

— Fort Collins —



Build A Generation

*Reducing Youth Problem
Behaviors through
Prevention*

Risk Assessment 2001

Community Prevention Planning Board

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Reducing Youth Problem Behaviors through Prevention

Youth violence, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, school drop-out, and delinquency are issues of increasing concern to many individuals in the Fort Collins community, and throughout Colorado. In the summer of 1994 a group of concerned citizens teamed up with the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice and began the Fort Collins Build A Generation process. In 1996, the first community-wide risk assessment tool was published. This document is an update of that risk assessment.

Build A Generation targets a reduction in problem adolescent behaviors by focusing on the factors that place youth "at risk" for problem behaviors and by nurturing the factors that "protect" youth from engaging in problem behaviors. For example:

A family history of substance abuse increases the risk that a child will use alcohol or other drugs.

A child who associates with kids who engage in problem behaviors runs a higher risk of also engaging in those problem behaviors.

A child who has a caring, mentoring adult influence in his or her life is less likely to engage in high risk behaviors.

The Communities That Care® Model

The first step in understanding Build A Generation® is to be familiar with the Communities That Care® social development model. This model has grown out of several decades of research conducted by Dr. J. David Hawkins and Dr. Richard F. Catalano of Development Research and Programs in Seattle, Washington.

Communities That Care® (CTC) is based on a simple premise: to promote positive youth development and prevent violence and related problem behavior before it happens, we must address the factors which increase the likelihood of positive behavior and decrease the likelihood of negative behavior.

Researchers identified five youth problem behaviors that are found in most communities across the United States regardless of size, location or population. These problem behaviors were identified through extensive research and include:

- violence
- teen pregnancy
- substance abuse
- dropping out of school
- delinquency

After identifying youth problem behaviors, researchers then focused on the factors that place youth "at risk" for these behaviors. They found that certain conditions increase their likelihood. These conditions are called **risk factors**. Conversely, factors exist that "protect" youth from engaging in problem behaviors. These are called **protective factors** and they reduce the effects of exposure to risk — the greater the level of protection, the less likelihood of problem behaviors developing.

Finally, researchers identified programs that had been proven to have an effect on reducing the incidence of youth problem behaviors, reducing the impact of community risk factors or increasing the effects of protective factors.

Once the research was compiled, a system for communities to work with was developed. The recommended CTC system for communities to follow is:

PHASE 1: getting ready and getting buy-in from community members to follow the CTC model.

PHASE 2: introducing the CTC model and involving more community members in the process.

Colorado Build A Generation Mission Statement:

The mission of Build A Generation is to provide an innovative, long-term risk and protective factor-focused prevention process that reduces crime by empowering communities to build and sustain healthy communities.

Fort Collins Build A Generation Vision Statement:

Fort Collins Build A Generation is a cooperative community group whose goal is to minimize within a generation's time the risks that place children and youth in jeopardy of substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout and violence, and to implement strategies that have been shown to be effective in providing maximum protection.

- PHASE 3: developing a data-driven community profile of community strengths and challenges by doing a risk and resource assessment
- PHASE 4: creating a community-specific comprehensive youth development plan based on promising approaches
- PHASE 5: implementing and evaluating the comprehensive plan

The Birth of Build A Generation in Colorado

In November 1991, at a summit meeting on the cause and prevention of crime sponsored by the Colorado Legislature's Criminal Justice Commission, an initiative was born. The commission decided to challenge communities around the state of Colorado to prevent problems youth face today, instead of just treating them. Communities who accepted the challenge received financial support and training in prevention strategies. The *Communities That Care*® model of prevention was chosen because of its comprehensive, research-based nature. Build A Generation® became the name for the *Communities That Care*® process in the state of Colorado.

Fort Collins Build A Generation

In 1994, a group of concerned Fort Collins citizens organized and applied to be a Build A Generation community. The application was accepted and funding began in 1995. A Community Prevention Planning Board was formed with key local leaders, who received training in the *Communities That Care*® model. An initial community-wide risk assessment was completed in 1996, followed by a resource assessment. In 1998, key leaders and citizens were invited to participate in the development of a strategic plan to meet these identified high risk areas head on. The current board is updating the risk and resource assessments in order to monitor shifts in the risk and protective factors and re-align the strategic plan.

Our Community

Fort Collins Build A Generation is generally focused on the City of Fort Collins, as defined by the Fort Collins City limits and Poudre School District attendance boundaries.

Our Goal and Our Process

Fort Collins Build A Generation promotes positive youth development and prevents problem behaviors before they happen. The long-term goal of this approach is to create fundamental changes in the youth of our community so that they grow up to be educated, morally-conscious, healthy, contributing adults. This will be accomplished through a five-stage process:

- Stage 1 – Assess the extent of specific risk factors in our local community (**this document represents a product of this stage**).
- Stage 2 – Inform the community of the local risks and select two or three risk factors to focus on in the coming years.
- Stage 3 – Determine what resources already exist to address the selected risk factors and what promising approaches exist which may help us reduce these risks.
- Stage 4 – Implement promising approaches to make reductions in the identified risk factors.
- Stage 5 – Monitor our community's progress at reducing the identified risk factors.

Although these five stages depict a very linear, sequential course of action, in fact the process is quite fluid and cyclical. Activities often occur in various stages simultaneously and each of the stages is periodically revisited in order to keep our efforts continuously in line with community needs. This document represents an update of stage one. However, it is important and exciting to note that Fort Collins Build A Generation has made advances in all five stages. Please refer to the accomplishments section of this document for a summary.

NOTE: The data represents the information understood to be accurate by the contributing sources. State, county, and local numbers may vary due to differences in reporting and/or categorizing data, as well as what factors are considered in determining a particular number or rate. Therefore, when possible, it is important to incorporate local perspectives and knowledge about the community. Keep in mind, there may be disagreement over the exact figures presented in the data, but the goal is to obtain a "snapshot" of the community and determine areas of concern by looking at trends in specific domains and risk factors.

How to Read This Report

This report compiles state, county and local data on indicators of 18 risk factors that have been shown to directly affect juvenile problem behaviors of violence, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, school drop-out, and delinquency. Two risk factors were not measured (Availability of Firearms and Constitutional Factors) because local data was not available. Most of the data has been converted to a rate or percentage to demonstrate a comparison based on a population figure, while some of the data is depicted by raw numbers.

The data is organized by risk factor, and then grouped according to domain. Research evidence suggests that risk and protective factors exist within each of the social contexts in which social interaction occurs, as well as within the individual. These social contexts are called "domains". There are four domains or important areas of daily life that the Communities That Care® model uses: community, school, family, and individuals interacting with their peers.

Following the presentation of the data is a summary of report findings. This section is designed to draw conclusions, based on the data per domain, about the status of today's youth in Fort Collins.

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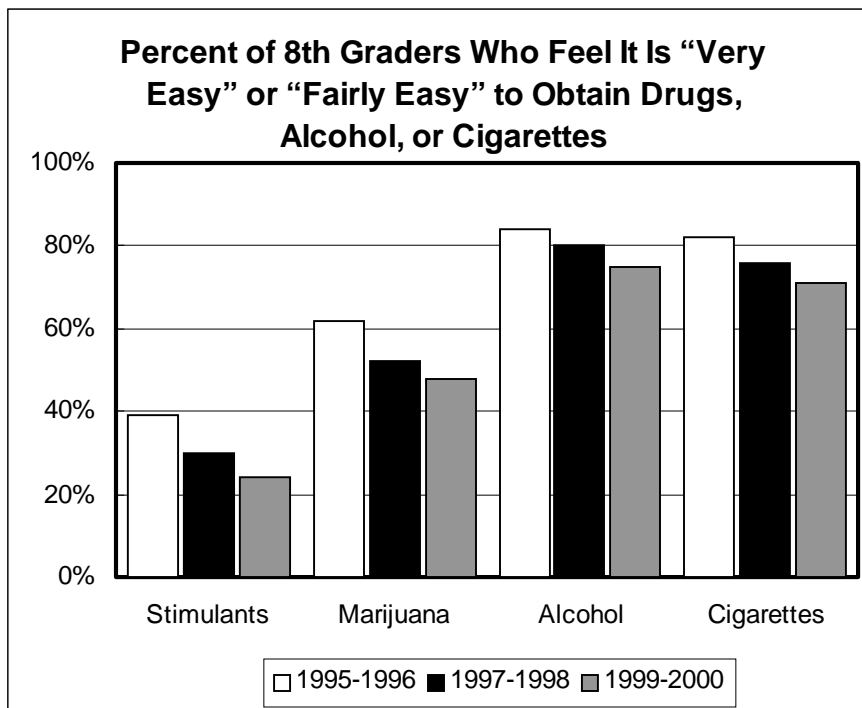
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

“Based on the activities of the Larimer County Drug Task Force, the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine is the most significant drug threat to the Larimer County area. In 2000, there was a 26% increase in methamphetamine seizures over 1999. Additionally in 2000, 16 clandestine labs were seized by law enforcement. This is a 100% increase over the previous year. In addition to the increasing availability of drugs, these labs pose a grave risk to public safety due to the volatile and hazardous nature of the chemicals used in the process.”

JIM ALDERDEN
LARIMER COUNTY SHERIFF

Availability of Drugs, Alcohol, and Tobacco

The availability of drugs, alcohol and tobacco has been related to use of these substances by young people. The more available these substances are, the higher the risk young people will use them. Perceived availability of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco is also a risk because in schools where young people just think these substances are more available, a higher rate of use occurs.

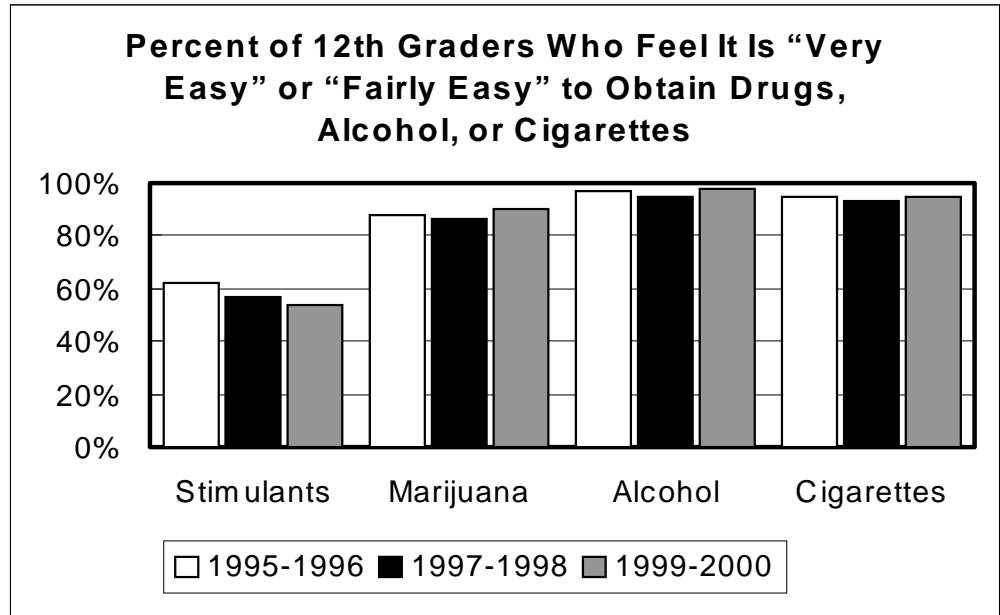


Source: Poudre School District, American Drug and Alcohol Survey Reports, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, and 1999-2000, Table 5.

