size by County Size

County by Size	Coalition Count	Coalition Size
L1	14	Small
L2	26	Medium
L3	43	Large
L4	20	Medium
M1	22	Medium
M2	30	Large
M3	15	Small
M4	26	Medium
M5	15	Small
M6	18	Small
S1	40	Large
S2	12	Small
S3	24	Medium

Demographics

The typical SIG coalition member is a white female in her mid 40's. Overall, 65% of respondents were female. Of the 13 SIG coalitions, 11 reported a majority of females. Proportions of females among the 13 SIG coalitions ranged from a high of 88% to a low of 40%. Coalition members were demographically similar across small, medium and large county coalitions with the exception of age. Small county coalitions reported significantly older participants than medium or large county coalitions. The average age for small county coalitions was 49.9 compared to 44.9 years old for medium counties and 38.9 for large county coalitions (See Table 5).

Interestingly, few coalitions include representation from the age groups targeted by the SIG. Overall, 12% of respondents were between the ages of 16 and 25. Within the small county coalitions only one respondent was under 25. Medium and large county coalitions were more likely to include younger members as well as students.

The majority (82.4%) of coalition members are Non-Hispanic, Caucasians. Rates of minority participation range from a low of 0% (4 coalitions) to a high of 38%. Although statistically significant variations were found only for age, there is a tendency across demographic variables for greater diversity in medium and large counties compared to small counties. Medium to large counties included more minorities, students, and more variation in ages.

TABLE 5: Coalition Member Demographic Characteristics

| | | County Size | | | | | | Group Total | |
| | | Small | | Medium | | Large | | | |
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
What is your gender?	Female	26	65%	44	61%	33	72%	103	65%
	Male	14	35%	28	39%	13	28%	55	35%
Group Total		**40**	**100%**	**72**	**100%**	**46**	**100%**	**158**	**100%**
Age Group	Under 21			2	3%	3	8%	5	4%
	21-25	1	3%	4	6%	6	16%	11	8%
	26-45	8	22%	26	38%	16	43%	50	35%
	46 and older	27	75%	36	53%	12	32%	75	53%
Group Total		**36**	**100%**	**68**	**100%**	**37**	**100%**	**141**	**100%**
Are you in school?	Yes	2	5%	11	14%	8	19%	21	13%
	No	42	95%	65	86%	35	81%	142	87%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**163**	**100%**
Are you currently employed?	Yes	40	93%	71	95%	47	98%	158	95%
	No	3	7%	4	5%	1	2%	8	5%
Group Total		**43**	**100%**	**75**	**100%**	**48**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**
Ethnicity	Majority	35	80%	55	72%	27	63%	117	72%
	Minority	9	20%	21	28%	16	37%	46	28%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**163**	**100%**
Total Responses *		**48**	**100%**	**85**	**100%**	**59**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

Member Employment and Community Linkages

As noted above, a major reason for the use of coalitions in developing community-based efforts is to assure that the views of important community sectors are represented. Thus, coalitions are believed to be most effective if they include a wide range of representatives from critical community sectors such as education, law enforcement, local businesses, and health and social services. Such experiential diversity ensures the knowledge and expertise needed to develop and implement realistic plans. Coalition diversity also makes for better linkages related to program implementation.

For the SIG counties, several community sectors may be particularly relevant (See Chart 1). With the focus on youth and young adults, linkages to youth services such as education or youth groups would seem valuable. Such representation may provide valuable feedback concerning youth behavior. Similarly college students, staff or faculty would provide valuable feedback for programs focused on college environments. Given the focus of most programs on policy change, representatives from government or elected officials would also be valuable both for developing policies and assisting in implementation issues. The use of enforcement techniques within many of these projects suggests the value of law enforcement members. The media work outlined in many projects could benefit from the inclusion of representatives from media outlets. Finally, alcohol industry representatives may be useful to assist in developing programs targeting outlets.

CHART 1: Coalition Employment Sectors by County

Types of Employment Sectors of Coalition Members
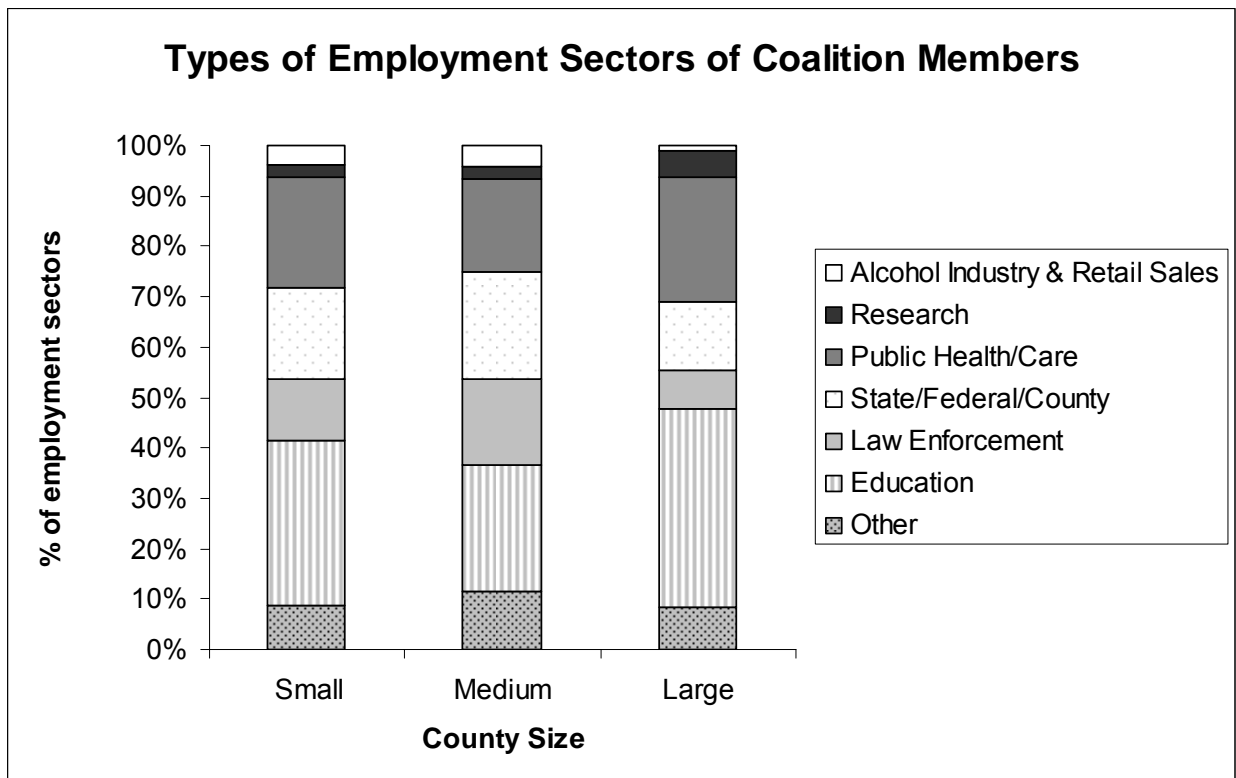
Survey respondents were asked to report their occupation. Twelve employment areas were included in the survey. Additional questions were asked to help define job types. The initial job listings were then grouped to represent similar community sectors.

The most frequently reported sector among coalition members was government agencies with over one-fourth (28%) of all coalition members working for government and an additional 27% working within the public health sector. Only one county coalition had no government employees; two coalitions included no public health workers.

The vast majority of coalitions also included members working in law enforcement. Based on the respondent characteristics, of the 13 SIG coalitions, only two did not include representatives from the law enforcement sector. Overall 24% of respondents worked in law enforcement.

The education sectors, including primary, secondary and higher education were also important to most coalitions. Only one coalition reported no representation from the education sector. Higher education was most frequently represented with 11 of 13 coalitions reporting at least one member working in higher education. Nine coalitions included secondary education participants, while eight reported primary education participants.

The least frequently reported sectors represented in coalition membership were general retail sales and alcohol industry. Overall only 4% of respondents came from retail sales and 2% came from the alcohol industry. Given that alcohol industry involvement in alcohol prevention initiatives has been a controversial issue, it is not surprising that few members from this sector were represented. From the perspective of diversity, inclusion of these groups might be beneficial to the overall coalition efforts, especially in coalitions working with responsible beverage service interventions. Only four coalitions included representatives from the alcohol industry while six included general retail sales involvement.

Overall, only two coalitions reported limited diversity based on employment. These two coalitions reported representation from only three and five sectors respectively. However, this lack of diversity may be partly due to low response rates. In one case, a community-focused on interventions targeting college populations, representation was reported from higher education, government, and social service agencies. In the other case, representation was reported from law enforcement, government, retail sales, alcohol industry and social service agencies.

Most coalitions reported a diverse sector representation with between seven and 12 of the community occupational sectors represented. Representation does not appear related to county size. Small county coalitions report as much diversity as large county coalitions. In addition to linkages through their employment, coalition members provide potential resources of value to the coalition through their personal connections to community sectors. Coalition members, for instance, may be active participants in local affairs through involvement in other groups or organizations such as civic clubs, churches, neighborhood associations and the like. To assess such linkages, each respondent was asked to rate their personal linkages to sixteen common organizations or groups (See Table 6). Each respondent was asked to rate their extent of involvement on a scale of one to five with one indicating no involvement and five indicating extensive involvement. The 16 organizations were combined based on factor analyses to represent four general groupings: 1) service and faith organizations, 2) government and community agencies, 3) education and youth groups, and 4) information organizations (colleges, health agencies, and media).

TABLE 6: Connections to Community Sectors by County Size Groupings

	County Size			Group Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
f. Religious	2.36	2.06	2.12	2.15
k. Fraternal groups (such as Knights of Columbus, Sons of Norway, Masons, etc.)	1.60	1.74	1.57	1.66
l. Civic or service groups (such as Jaycees, Junior League)	1.91	2.21	1.78	2.01
m. Business/industry	2.58	2.27	2.24	2.34
n. Military	1.33	1.29	1.46	1.35
Service & Faith-based Scale	**1.95**	**1.91**	**1.84**	**1.90**
c. Alcohol merchants	1.68	1.84	2.10	1.88
d. Law enforcement	3.14	3.22	3.22	3.20
e. Public/government officials	3.28	3.57	3.37	3.44
o. Alcohol prevention groups	3.51	3.00	3.92	3.39
p. Community planning group (such as town council, etc.)	3.07	3.03	2.98	3.02
Government & Community-based Scale	**2.81**	**2.91**	**3.11**	**2.94**
a. Parent groups (PTA, PTO, PCN, etc.)	2.38	2.35	1.98	2.25
b. Youth organizations (Friday Night Live, sports teams, school groups, etc.)	3.23	3.04	2.90	3.05
h. Secondary schools	3.29	2.93	2.74	2.96
School-based Scale	**2.89**	**2.80**	**2.54**	**2.74**
g. Health/medicine	3.45	2.70	3.02	2.98
i. Colleges	2.73	2.70	3.27	2.87
j. Media	2.48	2.66	2.86	2.67
Information Organization Scale	**2.88**	**2.66**	**3.01**	**2.82**

Scale of 1-5, with 5 the greatest.

Consistent with findings concerning employment linkages, coalition members report the most extensive linkages to community agencies and government. (These represent the types of agencies where coalition members are employed.) Within this group, the highest rates reported were for:

- Government agencies ($\overline{X}$=3.44; SD=1.46).
- Alcohol prevention groups ($\overline{X}$=3.39; SD=1.53).
- Law enforcement ($\overline{X}$=3.20; SD=1.52).

The next most frequently cited information resources were:

- Health agencies ($\overline{X}$=2.98; SD=1.46)
- Colleges ($\overline{X}$=2.87; SD=1.467)
- Media ($\overline{X}$=2.67; SD=1.36)

Service and faith-based organizations ($\overline{X}$=1.90; SD=0.87) were the least frequent linkages reported by coalition participants.

One interesting finding is the relative low ratings for alcohol merchants ($\overline{X}$=1.88; SD=1.21). Overall, coalition members report having almost no linkages to those who sell alcohol. Given the focus of many of these projects on changing server practices, the lack of ties to those impacted may create problems in implementation.

