

Strategic Prevention Planning

Jackson County Substance Abuse Needs Assessment Toolkit

Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission
No. 1 • July 2008

The Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission is one of 16 Substance Abuse Coordinating Agencies in the State of Michigan that serves a nine-county region. This region includes Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Lenawee & Nawaygo Counties. MSSAC oversees the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Block Grant Funds, State Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) Funds, County PA-2 (Liquor Tax) Funds and State Medicaid Funds for the provision of Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment services.

Purpose

- Provide an assessment of community needs for the prevention and/or reduction of substance-related problems in the community.
- Assist communities in conducting future needs and resource assessments

This Toolkit Contains

1. Data on community context (p. 6)
2. Notable negative findings for your county on:
 - a. The incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse (p. 8)
 - b. Consequences of substance use and abuse (p. 9)
 - c. Risk and protective factors (p. 13)
3. SPF-SIG indicators scorecard (p. 17)
4. A set of Excel files with complete data for the county and indicator definitions (MSSAC Jackson.xls)
5. Power Point slides of the charts and tables from this report (MSSAC Jackson.ppt)

What is Mid-South Trying to Accomplish in Prevention?

- Fund “Outcome Based” prevention programs, policies and practices. There is a significant state and national movement towards outcome-based prevention practices. The ability to evaluate and measure our effectiveness in providing prevention services is paramount.
- Implement the Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission 2005-2009 Strategic Substance Abuse Prevention Plan (available on our web site, www.mssac.com) through corresponding annual Implementation Plans. The Strategic Plan includes six goal areas: Coalition Building, Data-Driven Decision Making, Alcohol, Tobacco, Methamphetamine and Special Populations.
- Utilize the “Strategic Prevention Framework” to create regional and local systems change. This planning process increases capacity (skills and abilities) and organizes infrastructure (agencies, staff and other resources) in local communities to create positive, lasting population-level change involving substance use and abuse.
- Engage local communities in Data-Driven Decision Making to reach prevention outcomes. Communities utilize local, regional, state and national data to identify needs, develop plans and allocate resources.
- Work in conjunction with structured, multi-sectoral Substance Abuse Prevention Coalitions. The Mid-South Prevention Department participates, trains and provides technical assistance to all nine county coalitions and their provider networks operating within the Mid-South Region.

Building a Strategic Prevention Framework

This County Substance Abuse Needs Assessment Toolkit is an important part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Strategic Prevention Framework Process. CSAP created this 5-step model to guide states and communities through the process of creating a planned, data-driven, effective, and sustainable prevention program. The information presented in this section is taken from CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grants (SPF SIG) Request for Application.

Step 1: Profile population needs, resources, and readiness to address the problems and gaps in service delivery.

- **Community needs assessment:** The results of this survey (presented in this Profile Report and in results reported at the Regional level) will help you to identify needs for prevention. States should consider administering a survey to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and many of the risk and protective factors that predict adolescent problem behaviors. While planning prevention services, communities are urged to collect and use multiple data sources, including archival and social indicators, assessment of existing resources, key informant interviews, as well as data from this survey.
- **Community resource assessment:** It is likely that existing agencies and programs are already addressing some of the prioritized risk and protective factors. It is important to identify the assets and resources already available in the community and the gaps in services and capacity.
- **Community readiness assessment:** It is very important for states and communities to have the commitment and support of their members and ample resources to implement effective prevention efforts. Therefore, the readiness and capacity of communities and resources to act should also be assessed.

Step 2: Mobilize and/or build capacity to address needs. Engagement of key stakeholders at the state and community levels is critical to plan and implement successful prevention activities that will be sustained over time. Some of the key tasks to mobilize the state and communities are to work with leaders and stakeholders to build coalitions, provide training, leverage resources, and help sustain prevention activities.

Step 3: Develop a comprehensive strategic plan. States and communities should develop a strategic plan that articulates not only a vision for the prevention activities, but also strategies for organizing and implementing prevention efforts. The strategic plan should be based on documented needs, build on identified resources/strengths, set measurable objectives, and identify how progress will be monitored. Plans should be adjusted with ongoing needs assessment and monitoring activities. The issue of sustainability should be kept in mind throughout each step of planning and implementation.

Step 4: Implement evidence-based prevention programs and infrastructure development activities. By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, prevention programs can be implemented that will reduce the elevated risk factors and increase the protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as a prioritized risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance. After completing Steps 1, 2, and 3, communities will be able to choose prevention programs that fit the Strategic Framework of the community, match the population served, and are scientifically proven to work. The Western Center for the Application of Prevention Technology website (www.westcapt.org) contains a search engine for identifying Best Practice Programs.

Step 5: Monitor process, evaluate effectiveness, sustain effective programs/activities, and improve or replace those that fail. Finally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation are essential to determine if the outcomes desired are achieved and to assess program effectiveness, assess service delivery quality, identify successes, encourage needed improvement, and promote sustainability of effective policies, programs, and practices.

SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework is a systematic, community-based approach in which the community uses findings from public health research along with evidence-based prevention programs to build state and community capacity for prevention. The absence of a common strategic prevention framework has been a barrier to developing a cross-program and cross-system approach to health promotion.

The approach is based on the following **theory of effective change**:

- There are factors that cause substance-related consequences and consumption patterns in communities. By positively influencing these factors, one can make changes in population level patterns of consumption and their consequences.
- Evidence-based programs can prevent substance abuse, promote mental health, and prevent related health and social problems by reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors.
- The most effective approach is to influence population level change, focusing on consequences and consumption patterns through the entire life span. It is a public health approach to prevent and reduce substance abuse.
- By engaging in a systematic planning process based on accurate data about incidence and prevalence of problems, risk and protective factors, and existing community resources, communities can develop a data-driven, effective, and sustainable prevention program.

Data from this County Substance Abuse Needs Assessment Toolkit can be used to help school and community planners assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need.

What is the risk and protective factor model of prevention?