From 1995 to 1999, among 8th graders in Poudre School District there was a decrease in the proportion of students reporting that drugs, alcohol and cigarettes are "very easy" or "fairly easy" to obtain. For example, in 1995, 62% of 8th graders thought marijuana was easy to get, but by 1999 only 48% reported easy availability. During the same period of time, there was also a decrease in the rate of reported drug and alcohol use by 8th graders (see risk factor chart on usage on page 5). This is consistent with the idea that lower perceived availability of substances might be related to lower use. However, we cannot be sure whether changes in perception of availability lead to changes in use, or vice versa, or whether both are being changed by other forces. (Patricia Waters, Executive Director, Rocky Mountain Behavioral Science Institute).

"The emergence of club drugs among our young people has us concerned. We do not expect to see this trend disappear soon. A concerted, unified effort to present information about the dangers of these drugs is essential."

PAM McCracken
DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR DRUG & ALCOHOL EDUCATION
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY



Source: Poudre School District, American Drug and Alcohol Survey Reports, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, and 1999-2000, Table 5.

"Drug and alcohol use by Poudre School District students have shown a slight downward trend over the past five years. Eighth grade students report less use on all four substances (inhalants, stimulants, marijuana and alcohol). Twelfth grade student use over five years reflects steady use of alcohol, a small reduction in marijuana use and slight fluctuations in stimulant use. Use by Poudre School District students tends to mirror reports of 8th and 12th graders across the country."

JIM CAMPAIN
COORDINATOR, SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

Compared to 8th graders (see previous chart), 12th graders perceived availability of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes is higher. From 1995 to 1999, the proportion of PSD 12th graders who felt it was "very easy" or "fairly easy" to obtain marijuana, alcohol, or cigarettes has remained constant. The proportion of 12th graders who felt it was "very easy" or "fairly easy" to obtain stimulants decreased slightly from 62% in 1995 to 54% in 1999.

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

CORRELATIONS

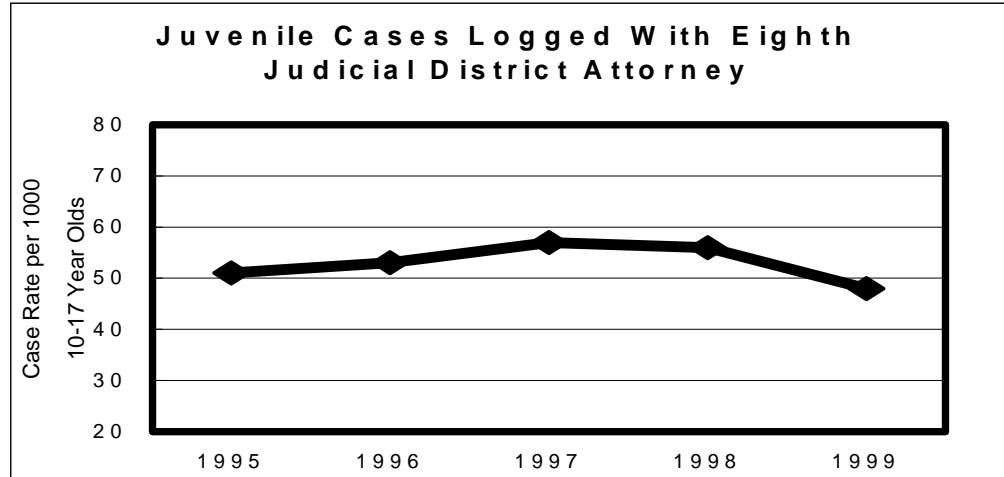
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
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Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Tobacco, Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Community laws and norms favorable toward tobacco, drug use, firearms, and crime are conveyed in many ways: through laws and written policies, through informal social practices and through expectations parents and other members of the community have of youth. When community norms are favorable toward substance use, violence or crime, or even if they are unclear, young people are at higher risk.

"The Fort Collins City Council passed an ordinance in 1997 that a) prohibits sale of tobacco to minors, b) requires retail sale of tobacco products be clerk-assisted by placing tobacco products behind the counter, and c) makes it illegal for anyone under 18 years to possess tobacco. Fort Collins also has placed restrictions on tobacco vending machines. Since 1997, the Fort Collins Police have issued 100-120 tickets for possession of tobacco by minors, annually."

NANCY GROVE
HEALTH EDUCATOR, LARIMER COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENT



Source: Chief Deputy District Attorney's Office, 8th Judicial District

For the purposes of this chart, juveniles are defined as at least ten years old but less than eighteen years old. According to the Eighth Judicial District Attorney's office, from 1995 to 1998 the rate of juvenile cases per 1,000 10-17 year olds in Larimer County had been steadily increasing. In 1999, the rate dropped slightly. In 1998, the case rate was 56 per 1,000 10-17 year olds. In 1999, the case rate was 48 per 1,000 10-17 year olds.

Poudre School District Drug and Alcohol Use Policy

Poudre School District shall promote a healthy environment for students providing education, support and decision-making skills in regard to alcohol, drugs and other controlled substances and their abuse. In order to accomplish this goal, a cooperative effort must be made among the schools, parents, community, and its agencies. It shall be a violation of Board policy and considered to be behavior which is detrimental to the welfare, safety, or morals of other students or school personnel for any student to possess, use, sell, distribute, procure, or to be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other controlled substances.

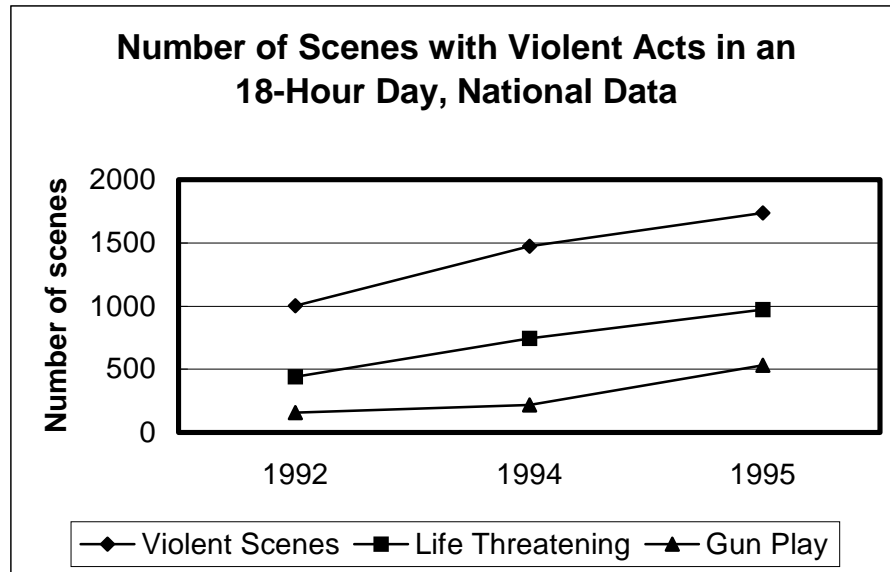
Excerpt from Poudre School District Rights and Code of Conduct Manual, p. 17.

CORRELATIONS

- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
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Media Portrayals of Violence

The role of media portrayals of violence on the behavior of viewers (especially young viewers) has been debated for over three decades. Research has shown a clear correlation between media portrayal of violence and the development of aggressive and violent behavior. Exposure to violence in the media appears to impact young people in a couple of ways. First, children and young people learn from watching actors model violent behavior, as well as learning violent problem-solving strategies. Second, media portrayals of violence appear to alter children and young people's attitudes and sensitivity to violence.



Source: Center for Media and Public Affairs

National data is presented here. No local data is available at this time. Television violence increased by over 70% and gunplay more than tripled since 1992, according to the latest annual update from an ongoing study by the Center for Media and Public Affairs. Violence in the 1995-1996 television season was concentrated in cable movies and cartoons rather than on the broadcast networks or prime time series, researchers found. The findings are based on scientific content analysis of 180 hours of programming per television season.

CORRELATIONS

- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
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Transitions and Mobility

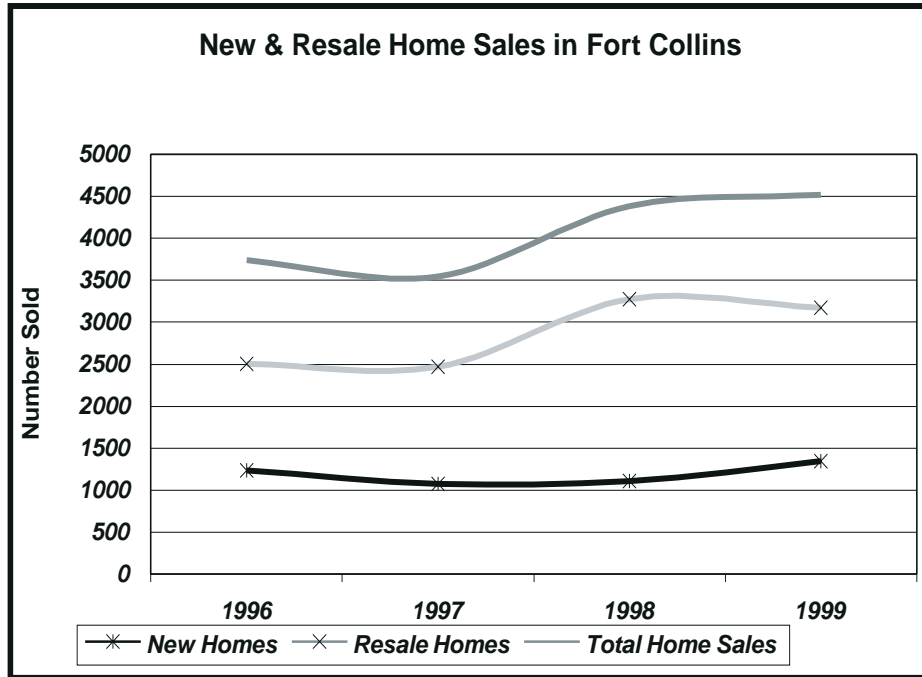
Communities with high rates of mobility have an increased risk of drug and crime problems. The more often people in a community move, the greater the risk of both criminal behavior and drug-related problems in families. Even normal transitions predict increases in these problem behaviors. When children move from elementary school to middle school or from middle school to high school, increases in the rate of drug use, school misbehavior, and delinquency result.

"In my experience as an administrator I believe that children who frequently change schools are at risk of developing problem behaviors. Whether moves are from community to community or within one school district, transitions can lead to instability and increased risk for the child."

JOE HENDRICKSON, PhD
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
SERVICES,
POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT

"Poudre School District has 2,100 second language students who enter with limited English skills and limited formal learning experiences. This often presents barriers for success. In addition, students who experience periodic movement in and out of the school district are negatively impacted by the lack of continuity of educational services."

BRENDA GIFFORD
DIRECTOR OF PUPIL SERVICES,
POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT



Source: Steve Hayes, Realty Executives

The number of homes sold provides a partial picture of movement within the city in addition to the influx from outside the city. With the exception of 1997, Fort Collins saw the total number of home sales increase each year. The numbers of new homes and resale homes seemed to follow the trends proportionately with the exception of 1998 when the number of resale homes grew disproportionately higher than that of new homes. (Steve Hayes, Realty Executives.)