Youth Involvement

The SIG projects are focused on reducing binge drinking among youth and young adults ages 12 to 25. Among the coalition respondents 12% were in this age group with most of those being college students. It is important to note that the survey may not adequately represent youth involved in SIG coalitions given that additional consent to participate in the survey requirements existed for youth. Thus, our survey might have underestimated the number of youth actually participating in SIG coalitions. However, additional information obtained during interviews with project directors suggests that coalitions have had difficulties recruiting youth to participate as coalition members.

Although the overall proportion of coalition members who were within the population of interest was not high, most coalitions included at least one student member. Most often these were college students. Not surprisingly, projects with an emphasis on college populations report more student participation.

Additional information will be collected to further determine coalition representation. Later reports will examine the impact of variations in group membership to interventions planned and implementation.

Organizational Structures and Positions

Development of successful coalitions requires creation of an environment in which members actively participate in project activities with a clear sense of both their roles and the overall goals of the coalition. To assess the organizational structure and member participation of the coalitions, several questions were asked regarding perceptions of the leadership, organizational structure, and active involvement in project activities.

Coalition Structure

In querying coalition members on the structural elements of positions within their coalition, many answers were given (See Tables 7 and 8). Respondent answers were inconsistent within coalitions, therefore we were unable to determine whether these positions existed, if members were aware of these positions, and if there were any inaccuracies in their responses. In the next coalition survey, further exploration of coalition structure will take place.

TABLE 7: SIG Coalition Structure by County Size Groupings

	Small	Medium	Large
Pre-existing group	100%	67%	100%
Advisory Group	66%	100%	100%
Activist Group	100%	83%	75%
Sub-committees	30%	100%	100%

Advisory/Developmental

From project director phone calls with all counties, responses indicated that the small and large counties were able to use pre-existing groups to form the SIG coalition (See Table 7). A third of the medium sized counties organized their coalition specifically for the SIG and did not use a pre-existing group. Both the medium and large sized counties have coalitions that have an advisory group/committee, however, a third of the smaller counties did not. All of the small population counties have an activist group. The medium and large size counties had less of an activist component within their coalitions, with the medium having more than the large. Within the medium and large size counties, coalitions have developmental workgroups and/or subcommittees that focus mainly on the activities of the coalition group. Sixty percent of the small sized counties do not have any subgroups and/or subcommittees.

Position Types

When asked about coalition structures, 71 percent of the surveyed coalition members were aware of subcommittees and workgroups, while 68 percent of the surveyed members were aware that they had a facilitator or chair of the coalition (See Table 8). Thirty-two percent of those surveyed knew of a co-facilitator or co-chair. Approximately one quarter of the members had youth coordinator positions. Table 8 shows the breakdown of responses to coalition structure questions.

Table 8: Coalition Structure (Positions) by County Size Grouping

		County Size						Group Total	
		Small		Medium		Large			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Facilitator or Chair	Yes	24	55%	46	58%	24	48%	94	54%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Co-facilitator or	Yes	8	18%	27	34%	9	18%	44	25%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Treasurer	Yes			2	3%	2	4%	4	2%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Secretary	Yes	9	20%	10	13%	5	10%	24	14%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Subcommittees/Work	Yes	25	57%	51	65%	22	44%	98	57%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Subcommittee	Yes	8	18%	23	29%	9	18%	40	23%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Youth Coordinator	Yes	9	20%	15	19%	8	16%	32	18%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Other positions	Yes	9	20%	10	13%	6	12%	25	14%
Group Total		44	100%	79	100%	50	100%	173	100%
Table Total		48	100%	85	100%	59	100%	192	100%

Coalition Documents

Another component of coalition organization is developing written documents that can be used to help formalize coalition procedures and results. Examples of these types of documents would be: a statement of purpose, mission statement, rules of behavior, operating procedures, meeting minutes, etc. Respondents were asked to report whether they were familiar with these documents within their coalitions (See Table 9).

TABLE 9: Coalition Structure (Documents) by County Size Groupings

| | | County Size | | | | | | Group Total | |
| | | Small | | Medium | | Large | | | |
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
a. Statement of purpose or a mission statement	Yes	33	75%	66	86%	33	66%	132	77%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
b. Operating procedures that describe what activities to be done, by whom, how	Yes	14	32%	39	51%	34	68%	87	51%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
c. Rules of behavior	Yes	8	18%	11	14%	6	12%	25	15%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
d. A formal membership list	Yes	32	73%	57	74%	32	64%	121	71%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
e. An organizational chart	Yes	14	32%	10	13%	16	32%	40	23%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
f. Record keeping mechanisms (i.e., tally sheets, meeting minutes, etc.)	Yes	27	61%	57	74%	37	74%	121	71%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
Valid Responses		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**

Most counties have coalition members who are aware of: a statement of purpose/mission statement (77% of surveyed members), a formal membership list (71%), and method of record keeping (71%) among coalitions. Only three out of the 13 coalitions have members who believe that there is no document that defines rules of behavior. Twelve percent of those surveyed were unsure if any of these documents existed.

Leadership

Coalition effectiveness may be related to the extent to which members feel confident in the abilities of the leadership as well as other members. Respondents were asked to rate the extent of agreement with statements concerning coalition leadership and members as well as sustainability goals. Ratings were made on a five-point scale with one indicating strong disagreement with the statement and five indicating strong agreement. In general, SIG coalition members rate the leadership of their coalitions positively (See Table 10). In both use of member input and encouragement of collaboration, members generally believe coalition leaders are doing a good job. Ratings by small county coalition members tend to be somewhat lower than medium or large county coalitions.

Ratings of coalition membership in general tend to be somewhat lower than ratings of leaders although still positive. Small county respondents report significantly lower scores for members understanding the goals of the coalition. This may indicate somewhat less agreement among coalition members in these projects.

Most members felt that the coalitions included a focus on sustainability ($\bar{X}$=4.17; SD=0.86). Again, small county coalitions were least likely to agree that sustainability was being addressed.

TABLE 10: Leadership Scale by County

	County Size			Group Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. The leadership of the coalition uses input of members to guide coalition activities	4.02	4.34	4.38	4.27
b. The leadership encourages collaboration among coalition members	4.11	4.43	4.44	4.35
c. There is consensus among coalition members on key issues	3.98	4.27	4.26	4.19
d. Coalition members trust each other to honestly share information	4.12	4.26	4.11	4.18
e. Members of the coalition understand the goals of the coalition	3.93	4.23	4.42	4.20
f. The goals of the coalition focus on sustaining a group that could respond to Alcohol and other Drug problems in the future	3.89	4.25	4.30	4.17
g. The goals of the coalition focus on more youth and/or youth adult partner participation	3.55	3.80	3.98	3.79
Leadership Scale	**3.93**	**4.27**	**4.29**	**4.19**

Scale of 1 – 5 used, with 5 the greatest.

Issue Introduction

Respondents believed that new issues were introduced to coalition members by other community members. They suggested that coalition members can introduce problems that require action (70% indicated that this occurs in their coalition). Similarly, respondents suggested that members of their coalition came up with their own ideas/issues (71%). These numbers suggest SIG counties are soliciting input from community members related to developing the goals and objectives of their coalitions. Coalition members made it clear that joint efforts with other counties (18%) were not particularly important in issue introduction. However, seven of the 13 coalitions had members who were not sure how new issues were introduced to their coalitions (See Table 11).

TABLE 11: Issue Introduction by County Size Groupings

		County Size						Group Total	
		Small		Medium		Large			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Community suggests ideas	Yes	27	61%	52	68%	40	80%	119	70%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
State/government funded ideas	Yes	22	50%	37	48%	22	44%	81	47%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
Coalition members suggest ideas	Yes	30	68%	57	74%	33	66%	120	70%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
Joint effort with other counties	Yes	9	20%	14	18%	7	14%	30	18%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
Joint effort with other county programs	Yes	23	52%	50	65%	14	28%	87	51%
Group Total		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**
Valid Responses		**44**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**50**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**

Active Participation

As noted above, one important indicator of coalition effectiveness is the extent to which members take an active role in coalition functions. These roles might involve activities internal to the coalition such as taking minutes or participating in workgroups. Alternatively activities might involve outside actions such as writing letters or contacting public officials. To assess participation, respondents were asked to rate the frequency with which they had done each of 21 activities (See Tables 12 and 13).

Internal Activities

Overall participation in internal activities among coalition members was varied (See Table 12). Several counties had members that never took part in internal activities and others had many members who participated. The activities with the highest level of involvement were planning activities and small work group activities.

Members of small county coalitions reported the lowest levels of activity in coalition functions. While most report involvement in planning and workgroups, fewer participate in other coalition activities. The results suggest that small county coalitions are more likely to have a few members who do the majority of the work.

TABLE 12: Coalition Member Activity (Internal) by County Size Groupings

		County Size						Group Total	
		Small		Medium		Large			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
a. Took minutes at a community coalition meeting.	Yes	9	21%	25	31%	17	39%	51	31%
Group Total		**42**	**100%**	**80**	**100%**	**44**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**
b. Facilitated a community coalition meeting.	Yes	13	32%	29	37%	23	55%	65	40%
Group Total		**41**	**100%**	**79**	**100%**	**42**	**100%**	**162**	**100%**
c. Tried to recruit a new member for the community coalition.	Yes	27	66%	59	76%	35	85%	121	76%
Group Total		**41**	**100%**	**78**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**160**	**100%**
d. Spoke on behalf of the community coalition regarding underage binge drinking.	Yes	22	55%	54	71%	31	79%	107	69%
Group Total		**40**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**39**	**100%**	**155**	**100%**
e. Participated in planning activities.	Yes	32	94%	47	87%	16	84%	95	89%
Group Total		**34**	**100%**	**54**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**107**	**100%**
f. Participated in small work groups.	Yes	29	85%	48	84%	21	95%	98	87%
Group Total		**34**	**100%**	**57**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**
g. Participated in orienting a new member of the coalition.	Yes	16	41%	41	54%	28	68%	85	54%
Group Total		**39**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**156**	**100%**
h. Participated in a youth led group or activity.	Yes	26	62%	43	58%	30	81%	99	65%
Group Total		**42**	**100%**	**74**	**100%**	**37**	**100%**	**153**	**100%**
i. Met with youth adult partners.	Yes	25	66%	47	69%	27	82%	99	71%
Group Total		**38**	**100%**	**68**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**139**	**100%**
Total Responses*		**48**	**100%**	**85**	**100%**	**59**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**

External Activities

Examples of external activities coalition members might undertake on behalf of the coalition include: attending other community-based meetings, writing letters to local newspapers regarding coalition issues, working on media projects of the coalition, participating in events sponsored by your coalition, etc. (See Table 13).

The most frequently mentioned type external activity reported was attendance at community events and attendance at public meetings such as city councils.
Over 80 percent of respondents participated in one or more of these activities as a representative of the SIG project. Participation at these public events may be more active than simple attendance as over 50 percent report testifying at some public hearings regarding binge drinking issues. Seven of the 13 SIG coalitions had at least one member testify at a public hearing.

Coalition members were less likely to participate in writing letters to editors or writing to a local newspaper. Media activities most often involved radio and TV work, with between 60% and 70% overall reporting working in these areas.

Variations in member activities were apparent between counties. In several counties the majority of respondents reported participation in most or all types of coalition activities.