The SAMHSA/CSAP model uses a risk and protective factor approach to the assessment of prevention needs in the community¹. This model focuses on reducing the number of risk factors to which an individual is exposed and increasing the number of protective factors to positively influence consumption patterns.

- **Risk factors** *increase* the likelihood that individuals will engage in alcohol, tobacco or drug use.
- **Protective factors** *decrease* the likelihood that an individual will engage in these (or other) risky behaviors.
- Risk and protective factors fall into five domains: community factors, school factors, and characteristics of the individual, family, and peers.
- The likelihood that an individual will abuse ATOD increases with the **total number** of risk factors in their lives (**cumulative risk**²).
- **Some risk factors are not changeable** (e.g., family structure) but help you assess the level of risk in your community.
- **Other risk and protective factors are amenable to change** (e.g., community or family norms and values) and can be targets for intervention.

All risk and protective factors measured in the Prevention Needs Assessment survey and the social indicators studies have been found by research to be related to the use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs.

¹Arthur, M.W., Hawkins, J.D., Pollard, J.A., Catalano, R.F., & Baglioni, Jr, A.J. (2002). Risk and protective factors for substance use, delinquency, and other adolescent problem behaviors: The Communities that Care Survey. *Evaluation Review*, 26(6), 575-601.

²Rutter, M. (1987). Psychological resilience and protective mechanisms. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 57(3), 316 – 371.

How to Conduct the Needs Assessment

The needs assessment process focuses on using reliable, valid data to make informed decisions about the problem behaviors and populations to target and to select the types of interventions you will use to address those problems.

The needs assessment process has 9 steps:

1. Define the general problem by reviewing data on the incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse.
2. Gather and review data on the consequences of ATOD use.
3. Gather and review data about community context and needs.
4. Identify problem ATOD behaviors.
5. Review risk and protective factors by domain.
6. Identify risk and protective factor needs.
7. Prioritize ATOD behaviors and risk/protective factors
8. Identify data gaps
9. Conduct a local prevention resource scan

This report provides you with the data that will support your needs assessment process. It presents information *specific to your county* to help you identify the most prevalent local substance use and abuse problems, consequences resulting from those problems, and risk and protective factors that promote or inhibit those problems.

What data are available in this toolkit?

1. **Community context and needs.** This toolkit provides data about community demographics and economic wellbeing. This information provides a snapshot of the context in which your work will be conducted.
2. **Incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse.** This toolkit presents data to help you assess that status of your county on incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse. In this report, we identify areas of substance use and abuse that have grown worse over time or that are poor for your county in comparison to the state or region. In addition, complete data for all indicators of incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse are provided in the Excel tables.
3. **Consequences of substance use and abuse.** This report provides data on the notable negative consequences of substance use and abuse in your county, including consequences that have worsened over time and consequences that are poor in comparison to the state or MSSAC region. These are often indicators that can be affected by community planning more readily than the overall incidence and prevalence of substance use and abuse. They provide key information about where your community may want to focus its attention for prevention and treatment. Complete data for all indicators of consequences are provided in the Excel tables.
4. **Risk and protective factors.** Finally, this report presents data about risk and protective factors in your county, highlighting those that have grown more problematic over time or are poor compared to the state or the MSSAC region. Because risk and protective factors are often core targets for preventing or ameliorating substance use and abuse, it is critical to conduct planning around strengthening protective factors and reducing risk factors.

What were the data sources for this toolkit?

Data come from two sources:

- **Social indicators taken from existing community-level data** (such as crime statistics, census figures, population data from the Michigan Department of Community Health)
- **Surveys of youth in the community** (such as the Prevention Needs Assessment)

Each set of data presented is accompanied by information on the specific source. Complete information on sources, including website addresses, is available in the Excel file that contains data on all indicators.

What are the limitations of this data?

To be useful in planning, data must be representative of the population you are studying, up to date, and comparable from year to year (for example, surveys should ask the same questions). To compare changes in an indicator between the state or region and your county, you must have data from the same years to make a valid comparison. In each section we describe the limitations of the specific data reported.

What are the indicators and how do we use them?

To study abstract concepts such as “alcohol abuse” or “family strengths” or “risky youth behaviors”, one first has to define what is meant by each concept in a way that it can be measured. Some concepts, like family poverty, have been defined by federal guidelines, but most characteristics or behaviors have several dimensions.

For example, say we want to measure “alcohol use”, but what exactly does that mean? Alcohol use has multiple dimensions and can be measured in several ways. Some possible measures or **indicators** of alcohol use:

- Ever used alcohol
- Used alcohol in the last 30 days
- Ever “binge drinks,” defined as 5 or more drinks at one time.

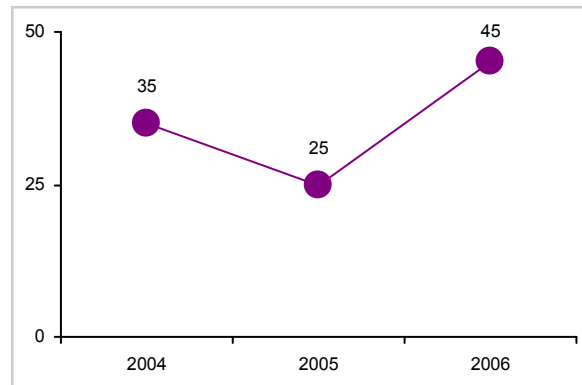
An **indicator** is a specific, measurable characteristic or behavior that allows you to measure change or differences in the concept of interest. Often, we use several different indicators for one concept because this gives us a fuller picture of the behavior or characteristic.

How do I read the tables and charts in this report?

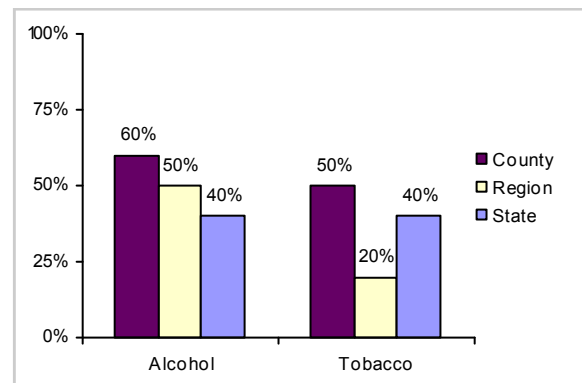
You will find two types of charts in the data sections of this report. Each one shows a different type of comparison.