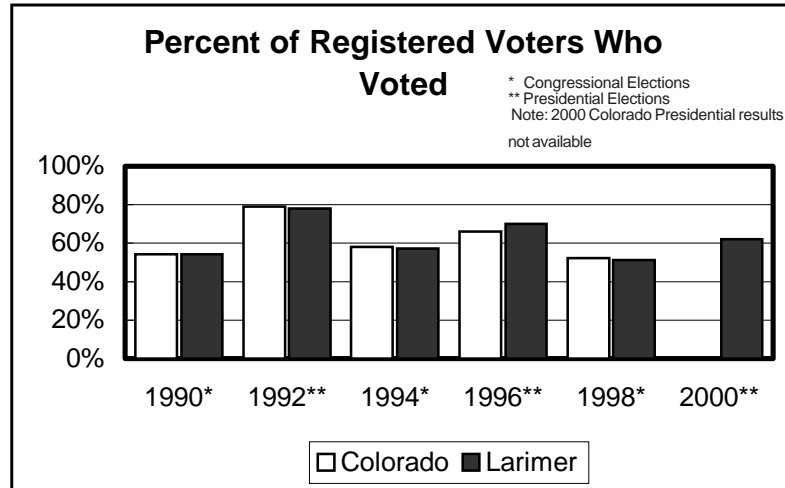
Poudre School District continues to have considerable transiency, but with a stable core of students. Transiency is defined as the number of students moving in and out of a given school grade level. From kindergarten to grade one, about 6% more students move in than move out. In grades two through six, about 1% more students move in than move out. At the middle and high school level, the number of students moving in is about equal to the number of students moving out of the district. Higher transiency rates at the elementary and middle school level can be explained by the numbers of children coming and going from home and private schooling. At the high school level, the highest transiency rates occur between 10th grade and graduation. This includes students who either move out of the district, seek educational or employment opportunities outside the district or drop out of school. Transiency rates are much higher in certain parts of the district. For example, schools serving the major growth areas in southeast Fort Collins have much higher transiency rates than most other schools in the district. (Ruth Herron, PhD, Director of Special Projects, Poudre School District.)

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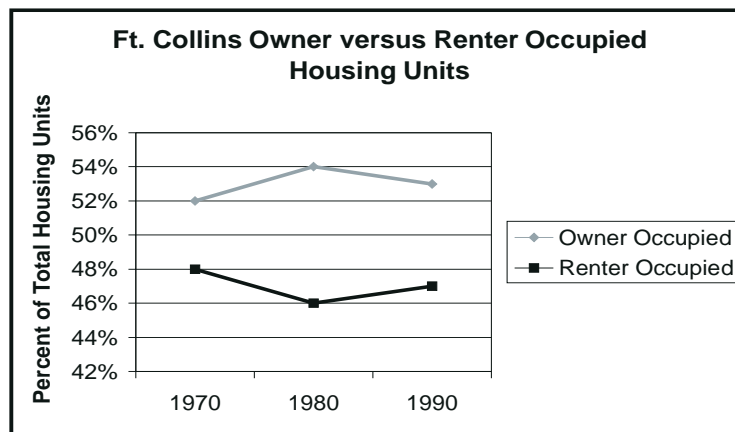
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

In communities where the members feel little attachment there are often higher rates of drug problems, delinquency and violence. One of the most significant issues affecting community attachment is whether residents feel they can make a difference in their own lives. Trends in voter participation rates and home ownership may indicate low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization.



Source: State of Colorado Abstracts of Votes Cast.

Similar to the state and nation as a whole, the percent of Larimer County registered voters voting in Congressional and Presidential elections has been decreasing over the past ten years. During congressional election years between 51% and 57% of the registered voters voted. During presidential elections a higher percentage of voters voted. In 1992, 78% of the Larimer County registered voters voted. In 1996, 70% of Larimer County registered voters voted and in 2000 only 62% of registered voters turned out to vote.



Source: City of Ft. Collins, TRENDS 1998 Data Report, p. 39. (Please note that Colorado State University, with its student population of 22,000 may contribute to these proportions.)

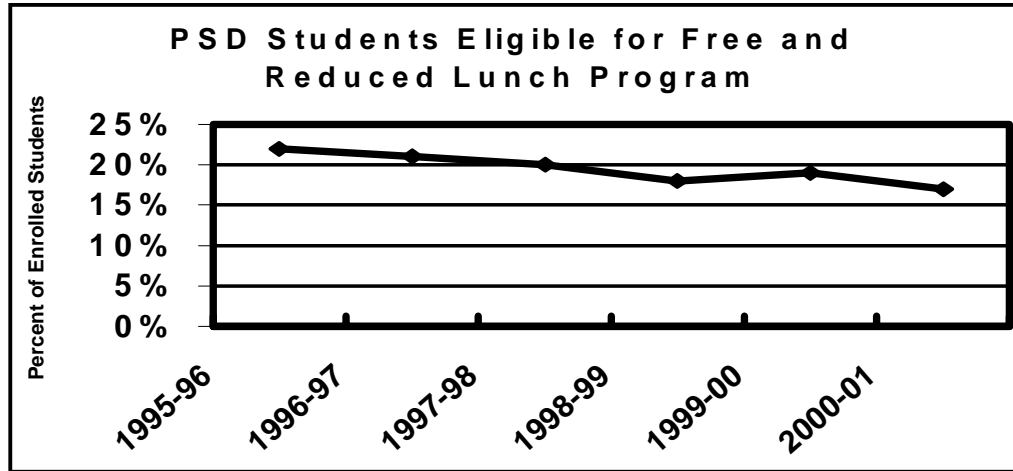
Since 1970 the percentage of Ft. Collins residents in rental versus owned housing has remained an average of 9.7% above the state totals. These figures indicate that a higher than average percentage of Ft. Collins residents may not have an economic investment in their neighborhoods.

CORRELATIONS

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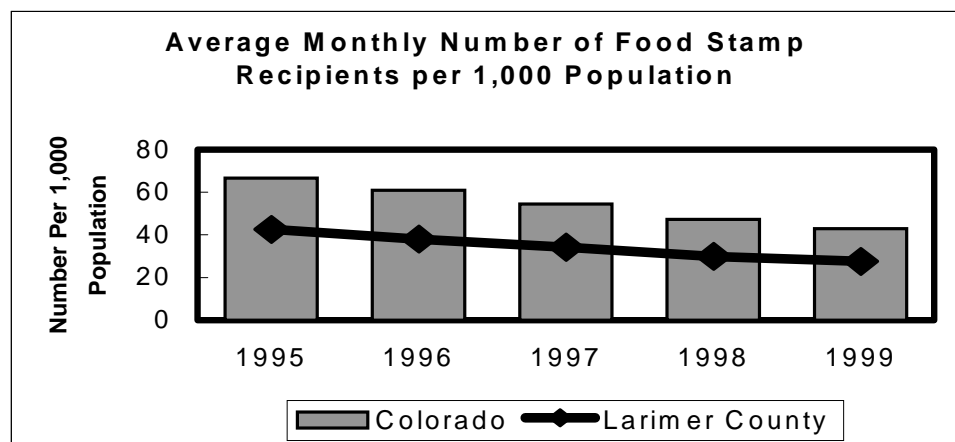
Extreme Economic Deprivation

Extreme economic deprivation is a risk factor that relates to all five problem behaviors in youth. Children who live in a poor, deteriorating neighborhood where the community perceives little hope for the future are more likely to develop difficulty with substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout and violence. Children who live in these areas and have behavior adjustment problems early in life are also more likely to have problems with drugs later on.



Source: Jeannine Eckles, Director of Foodfest, Poudre School District.

A more accurate local picture of economic deprivation can be gauged by examining local school district free and price-reduced lunch programs. Between 1995 and 2001, the percent of Poudre School District students eligible for free and price-reduced lunches ranged from 22% to 17% respectively. During the 2000-2001 school year, for a family of four to be eligible for reduced price meals, their annual income must not exceed \$31,543. Furthermore, for a family of four to be eligible for the free lunch program, their annual income must not exceed \$22,165. One purpose of the free and reduced price lunch program is to insure that all children receive adequate nutrition during the school day to help facilitate learning.



Source: OMNI Institute, Colorado Prevention Indicators Report, July 2000.

The average number of food stamp recipients has been decreasing in Colorado and Larimer County over the last five years. This decreasing rate is probably due to changes in welfare rules and regulations that took effect in 1996. However, child welfare experts agree there continue to be many children and families experiencing economic deprivation in Larimer County.

CORRELATIONS

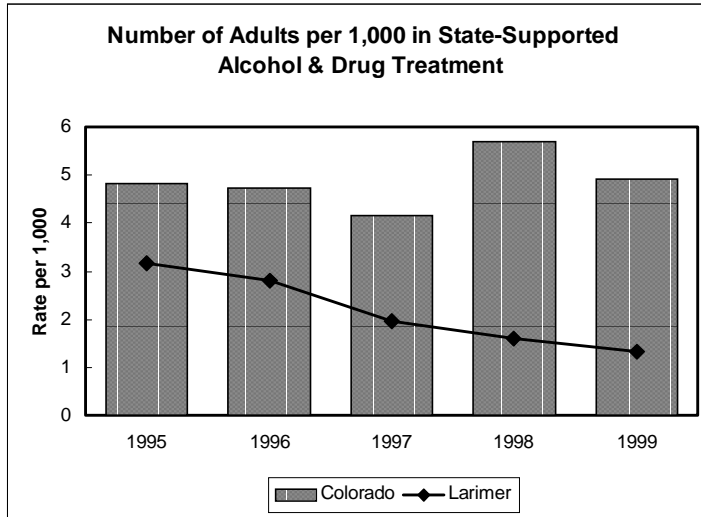
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
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"In 2000, Hope Counseling Center experienced over an 11% increase in substance abusers receiving treatment. In addition, we are treating with much more severe problems."

DANA TIMMERMANS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOPE
COUNSELING CENTERS, INC.