TABLE 13: Coalition Member Activity (External) by County Size Groupings		Small		Medium		Large			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
a. Writing a letter to the editor about underage access to alcohol	Yes	20	53%	40	51%	31	69%	91	57%
Group Total		**38**	**100%**	**78**	**100%**	**45**	**100%**	**161**	**100%**
b. Writing a column about your community coalition for the local newspaper	Yes	12	31%	27	35%	26	55%	65	40%
Group Total		**39**	**100%**	**77**	**100%**	**47**	**100%**	**163**	**100%**
c. Working on media projects for TV or radio regarding underage binge drinking (made videos, recorded public service announcement, etc.)	Yes	24	59%	52	71%	35	85%	111	72%
Group Total		**41**	**100%**	**73**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**155**	**100%**
d. Working on media projects for TV or radio regarding the work of the community coalition (recorded public service announcements, etc)	Yes	23	55%	45	61%	28	65%	96	60%
Group Total		**42**	**100%**	**74**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**159**	**100%**
e. Being interviewed about the work of the community coalition for TV, radio or newspaper	Yes	18	44%	46	61%	27	66%	91	58%
Group Total		**41**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**158**	**100%**
f. Being interviewed about binge drinking for TV, radio or newspaper	Yes	18	42%	42	55%	27	64%	87	54%
Group Total		**43**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**42**	**100%**	**161**	**100%**
g. Participating in an event sponsored by your community coalition	Yes	36	95%	56	84%	40	100%	132	91%
Group Total		**38**	**100%**	**67**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**145**	**100%**
h. Participating in an event that your community coalition took part in	Yes	31	86%	55	83%	41	98%	127	88%
Group Total		**36**	**100%**	**66**	**100%**	**42**	**100%**	**144**	**100%**
i. Attending a meeting of a city council, school board, state legislature or other government body because an alcohol issue was being discussed	Yes	32	84%	58	82%	32	89%	122	84%
Group Total		**38**	**100%**	**71**	**100%**	**36**	**100%**	**145**	**100%**
j. Testifying/speaking at a meeting of a government body	Yes	15	38%	41	58%	30	70%	86	56%
Group Total		**39**	**100%**	**71**	**100%**	**43**	**100%**	**153**	**100%**
k. Contacting a public official (by phone, letter, fax, or email) to express your views on underage binge drinking	Yes	27	68%	46	65%	31	82%	104	70%
Group Total		**40**	**100%**	**71**	**100%**	**38**	**100%**	**149**	**100%**
l. Speaking with other youth about underage binge drinking	Yes	25	78%	50	79%	23	82%	98	80%
Group Total		**32**	**100%**	**63**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**	**123**	**100%**
Total Responses*		**48**	**100%**	**85**	**100%**	**59**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**

Goals and Priorities

The common goal of these SIG projects was the reduction of binge drinking among youth and young adults through the use of environmental strategies. As such, coalition members should share beliefs concerning the importance of these perspectives. Within the coalition survey several items were included to assess member beliefs about goals for the local project and causes of youth problems. Coalition members were asked to rate a list of goals that are related to alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention (See Table 14). These goals ranged from those focused on individual change approaches such as educating youth to the use of policy and regulation approaches.

TABLE 14: Coalition Goals by County Size Groupings

	County Size			Group Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. Educating underage youth so they will not want to try alcohol/drink	4.58	3.93	3.75	4.05
b. Providing alternative activities for underage youth	4.51	3.52	3.34	3.73
c. Changing local policies and practices to reduce underage youth access to alcohol	4.45	4.90	4.69	4.73
d. Decreasing the amount of binge drinking in the community	4.53	4.74	4.61	4.65
e. Decrease the amount of underage drinking in the community	4.86	4.91	4.64	4.82
f. Decrease the impacts of underage drinking on the community	4.71	4.68	4.44	4.62
g. Increasing civic capacity (citizen participation, empowerment, etc) of the community	4.28	4.15	4.18	4.19

Scale of 1 – 5 used.

Coalition members were most supportive of general goals such as decreasing use and binge drinking. Generally respondents were slightly more supportive of goals of reducing underage drinking ($\overline{X}$=4.82; SD=0.55) rather than a focus on binge drinking ($\overline{X}$=4.65; SD=0.74). Among programs focused on college populations, there was a shift toward a focus on binge rather than underage drinking among respondents.

Small county respondents were more likely to support goals focused on individuals such as education approaches ($\overline{X}$=4.58; SD=0.763) and alternative activities ($\overline{X}$=4.51; SD=0.88). Within small counties members were more supportive of these education approaches than to approaches intended to change policies and practices ($\overline{X}$=4.45; SD=0.86) to reduce access.

Variations in the perceived importance of individual versus environmental goals were particularly apparent across the individual SIG coalitions. Two of the three small counties rated youth education more positively than use of policy and regulation. None of the medium or large counties rated education more positively. In one large county, respondents rated both educating youth and alternative activities as generally not important.

Environmental Focus

In addition to asking about project goals, respondents were asked about their beliefs regarding causes of alcohol problems. Items included indicators of availability and advertising as causal factors, policies and enforcement, social norms, and individual contributors such as addiction and stress (See Table 15).

Overall the highest ratings for cause were given to social norms ($\overline{X}$=4.73; SD=0.65). This item might be seen as overlapping the environmental factors of advertising and availability with the individual factors of attitudes and beliefs. For small, medium, and large counties, members rated norms as most important. Advertising, availability and inexpensive alcohol were rated next in importance ($\overline{X}$=3.99; SD=0.71). These findings were consistent across counties both by size and individually.

Variations in member beliefs are apparent in comparing importance of policy and enforcement to a focus on individual contributors. Within small counties, all rated individual contributors ($\overline{X}$=3.64; SD=0.90) equal to or more important than policy and enforcement ($\overline{X}$=3.38; SD=1.18). Individual contributors were rated as slightly more important by two of six medium sized counties and one large county.

TABLE 15: Causes of AOD Problems in Youth by County Size Groupings

	County Size			Group Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. Alcohol beverage industry ads	4.02	4.11	4.41	4.18
b. Inexpensive alcohol	3.52	3.52	4.22	3.72
c. Availability of illicit drugs	4.32	3.89	4.10	4.06
Ads, Price & Availability Scale	**3.98**	**3.84**	**4.25**	**3.99**
d. Inadequate policies regulating alcohol and other drug use	3.40	3.75	3.94	3.72
e. Inadequate law enforcement	3.41	3.18	3.65	3.37
Policy & Enforcement Scale	**3.38**	**3.45**	**3.80**	**3.53**
f. Social norms that encourage drinking	4.56	4.83	4.73	4.73
g. Addicted individuals or problem alcohol and other drug users	3.60	3.31	3.00	3.29
h. Youth and young adults needing to reduce stress	3.70	3.16	3.45	3.38
Individual Contributor Scale	**3.64**	**3.23**	**3.24**	**3.33**

Scale of 1-5 used, with 5 the greatest.

Coalition Obstacles

An additional factor in the success of coalitions is the extent to which they perceive serious obstacles to their work. Respondents were queried regarding a number of potential obstacles emanating from community factors or from coalition factors (See Table 16).

Generally, respondents reported few serious obstacles to their work. The most highly rated obstacle overall and within most individual coalitions was lack of resources ($\bar{X}$=3.05; SD=1.25). (The term resources was not defined in the survey and could refer to funds, personnel, or other factors.) In general, community obstacles were rated higher than coalition obstacles. For small counties, attendance at coalition meetings was rated as a significant obstacle. This was not reported in other coalitions.

Patterns of responses in two small counties and one medium county suggest the belief that: (1) community readiness represents a significant obstacle to the project; and, (2) the general community does not view underage and binge drinking as serious problems. The perceptions of these three coalitions are in contrast to the other 10 coalitions that do not see these issues as impediments.

TABLE 16: Obstacles Encountered by Coalitions by County Size Groupings

	County Size			Group Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. The community did not want any new restriction around alcohol	2.62	2.36	2.57	2.48
b. The community did not consider underage drinking to be a problem	2.82	2.77	2.39	2.67
c. The community did not consider underage binge drinking to be a problem	2.87	2.57	2.23	2.55
d. The community did not consider binge drinking to be a problem	2.92	2.65	2.41	2.66
e. The community viewed the community coalition as a prohibitionist group that wanted to stop adults from drinking too	2.26	1.74	2.02	1.95
f. The community felt the underage youth who were binge drinking should be held responsible instead of creating new policies that would affect adults as well as youth	2.10	2.03	2.02	2.05
g. The community viewed the community coalition as an outside group or as a government controlled project	2.43	1.86	1.98	2.02
h. Limited resources (amount of time community coalition members could contribute; funding)	3.47	2.80	3.11	3.05
i. Personal conflicts between community decision-makers	2.09	1.84	2.14	1.99
j. Personal conflicts within the community coalition	1.82	1.43	1.86	1.65
k. Low attendance at community meetings	3.45	2.14	2.30	2.51
l. A high level of turnover among community coalition members	2.32	1.73	1.91	1.93
m. Turnover of the community coalition organizers	1.86	1.58	1.60	1.65
n. Differing perspectives among the community coalition members about community coalition goals	2.14	1.67	2.00	1.88
o. Limited effectiveness of the organizer in working with the community coalition	1.94	1.42	1.44	1.55

Scale of 1 – 5 used, with 5 the greatest.

Cohesion

Group efficacy, or how the group perceives the effectiveness of their coalition, is a way to understand group cohesion. To assess group efficacy, respondents were asked to rate their coalition on seven factors. Respondents rated each on a scale of one to five with one indicating strong disagreement with each statement and five indicating strong agreement.

Ratings of coalitions tended to be positive. The highest ratings were given to items suggesting the effort expended by coalition members such as working hard ($\overline{X}$=4.38; SD=0.80), being productive ($\overline{X}$=4.12; SD=0.91) and accomplishing a lot ($\overline{X}$=4.12; SD=0.90). Lower ratings were given to problem solving ($\overline{X}$=3.47; SD=0.89) and task accomplishment ($\overline{X}$=3.46; SD=0.96). Overall the lowest ratings were given to having a strong youth-led component ($\overline{X}$=3.09; SD=1.11). Again small county coalition reported significantly lower rating for youth involvement than larger counties.

TABLE 17: Group Efficacy by County Size Groupings

	County Size			Group Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. We have a confident coalition	3.66	4.15	4.47	4.12
b. Our coalition can solve any problem it encounters	3.28	3.47	3.63	3.47
c. We have a productive coalition	3.81	4.11	4.41	4.12
d. Our coalition works hard	4.05	4.40	4.63	4.38
e. Our coalition has accomplished a lot	3.89	4.11	4.34	4.12
f. Our coalition can accomplish any task, no matter how hard	3.26	3.44	3.69	3.46
g. Our coalition has a strong youth-led component	2.59	3.04	3.62	3.09

Scale of 1 – 5 used, with 5 the greatest.

The value of coalitions in developing and implementing environmental prevention strategies is largely based on the incorporation of several factors that define effective coalitions. These include broad involvement by many community sectors, assuring members retain authority and responsibility, and developing an appreciation for the use of environmental strategies to reduce problems.
The coalition surveys provided a review of these factors. Based on these findings additional questions arise. Additional surveys, completed later in 2007, will further explore these issues and provide additional insights into the association between coalition characteristics and the successful implementation of strategies across counties.

Suggestions for SIG Coalitions

The use of coalitions is integral to both the California SIG and to strategic planning in general. The models used as a guide for these projects depend heavily on the development of coalitions to organize program efforts and to make these efforts relevant to the community.   Although the most complete assessment of SIG coalitions will occur only after the projects are completed, some lessons for improving SIG coalitions have emerged from the first annual coalition evaluation:

Diversity
- While most coalitions include at least some minority and youth representation, they are under-represented in most coalitions. Future efforts should focus on assuring greater representation from historically under-represented groups.
- Small counties particularly need to focus on increasing diversity.

Community Linkages
- Coalition members largely represent government, public health and schools. While these are important sectors, they may limit the scope of projects. Expansion of membership to include the business community may be useful.
- One value of coalition members is the potential linkages they have to other organizations and community sectors. Within the SIG coalitions, many report few or no linkages outside their work. This suggests a limited number of true community leaders within the SIG groups. Greater emphasis should be placed on expanding collations to include members with community organizing/development backgrounds.
- Alcohol industry involvement was limited in most coalitions. While there is some controversy as to the value of alcohol industry representation, most programs include at least some components focused on retail sales. There is value in increasing involvement by those responsible for beverage sales.
- Linkages to youth, outside of schools, are very limited in SIG coalitions. Expansion to include other youth-focused organizations, such as sports and recreation, may be of value in expanding understanding of youth issues.