Trend lines. Show change in an indicator over **several points in time**. Reading from left to right:

- A line going up indicates an increase
- A line going down indicates a decrease



Column Charts. Compare **your county to the region or state** on one or more indicators. A higher column indicates a higher incidence. If your county performs worse on an indicator compared to the region or the state, both the region and the state information is displayed.



Community Context

This section includes data about your community that serves to set the context for alcohol, tobacco and drug use. The general demographics of your community, such as age and ethnic identity of the population are presented in Table 1. Other charts cover factors that may create a supportive environment for the prevention of ATOD use or may be negatives that encourage use. These data describe:

- School drop out rates
- Community economic stability

Many of these factors may not be easily changed, but they can help you better understand the level of risk in your community.

Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 allows you to compare your county to the state on demographic indicators such as age and ethnicity of your population, mobility of the population, and median household income. These are not factors you can change, but they do help you understand how the issues your community faces may be similar to or different from the state. For example, do you have a larger proportion of children or of seniors? Is your population more transient? Are household incomes higher or lower, indicating more or fewer family resources?

In your county:

- As of 2006, the population was less diverse than the state.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics				
Demographic Characteristics	2000 ^a		2006 ^b	
	County	State	County	State
Total population	158,422	9,938,444	163,851	10,095,643
Population under age 18	40,597	2,595,767	39,652	2,477,421
Total population over age 65	20,380	1,219,018	20,154	1,260,367
% Black or African American	7.9%	14.2%	8.1%	14.1%
% Asian	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	2.3%
% American Indian	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
% White	88.5%	80.2%	88.1%	79.5%
% Other ¹	2.7%	3.2%	2.7%	3.5%
% Hispanic (any race)	2.2%	3.3%	2.6%	3.9%
Net migration ²	1,027	159,662	Not available	

Definitions: ¹Includes individuals who reported more than one race. ²The number of residents who reported living elsewhere in 1995.

Sources: ^aU.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000. ^bAmerican Community Survey, 2006.

School Dropout Rates

Table 2 shows the percent of county and state residents aged 25 and over who do not have a high school diploma. These individuals are at greater risk of economic instability.

- The percent of individuals without a high school diploma has decreased in both the county and the state.
- However, the county rate has decreased at a slower rate than the state.

Table 2. School Dropout Rates				
	2000^a		2006^b	
School Dropout Rates	County	State	County	State
<i>% Adults without a high school diploma</i>	15.8%	16.6%	13.2%	12.8%
Definition: Percentage of population, age 25 and older, who report the following level of educational attainment: grades 9-12, no diploma. Sources: ^a U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000. ^b American Community Survey, 2006.				

Economic Indicators

These indicators (Table 3) give you information about the extent to which your county's population is at risk of economic instability. Between 2000 and 2006:

- Median household income has gone down slightly for the county, while it has risen for the state.
- The county unemployment rate has nearly tripled over that period, as it has for the state overall.
- The poverty rate has gone up for the county, as it has for the state, although more for the county.
- The percent of children living in poverty has nearly doubled since 2000 and is now higher than the state.

Table 3. Economic Indicators				
	2000^a		2006^b	
Economic Indicators	County	State	County	State
<i>Median household income</i>	\$43,171	\$44,667	\$42,912	\$47,182
<i>% Unemployed</i>	3.4%	3.7%	9.0%	9.5%
<i>% Individuals below 100% poverty level</i>	9.0%	10.5%	14.8%	13.5%
<i>% Under age 18 in poverty</i>	12.9%	13.9%	23.1%	18.3%

Sources: ^aU.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000. ^bAmerican Community Survey, 2006.

Community Context Highlights

For the most part, your county shows evidence of higher economic risk than the state. As of 2006, median household income was lower and the percent of children in poverty was higher. Other areas were comparable to the state, but tended to show faster rates of worsening than the state. These factors can place your residents at greater risk for substance use and abuse.

Incidence and Prevalence of Substance Use and Abuse

In this section we highlight **notable negative indicators** of substance use in your county. In your accompanying data tables you will find the numbers for all indicators. **An indicator is notable if in the most recent year where data was available, the county rate is 5% greater than the regional or state rate.** In this and every subsequent section we will give you a brief interpretation of each table or chart.

The source of this data is the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey. In your county, 1,555 students took the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey in 2006. Slightly more female than male students took part in the survey. Data are only available for the MSSAC counties and not for the state. Therefore, comparisons for this data are between the county and the MSSAC region, not the state.

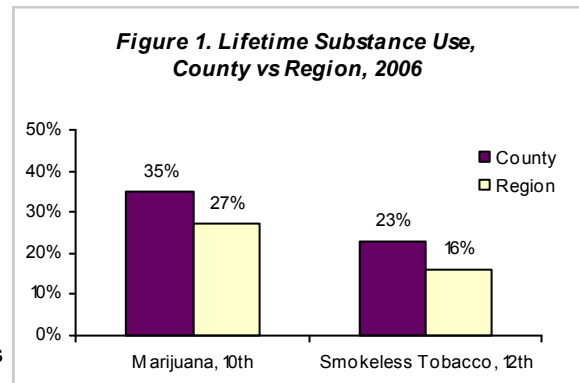
Negative Indicators

Youth Lifetime Use

Lifetime use is defined as the percentage of youth who have used the substance at least once in their lifetime (non-religious). In your county, only lifetime use (not 30-day or heavy use) emerged as negative indicators.

Compared with students across the region, in your county in 2006 (Figure 1):

- Marijuana use among 10th-grade students was 8% higher.
- Smokeless tobacco use among 12th-grade students was 7% higher.



Source: Prevention Needs Assessment Survey, 2006.