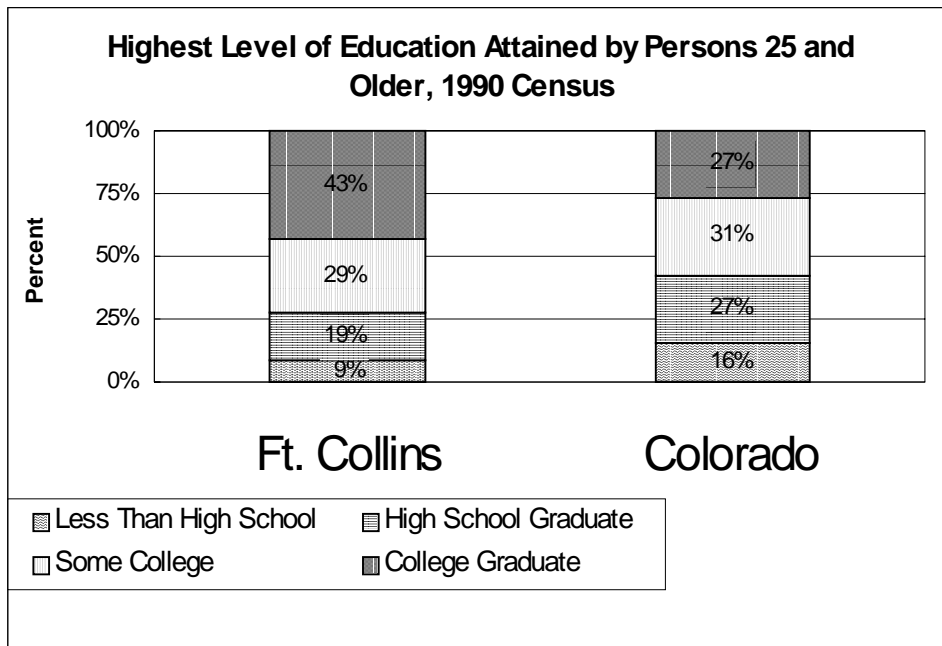
Family History of the Problem Behavior

If children are raised in a family with a history of addiction to alcohol or other drugs, the risk of their having alcohol or other drug problems themselves increases. Additionally, children who are raised by a teenage mother are more likely to become teen parents, and children of school dropouts are more likely to drop out of school themselves.



Source: OMNI Institute, Colorado Prevention-Related Indicators Report, July 2000.

In Larimer County, the number of adults receiving state-supported drug and alcohol treatment has been decreasing since 1995. According to local treatment providers, this decrease is most likely due to changes in the availability of state supported treatment beds in Larimer County rather than changes in the health of our population. According to local treatment providers, the number of youth and adults in need of drug and alcohol treatment has continued to climb.



Source: Trends, 1998 Data, City of Ft. Collins Planning Department, February 1999.

Lack of education has serious consequences for families and youth. Since 1980, gains in income, especially for males have become more closely related to educational attainment. Overall, well paying jobs, sufficient to support a family go to the best educated and best prepared. According to 1990 census data, Ft. Collins residents 25 and older have high levels of educational attainment. However, 9% of residents do not have a high school diploma and 19% only possess a high school diploma. (Note: Census 2000 data on educational attainment was not available to report publication.)

CORRELATIONS

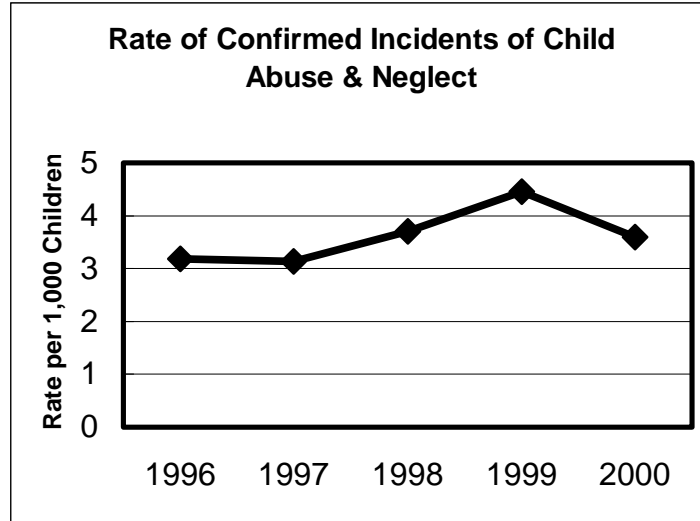
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
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Family Management Problems

Poor family management practices include lack of clear expectations for behavior, failure of parents to monitor their children (knowing where they are and who they're with), and excessively severe and inconsistent punishment. Children exposed to poor family management practices are at higher risk of developing all of the problem behaviors.

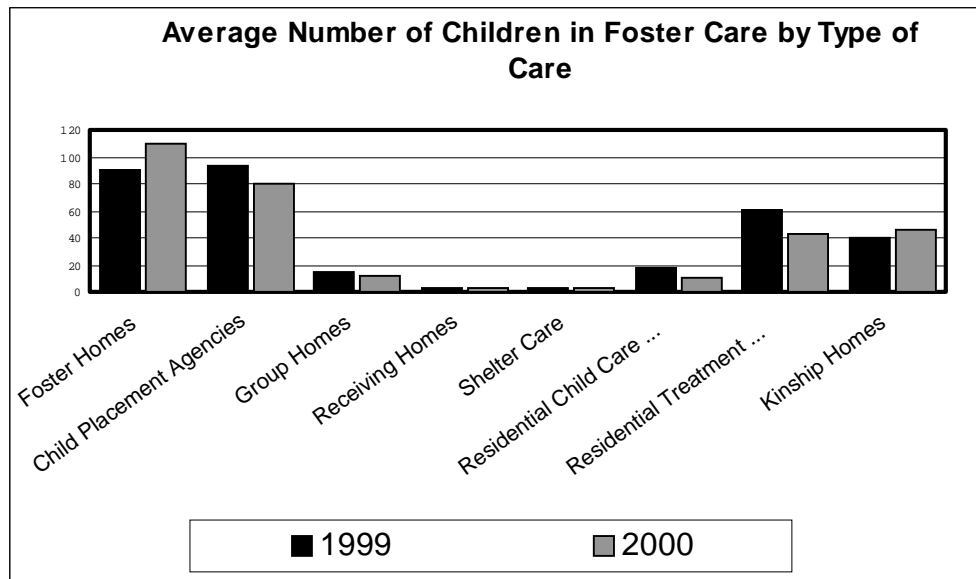
"Over the past several years, new organizations and services have become available to help in the area of child abuse and neglect. Our focus must remain on preventing the root causes of child abuse and neglect and work toward removing the incidence of violence from the everyday part of family life."

DENNIS HARRISON
CHIEF OF POLICE,
FORT COLLINS POLICE SERVICES



Source: Denise Suniga, Utilization Manager, Child, Youth and Family Division of the Larimer County Department of Human Services.

Children who are victims of abuse and neglect are at increased risk for emotional problems, developmental delay, and school-related problems. In a recent national study, substance abuse and diminished parental capacity and skill were the top two problems shared by families involved in child abuse and neglect cases. Child abuse and neglect includes physical, emotional or sexual abuse including incest. In Larimer County, the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases ranged from a low in 1997 of 3.1 per 1,000 children under 18 to a high of 4.45 per 1,000 in 1999.



Source: Denise Suniga, Utilization Manager, Child, Youth and Family Division of the Larimer County Department of Human Services.

Children living in foster care are at risk for developing problem behaviors. From 1999 to 2000, the number of children in foster care has decreased slightly. In 1999, the number of children in Larimer County supervised foster care was 324. In 2000, that number was 307.

CORRELATIONS

- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
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Family Conflict

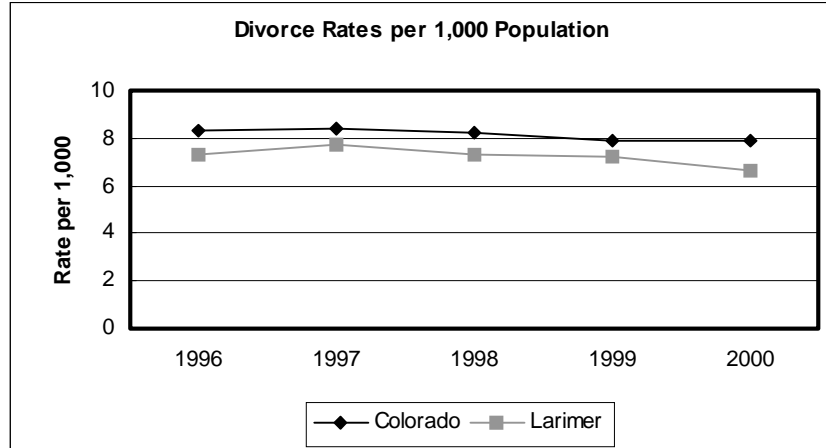
Persistent and serious conflict between primary caregivers or between caregivers and children increases risks for children. Conflict between family members appears to be more important than the family structure. Whether the family is headed by two biological parents, a single parent, or some other primary caregiver, children raised in families high in conflict appear to be at risk for all of the problem behaviors.

"Domestic violence continues to be a problem in Larimer County. In addition to the number of cases increasing slightly, the severity of violence appears to be increasing. This is evidenced by the number of homicide cases associated with domestic violence."

JIM ALDERDEN
LARIMER COUNTY SHERIFF

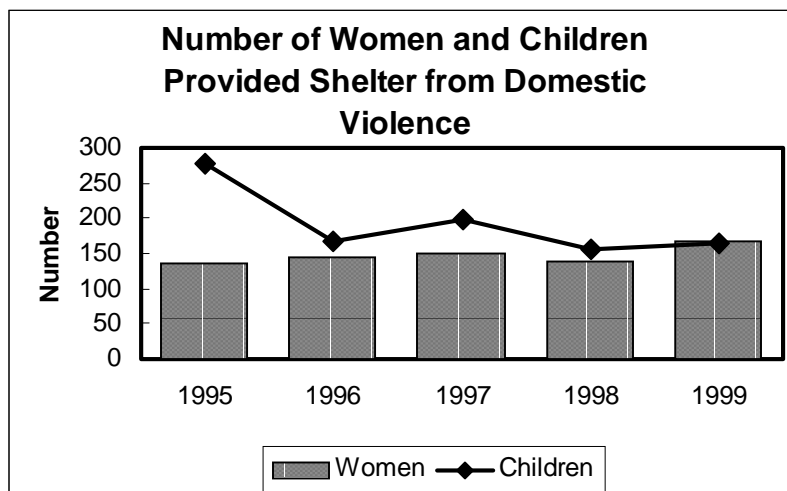
"We have seen a definite increase in the number of women and children needing residential shelter but these statistics alone do not show the total picture. What we do know is that Crossroads Safehouse consistently provides services yearly to more children than women and that children must be the focus of the effort to prevent domestic violence. It is the children who will break the cycle of domestic violence and eliminate it from society."

MARYANNE MARTELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
CROSSROADS SAFEHOUSE



Source: Colorado Judicial Branch.

Between 1996 and 2000, Larimer County marriage dissolution rates remained below Colorado rates. Divorce rates in Larimer County dropped slightly during this period from 7.3 per 1,000 to 6.6 per 1,000. Local data was obtained on the number of divorces granted in Ft. Collins for the years 1998 through 2000. The data showed the number of divorces granted in Ft. Collins remained constant. What is important to note regarding divorce statistics is that the divorce alone is not the risk factor, but rather it is the conflict that precedes divorce that contributes to increased risk among families.



Source: Crossroads Safehouse.

The number of women housed at Crossroads Safehouse, a domestic violence shelter in Fort Collins, has increased 23% since 1995. In 1995, 135 women were housed during the year. In 2000, 166 women were housed. The number of children housed in 1995 was much higher than the following years.

According to Crossroads Safehouse personnel, the group of families seen in 1995 had more children overall.