Organizational Structure
- Most SIG coalitions were formed from pre-existing collaborations in the community. This may create problems as the goals and intentions of the original coalition may be inconsistent with the intent of the SIG project.

Participation
- All coalitions include at least a few members who report active participation in both internal coalition tasks and external tasks.   While a few members continue to participate in SIG activities, no ongoing coalition activities are apparent. Mechanisms to assure continued use of the coalitions to monitor implementation may be useful in future projects.
- For small counties, attendance at coalition meetings was rated as a significant obstacle.

Common Goals
- Coalition members were supportive of general goals such as reducing underage and binge drinking, but <u>less consistency was found for goals related to policy and enforcement versus goals related to individual contributors</u>.
- Because the SIG project focuses on environmental prevention strategies, coalitions should assure that all members are receptive to these types of prevention interventions. In the future, <u>additional focus on training of coalition members would be useful</u>.

Barriers
- The highest-rated barrier was lack of resources. This may relate to the lack of diversity within coalitions and the limited expertise in community organizing. For the most part, members saw the resources available as exclusively those of the SIG project. Thus few attempts were reported to <u>expand resources through working with others</u>.
- Some SIG coalitions report community readiness regarding youth drinking to be a limiting factor. Generally, these are the same coalitions that do not view environmental prevention as most relevant. It may be that rather than the community not being ready, the coalition members are not ready to <u>promote environmental approaches throughout the community.</u>

Improvement of coalitions in the future requires greater emphasis on both expanding the diversity of coalition membership and developing mechanisms for training these members. Coalitions that play an active role in developing and implementing prevention initiatives must be representative of the communities in which they function. Members in some of the SIG coalitions represent primarily government agencies and private non-profit organizations historically responsible for AOD prevention and intervention. While such members share beliefs about alcohol problems, these beliefs may not be consistent with the communities where the SIG projects are being implemented. In addition, these groups may not have sufficient experience with issues of law enforcement and business to adequately develop prevention initiatives. Inclusion of more diverse community representation may help to create realistic prevention plans.

Interestingly, inclusion of more diverse representation may lead to a loss of consensus in coalition action. One advantage of a homogenous group is the greater agreement inherent in deliberations.   For example, expanding involvement to include more business representation may create more difficulties in developing strategies intended to limit business activities. Similarly, involving more youth may result in less consensus concerning measures to enforce underage drinking regulations. To counter possibly negative effects, future projects should include both community diversity and a strong coalition training component. Given the diverse backgrounds of the SIG project directors, coalition training is best if curriculum is uniform across projects.

Conclusion

Community coalitions, empowered to actively participate in designing and implementing environmentally-focused prevention interventions, are an integral part of the California SIG project. The purpose of this report is to describe the characteristics of these coalitions and to outline some factors that may prove important to understanding

decisions regarding specific interventions, success in implementation, and the outcomes that result from the California SIG.

This first-year evaluation of the 13 SIG coalitions highlights some of the various characteristics that are expected to relate to overall SIG project success. In future reports, we will use this information to compare individual SIG project outcomes and results based on their coalition characteristics.

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Appendix A:

Tables and Charts by Individual SIG County Size

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TABLE 1: Demographics by Individual County Size

		SIG County																										Group Total	
		S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		L3		L4			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
What is your gender?	Female	13	62%	6	75%	7	64%	10	59%	15	88%	5	83%	9	41%	3	60%	2	40%	6	60%	3	60%	19	86%	5	56%	103	65%
	Male	8	38%	2	25%	4	36%	7	41%	2	12%	1	17%	13	59%	2	40%	3	60%	4	40%	2	40%	3	14%	4	44%	55	35%
Group Total		**21**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**158**	**100%**
Age Group	Under 21									2	13%									1	10%			2	13%			5	4%
	21-25	1	5%					1	6%	2	13%			1	5%					1	10%	1	25%	4	27%			11	8%
	26-45	7	35%			1	11%	11	65%	5	33%	3	50%	4	20%	2	50%	1	17%	5	50%	1	25%	4	27%	6	75%	50	35%
	46 and older	12	60%	7	100%	8	89%	5	29%	6	40%	3	50%	15	75%	2	50%	5	83%	3	30%	2	50%	5	33%	2	25%	75	53%
Group Total		**20**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**4**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**141**	**100%**
Are you in school?	Yes	2	8%					3	17%	5	28%	1	17%	1	5%			1	17%	3	30%	2	40%	2	11%	1	11%	21	13%
	No	22	92%	9	100%	11	100%	15	83%	13	72%	5	83%	21	95%	6	100%	5	83%	7	70%	3	60%	17	89%	8	89%	142	87%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**163**	**100%**
Are you currently employed?	Yes	21	91%	9	100%	10	91%	18	100%	16	94%	6	100%	20	91%	5	83%	6	100%	9	90%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100	158	95%
	No	2	9%			1	9%			1	6%			2	9%	1	17%			1	10%							8	5%
Group Total		**23**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**17**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**
What ethnicity do you most identify with?	Caucasian, not of Hispanic origin	20	95%	7	88%	8	89%	12	75%	10	67%	5	100%	19	100%	3	60%	6	100%	5	50%	5	100%	12	80%	5	63%	117	82%
	Latino or Hispanic					1	11%	2	13%	1	7%					1	20%			1	10%			2	13%	3	38%	11	8%
	Asian or Pacific Islander									1	7%									2	20%			1	7%			4	3%
	Black, not of Hispanic origin	1	5%					1	6%																			2	1%
	Native American									1	7%																	1	1%
	Other, please specify:			1	13%			1	6%	2	13%					1	20%			2	20%							7	5%
Group Total		**21**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**142**	**100%**
Total Responses*		**28**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

CHART 1: Length of Time as a Coalition Member by Individual County Size

Length of time as a coalition member by Individual County Size

Legend:
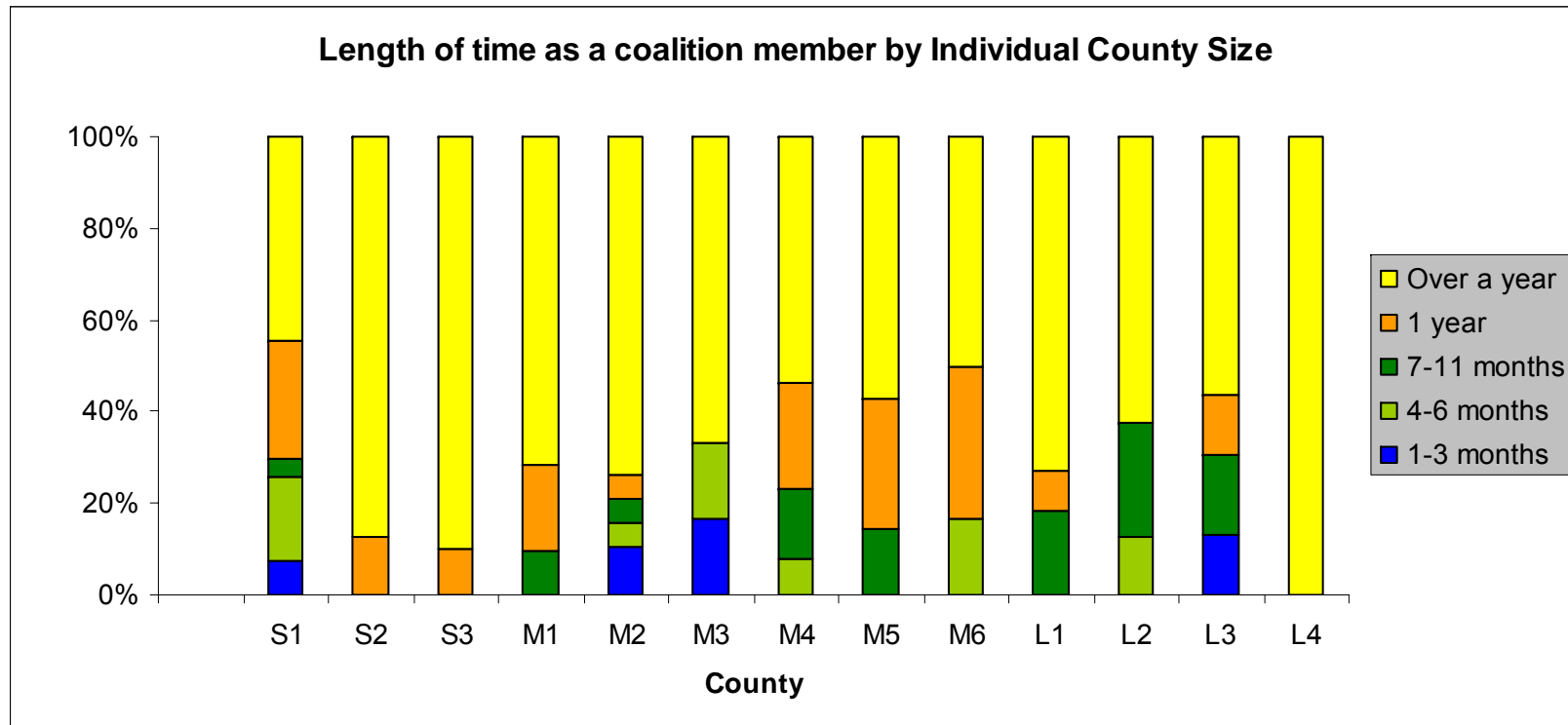- Over a year
- 1 year
- 7-11 months
- 4-6 months
- 1-3 months

TABLE 2: Length of Time as a Coalition Member by Individual County Size

		SIG County																											Group Total	
		S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		L3		L4			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
How long have you been a coalition member?	1-3 months	2	7%							2	11%	1	17%											3	13%			8	4%
	4-6 months	5	19%							1	5%	1	17%	2	8%			1	17%			1	13%					11	6%
	7-11 months	1	4%					2	10%	1	5%			4	15%	1	14%			2	18%	2	25%	4	17%			17	9%
	1 year	7	26%	1	13%	1	10%	4	19%	1	5%			6	23%	2	29%	2	33%	1	9%			3	13%			28	15%
	Over a year	12	44%	7	88%	9	90%	15	71%	14	74%	4	67%	14	54%	4	57%	3	50%	8	73%	5	63%	13	57%	10	100%	118	65%
Group Total		**27**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**8**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**182**	**100%**
Total Responses*		**28**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

TABLE 3: Community Sectors Represented in Coalition by Individual County Size

		SIG County																										Group Total		Table Total	
		S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		L3		L4					
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary Education	Yes	1	5%	2	22%	3	30%			2	13%			4	20%			1	17%			1	20%	3	13%			17	11%	17	11%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Secondary	Yes	6	29%	4	44%	3	30%	4	22%	2	13%			3	15%			1	17%					7	29%	2	22%	32	20%	32	20%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Higher Education	Yes	2	10%			2	20%	2	11%	1	6%	2	33%	3	15%					5	56%	2	40%	5	21%	2	22%	26	16%	26	16%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Law Enforcement	Yes	4	19%			6	60%	6	33%	3	19%			8	40%	1	20%	3	50%	1	11%	3	60%	2	8%	1	11%	38	24%	38	24%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Elected Official	Yes					2	20%	2	11%					2	10%			1	17%					2	8%	1	11%	10	6%	10	6%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Government	Yes	6	29%	3	33%	4	40%	8	44%	3	19%	2	33%	6	30%	1	20%	1	17%	1	11%			8	33%	1	11%	44	28%	44	28%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Student	Yes	1	5%			3	30%	3	17%	2	13%			1	5%					2	22%	1	20%	6	25%	1	11%	20	13%	20	13%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Health Care	Yes	3	14%	1	11%	2	20%	4	22%	1	6%			2	10%			1	17%	1	11%			2	8%	4	44%	21	13%	21	13%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Public Health	Yes	5	24%	4	44%	3	30%	6	33%	5	31%			3	15%			1	17%	4	44%	2	40%	4	17%	6	67%	43	27%	43	27%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Research	Yes	1	5%	1	11%					2	13%			1	5%					1	11%	1	20%	1	4%	2	22%	10	6%	10	6%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Retail Sales	Yes	1	5%			1	10%			2	13%					1	20%							1	4%			6	4%	6	4%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Alcohol Industry	Yes					1	10%			1	6%					1	20%											3	2%	3	2%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Other	Yes	4	19%	2	22%	1	10%	4	22%	3	19%	2	33%	3	15%	2	40%			2	22%			3	13%	3	33%	29	18%	29	18%
Group Total		21	100%	9	100%	10	100%	18	100%	16	100%	6	100%	20	100%	5	100%	6	100%	9	100%	5	100%	24	100%	9	100%	158	100%	158	100%
Other: CBO	Yes																							1	100%			1	100%	1	100%
Group Total																								1	100%			1	100%	1	100%