Incidence and Prevalence Highlights

The trend in substance use among students has declined in the state overall. According to Jane Zehnder-Merrell of Kids Count in Michigan³, the state as a whole has experienced a decline in adolescent substance use between 2000 and 2005. The most dramatic improvements came in binge drinking and tobacco use among high school students. However, meeting the Healthy People 2010 targets would still require dramatic improvements.

- Some improvement does not mean *sufficient* improvement.
- Consult the Healthy People 2010 or other public health sources to identify reasonable targets for your county.

In your county, while alcohol and cigarette use was not high compared to the region, 10th-grade students were more likely to have used marijuana and 12th-grade students were more likely to have used smokeless tobacco during their lives than were students across the region.

³Zehnder-Merrell, J. (2008). Michigan makes limited progress on Healthy People 2010 targets for children and youth, *Network News*, Vol 11, No. 1, p 6.

Consequences

In this section, we highlight **notable negative indicators** of the consequences of alcohol, tobacco and drug use. As in the previous section, you will find the numbers for all indicators, including those that showed improvement, in your accompanying data tables in the Excel file.

An indicator is notable for one of two reasons:

- Over the two most recent time points, the percent of county residents with the negative indicator has increased by 5% or, if the information is in rates, the rate of the negative indicator has grown by at least 10%.
- Compared to the region or the state in the most recent year, the percent of county residents with the negative indicator is at least 5% higher or, if the information is in rates, the county rate is at least 10% greater.

County data is usually compared to the data at the regional or state level. However, when the source of data is the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey, county data are compared to the data for the MSSAC region since the survey was not given statewide. This is also true of some arrest data.

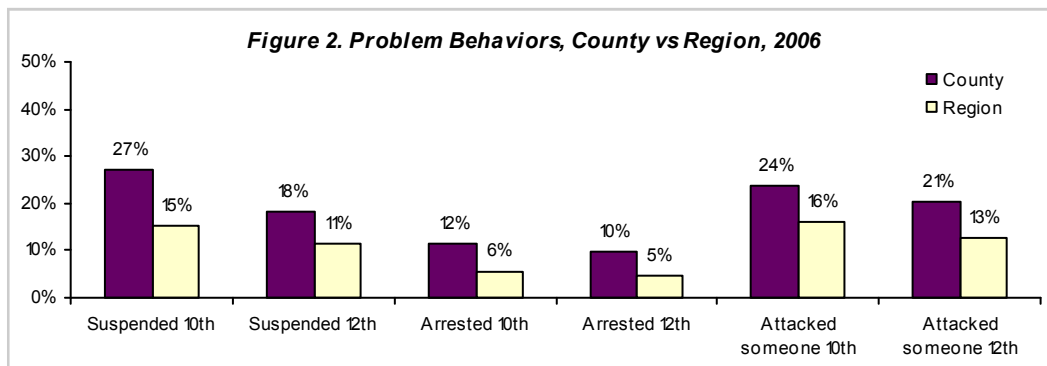
Negative Indicators: Youth

Problem Behaviors

The following data describe problem behaviors reported by youth on the 2006 Prevention Needs Assessment. Students reported whether behaviors had occurred in the past year such as getting drunk or high at school, selling drugs, getting arrested or suspended, attacking others, and carrying weapons.

In your county in 2006, several negative indicators emerged for older students. Compared to the region, in your county (Figure 2):

- Both 10th- and 12th-grade students were more likely to report having been suspended in the past year; more than a quarter of 10th-graders reporting having been suspended.
- Both 10th- and 12th-grade students were more likely to report having been arrested in the past year.
- Both 10th- and 12th-grade students were more likely to report having attacked someone with the intention to harm them in the past year, with nearly a quarter of 10th-graders reporting this.



Source: Prevention Needs Assessment, 2006.

Adolescent Arrests

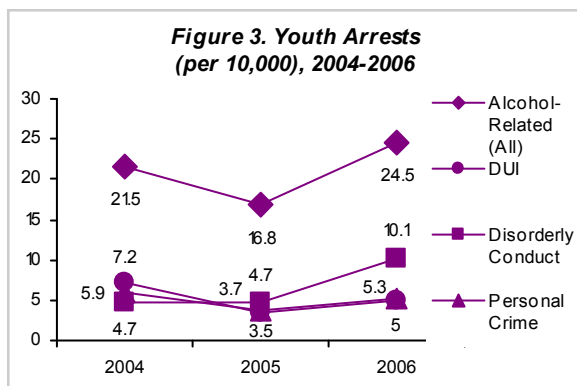
The following data represent key negative indicators in the rate of adolescent arrests. Many factors can influence arrest rates. More illegal behavior may be occurring, but increases can also be due to increases in the community resources available for policing and changes in enforcement priorities. Because there are few arrests relative to the population, small changes in actual number of arrests can result in large increases in the rate of arrest each year.

The data source is the Uniform Crime Report. *Alcohol-Related Arrests (All)* is the rate of arrest (under age 18) for alcohol violations (public drunkenness, liquor law violations, DUI, disorderly conduct). *DUI Arrests* is the rate of arrest (under age 18) for DUI. *Disorderly Conduct Arrests* is the rate of arrest (under age 18) for disorderly conduct. *Personal Crime Arrests* is the rate of arrest (under age 18) for personal (criminal homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, rape) crimes. *Property Crime Arrests* is rate of arrest (under age 18) for property (burglary, larceny theft, arson, motor vehicle theft) crimes. Rates are calculated per 10,000 residents under age 18.

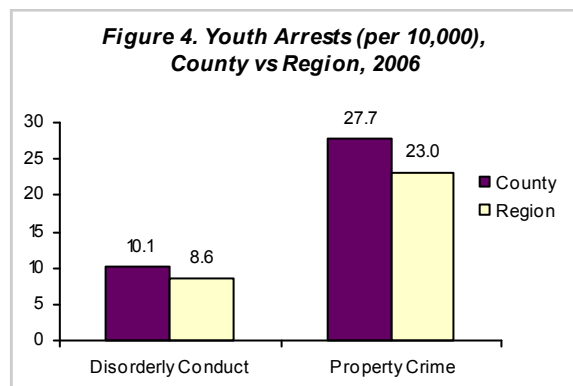
In your county, a number of indicators raise concerns:

- Between 2005 and 2006, rates of youth arrests increased for alcohol-related crimes overall, particularly DUI and disorderly conduct, as well as for personal crime (Figure 3).
- In 2006, compared to the region, your county had higher youth arrest rates for disorderly conduct and property crimes (Figure 4).

