

# FY 11 PRC Regional Needs Assessment



HHSC PRC Region # 9  
DUE DATE: 12/30/2010

Please complete and submit this PRC Needs Assessment electronically to the following E-mail: [substance.abuse.contracts@dshs.state.tx.us](mailto:substance.abuse.contracts@dshs.state.tx.us) and cc [Janie.Dykes@dshs.state.tx.us](mailto:Janie.Dykes@dshs.state.tx.us) The due date is **December 30, 2010**. Please include attachments as needed. Please keep a signed copy in your PRC Program files.

## INTRODUCTION

Step 1 of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) involves a needs assessment of community needs, resources and readiness. The needs assessment, in turn, involves data collection, data management, analysis and the specification of risk and protective factors and target populations or geographic areas based on needs assessment data. Implementation of Step 1- Implementation is important, because it directs your PRC Region to Strategic Plan (PRC Program planning and activities) and Marketing Plan.

The purposes of the Regional Needs Assessment is 1.) To determine the incidence and prevalence of Alcohol , Tobacco and Other Drugs (ATOD) use, misuse, and abuse and related problems within the targeted community in your PRC region and 2.) To assess the availability and gaps of materials and resources in your community.

**Note:** please follow your contract service requirements to guide you in developing you PRC Regional Needs Assessment.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM:** DOUBLE CLICK on check box of choice and mark checked in the default value and click OK to mark the chosen box. CLICK in text boxes located below each question and begin typing your response, the text box will expand as you type your response.

## SECTION I. Contact Information

### Organization Name:

Region 9, Prevention Resource Center

### FY10 Program Attachment #

2011-036329

### Executive Director

Name: Laurie Marques	Email: lmarques@pbrcada.org	Phone #:432/580.5100
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### Program Director

Name: none@this time	E-mail:	Phone #:
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### PRC Coordinator:

Name: Jean Zeigler	Email: jzeigler@pbrcada.org	Phone#:432/580.7778
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### PRC Tobacco Education Specialist:

Name: Michelle Masoud	E-mail: mmasoud@pbrcada.org	Phone #:432/580.7778

**Community Outreach Coordinator (if applicable):**

Name:	E-mail:	Phone #:

**SECTION II - Geographic, Demographic, Cultural Characteristics, and Population**

**Provide an overview of the target areas listed above.**

**1. Provide a geographic and demographic description about the target area:**

**A. List counties in your region to be served:**

Andrews	Borden	Coke	Concho	Crane	Crockett
Dawson	Ector	Gaines	Glasscock	Howard	Irion
Kimble	Loving	Martin	Mason	McCulloch	Menard
Midland	Pecos	Reagan	Reeves	Schleicher	Sterling
Sutton	Terrell	Tom Green	Upton	Ward	Winkler

A. **What are the zip codes in your region?** 79760-69,79701-79712-79714,79718,79721-79721, 79735, 79738, 79739, 79743,79744,79745,79752,79754,79756, 79772, 79780,79782,79788, , 79789,79777, 76936-6950,76980, 76951,76974,76980, 79848, 79778-79755 79331,79359,79360, 79739, 79511, 79337, 79511, 79733, 76856, 76941 76930,

**2. Population: 524,884**

Gender and number of each in your Region.

Female: How many? 264,540

Male: How many? 260,344

**B. Age and Number in your Region**

- < 5 years old: How many? 37,615
- 5-9 years old: How many? 40,517
- 10-14 years old: How many? 43,875
- 15 – 19 years old: How many? 46,154
- 20-24 years old: How many? 34,726
- 25 – 34 years old: How many? 65,136

- 35 -44 years old: How many? 80,030
- 45-54 years old; How many? 66,507
- 55 –59 years old: How many? 23,203
- 60 – 64 years old: How many? 20,493
- 65 – 74 years old: How many? 36,770
- 75 – 84 How many? 22,151
- ≥ 85 years old: How many? 7,707

Comments: With regard to the questions above the data was taken from the 2000 census.

**3. Describe Cultural Characteristics: Place an X on ALL that apply and indicate the (%) of each.**

<p><b>A. Race</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black or African American 4.5%</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White – 58.2%</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian 1.0%</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino 37%</li> </ul>	<p><b>C. Geographic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rural</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> TX-Mexico Border</li> </ul>	<p><b>D. Socio-Economic Status (SES)</b></p> <p>Level of Education: <u>High School(68%)College(12%)</u></p> <p>Income Level: \$ <u>48,856</u></p>	<p><b>E. Religious Affiliation</b></p> <p>List:</p>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native -1.0% <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More than one race – 2.0% <input type="checkbox"/> Race unknown <b>B. Ethnicity</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino – 37% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic or Latino- 63%			
<b>Comments: Date taken from the 2000 Census. Percentage based on average of all 30 counties.</b>			

## SECTION III – Prevention Resources Capacity and Gaps

### 1. Resources:

a. What type of prevention resources currently exist in your target community?