TABLE 4: Motivators to Join Coalition by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. Desire to contribute to the community	4.48	4.33	4.27	4.35	4.21	4.67	4.16	4.14	5.00	4.10	4.00	4.36	4.80	4.35
b. Concern about youth	4.63	4.78	4.73	4.45	4.58	4.50	4.52	5.00	4.83	3.80	4.67	4.44	4.80	4.56
c. Desire to meet new people	2.20	1.11	1.64	2.05	3.00	1.67	1.72	2.00	1.67	2.10	2.67	2.72	2.44	2.16
d. Desire to learn new skills	3.20	2.89	2.36	2.85	3.58	2.50	2.20	2.57	3.17	3.50	3.33	3.24	3.44	2.98
e. My work concerns alcohol-related issues	4.33	3.75	4.64	4.20	4.17	4.50	3.36	4.14	2.83	4.56	5.00	4.00	4.70	4.11
f. The project has potential to be effective	4.35	4.38	4.55	4.15	3.84	4.50	4.48	4.86	4.00	4.10	4.67	4.48	4.40	4.34
g. I know someone who has been affected by alcohol-related issues	3.88	2.56	3.73	2.80	2.74	1.83	3.32	3.00	2.33	2.60	2.83	3.24	2.70	3.06
h. Underage binge drinking is a problem in this community	4.68	4.67	4.55	4.60	4.32	5.00	4.36	5.00	4.67	3.67	4.33	4.20	4.60	4.46
i. Binge drinking is a problem in this community	4.52	4.75	4.55	4.47	4.21	4.83	4.12	5.00	4.33	4.11	3.83	4.20	4.67	4.38
j. My organization was asked to participate and I was selected.	2.96	2.89	3.60	4.00	3.50	4.17	3.78	4.00	3.00	3.89	3.00	3.28	4.20	3.53

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 5: Existing Relationships Among Coalition Members Prior to Joining by Individual County Size

	County												
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4
Average number of members known prior to becoming a member	3.91	6.78	12.00	5.32	3.32	4.50	6.46	4.00	6.33	1.90	4.50	5.17	16.11
Total number of members being surveyed	40.00	12.00	24.00	22.00	30.00	15.00	26.00	15.00	18.00	14.00	26.00	43.00	20.00
Average % that a member knew another member	10%	56%	50%	24%	11%	30%	25%	27%	35%	14%	17%	12%	81%

TABLE 6: Causes of AOD Problems in Youth by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. Alcohol beverage industry ads	4.17	4.00	3.70	4.20	4.17	4.00	4.16	3.57	4.17	4.40	4.17	4.28	4.90	4.18
b. Inexpensive alcohol	3.83	3.38	3.00	3.47	3.61	4.17	3.44	2.71	4.00	4.22	3.50	4.28	4.50	3.72
c. Availability of illicit drugs	4.38	4.22	4.27	3.80	4.00	4.17	3.68	4.14	4.17	4.20	3.50	4.12	4.30	4.06
Ads, Price & Availability Scale	**4.12**	**3.88**	**3.77**	**3.81**	**3.93**	**4.11**	**3.76**	**3.48**	**4.11**	**4.30**	**3.72**	**4.23**	**4.57**	**3.99**
d. Inadequate policies regulating alcohol and other drug use	3.43	3.33	3.36	4.00	3.56	3.67	3.78	3.57	3.67	4.44	2.50	3.79	4.70	3.72
e. Inadequate law enforcement	3.50	3.67	3.00	3.68	3.06	3.00	2.96	3.14	3.00	3.70	2.17	3.76	4.20	3.37
Policy & Enforcement Scale	**3.43**	**3.50**	**3.18**	**3.84**	**3.29**	**3.33**	**3.33**	**3.36**	**3.33**	**4.06**	**2.33**	**3.79**	**4.45**	**3.53**
f. Social norms that encourage drinking	4.67	4.33	4.50	4.80	5.00	4.67	4.75	5.00	4.67	4.50	4.83	4.72	4.90	4.73
g. Addicted individuals or problem alcohol and other drug users	3.50	3.25	4.09	3.37	3.50	2.67	3.08	3.57	3.83	2.40	3.40	3.20	2.89	3.29
h. Youth and young adults needing to reduce stress	3.79	4.11	3.18	3.15	3.65	3.67	2.92	3.29	2.17	3.60	3.33	3.68	2.80	3.38
Individual Contributor Scale	**3.65**	**3.63**	**3.64**	**3.26**	**3.53**	**3.17**	**3.00**	**3.43**	**3.00**	**3.00**	**3.50**	**3.44**	**2.83**	**3.33**

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 7: Connections to Community Sectors by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
f. Religious	2.59	2.00	2.18	1.70	1.79	1.67	2.24	3.57	2.00	2.10	1.80	2.29	1.90	2.15
k. Fraternal groups (such as Knights of Columbus, Sons of Norway, Masons, etc.)	1.74	1.22	1.60	1.40	1.63	1.00	2.16	1.71	2.20	1.50	2.20	1.54	1.40	1.66
l. Civic or service groups (such as Jaycees, Junior League)	1.78	2.00	2.09	1.60	2.11	1.40	3.04	2.29	1.67	1.30	2.00	1.96	1.70	2.01
m. Business/industry	2.43	2.78	2.73	2.20	1.68	1.83	2.88	2.29	2.33	1.90	2.17	2.42	2.20	2.34
n. Military	1.52	1.00	1.20	1.16	1.47	1.00	1.32	1.57	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.35	2.20	1.35
Service & Faith-based Scale	**2.05**	**1.80**	**1.86**	**1.63**	**1.74**	**1.28**	**2.33**	**2.29**	**1.88**	**1.56**	**1.92**	**1.93**	**1.88**	**1.90**
c. Alcohol merchants	1.87	1.13	1.70	1.80	1.95	1.83	1.96	1.71	1.33	2.40	3.00	1.83	1.90	1.88
d. Law enforcement	2.91	2.56	4.09	3.25	2.79	3.17	3.29	3.57	3.83	2.70	4.17	2.83	4.10	3.20
e. Public/government officials	2.91	3.44	3.91	3.50	2.84	3.67	3.88	4.57	3.67	3.20	3.80	3.08	4.00	3.44
o. Alcohol prevention groups	3.39	4.22	3.18	3.20	2.78	4.17	2.80	3.43	2.17	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.50	3.39
p. Community planning group (such as town council, etc.)	2.91	3.56	3.00	3.05	2.28	3.83	3.57	2.43	3.00	2.60	2.00	2.92	4.10	3.02
Government & Community Based Scale	**2.59**	**2.90**	**3.14**	**2.95**	**2.47**	**3.33**	**3.03**	**3.14**	**2.80**	**2.86**	**3.20**	**2.93**	**3.72**	**2.94**
a. Parent groups (PTA, PTO, PCN, etc.)	2.18	2.33	2.82	2.32	2.00	2.67	2.32	3.14	2.33	1.20	2.00	2.13	2.40	2.25
b. Youth organizations (Friday Night Live, sports teams, school groups, etc.)	3.04	3.75	3.27	3.15	3.95	2.50	2.52	3.14	2.33	2.20	2.67	3.21	3.00	3.05
h. Secondary schools	2.95	3.88	3.55	3.00	2.84	2.60	3.08	2.71	2.83	2.10	2.17	3.13	2.80	2.96
School Based Scale	**2.57**	**3.29**	**3.21**	**2.84**	**3.02**	**2.80**	**2.64**	**3.00**	**2.50**	**1.83**	**2.28**	**2.82**	**2.73**	**2.74**
g. Health/medicine	3.71	3.22	3.09	3.25	2.16	3.83	2.52	2.86	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.13	2.80	2.98
i. Colleges	3.04	2.88	1.78	2.45	2.50	4.50	2.76	2.71	2.00	3.30	4.80	3.13	2.80	2.87
j. Media	2.43	2.13	2.82	2.53	2.47	3.00	2.74	2.33	3.33	2.70	2.67	2.67	3.60	2.67
Health, College & Media Scale	**3.04**	**2.75**	**2.59**	**2.81**	**2.28**	**3.78**	**2.62**	**2.56**	**2.44**	**3.00**	**3.17**	**2.97**	**3.07**	**2.82**

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 8: Coalition Structure by Individual County Size

	S1	S2	S3	M1	M3	M2	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	Total
Pre-existing group	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	85%
Advisory Group	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92%
Activist Group	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	85%
Sub-committees	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	85%
1 = Yes, 0 = No														

TABLE 9: Overall Level of Being Informed of Coalition Activities by Individual County Size

	County												
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Level of being informed	4.21	4.78	4.18	4.05	4.32	4.67	4.52	4.57	4.50	4.80	4.33	4.41	4.80

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 10: Coalition Member Activity (Internal) by Individual County Size

		S1 N	S1 %	S2 N	S2 %	S3 N	S3 %	M1 N	M1 %	M2 N	M2 %	M3 N	M3 %	M4 N	M4 %	M5 N	M5 %	M6 N	M6 %	L1 N	L1 %	L2 N	L2 %	L3 N	L3 %	L4 N	L4 %	Group Total N	Group Total %
a. Took minutes at a community coalition meeting.	No	16	70%	7	88%	10	91%	14	70%	9	47%	5	83%	17	74%	7	100%	3	60%	6	67%	4	67%	16	76%	1	13%	115	69%
	Yes	7	30%	1	13%	1	9%	6	30%	10	53%	1	17%	6	26%			2	40%	3	33%	2	33%	5	24%	7	88%	51	31%
	Group Total	23	100%	8	100%	11	100%	20	100%	19	100%	6	100%	23	100%	7	100%	5	100%	9	100%	6	100%	21	100%	8	100%	166	100%
b. Facilitated a community coalition meeting.	Yes	5	22%	3	38%	5	50%	9	45%	10	53%	1	20%	6	26%			3	60%	4	50%	3	50%	10	45%	6	100%	65	40%
	Group Total	23	100%	8	100%	10	100%	20	100%	19	100%	5	100%	23	100%	7	100%	5	100%	8	100%	6	100%	22	100%	6	100%	162	100%
c. Tried to recruit a new member for the community coalition.	Yes	17	81%	7	78%	3	27%	16	84%	16	89%	1	20%	18	75%	5	71%	3	60%	6	67%	6	100%	17	85%	6	100%	121	76%
	Group Total	21	100%	9	100%	11	100%	19	100%	18	100%	5	100%	24	100%	7	100%	5	100%	9	100%	6	100%	20	100%	6	100%	160	100%
d. Spoke on behalf of the community coalition regarding underage binge drinking.	Yes	8	40%	5	56%	9	82%	15	79%	13	72%	2	40%	17	74%	3	43%	4	100%	8	89%	5	83%	14	70%	4	100%	107	69%
	Group Total	20	100%	9	100%	11	100%	19	100%	18	100%	5	100%	23	100%	7	100%	4	100%	9	100%	6	100%	20	100%	4	100%	155	100%
e. Participated in planning activities.	Yes	19	95%	5	100%	8	89%	9	82%	11	92%	4	80%	17	94%	5	100%	1	33%	2	67%	3	60%	9	100%	2	100%	95	89%
	Group Total	20	100%	5	100%	9	100%	11	100%	12	100%	5	100%	18	100%	5	100%	3	100%	3	100%	5	100%	9	100%	2	100%	107	100%
f. Participated in small work groups.	Yes	15	83%	6	100%	8	80%	13	93%	15	100%	4	80%	12	86%	3	50%	1	33%	2	67%	6	100%	11	100%	2	100%	98	87%
	Group Total	18	100%	6	100%	10	100%	14	100%	15	100%	5	100%	14	100%	6	100%	3	100%	3	100%	6	100%	11	100%	2	100%	113	100%
g. Participated in orienting a new member of the coalition.	Yes	9	43%	3	43%	4	36%	12	71%	9	47%	3	60%	11	48%	3	43%	3	60%	6	75%	6	100%	8	44%	8	89%	85	54%
	Group Total	21	100%	7	100%	11	100%	17	100%	19	100%	5	100%	23	100%	7	100%	5	100%	8	100%	6	100%	18	100%	9	100%	156	100%
h. Participated in a youth led group or activity.	Yes	16	67%	6	75%	4	40%	10	71%	15	79%	4	67%	11	48%	1	14%	2	40%	3	38%	5	83%	16	94%	6	100%	99	65%
	Group Total	24	100%	8	100%	10	100%	14	100%	19	100%	6	100%	23	100%	7	100%	5	100%	8	100%	6	100%	17	100%	6	100%	153	100%
i. Met with youth adult partners.	Yes	14	61%	3	75%	8	73%	9	82%	15	83%	4	67%	13	59%	3	50%	3	60%	4	57%	6	100%	11	79%	6	100%	99	71%
	Group Total	23	100%	4	100%	11	100%	11	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	6	100%	5	100%	7	100%	6	100%	14	100%	6	100%	139	100%
Total Responses*		28	100%	9	100%	11	100%	21	100%	19	100%	6	100%	26	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	9	100%	27	100%	12	100%	192	100%