It is unclear whether these data reflect true crime rates or whether the higher numbers are due to more effective identification of violations. Moreover, these are fairly low-frequency activities and may not represent stable trends. However, your county may want to consider these behaviors in the planning process.



Source: Uniform Crime Report, 2004-2006.

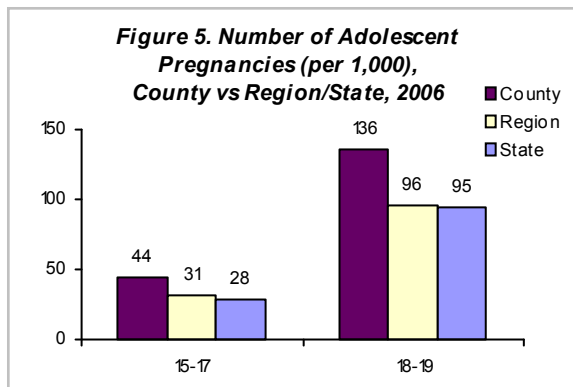


Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 2006.

Teen Pregnancy Rates

Teen pregnancy can be a consequence of substance use and abuse. Teen pregnancy rates include births, abortions and an estimate of miscarriages per 1,000 females in the age cohort.

- In your county, rates of teen pregnancy were higher than the regional and state rates for both younger and older teens (Figure 5).



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, 2006.

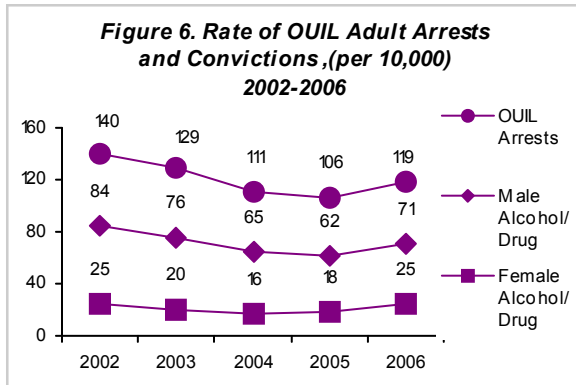
Negative Indicators: Adults

Adult⁴ Arrests

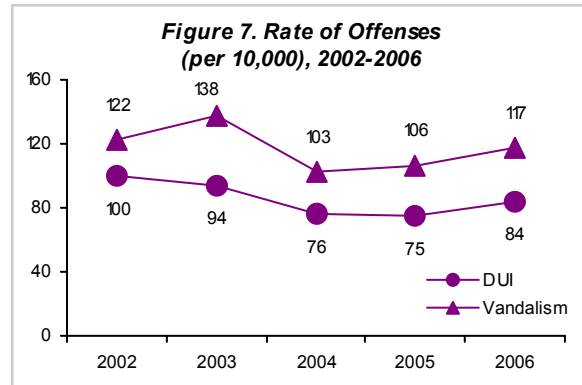
The data source for alcohol-related offenses is the Uniform Crime Report, and the data source for alcohol-related arrests and convictions is the Michigan Annual Drunk Driving Audit. *OUIL Arrests* is the rate of arrest for OUIL and includes only individuals aged 21 and above. *OUIL Convictions* is the rate of OUIL convictions of residents, 21 or older, of county/state, not related to county of arrest; felonies may be from prior year arrests. *Male/Female Alcohol or Drug-related Arrests* are the rates of arrest for males/females of any age, including OUIL, Impaired, OUIL Death Crash, OUIL Injury Crash, Under 21 .02& Over, Child Endangerment, CDL Driver .04 & Over. *Vandalism Offenses* is the rate of unlawful acts of vandalism (all ages) reported to a law enforcement agency. *Liquor Law Offenses* is the rate of unlawful acts (all ages) violating liquor laws reported to a law enforcement agency. *DUI Offenses* is the rate of unlawful acts (all ages) reported to law enforcement agencies for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. *Weapons Offenses* is the rate of unlawful acts (all ages) reported to law enforcement agencies for weapons violations (carry, possession). *Narcotic Law Offenses* is the rate of unlawful acts (all ages) reported to law enforcement agencies for narcotic law violations. Rates are calculated per 10,000 in the population group.

Over Time. Several indicators have shown an increase in recent years after several years of declines and should be monitored. Specifically:

- Arrest rates increased in 2006 for OUIL and for both male and female alcohol/drug violations (Figure 6).
- Rates of offenses for DUI and vandalism increased in 2006 as well (Figure 7).



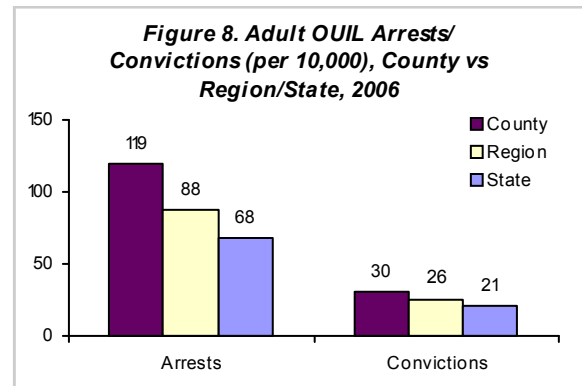
Source: Michigan Annual Drunk Driving Audit, 2002-2006.



Source: Uniform Crime Report, 2002-2006.