Describe: In our region, we have coalitions, in school prevention programs for elementary and secondary students, health fairs, community events, educational presentations/programs, prevention trainings, and other prevention services provided by the Region

### 2. Please describe how you can engage the following entities in assisting the PRC:

a. DSHS funded Coalitions (includes CCPs, SPFs)

Describe: CCP program, it is run by Palmer drug Abuse Programs (PDAP). PRC 9 and PDAP have enjoyed a long standing relationship. Our local Family Health Coalition helps PRC learn about all other services in our area along with any new non –profit agency providing services.

b. Drug-Free Community Coalitions, etc.

Describe: The Permian Partners coalition is an unfunded drug-free community coalition and CV CARES Coalition is a program of the Alcohol & Drug Abuse Council for the Concho Valley (ADACCV). We attend other coalitions to promote the services of PRC and be part of activities they are working on by setting up booths, distributing information on prevention.

c. School Programs

Describe: PRC9 enjoys a close working relation with the Region 18 ESC and Ector County ISD (ECISD). We work to provide educational presentations and free literature to schools districts located in our service area which includes schools in Region 15, Region 17, and Region 18. This allows PRC to work with schools to be part of national campaigns(i.e. Red Ribbon week, Great American Smoke Out, Texas Teen Tobacco Free Kids Day, etc.

d. Community services (YMCA, Goodwill, etc.)

Describe: Some of our counties are small but most of them have United Way, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Head Start. Larger counties have the same but they have YMCA with daycares, Goodwill, Centers for Families and Children, churches and many others. PRC 9 serves on several coalitions, works fairs, provides prevention presentations and materials to most agencies listed above. PRC has increased MOU's with the above and others.

e. Parent programs (PTA, etc.)

Describe: PTA's are present but still struggling on most campuses. There are Parent Power programs available through Centers for Family and Children. Head Start offers parenting classes, as West Texas Opportunities (WTO) High Sky Children Ranch offers "Stay Together" for parents & teenagers. PRC 9 has provided prevention presentations and materials as requested. PRC 9 has provided prevention presentations and materials as requested.

f. Direct Prevention Service Providers

Describe: ADACCV & Permian Basin Community Service offer YPI, YPS, & PYI in Region 9. These providers assist us in planning regional trainings by letting us know what trainings are needed in this area. They also help our PRC by distributing literature, involving us in school/community events, and referring others who may need our services.

g. Treatment Providers

Describe: Treatment providers in Region 9 consist of Permian Basin Community Centers for MHMR (PBCC. PBCC adolescent (Top Rank Youth) and women's (She's for Sure) outpatient treatment, Turning Point (detox and inpatient treatment), and COPSD. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Council for the Concho Valley has Williams House (residential treatment program for males) Sara's House (residential treatment for indigent women, including pregnant women & women with children)

h. OSAR providers

Describe: Permian Basin Regional Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse is the OSAR provider for Region 9.

i. Mental Health Centers

Describe: MHMR Centers in Region 9; Center for Life Resources; Permian Basin Community Centers; MHMR Services for the Concho Valley; West Texas Centers MHMR. Behavioral Centers of America (BCA) has recently opened located in the former Dessert Springs facility.

**3. Who do you serve in your Region? Place an X on all that apply.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concerned Individual     | <input type="checkbox"/> Colonias                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educator                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevention Staff      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Faith-based Organization | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DSHS funded-providers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parent                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teacher                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane evacuees               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DSHS funded coalitions   | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, List _____                |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, List _____                |

**Comments: Colonias not within service area listed for this report. Rarely request for prevention services within that area.**

#### **4. Gaps:**

a. What substance abuse prevention gaps exist in your target population?

Ector county & Midland counties lack YPU, YPI, YPS programs. We lack staff to facilitate the various programs that are needed. ADACCV offers these programs but they lack staff and funding to provide these programs to more schools. The lack of SPFs, YPU, YPI, YPS create huge prevention gaps in large target population.

