



Region 3 Regional Needs Assessment Executive Summary



A program of The Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse



WHAT IS THE REGIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT?

The Regional Needs Assessment (RNA) is a document compiled by the Prevention Resource Center in Region 3 (PRC 3) along with support by The Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse and the Texas Department of State Health Services. PRC 3 provides services for Public Human Health and Service Region 3 encompasses 19 counties: Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Fannin, Grayson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise. The RNA provides substance use trends, related outcomes and consequence data, as well as local risk and protective factor information to provide the state and community at large with evidence to make informed decisions on prevention and intervention planning efforts. The full RNA is posted online on the PRC3.org website. This document serves as a summary of the full RNA.

KEY STUDENT FINDINGS:

- In Educational Service Center (ESC) Region 10, African American students receive a much higher percentage of In School Suspensions than the average student (13.66% vs. 7.76%) and more than double the percentage of Out of School Suspensions than the average student (10.42% vs. 4.43%). Special education students receive the most Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Program referrals (0.09% vs. 0.05% of average students).
- In ESC Region 11, African American students receive a much higher percentage of In School Suspensions than the average student (16.99% vs. 9.15%) and more than double the percentage of Out of School Suspensions than the average student (11.63 vs. 4.39%). Male students receive most of the expulsions (0.02% male vs. 0.00% female).
- According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, in both 2011 and 2013 Texas students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey) more than the average U.S. student (26.4% vs. 22.1% in 2013).

Question % - Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Texas: All Races			US: All Races		
	Total %	Female %	Male %	Total %	Female %	Male %
Texas, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2013 Among 12th-Grade Students						
Illegal Drugs on School Property						
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	26.4%	23.8%	28.8%	22.1%	19.7%	24.5%
Texas, High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011 Among 12th-Grade Students						
Illegal Drugs on School Property						
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	29.4%	27.3%	31.4%	25.6%	21.7%	29.2%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2013

- Parent Approval/Consumption Key Findings:
 - In 2014, students in Region 3 report “Strongly Disapprove” parental attitudes regarding tobacco and alcohol more than Texas students in all grade levels (excluding Grade 6 due to unavailable data).
 - In 2014, students in Region 3 “Do Not Know” parental attitudes toward alcohol more often than Texas students in all grade levels (excluding Grade 6 due to unavailable data).
 - In 2012, Denton County parents reported speaking to their children about drugs and alcohol “Seldom or Never” more than the remaining five counties.
- All Region 3 counties have a lower rate of youth in prevention programs than the state of Texas (3.81 Region 3 vs. 6.34 state) except for Fannin and Hunt counties (20.63 and 10.51).
- While females were slightly more likely to be employed in the 16-19 year age group (39.14% vs. 37.72%), males were much more likely to be employed in the 20-21 year age group (75.81% vs 66.85%). We know this is not due to variability in the population of each gender based on data in the Regional General Socioeconomics section (youth genders are nearly equal in population in all counties).
- The students reporting A Grades reported never using the specified drug MORE OFTEN than students reporting grades lower than A in all drug categories.
- Region 3 students report “Do not know” less often than Texas student averages in response to the question “How do your parents feel about kids your age using ____?” for tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana.” Similarly encouraging, Region 3 students report “Strongly disapprove” more often than Texas student averages in all three substance categories.
- The vast majority of Texas college students who report that they continue to use drugs say they typically use marijuana (86%).

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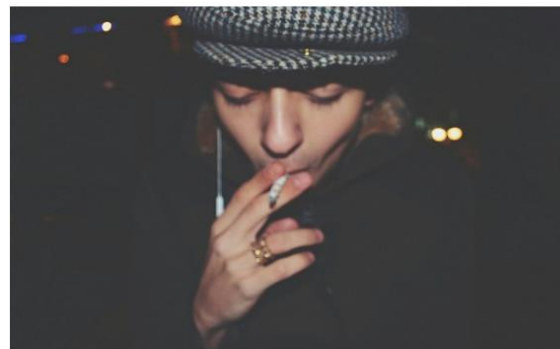
	Deaths	Suicide Rate per 100,000
Collin	898	8.89
Cooke	95	16.75
Dallas	3340	9.65
Denton	789	9.12
Ellis	199	9.89
Erath	62	11.49
Fannin	86	17.42
Grayson	272	15.53
Hood	109	15.38
Hunt	189	15.23
Johnson	280	13.15
Kaufman	187	13.77
Navarro	101	14.39
Palo Pinto	83	20.07
Parker	221	14.00
Rockwall	113	11.69
Somervell	24	20.51
Tarrant	2518	10.08
Wise	96	11.51
Region 3	9662	10.31
Texas	37699	10.73

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER, MCD, 1999-2013

KEY MENTAL HEALTH FINDINGS:

- All Region 3 counties have higher suicide rates than the state overall with the exception of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, and Tarrant counties.
- Note that of the 13 counties in Region 3 with youth DSHS-funded substance abuse admissions, all counties have marijuana/hashish as the primary substance of dependence except for Wise County with methamphetamine. Additionally, Region 3 has the second largest number of DSHS-funded youth substance abuse admissions in the state, next to Region 6 (Houston area).