CORRELATIONS

- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior

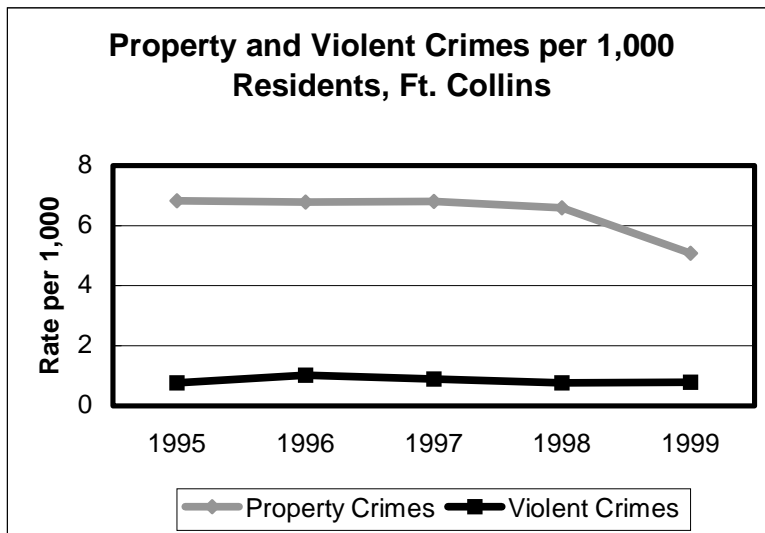
Parental attitudes and behavior toward drugs, crime, and violence influence attitudes and behavior of their children. Parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. In families that display violent behavior towards those outside or inside the family, there is an increased risk that a child will become violent.

"If all pregnant women were nonsmokers or quit smoking during pregnancy, Colorado's singleton low birth weight rate would be reduced by 11.9%."

—Excerpt from *Tipping the Scales: Weighing in on Solutions to the Low Birth Weight Problem in Colorado*, a Colorado Department of Health & Environment Report.

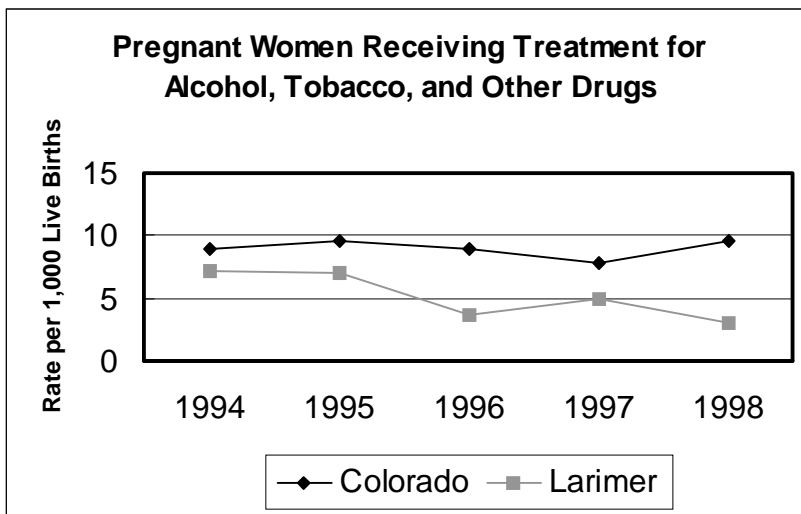
"With the establishment of managed care in July 1997, there has been a moderate shift towards more comprehensive treatment for families, including pregnant women and women with dependent children. Given this, it is probable that in Colorado, treatment capacity for pregnant women has remained steady or even increased."

BRUCE MENDELSON
RESEARCHER,
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN
SERVICES, ALCOHOL AND DRUG
ABUSE DIVISION



Source: Colorado Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in Colorado Report*, Ft. Collins Police Services Data, 1995 to 1999 & City of FC Report: *TRENDS, A review, 1998*.

Adult crime rates are one way to determine the status of this risk factor. The data here are from Fort Collins Police Services only. From 1995, property crime rates remained steady or decreased slightly. Property crime is defined as burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Violent crime (defined as murder, robbery, rape and aggravated assault) rates remained low and steady over the five-year period.



Source: OMNI Institute, Colorado Department of Human Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division.

Drug use during pregnancy is an indicator of favorable parental attitudes towards problem behaviors. This chart shows the rate of pregnant women per 1,000 live births receiving alcohol, tobacco, and other drug treatment from state-supported treatment centers. In Larimer County, the rate of pregnant women receiving treatment dropped from 7.2 in 1994 to only 3.1 in 1998. The Colorado rate has remained about the same.

CORRELATIONS

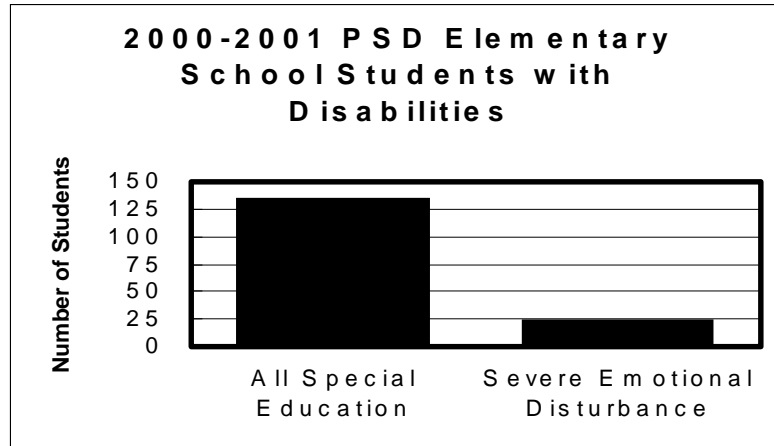
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior

Children who are aggressive in the early school grades (K-6) or who have trouble controlling their impulses are at higher risk for substance abuse, delinquency and violent behavior. When a child's aggressive behavior in the early grades is combined with isolation or withdrawal, there is an even greater risk of problems in adolescence. This also applies to aggressive behavior combined with hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder. This risk factor also includes persistent antisocial behavior in early adolescence, such as misbehaving in school, and getting into fights with other young people.

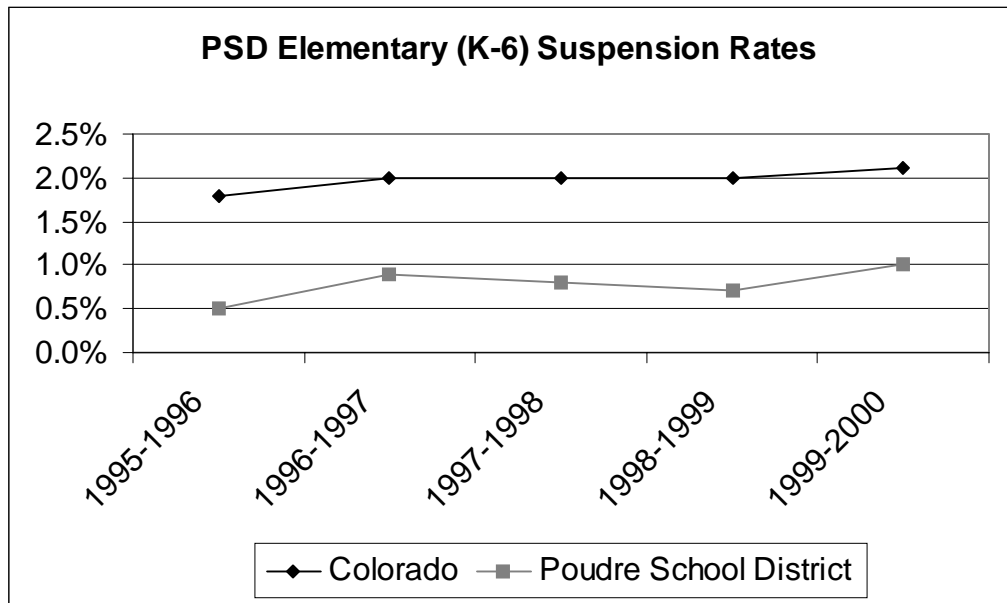
"The best success rate for behavioral interventions with students occurs when home, school and the community are consistent and work together."

JOE HENDRICKSON, PhD
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SERVICES
POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT



Source: Brenda Gifford, Director of Pupil Services, Poudre School District.

During 2000-2001, a total of 2,451 Poudre School District students were enrolled in the district's special education programs. 422 (17%) of those students were enrolled with an emotional disability. 134 (32%) of those 422 students are in elementary grades. Twenty-four of those 134 elementary students (18%) were considered to have severe emotional disturbance.



Source: Colorado Department of Education.

The rate of suspensions in Poudre School District elementary schools has doubled over the last five years. During the 1995-1996 school year, 80 elementary students were suspended for behavior, weapons, drugs or other reasons. During the 1999-2000 school year, 155 elementary students were suspended.

CORRELATIONS

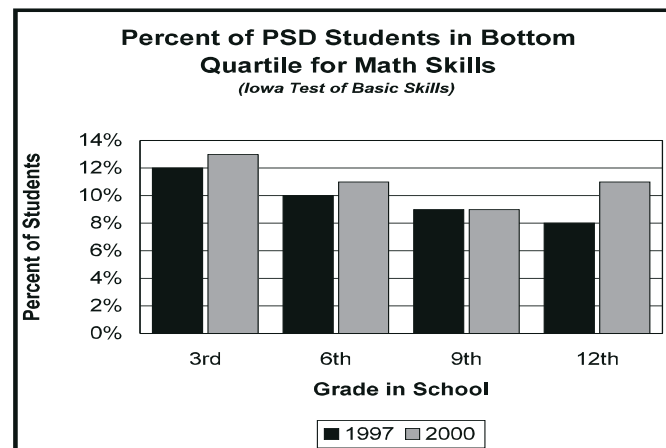
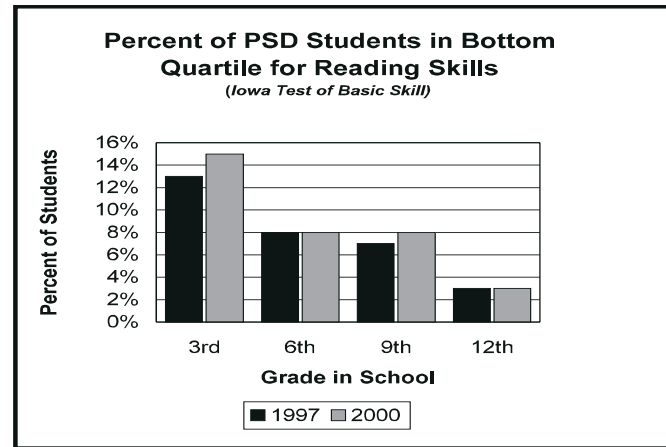
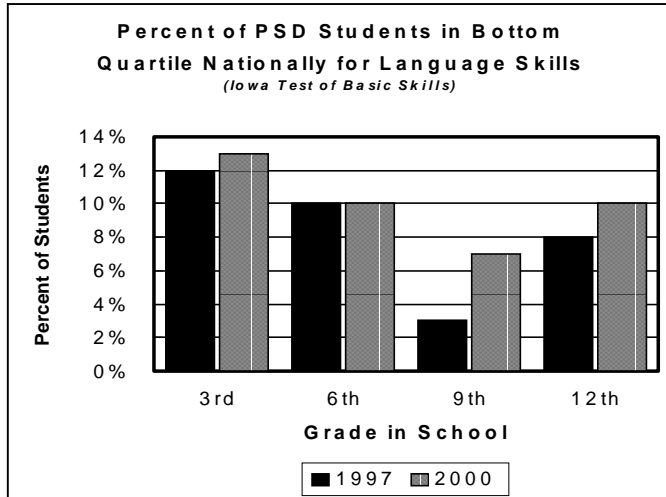
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

“Testing is only a proxy for classroom achievement. Students have difficulty with school-work for many reasons. Performance is a good predictor of some but not all of these achievement factors.”