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

TABLE 11: Coalition Member Activity (External) by Individual County Size

		SIG County																						
		S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		N
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
a. Writing a letter to the editor about underage access to alcohol	Yes	11	55%	3	43%	6	55%	10	53%	7	39%	4	80%	14	58%			5	83%	5	56%	4	6 ;	13
Group Total		20	100%	7	100%	11	100%	19	100%	18	100%	5	100%	24	100%	6	100%	6	100%	9	100%	6	10 %	20
b. Writing a column about your community coalition for the local newspaper	Yes	7	33%	1	14%	4	36%	8	44%	3	17%	2	40%	9	38%			5	83%	6	67%	5	8 ;	7
Group Total		21	100%	7	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	5	100%	24	100%	6	100%	6	100%	9	100%	6	10 %	22
c. Working on media projects for TV or radio regarding underage binge drinking (made videos, recorded public service announcement, etc.)	Yes	13	57%	3	43%	8	73%	14	82%	11	69%	4	80%	17	74%	2	33%	4	67%	6	86%	2	4 ;	18
Group Total		23	100%	7	100%	11	100%	17	100%	16	100%	5	100%	23	100%	6	100%	6	100%	7	100%	5	10 %	20
d. Working on media projects for TV or radio regarding the work of the community coalition (recorded public service announcements, etc.)	Yes	12	52%	6	75%	5	45%	11	65%	11	65%	4	80%	14	61%	1	17%	4	67%	6	75%	1	1 ;	13
Group Total		23	100%	8	100%	11	100%	17	100%	17	100%	5	100%	23	100%	6	100%	6	100%	8	100%	6	10 %	19
e. Being interviewed about the work of the community coalition for TV, radio or newspaper	Yes	11	48%	3	43%	4	36%	14	78%	9	53%	3	60%	15	65%			5	83%	6	86%	4	6 ;	9
Group Total		23	100%	7	100%	11	100%	18	100%	17	100%	5	100%	23	100%	7	100%	6	100%	7	100%	6	10 %	18
f. Being interviewed about binge drinking for TV, radio or newspaper	Yes	11	48%	3	33%	4	36%	11	58%	11	65%	3	60%	13	57%			4	67%	4	67%	4	6 ;	11
Group Total		23	100%	9	100%	11	100%	19	100%	17	100%	5	100%	23	100%	6	100%	6	100%	6	100%	6	10 %	20
g. Participating in an event sponsored by your community coalition	Yes	19	100%	6	75%	11	100%	11	85%	16	100%	4	80%	20	91%	1	14%	4	100%	7	100%	5	10 %	20
Group Total		19	100%	8	100%	11	100%	13	100%	16	100%	5	100%	22	100%	7	100%	4	100%	7	100%	5	10 %	20
h. Participating in an event that your community coalition took part in	Yes	17	94%	4	57%	10	91%	12	86%	16	100%	5	100%	17	85%	1	14%	4	100%	7	100%	5	10 %	20
Group Total		18	100%	7	100%	11	100%	14	100%	16	100%	5	100%	20	100%	7	100%	4	100%	7	100%	5	10 %	21
i. Attending a meeting of a city council, school board, state legislature or other government body because an alcohol issue was being discussed	Yes	18	86%	6	75%	8	89%	11	79%	15	79%	3	75%	22	100%	3	43%	4	80%	7	100%	5	10 %	14
Group Total		21	100%	8	100%	9	100%	14	100%	19	100%	4	100%	22	100%	7	100%	5	100%	7	100%	5	10 %	18
j. Testifying/speaking at a meeting of a government body	Yes	5	25%	3	33%	7	70%	8	50%	9	53%	3	60%	15	68%	1	17%	5	100%	6	75%	3	5 ;	15
Group Total		20	100%	9	100%	10	100%	16	100%	17	100%	5	100%	22	100%	6	100%	5	100%	8	100%	6	10 %	22
k. Contacting a public official (by phone, letter, fax, or email) to express your views on underage binge drinking	Yes	12	55%	6	75%	9	90%	9	60%	10	59%	5	83%	17	85%			5	83%	7	88%	5	8 ;	13
Group Total		22	100%	8	100%	10	100%	15	100%	17	100%	6	100%	20	100%	7	100%	6	100%	8	100%	6	10 %	18
l. Speaking with other youth about underage binge drinking	Yes	13	72%	5	83%	7	88%	11	85%	11	73%	3	100%	17	81%	2	40%	6	100%	5	100%	3	10 %	9
Group Total		18	100%	6	100%	8	100%	13	100%	15	100%	3	100%	21	100%	5	100%	6	100%	5	100%	3	10 %	13
Total Responses*		28	100%	9	100%	11	100%	21	100%	19	100%	6	100%	26	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	9	10 %	27

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

TABLE 12: Group Efficacy by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. We have a confident coalition	3.75	3.33	3.73	3.90	3.95	4.40	4.52	3.71	4.50	4.60	4.67	4.35	4.50	4.12
b. Our coalition can solve any problem it encounters	3.54	2.88	3.00	3.16	3.21	3.80	3.82	3.40	3.83	3.30	4.00	3.78	3.40	3.47
c. We have a productive coalition	4.00	3.44	3.70	3.90	4.11	4.33	4.26	3.67	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.26	4.50	4.12
d. Our coalition works hard	4.25	3.67	3.90	4.10	4.47	4.33	4.61	4.17	4.67	4.70	4.83	4.57	4.60	4.38
e. Our coalition has accomplished a lot	4.08	3.44	3.82	3.90	4.11	4.33	4.30	3.57	4.50	4.60	4.67	4.10	4.40	4.12
f. Our coalition can accomplish any task, no matter how hard	3.42	2.86	3.18	3.11	3.26	3.67	3.74	3.60	3.50	3.20	4.50	3.73	3.60	3.46
g. Our coalition has a strong youth-led component	2.95	2.11	2.20	3.47	3.16	2.17	2.68	2.86	3.50	3.50	3.83	3.81	3.20	3.09

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 13: Leadership by Individual Coalition Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. The leadership of the coalition uses input of members to guide coalition activities	4.17	3.67	4.00	4.11	4.39	4.50	4.61	3.86	4.33	4.70	4.17	4.27	4.40	4.27
b. The leadership encourages collaboration among coalition members	4.29	3.67	4.09	4.16	4.56	4.50	4.70	3.86	4.50	4.80	4.50	4.27	4.40	4.35
c. There is consensus among coalition members on key issues	4.04	4.00	3.82	4.06	4.22	4.17	4.55	4.00	4.50	4.30	4.33	4.10	4.50	4.19
d. Coalition members trust each other to honestly share information	4.26	3.89	4.00	3.84	4.33	3.67	4.68	4.33	4.33	4.10	4.50	3.95	4.20	4.18
e. Members of the coalition understand the goals of the coalition	3.96	3.78	4.00	4.11	4.00	4.00	4.52	4.14	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.36	4.30	4.20
f. The goals of the coalition focus on sustaining a group that could respond to alcohol and other drug problems in the future	3.96	3.44	4.09	4.06	4.24	4.33	4.35	4.14	4.50	4.20	4.67	4.29	4.20	4.17
g. The goals of the coalition focus on more youth and/or youth adult partner participation	3.78	3.11	3.38	4.05	3.89	3.50	3.50	3.71	4.17	3.90	4.33	4.22	3.40	3.79
Leadership Scale	**4.12**	**3.65**	**3.77**	**4.09**	**4.23**	**4.25**	**4.46**	**4.17**	**4.40**	**4.37**	**4.43**	**4.23**	**4.20**	**4.19**

Based upon scale of 1-5.

TABLE 14: Effective Alcohol-Related Policy Effectiveness by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Influencing effective alcoho-related policy scale	3.38	3.13	3.73	4.16	3.38	4.17	4.00	3.86	5.00	3.90	4.00	3.67	4.60	3.83

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 15: Priority Determination by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. Data on underage alcohol use in your community	4.52	4.50	4.00	4.61	4.83	4.80	4.41	4.57	4.67	4.78	5.00	4.61	4.50	4.57
b. Data on binge drinking in your community	4.57	4.11	4.00	4.73	4.78	4.80	4.22	4.86	4.50	4.67	5.00	4.55	4.40	4.52
Binge Data Scale	**4.59**	**4.38**	**4.05**	**4.72**	**4.81**	**4.80**	**4.32**	**4.71**	**4.58**	**4.85**	**5.00**	**4.57**	**4.45**	**4.57**
c. General background information on underage youth and alcohol	4.17	4.22	4.27	4.47	3.94	4.50	4.35	4.57	4.67	4.50	4.20	4.41	4.50	4.33
d. General background information on binge drinking and underage youth	4.13	4.00	4.09	4.44	4.11	4.50	4.22	4.57	4.80	4.40	4.20	4.29	4.30	4.27
Binge Background Scale	**4.15**	**4.11**	**4.18**	**4.44**	**4.03**	**4.50**	**4.28**	**4.57**	**4.70**	**4.45**	**4.20**	**4.33**	**4.40**	**4.29**
e. Data on policies and practices of alcohol merchants in your community	3.76	3.14	4.25	4.12	4.06	4.80	4.40	5.00	3.50	4.10	3.80	3.81	4.20	4.05
f. Data on underage alcohol purchase attempts in your community	3.89	3.33	3.56	4.13	4.00	4.60	4.00	4.86	3.17	4.30	3.80	3.95	4.30	4.00
g. General background information on policies and practices of alcohol merchants	3.65	3.14	3.33	3.78	3.63	4.67	4.05	4.57	3.33	4.00	3.40	3.30	4.20	3.75
h. General background information on underage alcohol purchase attempts	3.84	2.83	3.40	3.88	3.69	4.60	4.14	4.86	3.33	4.10	3.80	3.68	4.30	3.88
i. Data on alcohol outlets in your community	3.82	3.33	3.70	4.00	3.82	4.67	4.35	4.40	3.33	4.22	3.40	4.20	4.50	4.02
l. General background information on alcohol outlets	3.42	3.17	3.18	3.88	3.35	4.67	3.82	4.17	3.17	4.20	3.40	3.79	4.20	3.71
Merchant, Purchases & Outlet Scales	**3.79**	**3.50**	**3.77**	**4.02**	**3.97**	**4.71**	**4.18**	**4.60**	**3.31**	**4.13**	**3.60**	**3.93**	**4.28**	**3.98**
j. Data on DUIs for underage youth in your community	3.85	3.29	3.40	3.94	4.00	4.00	3.74	4.33	3.50	2.44	4.60	4.11	4.30	3.82
k. Data on the amount of underage parties in your community	3.71	3.44	3.80	3.75	4.44	5.00	4.00	4.86	4.40	3.67	4.60	3.85	3.70	3.99
m. General background information on DUIs	3.65	3.00	3.33	3.65	3.41	4.80	3.64	3.83	3.00	2.60	3.80	3.89	4.10	3.59
n. General background information on underage parties	3.71	3.00	3.64	3.78	3.76	5.00	3.73	4.50	4.67	4.11	4.00	3.74	4.10	3.86
o. Information on model ordinances on underage binge drinking in your community	3.79	3.11	3.67	4.13	4.29	4.67	4.20	4.71	4.67	3.50	3.40	4.00	4.40	4.04
p. General background information on model ordinances on underage binge drinking	3.86	2.88	3.40	3.94	3.76	4.67	4.19	4.71	4.33	3.80	3.20	3.90	4.40	3.93
DUIs, Parties & Ordinance Scale	**3.90**	**3.00**	**3.60**	**3.88**	**3.99**	**4.73**	**3.91**	**4.58**	**4.07**	**3.30**	**3.93**	**3.99**	**4.17**	**3.91**