### **SECTION IV - Consequences and Consumption Patterns of the Community**

Please identify the patterns in each of the following data sources, when available. If the data source is unavailable in the community, provide an explanation. Please feel free to also utilize alternative data sources.

a. DWI Rates

**2008** Official statistics for people arrested for drunk driving / DUI (*Driving under the Influence*) in Texas not yet known

\*1,146 fatal accidents in Texas where at least one driver had a BAC of 0.08% or above

\*1,269 people were killed in Texas in accidents where at least one driver had a BAC of 0.08% or above

\*195 people were killed in Texas in accidents where at least one driver had a BAC between 0.01% and 0.07%

\*1,463 total deaths caused in Texas where at least one driver had a BAC of 0.01% or above

**2007\*** 88,236 arrested in Texas for drunk driving / DUI (Driving under the Influence)

\* 1,186 fatal accidents in Texas where at least one driver had a BAC of 0.08% or above

\* 1,333 people were killed in Texas in accidents where at least one driver had a BAC of 0.08% or above

\* 206 people were killed in Texas in accidents where at least one driver had a BAC between 0.01% and 0.07%

\* 1,539 total deaths caused in Texas where at least one driver had a BAC of 0.01% or above

[www.dui-usa.drunkdriving.org/Texas\\_ DUI\\_drunkdriving\\_statistics.php](http://www.dui-usa.drunkdriving.org/Texas_ DUI_drunkdriving_statistics.php)

b. Alcohol related vehicular fatalities.

Texas Dept of Transportation for Region 9 reported 841 DUI crashes with 35 being fatalities

c. Violent crimes per year

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 3,573 total crimes reported in Andrews County, Texas (324 of them violent). Of the 357 crimes that occur a year in Andrews County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Andrews County, Texas 357 times a year. This includes 3 murders, 61 rapes, and nearly three thousand thefts (including 122 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 37 total crimes reported in Borden County, Texas (4 of them violent). Of the 7 crimes that happen every year in Borden County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Borden County, Texas 7 times a year.

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 73 total crimes reported in Coke County, Texas (9 of them violent). Of the 15 crimes that happen every year in Coke County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Coke County, Texas 15 times a year.

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 280 total crimes reported in Concho County, Texas (36 of them violent). Of the 35 crimes that occur a year in Concho County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Concho County, Texas 35 times a year.

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 516 total crimes reported in Crane County, Texas (54 of them violent). Of the 65 crimes that happen every year in Crane County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Crane County, Texas 65 times a year. This includes 2 murders, 10 rapes, and greater than three hundred thefts (including 27 auto thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 310 total crimes reported in Crockett County, Texas (66 of them violent). Of the 62 crimes that transpire each year in Crockett County, just about one half take place less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Crockett County, Texas 62 times a year. This includes 1 murder, 18 rapes, and close to two hundred thefts (including 17 automobile thefts).

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 3,436 total crimes reported in Dawson County, Texas (503 of them violent). Of the 344 crimes that occur a year in Dawson County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Dawson County, Texas 344 times a year. This includes 2 murders, 21 rapes, and more than two thousand thefts (including 140 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 53,643 total crimes reported in Ector County, Texas (5,891 of them violent). Of the 5,364 crimes that occur a year in Ector County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Ector County, Texas 15 times a day. This includes 46 murders, 161 rapes, and nearly thirty-eight thousand thefts (including 2,596 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 1,397 total crimes reported in Gaines County, Texas (130 of them violent). Of the 175 crimes that occur a year in Gaines County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Gaines County, Texas 175 times a year. This includes 3 murders, 22 rapes, and nearly one thousand thefts (including 68 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 6 total crimes reported in Glasscock County, Texas (2 of them violent). Of the 3 crimes that take place per year in Glasscock County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Glasscock County, Texas 3 times a year.

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 13,136 total crimes reported in Howard County, Texas (1,120 of them violent). Of the 1,314 crimes that occur a year in Howard County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Howard County, Texas every 6 hours. This includes 16 murders, 208 rapes, and more than eight thousand thefts (including 532 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2004 and 2008 there were 122 total crimes reported in Irion County, Texas (14 of them violent). Of the 24 crimes that happen every year in Irion County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Irion County, Texas 24 times a year.

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 823 total crimes reported in Kimble County, Texas (127 of them violent). Of the 103 crimes that happen every year in Kimble County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Kimble County, Texas 103 times a year.

Between 2005 and 2008 there were 42 total crimes reported in Loving County, Texas (1 of them violent). Of the 11 crimes that happen every year in Loving County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Loving County, Texas 11 times a year.

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 395 total crimes reported in Martin County, Texas (35 of them violent). Of the 40 crimes that take place per year in Martin County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Martin County, Texas 40 times a year. This includes 2 murders, 9 rapes, and at least two hundred thefts (including 20 car thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 245 total crimes reported in Mason County, Texas (28 of them violent). Of the 49 crimes that transpire each year in Mason County, just about one half take place less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Mason County, Texas 49 times a year.

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 1,649 total crimes reported in McCulloch County, Texas (253 of them violent). Of the 206 crimes that happen every year in McCulloch County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in McCulloch County, Texas 206 times a year. This includes 1 murder, 20 rapes, and greater than nine hundred thefts (including 39 auto thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 55 total crimes reported in Menard County, Texas (9 of them violent). Of the 11 crimes that take place per year in Menard County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Menard County, Texas 11 times a year.