HUGH MOWERY
EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
COORDINATOR, POUFRE SCHOOL
DISTRICT

Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School

Beginning late in the elementary grades, academic failure increases the risk of all five problem behaviors. Children fail for many reasons. It appears that the experience of failure – not necessarily the lack of ability – increases the risk of problem behaviors.



The Iowa Test for Basic Skills is a standardized test that measures language, math, and reading skills. The language portion tests grammar, punctuation, and spelling; math tests computation, problem solving, measurement, and numbers relations; and reading tests literal and inferential comprehension. Scoring in the bottom quartile nationally in language, math or reading skills on standardized tests tends to increase the risk for problem behaviors. The percentage of Poudre School District students scoring in the bottom quartile in language, math or reading skills on the Iowa Test of Basic Skills Test remained unchanged or increased between 1997 and 2000. For example, in 2000, 15% of 3rd graders scored in the bottom quartile in reading skills compared to 13% of 3rd graders in 1997 – reflecting a slight increase from 1997 to 2000.

Source: Hugh Mowery, Ph.D., Evaluation and Research Coordinator, Poudre School District.

CORRELATIONS

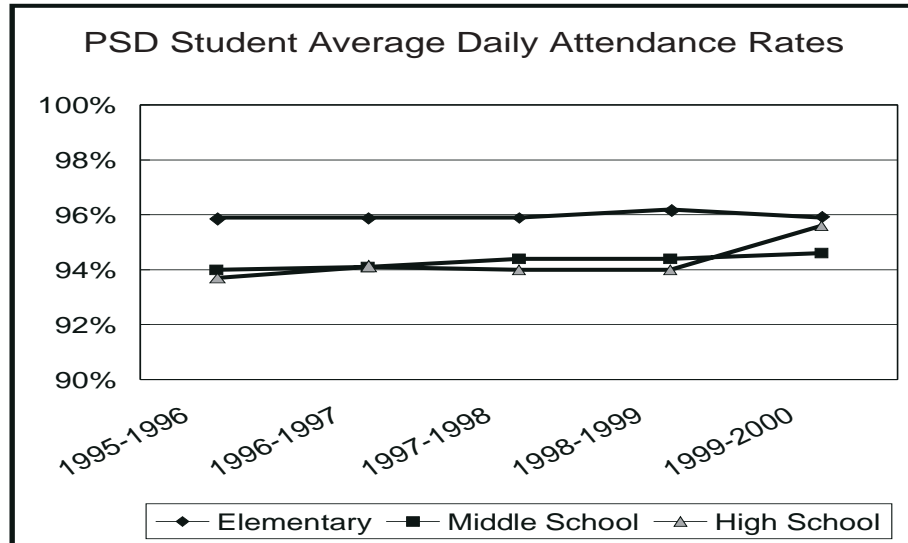
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

Lack of Commitment to School

Low commitment to school means the young person has ceased to see the role of student as a viable one. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at risk for four of the five problem behaviors. The development of necessary educational skills will not happen if young adults are not using their time to prepare for their future.

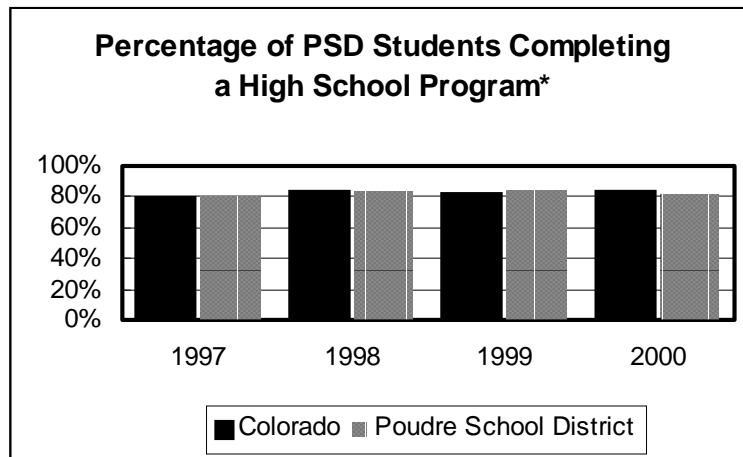
"Attending school regularly results in, among other things, higher scores on standardized achievement tests, higher levels of education, better paying jobs, reduced juvenile daytime crime rates, and reduced public assistance rolls."

BOB GOMEZ
PSYCHOLOGIST AND ATTENDANCE
MONITOR,
POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT



Source: Bob Middleton, Accountability/Assessment Technician, Poudre School District.

Average daily attendance is an indication of commitment to school. The average daily attendance rate for elementary students is about 96%. In middle school and high school attendance rates drop slightly. The average daily attendance rate for middle and high school students is about 94%. The overall average school district attendance rate is 95%.



Source: Ruth Herron PhD, Director of Special Projects, Poudre School District.

* The high school completion rate includes students under 21 years who are in a Colorado School District Program and who either graduate, receive a certificate or some other designation of high school completion.

Student commitment to school can also be gauged by examining high school completion rates. In Colorado and Poudre School District, high school completion rates* have been increasing slightly between 1997 and 2000. Poudre School District completion rates range from 81% in 1997 to 84% in 1999 and 82% in 2000. Poudre School District student's secondary school completion rate has been slightly higher than the Colorado rate.

CORRELATIONS

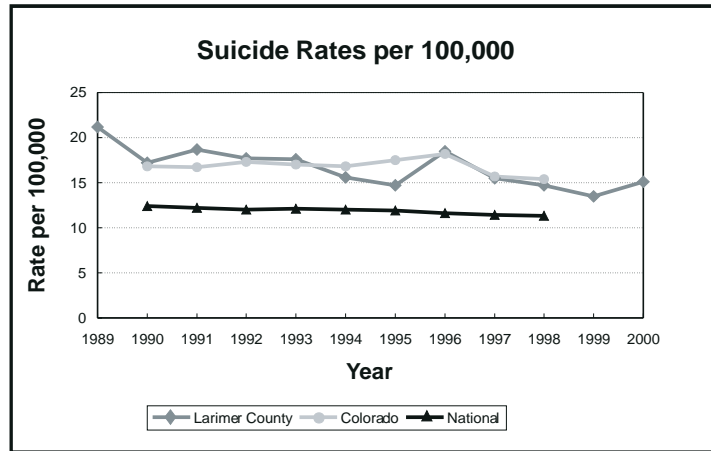
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

"One person dies about every ten days from suicide in Larimer County. Suicide is caused by depression, and depression is treatable. Identification and treatment of youth at risk can save lives."

BEV THURBER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
SUICIDE RESOURCE CENTER
OF LARIMER COUNTY

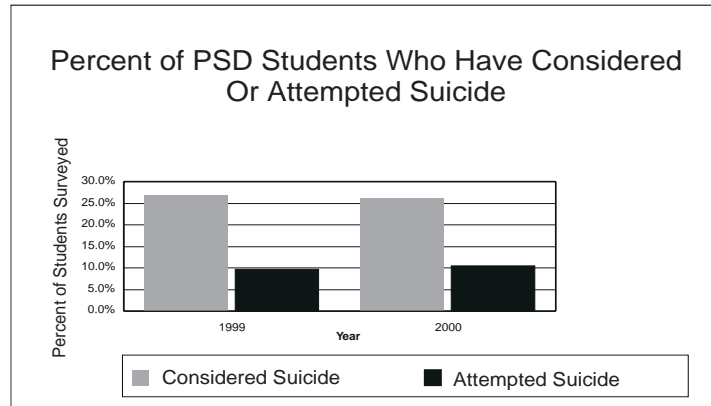
Alienation and Rebelliousness

Young people who feel they are not part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible or who take a rebellious stance toward society are at a higher risk of drug abuse, delinquency, and school drop-out.



Source: Bev Thurber, Executive Director, Suicide Resource Center of Larimer County.

The average number of suicides per year in Larimer County is 36. About 13% of suicides in Larimer County are among youth between 10-18 years old. The 5-year average suicide rate in Larimer County is 15 per 100,000 people.



Source: Poudre School District, Colorado Youth Survey, Spring 2000.

In a recent school survey examining a variety of factors affecting youth positively and negatively, students were asked two questions pertaining to suicide. One question asked students "Have you ever felt so desperate that you considered suicide?" and another asked, "Have you ever attempted suicide?" Of the 545 students surveyed in 1999,

26% said they had considered suicide and 9% said they had attempted suicide. In 2000, 1197 students were surveyed. Of those students surveyed, 26% said they had considered suicide and 10% said they had attempted suicide.

Number of Larimer County Suicides

| | |
|------|----|
| 1989 | 39 |
| 1990 | 32 |
| 1991 | 36 |
| 1992 | 35 |
| 1993 | 36 |
| 1994 | 33 |
| 1995 | 32 |
| 1996 | 41 |
| 1997 | 35 |
| 1998 | 34 |
| 1999 | 32 |
| 2000 | 38 |

Reported Gang Involvement, Vandalism and Graffiti Damage

Since 1995, Fort Collins has seen an overall decrease in the level of gang activity. Using an early intervention strategy called the "community wheel" led to this decrease. Much like the quote "It takes an entire community to raise a child" it has taken our entire community to confront the gang issue in Ft. Collins. This happened because all segments of our community came together and addressed the gang issue without blaming anyone or any agency. Police officers are still seeing signs of gang activity but not at the level of the past five years. Graffiti and gang assaults occur occasionally. Fort Collins Police Services still have two officers dedicated to dealing with gang issues including, school resource officers. As a community, we must remain committed to dealing with gang issues when they arise and not lose sight of the fact that prevention is still the key – we should not let gang activity rise to the level seen five years ago.

Source: Jim Hawkins, Fort Collins Police, Poudre School District School Resource Officer.

CORRELATIONS

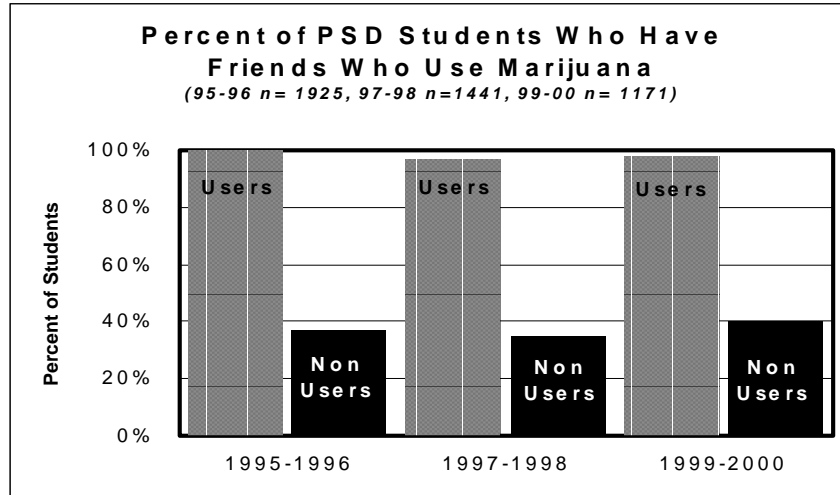
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behavior such as drug use or early initiation of sexual behavior are much more likely to engage in problem behavior. This is one of the most consistent predictors that research has identified. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, just hanging out with friends who engage in problem behavior greatly increases the risk.