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 16: Coalition Structure (Positions) by Individual County Size

		SIG County																										Group Total	
		S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		L3		L4			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Facilitator or Chair	Yes	11	46%	5	56%	8	73%	10	53%	10	56%	5	83%	11	48%	6	86%	4	67%	4	36%	4	80%	9	38%	7	70%	94	54%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Co-facilitator or Co-chair	Yes	3	13%	4	44%	1	9%	4	21%	8	44%			7	30%	5	71%	3	50%			2	40%	2	8%	5	50%	44	25%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Treasurer	Yes							1	5%	1	6%													2	8%			4	2%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Secretary	Yes	4	17%	3	33%	2	18%	2	11%	2	11%			3	13%	1	14%	2	33%					2	8%	3	30%	24	14%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Subcommittees/Work Groups	Yes	14	58%	5	56%	6	55%	12	63%	15	83%	3	50%	16	70%	2	29%	3	50%	2	18%	2	40%	11	46%	7	70%	98	57%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Subcommittee chairperson(s)	Yes	6	25%	2	22%			1	5%	11	61%	1	17%	9	39%	1	14%					2	40%	4	17%	3	30%	40	23%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Youth Coordinator	Yes	5	21%	3	33%	1	9%	6	32%	4	22%			1	4%	1	14%	3	50%	3	27%	1	20%	4	17%			32	18%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Other positions	Yes	5	21%	4	44%			2	11%	1	6%			5	22%	2	29%			2	18%	1	20%	1	4%	2	20%	25	14%
Group Total		**24**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**5**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**10**	**100%**	**173**	**100%**
Total Responses*		**28**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**	**19**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**	**11**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**192**	**100%**

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

A-17

TABLE 17: Coalition Structure (Documents) by Individual County Size

	SIG County																											Group Total	
	S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		L3		L4			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
a. Statement of purpose / mission statement — Yes	18	75%	8	89%	7	64%	15	83%	18	100%	4	67%	18	82%	5	71%	6	100%	7	64%	2	40%	17	71%	7	70%	132	77%
Group Total	24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
b. Operating procedures that describe what activities to be done, by whom, how — Yes	8	33%	3	33%	3	27%	10	56%	10	56%	2	33%	11	50%	4	57%	2	33%	7	64%	2	40%	16	67%	9	90%	87	51%
Group Total	24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
c. Rules of behavior — Yes	3	13%	3	33%	2	18%	6	33%	3	17%			1	5%			1	17%					5	21%	1	10%	25	15%
Group Total	24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
d. A formal membership list — Yes	16	67%	8	89%	8	73%	14	78%	12	67%	4	67%	18	82%	5	71%	4	67%	8	73%	3	60%	15	63%	6	60%	121	71%
Group Total	24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
e. An organizational chart — Yes	8	33%	4	44%	2	18%	1	6%	6	33%			1	5%	1	14%	1	17%	1	9%	1	20%	9	38%	5	50%	40	23%
Group Total	24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
f. Record keeping mechanisms (i.e., tally sheets, meeting minutes, etc.) — Yes	13	54%	8	89%	6	55%	12	67%	15	83%	3	50%	16	73%	6	86%	5	83%	10	91%	2	40%	15	63%	10	100%	121	71%
Group Total	24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
Total Responses*	28	100%	9	100%	11	100%	21	100%	19	100%	6	100%	26	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	9	100%	27	100%	12	100%	192	100%

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

TABLE 18: Issue Introduction by Individual County Size

		SIG County																									Group Total	
		S1		S2		S3		M1		M2		M3		M4		M5		M6		L1		L2		L3		L4			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Community members suggest problems that need help	Yes	16	67%	5	56%	6	55%	10	56%	11	61%	4	67%	18	82%	4	57%	5	83%	8	73%	5	100%	18	75%	9	90%	119	70%
Group Total		24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
State/government funding ideas	Yes	10	42%	4	44%	8	73%	11	61%	9	50%	4	67%	9	41%	3	43%	1	17%	1	9%	4	80%	11	46%	6	60%	81	47%
Group Total		24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
Community coalition members come up with their own ideas	Yes	15	63%	5	56%	10	91%	14	78%	9	50%	5	83%	18	82%	6	86%	5	83%	8	73%	3	60%	13	54%	9	90%	120	70%
Group Total		24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
Joint effort with other counties	Yes	6	25%	1	11%	2	18%	2	11%	4	22%	2	33%	4	18%	2	29%			1	9%			2	8%	4	40%	30	18%
Group Total		24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
Joint effort with other county programs	Yes	11	46%	4	44%	8	73%	11	61%	11	61%	3	50%	16	73%	4	57%	5	83%	1	9%	2	40%	8	33%	3	30%	87	51%
Group Total		24	100%	9	100%	11	100%	18	100%	18	100%	6	100%	22	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	5	100%	24	100%	10	100%	171	100%
Total Responses*		28	100%	9	100%	11	100%	21	100%	19	100%	6	100%	26	100%	7	100%	6	100%	11	100%	9	100%	27	100%	12	100%	192	100%

* Note: Total responses vary due to missing values.

TABLE 19: Coalition Goals by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. Educating underage youth so they will not want to try alcohol/drink	4.74	4.22	4.55	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.67	5.00	4.17	3.20	3.80	4.39	2.80	4.05
b. Providing alternative activities for underage youth	4.74	4.11	4.36	3.41	3.61	3.83	3.24	4.71	2.83	2.80	3.60	3.95	2.40	3.73
c. Changing local policies and practices to reduce underage youth access to alcohol	4.41	4.22	4.73	4.94	5.00	5.00	4.77	5.00	4.67	4.70	4.60	4.58	5.00	4.73
d. Decreasing the amount of binge drinking in the community	4.78	3.56	4.82	4.47	4.83	5.00	4.68	5.00	4.83	4.63	4.80	4.61	4.50	4.65
e. Decrease the amount of underage drinking in the community	4.96	4.44	5.00	4.94	4.94	4.83	4.82	5.00	5.00	4.40	4.80	4.64	4.80	4.82
f. Decrease the impacts of underage drinking on the community	4.91	4.00	4.82	4.83	4.78	5.00	4.41	5.00	4.17	4.10	4.80	4.35	4.80	4.62
g. Increasing civic capacity (citizen participation, empowerment, etc.) of the community	4.65	3.89	3.82	4.12	4.11	4.00	4.23	4.67	3.67	3.70	4.00	4.25	4.60	4.19

Based on a scale of 1-5.

TABLE 20: Obstacles Encountered by Coalitions by Individual County Size

	SIG County													Group Total
	S1	S2	S3	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	L1	L2	L3	L4	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
a. The community did not want any new restriction around alcohol	2.94	1.00	2.56	2.53	2.25	3.17	2.19	2.75	1.67	2.60	2.25	2.53	2.78	2.48
b. The community did not consider underage drinking to be a problem	3.57	1.13	2.60	2.76	3.13	2.40	2.67	3.40	2.00	1.78	1.60	2.95	2.11	2.67
c. The community did not consider underage binge drinking to be a problem	3.43	1.25	3.00	2.75	2.80	2.17	2.48	3.20	1.67	1.60	1.60	2.95	1.67	2.55
d. The community did not consider binge drinking to be a problem	3.50	1.38	3.00	2.75	3.00	2.33	2.38	3.20	2.17	1.88	2.20	3.20	1.67	2.66
e. The community viewed the community coalition as a prohibitionist group that wanted to stop adults from drinking too	2.72	1.00	2.33	1.57	1.47	2.00	2.05	1.25	1.83	2.22	2.40	1.42	2.89	1.95
f. The community felt the underage youth who were binge drinking should be held responsible instead of creating new policies that would affect adults as well as youth	2.56	1.00	1.78	2.23	2.25	2.00	1.74	2.33	2.00	2.00	2.50	1.80	2.33	2.05
g. The community viewed the community coalition as an outside group or as a government controlled project	2.87	1.50	2.11	1.93	1.54	2.20	1.95	1.75	1.83	1.63	2.40	2.00	2.00	2.02
h. Limited resources (amount of time community coalition members could contribute; funding)	3.40	3.67	3.50	2.87	3.13	2.33	2.67	3.20	2.33	2.44	3.20	3.27	3.33	3.05
i. Personal conflicts between community decision-makers	2.35	1.00	2.50	1.93	1.43	2.40	2.05	1.33	1.67	2.00	2.20	2.05	2.44	1.99
j. Personal conflicts within the community coalition	1.83	1.00	2.50	1.80	1.19	1.67	1.41	1.00	1.17	1.56	1.80	2.20	1.44	1.65
k. Low attendance at community meetings	3.76	2.57	3.40	2.06	2.38	1.83	2.14	2.40	1.83	1.50	2.20	2.71	2.11	2.51
l. A high level of turnover among community coalition members	2.71	1.63	2.00	2.24	1.73	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.33	1.56	2.20	2.05	1.78	1.93
m. Turnover of the community coalition organizers	2.15	1.00	2.00	1.53	1.81	1.67	1.59	1.50	1.00	1.38	1.60	1.65	1.67	1.65
n. Differing perspectives among the community coalition members about community coalition goals	2.37	1.50	2.20	1.73	1.80	2.00	1.62	1.00	1.50	1.67	2.00	2.05	2.22	1.88
o. Limited effectiveness of the organizer in working with the community coalition	2.14	1.29	2.00	1.56	1.47	1.60	1.32	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.60	1.55	1.56	1.55

Appendix B:
Coalition Survey Instrument

Welcome! The purpose of this web survey is to learn more about how coalitions/collaboratives work in 13 State Incentive Grant (SIG) counties in California.

The survey will ask about your personal beliefs about the coalition/collaborative, your community, and the types of activities your coalition/collaborative engages in and how often you go to these activities.

The survey will take no more than **20 minutes** total.

You do not have to worry about anyone knowing your answers to these questions because we do not ask you any information that we can identify you by.

We believe that SIG coalition/collaborative activities are very important, and we thank you for your voluntary cooperation and truthful responses. If you have any additional questions about this survey, or about the research, you may contact your County Project Director or Dr. Lance Segars at (619) 229-2342

If you have any questions regarding your rights as a human subject and participation in this study, you may call the Committee on the Protection of Human Subjects at San Diego State University for information. The telephone number of the Committee is (619) 594-6622. You may also write the committee at:

Committee on Protection of Human Subjects
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-1643

From this point on, when we refer to "coalition", we are referring to your group, collaborative, or community organization that is working with the county to reduce underage binge drinking.