	Most Abused Substance per County	Total Count of Most Abused Substance	Percent of All Youth Substance Admissions
Collin	*	*	*
Cooke	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Dallas	Marijuana/Hashish	53	65.4%
Denton	Marijuana/Hashish	14	73.6%
Ellis	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Erath	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Fannin	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Grayson	*	*	*
Hood	*	*	*
Hunt	*	*	*
Johnson	Marijuana/Hashish	52	89.7%
Kaufman	*	*	*
Navarro	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Palo Pinto	*	*	*
Parker	Marijuana/Hashish	12	100%
Rockwall	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Somervell	Marijuana/Hashish	*	*
Tarrant	Marijuana/Hashish	714	93%
Wise	Methamphetamine	*	*



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- All region 3 counties have a higher rate of Medicare beneficiaries with Depression than the state average except for Collin and Cooke counties.

	Count of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent of Medicare beneficiaries with Depression
Collin	8,939	16.13%
Cooke	840	16.16%
Dallas	34,294	17.80%
Denton	6,341	17.22%
Ellis	2,915	17.04%
Erath	872	19.77%
Fannin	1,043	18.82%
Grayson	3,991	19.80%
Hood	1,766	17.50%
Hunt	2,469	19.90%
Johnson	3,089	20.19%
Kaufman	2,542	18.32%
Navarro	1,337	18.18%
Palo	810	18.38%
Parker	2,321	17.68%
Rockwall	1,253	16.83%
Somerve	216	20.85%
Tarrant	24,292	20.15%
Wise	1,101	16.81%
Texas	374,006	16.55%

KEY SUBSTANCE TRENDS:

- Region 3 has seen a large decrease of bath salt use based on Poison Control Center calls, from 44 in 2011 to 7 calls in 2014.

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Collin		5	1	1	
Cooke				1	
Dallas		10	3	5	1
Denton		2	2		1
Ellis				1	
Erath		1			
Grayson		1		1	1
Hood		1			
Hunt		1			
Kaufman	1	1	1		
Palo Pinto		1			
Parker		5			
Somervell		1			
Tarrant	1	14	5	2	3
Wise		1	1		1
Region 3	2	44	13	11	7

- Region 3 received 1 Poison Control call in 2010 compared to 104 in 2014; this clearly suggests an upward trend in electronic cigarette use.
- DUI-related crash fatalities have increased in Region 3 from 128 in 2012 to 205 in 2014.
- From 2009-2014, Tarrant county received the most tobacco/nicotine related Poison Control calls compared to any other county. Dallas County had the second highest number of tobacco/nicotine related calls. Since Dallas County has the largest population, this finding is suggestive of a possible excess use or accessibility of tobacco/nicotine products in Tarrant County.

Table 35: Region 3 Drug Trafficking Arrests, 2014

	Arrests	% of Total Arrest
Marijuana/Hashish	13433	83.38%
Opiates	1623	10.07%
Cocaine	237	1.47%
Hallucinogens	169	1.05%
Precursor Chemicals	0	0.00%
Barbiturates	0	0.00%
Amphetamines	28	0.17%
Methamphetamines	620	3.85%
Tranquillizers	0	0.00%
Synthetic Narcotics	0	0.00%

Source: Department of Family & Protective Services, 2014

Population Data Source: Texas State Data Center, Population Projections, 0.00 Migration, 2014



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- Marijuana represented the majority of Region 3 drug trafficking arrests at 83.38 % in 2014.
- From 2011 to 2012, the three counties with the highest liquor store density remained the same: Grayson, Palo Pinto, and Wise.

REGIONAL SUCCESSES!!

One of the PRC 3s biggest successes this year has been gaining region-wide Texas School Survey data for the first time since the survey's existence started in 1988. By aggressively promoting the survey to sampled schools within Region 3, more schools participated than in the past. This made the survey sample large enough to produce aggregated regional results. Additionally, Texas A&M's Public Policy Research Institute agreed to dedicate more of their time to analyzing regional data in order to provide the PRCs with areal results. Region 3, 4, and 11 were the only regions in the state with enough school survey participation to provide regional results.

Another area of improvement was on the PRC's relationship with Dallas ISD. Dallas ISD has not shared student survey results since 2011. This year the PRC 3 formed a relationship with an Agency called Focus on Teens, whose mission is to help serve homeless youth in Dallas ISD. Focus on Teens has formed a survey relationship with Dallas ISD. Next year substance use questions will be added to the surveys to serve the needs of both Focus on Teens and the PRC 3.

This past fiscal year the PRC 3 created an Emerging Drug Trends presentation that links drug facts with local data trends. This has provided the PRC 3 with an exciting opportunity to share with our stakeholders and community members in a new way that is both interesting and informative.

Additionally, the PRC 3 has been collaborating with the North Texas Poison Control Center to share data related to prescription drug drop off boxes. The North Texas Poison Control Center will be sending out a survey in the fall to all of the police departments in their 48-county area on their successes, failures, or lack of information on obtaining a drug drop box. We intend to share the results with the state, especially as the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) endeavors to make drug drop boxes more numerous and their availability common knowledge.

The PRC 3 has had multiple collaborative successes over the year which are too long to recount here. As an example, the PRC 3 found that Prescription Drug Take-back events seemed to collect more drugs when billboards in the area advertised the event. Several local coalitions asked for funding for billboard advertisements of their take-back events to help improve community participation. We will continue to monitor whether billboards had an impact on collected drug pounds. The PRC 3 team will maintain forming collaborations such as this one in order to help make our presence known in the region and serve as experts on substance use-related epidemiology.