Compared to Region and State. This county shows higher arrest rates compared to the region and/state on several indicators. This may be because more illegal behavior is actually occurring, or it may be due to more effective enforcement in your county than in the state as a whole. Community resources and enforcement practices may not be comparable throughout the state, thus influencing offense, arrest, and conviction rates. In 2006 in your county:

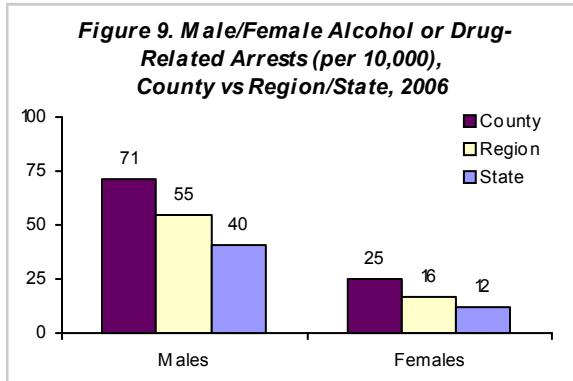
- Rates of arrest for OUIL arrests and male and female alcohol/drug violations were higher than both the region and state rates (Figures 8, 9).
- Rates of convictions for OUIL were higher than both regional and state rates (Figure 8).



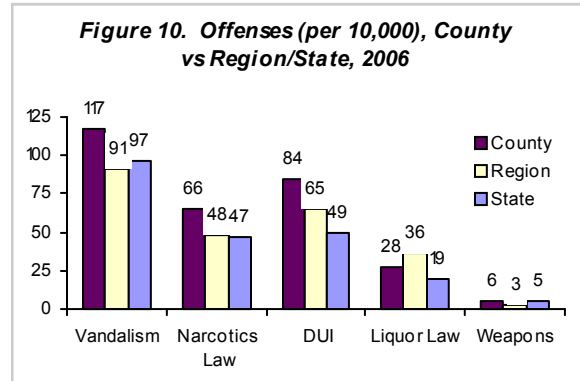
Source: Michigan Annual Drunk Driving Audit, 2006.

⁴Some statistics are for both adults and youth combined, but are mostly adults. These are noted.

- Rates of offenses for vandalism, weapons, narcotic laws, DUI, and liquor laws were higher than state rates, and all but liquor law offenses were higher than the regional rates as well (Figure 10).



Source: Michigan Annual Drunk Driving Audit, 2006.

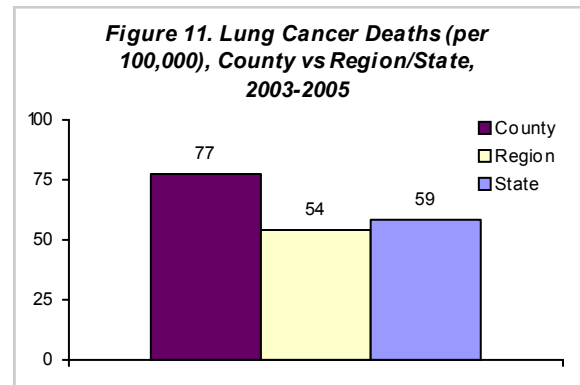


Source: Uniform Crime Report, 2006.

Lung Cancer Deaths

Deaths from lung cancer are a long-term consequence of tobacco use. Because rates can vary greatly from year to year, we calculate average rates over a 3-year period. Lung cancer deaths are calculated per 100,000 residents because they are a relatively rare event. This is a key indicator that the county will track over time.

- The county lung cancer death rate in 2003-05 was considerably higher than the regional and state rates (Figure 11).



Source: Michigan Dept of Community Health, 2006.

Consequences Highlights

Despite generally positive trends in alcohol and drug use among high school students, the consequences of use are apparent in your county. Several notable negative indicators warrant your attention:

Youth

- **Problem behaviors.** Older students (10th- and 12th-graders) reported higher rates of suspension, arrest, and attacking others with intent to harm compared to similarly aged students across the region. In some cases, as many as a quarter of students reported that these incidents occurred in the past year.
- **Arrests.** As of 2006, youth arrest rates had increased for both alcohol-related and non-alcohol-related crimes. Additionally, rates of arrest for disorderly conduct and property crime were higher than regional rates. This may reflect higher incidence of crime, or it may be the result of more effective law enforcement efforts.
- **Pregnancy.** While teen pregnancy rates have not increased substantially in recent years, pregnancy rates in your county were high compared to both regional and state rates.

Adults

- **Arrest.** Many of the indicators of arrest, conviction, and offenses assessed had increased in recent years and were high compared to the region and state. This was true for both alcohol-related and non-alcohol-related crimes. Again, it is unclear whether more illegal behaviors are present in your county or whether law enforcement is more effective at identifying violators.
- **Lung cancer deaths.** Deaths from lung cancer are higher in your county than in the region and state.

Risk and Protective Factors

This section presents information about risk and protective factors in your county to help you identify areas that you need to build upon to prevent substance use and abuse. Risk and protective factors can be categorized in several different domains: individual, family, school, and community.

The charts on the following pages show you **notable negative indicators** of risk and protective factors for youth in your community.

An indicator is notable for one of two reasons:

- Over the two most recent time points, the percent of county residents with the negative indicator has increased by 5% or, if the information is in rates, the rate of the negative indicator has grown by at least 10%.
- Compared to the region or the state in the most recent year, the percent of county residents with the negative indicator is at least 5% higher *or*, if the information is in rates, the county rate is at least 10% greater.

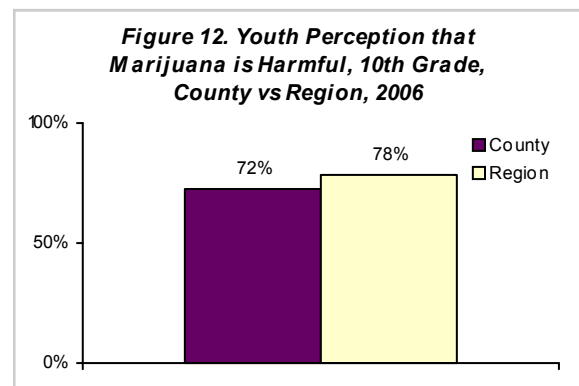
County data are usually compared to the data at the regional or state level. However, when the source of data is the Prevention Needs Assessment Survey, county data are compared to the data for the MSSAC region since the survey was not given statewide.