1. What county is your coalition from? Please circle the appropriate county below.

Alameda
Humboldt
Marin
Mendocino
Mono
Orange
Sacramento
San Diego
Santa Cruz
Santa Barbara
Sonoma
Stanislaus
Ventura

None of these: (if so, please specify what county :_____)

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

2. How long have you been a community coalition member? Please write your answer below. If you are unsure, please take your best guess.   (**Please put your answers in terms of months.)**

_____ months

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

3. What reasons initially influenced your decision to join the community coalition?

Please place a √ in the box for the number which indicates how influential each reason was to your decision. A "1" would indicate that the reason did not influence your decision, a "3" would indicate that you were somewhat influenced by the reason, and a "5" would indicate that you were primarily influenced by the reason. Please check only one number for each reason, a-j.
If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE						
	1 Did Not	2	3 Somewhat	4	5 Primarily	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Desire to contribute to the community							
b. Concern about youth							
c. Desire to meet new people							
d. Desire to learn new skills							
e. My work concerns alcohol-related issues							
f. The project has potential to be effective							
g. I know someone who has been affected by alcohol-related issues							
h. Underage binge drinking is a problem in this community							
i. Binge drinking is a problem in this community							
j. My organization was asked to participate and I was selected.							

4. How many of the other community coalition members (excluding the organizer) did you know before your involvement? Please write in your answer below.
_____

5. To what extent do you feel each of the following causes or contributes to alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems within the youth (12-17 year old) and young adult (18-25 year old) population?

Please place a √ in the space that corresponds to your agreement with the statement.
Please only check one number for each statement, a-h. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF AGREEMENT						
	1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat Agree	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Alcohol beverage industry ads							
b. Inexpensive alcohol							
c. Availability of illicit drugs							
d. Inadequate policies regulating alcohol and other drug use							
e. Inadequate law enforcement							
f. Social norms that encourage drinking							
g. Addicted individuals or problem alcohol and other drug users							
h. Youth and young adults needing to reduce stress							

6. Each community coalition member has his or her own network of groups and individuals in the community that he or she is connected to through jobs, membership in groups, friendships, family, neighbors, or other contacts.

How much of a link did you have with the following sectors before joining the coalition?

A "1" would indicate no link to the sector/organization, a "3" would indicate that there is somewhat of a link to the sector/organization, and a "5" would indicate a close ongoing link to the sector/organization.

Please check only one number for each reason, a-p. If you are not sure, please make your best guess below.

	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE						
	1 Did Not	2	3 Somewhat	4	5 Primarily	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Parent groups (PTA, PTO, PCN, etc.)							
b. Youth organizations (Friday Night Live, sports teams, school groups, etc.)							
c. Alcohol merchants							
d. Law enforcement							
e. Public/government officials							
f. Religious							
g. Health/medicine							
h. Secondary schools							
i. Colleges							
j. Media							
k. Fraternal groups (such as Knights of Columbus, Sons of Norway, Masons, etc.)							
l. Civic or service groups (such as Jaycees, Junior League)							
m. Business/industry							
n. Military							
o. Alcohol prevention groups							
p. Community planning group (such as town council, etc.)							

7. How informed are you about your coalition's activities and events? Please circle only one number below.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at All		**Somewhat**		**Completely**

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

8. For each item below, please indicate the number of times you engaged in that activity as part of the community coalition.

Please check only one response for each, a-i. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF FREQUENCY							
	Never	**Once**	**Twice**	**3-5 Times**	**6-10 Times**	**11+ Times**	**Don't Know**	**Decline to Answer**
a. Took minutes at a community coalition meeting.								
b. Facilitated a community coalition meeting.								
c. Tried to recruit a new member for the community coalition.								
d. Spoke on behalf of the community coalition regarding underage binge drinking.								
e. Participated in planning activities.								
f. Participated in small work groups.								
g. Participated in orienting a new member of the coalition.								
h. Participated in a youth led group or activity.								
i. Met with youth adult partners.								

9. For each item below, please indicate the number of times you anticipate engaging in that activity as public work (work that was seen or done publicly) in connection with the community coalition. Please check only one response for each activity, a-l. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF FREQUENCY							
	Never	Once	Twice	3-5 Times	6-10 Times	11+ Times	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Writing a letter to the editor about underage access to alcohol								
b. Writing a column about your community coalition for the local newspaper								
c. Working on media projects for TV or radio regarding underage binge drinking (made videos, recorded public service announcement, etc.)								
d. Working on media projects for TV or radio regarding the work of the community coalition (recorded public service announcements, etc)								
e. Being interviewed about the work of the community coalition for TV, radio or newspaper								
f. Being interviewed about binge drinking for TV, radio or newspaper								
g. Participating in an event sponsored by your community coalition								
h. Participating in an event that your community coalition took part in								
i. Attending a meeting of a city council, school board, state legislature or other government body because an alcohol issue								

was being discussed							
j. Testifying/speaking at a meeting of a government body							
k. Contacting a public official (by phone, letter, fax, or email) to express your views on underage binge drinking							
l. Speaking with other youth about underage binge drinking							

10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements about your community coalition?

Please place a √ in the space that corresponds to your agreement with the statement. Please only check one number for each statement, a-g. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF AGREEMENT						
	1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat Agree	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. We have a confident coalition							
b. Our coalition can solve any problem it encounters							
c. We have a productive coalition							
d. Our coalition works hard							
e. Our coalition has accomplished a lot							
f. Our coalition can accomplish any task, no matter how hard							
g. Our coalition has a strong youth-led component							

11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements about your community coalition?

Please place a √ in the space that corresponds to your agreement with the statement. Please only check one number for each statement, a-g. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF AGREEMENT						
	1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat Agree	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. The leadership of the coalition uses input of members to guide coalition activities							
b. The leadership encourages collaboration among coalition members							
c. There is consensus among coalition members on key issues							
d. Coalition members trust each other to honestly share information							
e. Members of the coalition understand the goals of the coalition							
f. The goals of the coalition focus on sustaining a group that could respond to Alcohol and other Drug problems in the future							
g. The goals of the coalition focus on more youth and/or youth adult partner participation							

12. In general, how effective do you think your community coalition has been at influencing alcohol-related policy?

Policy includes changing laws, changing public opinion, changing organizational behavior, or changing community attitudes and behavior. Please circle only one number. If you are not sure, please take your best guess.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at All Effective		**Somewhat Effective**		**Very Effective**

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

13. In general, how important were each of the following in determining the priorities of the coalition? A "1" would indicate that the reason did not influence the coalition's decision, a "3" would indicate that the reason somewhat influenced the coalition's decision, and a "5" would indicate that the reason primarily influenced the coalition's decision. Please check only one number for each reason, a-p. If you are not sure, please make your best guess below.

LEVEL OF INFLUENCE								
	1 Did Not	2	3 Somewhat	4	5 Primarily	Was Not Available	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Data on underage alcohol use in your community								
b. Data on binge drinking in your community								
c. General background information on underage youth and alcohol								
d. General background information on binge drinking and underage youth								
e. Data on policies and practices of alcohol merchants in your community								
f. Data on underage alcohol purchase attempts in your community								
g. General background information on policies and practices of alcohol merchants								
h. General background information on underage alcohol purchase attempts								
i. Data on alcohol outlets in your community								
j. Data on DUI's for underage youth in your community								
k. Data on the amount of underage parties in your community								
l. General background information on alcohol outlets								
m. General background information on DUI's								
n. General background information on underage parties								
o. Information on model ordinances on underage binge drinking in your community								
p. General background information on model ordinances on underage binge drinking								

14. Do you have the following positions in your community coalition? Please check all that apply.

☐ Facilitator or Chair

☐ Co-facilitator or Co-chair

☐ Treasurer

☐ Secretary

☐ Subcommittees/Work Groups

☐ Subcommittee chairperson(s)

☐ Youth Coordinator

☐ Other positions, please tell us:

☐ I do not know/I am not sure

☐ Decline to answer

15. Do you have the following written documents as part of your community coalition? Please check all that apply, a-g.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Statement of purpose or a mission statement				
b. Operating procedures that describe what activities to be done, by whom, how				
c. Rules of behavior				
d. A formal membership list				
e. An organizational chart				
f. Record keeping mechanisms (i.e., tally sheets, meeting minutes, etc.)				
g. Other documents, please tell us:				

16. How are new issues introduced to the coalition members? Please check all that apply.

If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

☐ Community members suggest problems that need help

☐ State/government funding ideas

☐ Community coalition members come up with their own ideas

☐ Joint effort with other counties

☐ Joint effort with other county programs

☐ Other documents, please tell us:

☐ I do not know/I am not sure

☐ Decline to answer

17. Please tell us how important the following goals are for the coalition?

A "1" would indicate that the goal was not important at all, a "3" would indicate that the goal was somewhat important, and a "5" would indicate that the goal was very important to the coalition.

Please check one number for each item below, a-h. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

	LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE						
	1 Not at All	2	3 Somewhat	4	5 Very	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. Educating underage youth so they will not want to try alcohol/drink							
b. Providing alternative activities for underage youth							
c. Changing local policies and practices to reduce underage youth access to alcohol							
d. Decreasing the amount of binge drinking in the community							
e. Decrease the amount of underage drinking in the community							
f. Decrease the impacts of underage drinking on the community							
g. Increasing civic capacity (citizen participation, empowerment, etc) of the community							
h. Other:							

18. For the following items, please tell us how much of an obstacle each was for your community coalition over the last year? Please place a √ in the box for the number which indicates how much of an obstacle each reason was to your coalition. A "1" would indicate that the item was not an obstacle, a "3" would indicate that the item was somewhat of an obstacle, and a "5" would indicate that the item was a significant obstacle for your coalition. Please check only one number for each reason, a-o. If you are not sure, please make your best guess.

LEVEL OF OBSTACLES							
	1 Not an obstacle	2	3 Somewhat of an obstacle	4	5 Significant Obstacle	Don't Know	Decline to Answer
a. The community did not want any new restriction around alcohol							
b. The community did not consider underage drinking to be a problem							
c. The community did not consider underage binge drinking to be a problem							
d. The community did not consider binge drinking to be a problem							
e. The community viewed the community coalition as a prohibitionist group that wanted to stop adults from drinking too							
f. The community felt the underage youth who were binge drinking should be held responsible instead of creating new policies that would affect adults as well as youth							
g. The community viewed the community coalition as an outside group or as a government controlled project							
h. Limited resources (amount of time community coalition members could contribute; funding)							
i. Personal conflicts between community decision-makers							
j. Personal conflicts within the community coalition							
k. Low attendance at community meetings							
l. A high level of turnover among community coalition members							
m. Turnover of the community coalition organizers							
n. Differing perspectives among the community							

coalition members about community coalition goals							
o. Limited effectiveness of the organizer in working with the community coalition							

19. Please tell us what other obstacles, if any of your community coalition faced:

Finally, we would like to ask you some background information.

20. What is your gender?

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

21. How old are you?

_____ years

22. Are you in school?

☐   No

☐   Yes

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

22a. If so, what grade level?

_____

23. Are you currently employed?

☐   No (**Please skip to question 24**!)

☐   Yes

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

23a. If you are currently employed, what is your job title?

_____

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

23b. If you are currently employed, who is your employer?

_____

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

23c. If you are currently employed, what are some of your main job duties?

_____

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

23d. If you are currently employed, what community sectors does your job represent?

<u>Please check all that apply:</u>

☐ Primary Education

☐ Secondary Education

☐ Higher Education

☐ Law Enforcement

☐ Elected Official

☐ Government (State/Federal/ County/City)

☐ Student

☐ Health Care

☐ Public Health

☐ Research

☐ Retail Sales

☐ Alcohol Industry

☐ Other positions, please tell us:

☐ I do not know/I am not sure

☐ Decline to answer

24. How long have you lived in this community?

  _____Years   _____Months

☐ I don't live in this community

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

   24a. If you do not live in this community, which community do you live in?

   _____

25. What ethnicity do you most identify with?

☐ Caucasian, not of Hispanic origin

☐ Latino/Hispanic

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander

☐ Black, not of Hispanic origin

☐ Native American

☐ Other (Please specify: _____)

☐ Don't know

☐ Decline to answer

Thank you for completing this survey! We appreciate your time and honest answers.