Counselor: "Did having friends that used (substances) influence you to use?" Client: "Yea, I'd see them doing it and there didn't seem to be anything wrong with it, so I'd do it too."

ADOLESCENT CLIENT
AT TURNING POINT,
A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
CENTER FOR YOUTH



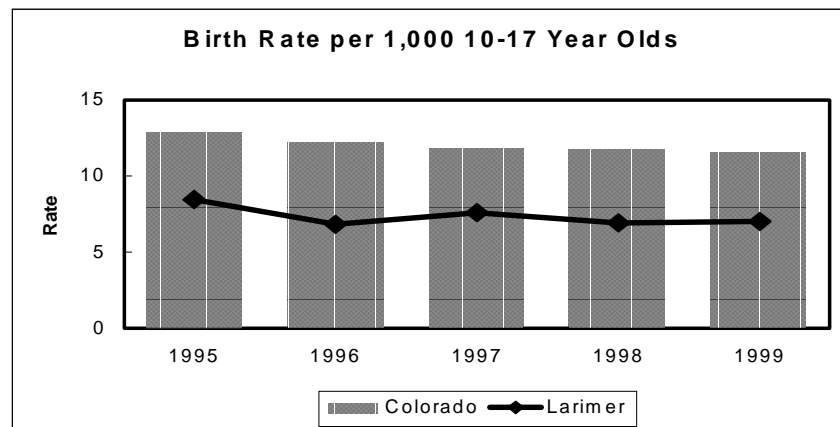
Source: American Drug & Alcohol Survey, Poudre School District & RMBSI, Table 9.

These data indicate that young people who use drugs are more likely to have friends that also use drugs. This chart shows the extent to which student marijuana users have friends who use marijuana and the extent to which non-user students have friends who use marijuana. In 1999-2000 for example, 98% of students who use marijuana have friends who also use the drug. Conversely, 40% of non-marijuana users have friends who use marijuana.

Teenage pregnancy is a problem behavior. Teen births carry social, emotional, and financial costs with extensive consequences. Teenage mothers are more likely to drop out of school, which in turn deprives them of the skills necessary for self-sufficiency.

"The key to prevention is education. Parents, schools, community and health care must work together for the safety and well being of our youth."

JUDY RENNICK, RN, MSN
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
SUPERVISOR,
LARIMER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT



Source: Colorado Vital Statistics 1994 through 1999, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Table B44.

The Larimer County 10-17 year old birth rate has remained below the Colorado 10-17 year old birth rate. Compared to other Colorado counties, Larimer County ranks near the middle of all Colorado counties for teen birth rates. From 1995 and 1999, between 80 to 100 births per year occurred among 10-17 year old Larimer County young women.

CORRELATIONS

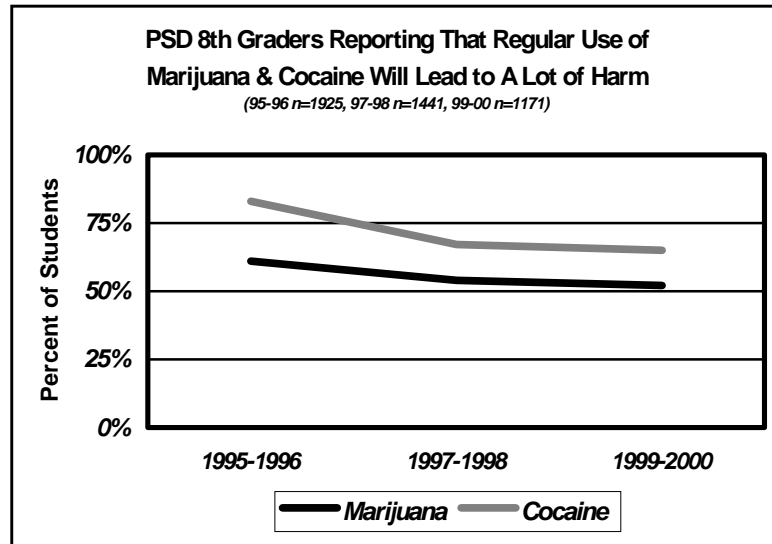
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

"According to the Monitoring the Future Study conducted at the University of Michigan, when the perceived harm of drugs among adolescents decreases, the use of drugs among adolescents [may] increase."

DR. FRED BEAUVAIS
 TRI-ETHNIC CENTER FOR PREVENTION
 RESEARCH
 COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior

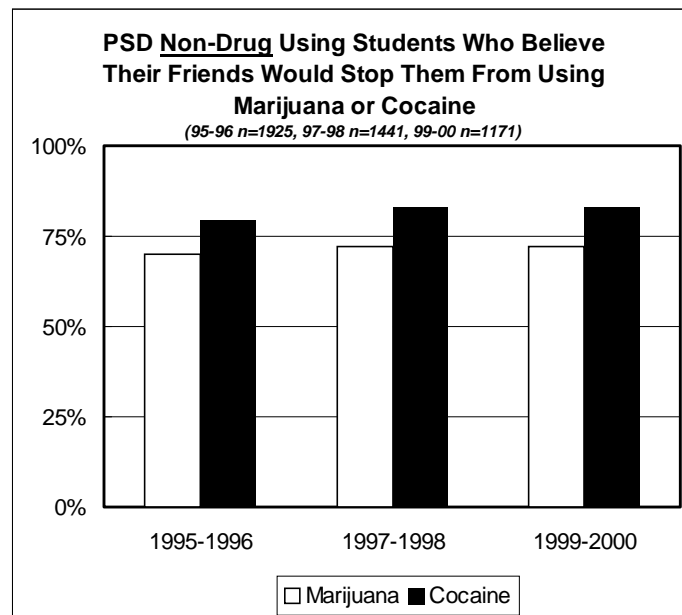
During the elementary school years children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes and drop out of school. However, in middle school, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors because others they know are participating in such activities. This acceptance places them at higher risk.



Source: American Drug and Alcohol Survey, Poudre School District & RMBSI, Table 8.

Attitudes young people have about drugs often determines whether they will use them or not. Also, students who see no harm attached to regular drug use may be at higher risk of becoming drug users. This chart shows perception of harm among 8th graders has been decreasing since 1995. In 1999-2000, only 52% of 8th graders surveyed reported that using

marijuana regularly would lead to a lot of harm compared to 61% of 8th graders surveyed in 1995-1996. This graph also indicates that student's perception of harm from using cocaine regularly has decreased over the last several years, from 83% in 1995-1996 to 65% in 1999-2000. For statistics on actual marijuana usage, please see pages 5 and 22.



Source: American Drug and Alcohol Survey, Poudre School District & RMBSI, Table 11.

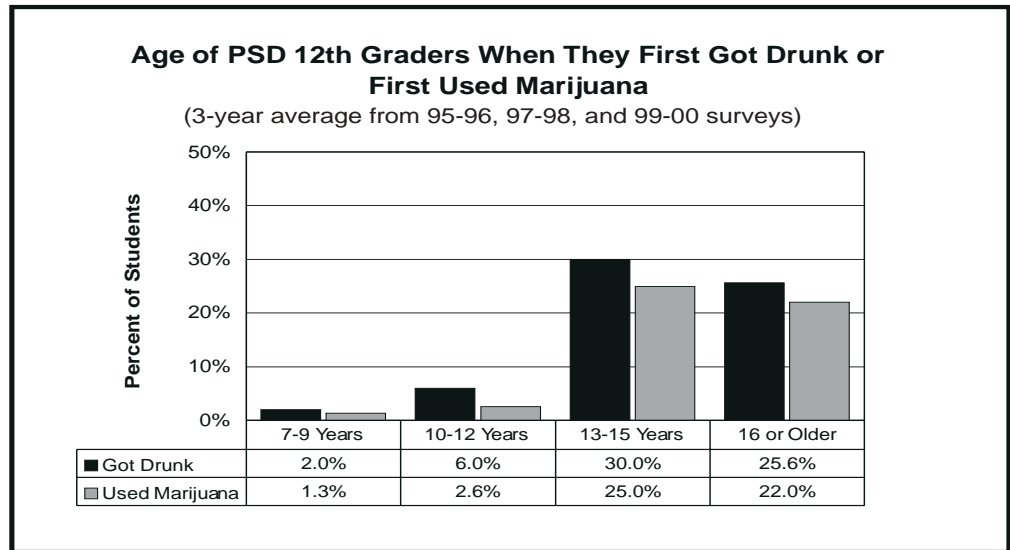
To assess disapproval of drug use, we looked at data from a question on a school drug and alcohol survey on "how much would your friends try to stop you from using marijuana or cocaine". In this chart we looked at only students who reported they did not use drugs. This chart shows how many PSD non-drug using students believed they had friends who would try to stop them from using marijuana or cocaine. From 1995 to 1999, between 70% and 72% of PSD students who do not use drugs believed they had friends who would stop them from using marijuana. During the same time period, between 79% and 83% of PSD students believed they had friends who would stop them from using

CORRELATIONS

- SUBSTANCE ABUSE
- DELINQUENCY
- TEEN PREGNANCY
- SCHOOL DROP-OUT
- VIOLENCE

Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, dropping out of school, engaging in violent activity, and becoming sexually active, the greater the likelihood that they will have problems with these behaviors later on. For example, research shows that young people who initiate drug use before the age of fifteen are at twice the risk of having drug problems as those who do not initiate drug use until after the age of nineteen.



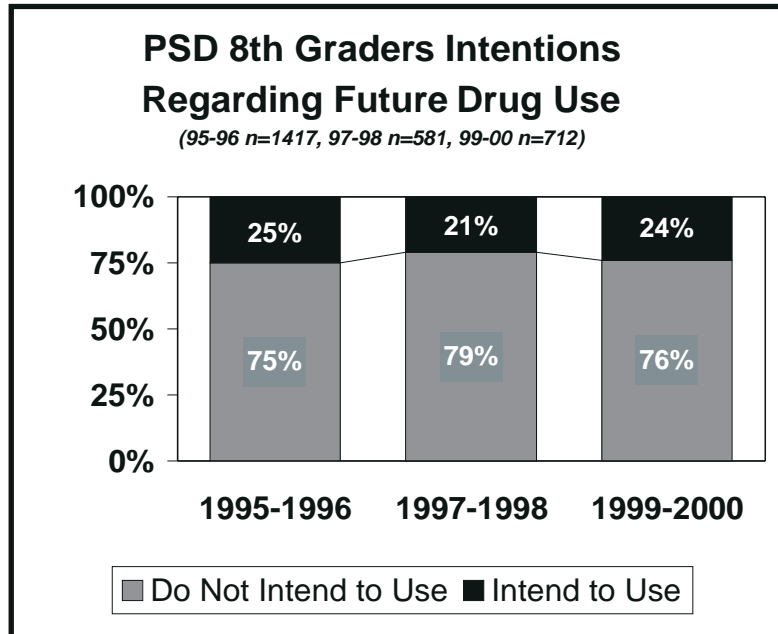
Source: American Drug and Alcohol Survey 95-96, 97-98, and 99-00, Poudre School District & Rocky Mountain Behavioral Science Institute, Table 13.