Individual Domain

The individual domain includes youth reports of perceived harmfulness of substance use and whether youth think substance use is wrong. Perceived harmfulness of substance use is considered a protective factor because if students think a behavior is harmful, they are less likely to engage in it. Likewise, if students think it is wrong to use a substance, they are less likely to actually use it.

The data source is the Prevention Needs Assessment, 2006. Perceived harmfulness of marijuana use is the percentage of youth in the sample who answered the question as specified: "People are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves if they smoke marijuana regularly." For this measure, *lower* scores are a negative indicator because they mean that *fewer* students consider substance use to be harmful.

- In 2006, 10th-grade students in your county were less likely to view marijuana use as harmful than were 10th-graders across the region (Figure 12).

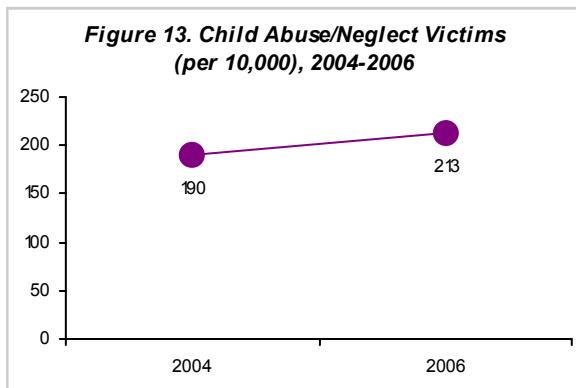


Source: Prevention Needs Assessment, 2006.

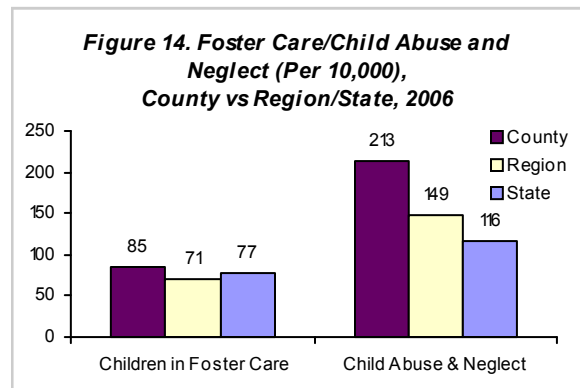
Family Domain

The following figures show risk and protective factors in the family domain related to indicators of family stability. *Divorce Rates* are based on the number of persons whose marriage ended in divorce or annulment per 10,000 population. *Domestic Violence* is the rate of offenses for acts of domestic violence per 10,000 residents. *Victims of Child Abuse/Neglect* is the rate of confirmed child victims of abuse or neglect per 10,000 children under 18. *Children in Foster Care* is the average daily rate of children (birth-17) in out of home care per 10,000 children under 18. These indicators may be affected by other factors besides the actual incidence, such as variations in county policies, resources, and enforcement practices. In your county:

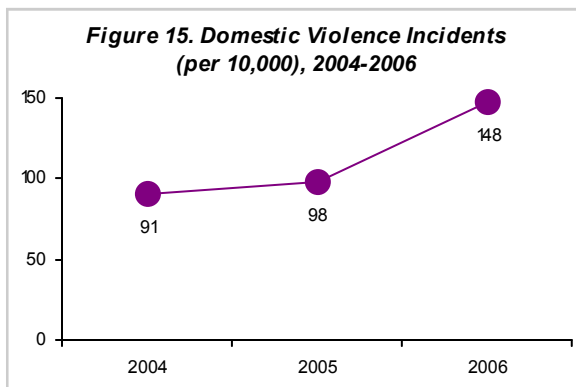
- The rate of child/abuse and neglect increased between 2004 and 2006 (Figure 13).
- In 2006, rates of foster care placement and child abuse/ neglect were higher than both region and state rates (Figure 14).
- The rate of domestic violence increased substantially between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 15)
- 2007 divorce rates and 2006 domestic violence rates were higher than both regional and state rates (Figure 16).



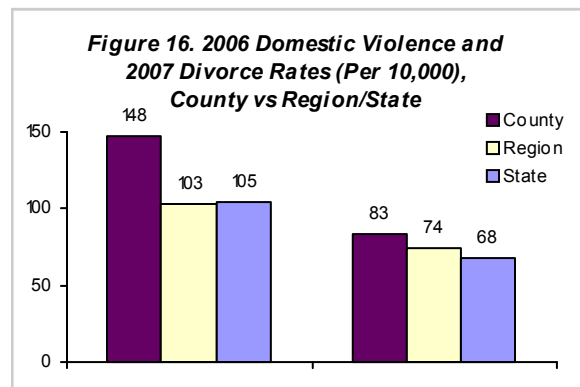
Source: Kids Count in Michigan, 2004-2006.



Source: Kids Count in Michigan, 2006.



Source: Uniform Crime Report, 2004-2006.

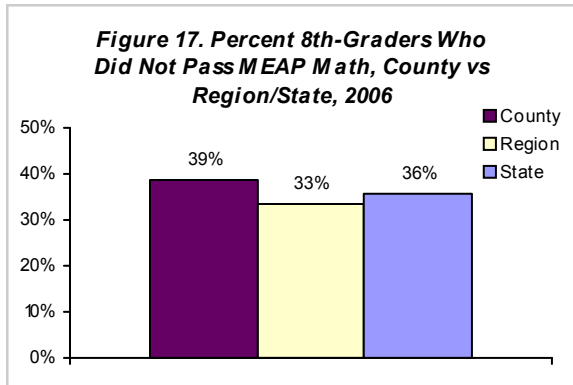


Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, 2007; Uniform Crime Report, 2006.

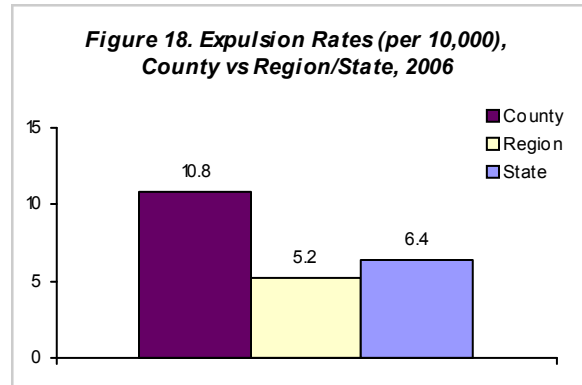
School Domain

Students who have poor academic performance are particularly at risk for substance use and abuse. MEAP scores are the most standard measure of educational progress that we have for the state. Until 2006-07, MEAP tests were given only in certain grades; they are now given every year. For year to year comparison, we looked at test scores for 4th grade reading and math, 7th grade reading, and 8th grade math. Other indicators of problems in the school domain include truancy, expulsions and school drop out. In your county:

- A greater percentage of 8th-graders did not meet standards on the MEAP math assessment compared to the region (Figure 17). There was not a large difference between the county and the state, however.
- In 2006, expulsion rates were substantially higher than regional and state rates (Figure 18). Expulsion rates can be affected by school policies.



Source: Michigan Department of Education (CEPI), 2006.

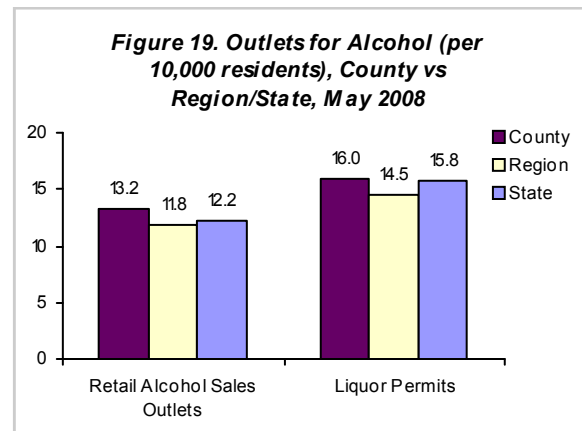


Source: Michigan Department of Education (CEPI), 2006.

Community Domain

Community factors can affect the ability to access substances. These include youth reports of the availability of drugs as well as the numbers of outlets for obtaining alcohol. In your county:

- As of May 2008, there was a higher per capita number of retail alcohol sales outlets than in the region and state, and a higher per capita number of liquor permits compared to the region (Figure 19).



Source: Michigan Liquor Control Commission, 2008.

Risk and Protective Factors Highlights

A number of indicators representing high risk and low protection suggest areas that your county may want to address to reduce the prevalence of substance use and abuse and the associated consequences. These include:

- **Individual domain.** In 2006, the percent of 10th-grade students in your county who perceived marijuana use as harmful was low compare to 10th-graders across the region, which suggests that these students in your county were more likely to smoke marijuana.
- **Family domain.** Indicators related to family stability evidenced problems, with rates of child abuse and neglect rising in recent years as well as showing higher rates than the region and state in 2006. As of 2006, county rates of children placed in foster care were also high compared to the regional and state rates. Moreover, county rates for both divorce and domestic violence were higher than regional and state rates, and domestic violence rates were increasing.
- **School domain.** Among 8th-graders, the percent of students who did not meet standards on the 2006 MEAP math assessment was high compared to the region, but not the state. In addition, recent expulsion rates were considerably higher compared to both the region and the state.
- **Community domain.** Liquor appears more available in your county compared to other areas, with relatively more liquor outlets per capita in the county than the region or state and more liquor permits than the region.

SPF-SIG Indicators Scorecard

Below is the Strategic Prevention Framework-State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) scorecard for your county, which is a snapshot of how your county is doing in regard to the specific SPF-SIG indicators that you will be tracking over time.

- The top section of the table describes indicators of alcohol and cigarette use among youth in 6th through 12 grades for 2006.
- The bottom section gives you statistics on the incidence of traffic crash fatalities and injuries involving alcohol and the rate of lung cancer deaths.

Jackson County SPF-SIG Indicators

	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12
Alcohol Use				
Past 30-day	2.7%	9.5%	32.5%	40.7%
Binge drinking	1.2%	8.0%	19.3%	25.8%
Tobacco Use				
Past 30-day	1.7%	8.0%	17.3%	22.4%
Heavy use	<1.0%	3.6%	4.3%	7.5%

	Incidents	Incidents (%)	Rate per 1,000	Rate by population ranking	Rate per million miles traveled	Rate by million miles traveled ranking
Alcohol-related traffic crashes						
Fatalities	8	17.40%	.049	5	.49	4
Injuries	142	15.40%	.88	6	8.37	6
Crashes	276	16.69%	1.70	3	16.26	5
Deaths attributable to tobacco	258	20.9%	1.59	2	N/A	N/A

Notes. Population = 161,944; population for the MSSAC region (%) = 15.3%; million vehicle miles traveled = 1,697; million vehicle miles traveled (%) = 15.3%.

Sources: Prevention Needs Assessment, 2006; Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning, 2005; Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics and Center for Disease Control and Prevention; smoking attributed morbidity, mortality, and economic costs (Sammez), 2005. Smoking-related illnesses include but are not limited to: Heart disease, stroke, respiratory diseases, lung cancer, and other tobacco-related cancers.

This Substance Abuse Needs Assessment Toolkit can become an integral part of your county's ongoing assessment of community needs. The information contained here can be used to help the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition as well as other school and community stakeholders assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need. Each indicator can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). This data will assist and support the Mid-South region and your county in making decisions regarding the identification of need, strategy development, and the allocation of appropriate resources.

Copies of this report are available from:

University Outreach & Engagement, Michigan State University, Kellogg Center, Garden Level, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, Phone: (517) 353-8977, Fax: (517) 432-9541, E-mail: outreach@msu.edu, Web: <http://outreach.msu.edu/cerc/>

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The views expressed are solely those of the authors. For more information about this report, contact Laurie Van Egeren at the above address or phone number, or email: vanegere@msu.edu.

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