Knowing the age at which young people first begin to use various drugs is important because it helps provide a guide to the timing and nature of interventions in the school, the home, and community at large. Any intervention is likely to be less effective if it is delivered after the ages of peak onset of the problem behavior. Lastly, early intervention with young people who begin to use substances at a very early age is very important in possibly reducing problems they will encounter in future years.

This chart shows the age when PSD 12th graders (over the last three student surveys) who reported marijuana or alcohol use started using them. On average, students got drunk for the first time or used marijuana for the first time between 13 and 15 years old. (See the community risk factor chart on student usage over the last 12 months on page 5 as well.)

“Students who drop out of school during their high school years show an unsuccessful pattern of academic and social behavior early in their school careers. For many we lose them long before they drop out.”

RON AYERS
COORDINATOR OF OUT-OF-DISTRICT STUDENTS,
POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT



Source: American Drug and Alcohol Survey, Poudre School District & Rocky Mountain Behavioral Science Institute, Table 14.

This chart shows the intentions of young students regarding future drug use. Over the past three school years, between 21% and 25% of Poudre School District 8th grade students said they may use drugs sometime in the future. Some of these students had not tried drugs yet, but said they may in the future. (See the community risk factor chart on student usage over the last 12 months on page 5 as well.)

BAG Report Findings

All across the U.S., adults concerned about the health and development of young people are looking for solutions to adolescent problem behaviors of violence, teen pregnancy, drug abuse, school drop-out and delinquency. Although these problems have been with us for quite some time, there has been a renewed sense of urgency now to build a new generation of young people who will become healthy, productive adults.

In assessing the risk factors in our community within each social context, we found the following:

Community

In the last decade our community has experienced tremendous growth. New families are making Fort Collins their home. The increased demand for housing has resulted in more sales, higher housing costs, and a higher percentage of Fort Collins residents who are renters instead of homeowners, compared to state averages. An increase in transience in schools has coincided, especially in the major growth areas in southeast Fort Collins. Diversity has increased as well, with a growing number of non-English-speaking children entering the school system.

This demonstrates strong economic vitality and increasing diversity. It is undeniable that we live in a desirable, prosperous community. However, this growth has created negative conditions, or risk factors, that may harm our children. Higher rates of mobility, frequent transitions, weak connections to home and neighborhood, and decreasing civic participation - shown to be the case in this report - may be contributing to the occurrence of problem behaviors among our youth.

The availability and usage of drugs, alcohol and tobacco continues to be a serious concern. Public awareness has been increasing throughout the state about juvenile substance abuse. The emergence of club drugs like ecstasy in the media has heightened community awareness. Although, according to the Larimer County Drug Task Force, the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine is a much more significant drug threat to the Larimer County area. A positive finding has been that perceived availability of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes among 8th graders has decreased over the last five years. However, perceived availability among 12th graders has remained steady.

School

Attendance rates and high school completion rates cited in this report indicate that there is a good level of school commitment. The overall average attendance rate for Poudre School District for 2000 was 95%. Additionally, the district did slightly better than the state average in the number of students completing high school. Eighty two percent of students from Fort Collins enrolled in a Colorado school district program completed high school in the year 2000.

Academic performance of Poudre School District students is, however, more worrisome. The percentage of Poudre School District students who scored in the bottom quartile in language, math or reading skills on the Iowa Basic Skills Test remained unchanged or increased between 1997 and 2000. Third graders, the youngest students tested, had a higher percentage of low scores, with approximately 13% in the bottom quartile. Nine percent of sixth graders, 8% of ninth graders, and 8% of twelfth graders scored in the bottom quartile. Although standardized tests are not representative of all student aptitude and achievement, they do provide a measure of student performance.

Family

In their early years, the most powerful influence on children's lives is the family. Parents either promote skills for acceptable behavior or they do not. By analyzing adult/parental behaviors in our community, we can see the messages we send our children about what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. Fort Collins is a well-educated community – a higher percentage of adults in our town have a college degree, compared to other communities throughout the state. This creates expectations of high educational attainment for our children. Fort Collins, although highly-educated, is not, however, without its share of domestic problems. Larimer County marriage dissolution rates remained below Colorado rates, between 1996 and 2000. Divorce rates in Larimer County dropped slightly during this period. The number of women and children who are victims of domestic violence is increasing at a significant rate. The need for substance abuse treatment among adults in Larimer County is increasing, according to local treatment providers. However, the rate of pregnant women per 1,000 live births in Larimer County receiving alcohol, tobacco, and other drug treatment from state-supported treatment centers dropped.

Individual/Peer

This report's assessment of the health of our children, based upon their feelings of belonging and acceptance as well as their relationships with peers, uses information obtained almost entirely from the children themselves. For example, more revealing than the actual number of adolescent suicides in our community, is the percentage of Poudre School District students who indicated that they have considered or attempted suicide. Of nearly 1200 students surveyed, 26% indicated that they had considered it. Concerning social acceptance around drug use, the perception is less and less that drugs are harmful. From 1996 to 2000, the perceived harm of marijuana among 8th graders dropped 11% and the perceived harm of cocaine dropped 18%. In 1999-2000, 98% of students who used marijuana had friends that did also. On the positive side, the rate of teenage pregnancy in Larimer County has been consistently below state average, and gang activity over the last five years has decreased significantly.

Reducing a variety of these risk factors can affect more than one problem behavior. The next step for Ft. Collins Build A Generation will be to re-evaluate which 2-3 risk areas we want to focus on, as well as identify community resources that might be able to impact those risk areas.

Conclusion

Growing up in today's world is much different than it was for parents and grandparents of today's young people. Today, young people face the threat of violence in their schools, neighborhoods and even their homes. They face peer pressure to be sexually active and experiment with illegal substances. Recently, public concern has focused on young people who are at risk of failure due to the problem behaviors of substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence. These issues continue to receive a lot of media and political attention. What is promising is that we now know there are ways to prevent and diminish the likelihood that young people will engage in these behaviors.

The ultimate aim of Ft. Collins Build A Generation is to reduce these five problem behaviors by developing ways to reduce the identified risk factors in our community and strengthen the identified resources in our community surrounding each area of a young persons life - their community, their school, their family, and their peers. We intend to do this by using proven prevention strategies and by working collaboratively with other organizations and programs that have an interest in positive youth development.

Fort Collins Build A Generation Accomplishments

The state-wide initiative of Build A Generation has sought to introduce Colorado communities to the risk and protective factor philosophy. Fort Collins has been a Build A Generation community for six years. During this time, the Community Prevention Planning Board has begun to diffuse this philosophy throughout the community, and has made advances in each step of the *Communities That Care*® model.

Three Risk Factors

The original risk assessment was created in 1996. From that three risk factors were prioritized as the most critical, contributing to all five problem behaviors:

1. Family Conflict
2. Family Management Problems
3. Early Initiation of Problem Behaviors.

Identified Gaps

An inventory of resources available in these three risk factor areas was taken, revealing several gaps and holes in services offered. Five areas that need our attention were identified:

- increased need for bilingual services and resources.
- increased need for prevention programs and strategies from early childhood to preteen.
- increased need for cohesion among existing services and resources.
- increased need for volunteer recruitment for mentoring (Larimer County Partners).
- need for opportunities for all children in our community to participate in recreational activities.

It is sometimes difficult to attribute outcomes directly to the FCBAG because we act as a catalyst across programs, agencies, organizations and the community in general to influence change. BAG has generated data that has been used by a number of other organizations and individuals in grant-writing, goal-setting, and data-supported decision-making. The risk and protective factor philosophy has become the framework of action for numerous community efforts. In addition, the BAG board's commitment to using strategies in their own organizations has been highly successful. BAG's influence in the community and with community leaders is evidenced in the following list of successful grant-funded and collaborative projects within the community.

Outcomes from BAG Process

LARIMER COUNTY INTERAGENCY NETWORK FOR KIDS (PROJECT LINK) SAFE SCHOOLS/HEALTHY STUDENTS GRANT (2000-2003).

Home visit component for poor pregnant mothers tackles early childhood prevention program gap.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AS PREVENTION - ADAD GRANT (1999-2003).

Substance abuse prevention. This collaborative effort began with a substance abuse forum, held jointly by BAG and HCC.

21ST CENTURY GRANT - POUDBRE SCHOOL DISTRICT (1998-2001).

Creating positive after school activities, extended learning opportunities, and using schools as community learning centers.

SAFE & DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES GRANT.

Poudre School District (annual), mini-grants to schools for risk prevention activities. In 2000-2001, 50 mini grants were given, impacting 13,800 kids.

POUDRE SCHOOL DISTRICT STAFF AT MOUNTAIN CREST AND THE MAC CENTER.

School District staff placed in mental health treatment centers to avoid sending kids away for residential treatment. Decision based on BAG data.

DAD'S (DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY) PROJECT.

Colorado Children's Trust grant to Larimer County Dept of Health & Environment. Involves fathers in children's lives prior to and after delivery, relating to early childhood prevention programs gap. Includes ASSETS training for fathers.

COLLABORATION WITH THE HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES COALITION OF LARIMER COUNTY (HCC).

Official partnership began in 1999. Resources and staff are shared to increase communication and reduce duplication. HCC has adopted the prevention planning process, and FCBAG's risk and resource assessment, gaps analysis, and strategic plan will become a part of the overall community plan currently under development.

BAG Community Activities

In addition to the research and informal networking, Fort Collins BAG has been publicly involved in a number of community activities:

- **GANG TASK FORCE (MID-1990's)** — BAG representatives sat on Gang Task Force. Action taken by this task force and the community-at-large quickly and effectively reduced gang activity in the area.
- **TURN OFF THE VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN (1998)** — BAG worked with District Attorney's Office on the campaign, publicly recognizing organizations and private citizens who promote non-violence.
- **TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION (1998)** — BAG coordinated a series of teen pregnancy prevention forums with HCC. As a result, a permanent collaborative group formed called the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Advocates, who have developed a curriculum, teaching parents to be sex educators of their children.
- **SUBSTANCE ABUSE FORUM (1999)** — BAG coordinated a substance abuse forum with HCC. As a result, a permanent collaborative group formed called Community Mobilization as Prevention. Awarded a four-year ADAD grant in 1999.
- **STRENGTHENING LOCAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAM (1998)** — In 1998 Larimer County Partners, a mentorship program, lacked adult males volunteers. Big Brothers Big Sisters mentorship program (BBBS) wanted to open an office in Fort Collins. Another mentorship program would not solve the number problem. BAG recognized this and successfully communicated to the community and to BBBS the need to strengthen the existing local program and avoid duplication.
- **KEY LEADER BREAKFAST (2000)** — FCBAG and HCC brought over 100 community members together to discuss increased community involvement in the BAG and HCC planning processes.
- **WELLNESS VIDEO ON "PARENTING: THE EARLY YEARS" (2000)** — BAG influenced HCC and others to select the topic of early childhood parenting for the third edition of "Wellness Today", a local TV program. Addresses early childhood prevention program gap. The show is aired on the local TV station, the school district's local station, and in several hospital and doctors' offices waiting rooms.

Build A Generation Community Involvement

Thanks to our Supporters

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| | |
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