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 38,303 total crimes reported in Midland County, Texas (4,144 of them violent). Of the 3,830 crimes that happen every year in Midland County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Midland County, Texas every 2 hours. This includes 27 murders, 633 rapes, and almost twenty-six thousand thefts (including 1,774 auto thefts).

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 2,353 total crimes reported in Pecos County, Texas (156 of them violent). Of the 294 crimes that occur a year in Pecos County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Pecos County, Texas 294 times a year. This includes 4 murders, 8 rapes, and more than one thousand thefts (including 74 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 118 total crimes reported in Reagan County, Texas (4 of them violent). Of the 24 crimes that happen every year in Reagan County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Reagan County, Texas 24 times a year.

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 2,890 total crimes reported in Reeves County, Texas (244 of them violent). Of the 289 crimes that occur a year in Reeves County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Reeves County, Texas 289 times a year. This includes 6 murders, 10 rapes, and more than two thousand thefts (including 93 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 106 total crimes reported in Schleicher County, Texas (9 of them violent). Of the 21 crimes that take place per year in Schleicher County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Schleicher County, Texas 21 times a year.

Between 2003 and 2008 there were 49 total crimes reported in Sterling County, Texas (3 of them violent). Of the 10 crimes that take place per year in Sterling County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Sterling County, Texas 10 times a year.

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 551 total crimes reported in Sutton County, Texas (106 of them violent). Of the 69 crimes that happen every year in Sutton County, nearly one-half occur less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Sutton County, Texas 69 times a year. This includes 2 murders, 13 rapes, and almost four hundred thefts (including 22 auto thefts).

Between 1999 and 2008 there were 55,324 total crimes reported in Tom Green County, Texas (3,989 of them violent). Of the 5,324 crimes that transpire each year in Tom Green County, just about one half take place less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Tom Green County, Texas 16 times each day. This includes 23 murders, 663 rapes, and close to forty-one thousand thefts (including 2,202 automobile thefts).

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 1,857 total crimes reported in Ward County, Texas (269 of them violent). Of the 232 crimes that occur a year in Ward County, almost half happen less than a mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Ward County, Texas 232 times a year. This includes 3 murders, 15 rapes, and more than one thousand thefts (including 46 motor vehicle thefts).

Between 2001 and 2008 there were 780 total crimes reported in Winkler County, Texas (100 of them violent). Of the 98 crimes that take place per year in Winkler County, close to 50% transpire less than one mile from home. On average, someone is a victim of a crime in Winkler County, Texas 98 times a year. This includes 1 murder, 8 rapes, and at least five hundred thefts (including 36 car thefts).

Source: Record Pedia (<http://recordspedia.com>) Note: 2009 not available yet.

#### d. Possession of illicit drugs (arrests)

Rand Texas Drug Arrest contains the number of alcohol and drug-related arrests for Texas and Texas counties. The source is raw data from Texas Department of Public Safety and Analysis by Texas Department of State Health Services. However, to access this information we must be registered users and pay for the subscription. <http://tx.rand.org/stats/community/drugarrests.html>

#### e. Public intoxications (arrests)

Rand Texas Drug Arrest contains the number of alcohol and drug-related arrests for Texas and Texas counties. The source is raw data from Texas Department of Public Safety and Analysis by Texas Department of State Health Services. However, to access this information we must be registered users and pay for the subscription. <http://tx.rand.org/stats/community/drugarrests.html>

#### f. Suicide rates

According to the 2007 Selected Health Facts, there were 62 suicides reported for Region 9 area. [www.dsh.state.tx.us](http://www.dsh.state.tx.us)

#### g. Homicide rates

According to the 2007 County Crime Statistics for Texas, Region 9 thirty counties had a total of 19 homicides. <http://www.criminal.com/statistics/texas/>

#### h. Hospital discharges for youth alcohol poisoning.

Currently, our coalitions and other community groups do not collect his data. PRC does not have the funds to pursue this activity. PRC will continue to seek the appropriate contacts to have it for future use.

#### i. Hospital discharges for youth

PRC has been unable to access this information at this time we will continue to work with surrounding hospitals for the release of this.

#### j. Underage binge drinking rates

According to the 2008 Texas School Survey, data showed that 20.6% of 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders were binge drinkers. This is a decrease from 21.9% in 2006. Almost 1 in 20 of these students were

frequent binge drinkers (binged 6 or more days in the past month). [www.dshs.state.tx.us](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us).

k. College age binge drinking

The 2001 Harvard School of Public Health College Alcohol Study surveyed students at 119 4-year colleges that participated in the 1993, 1997, and 1999 studies. Responses in the 4 survey years were compared to determine trends in heavy alcohol use, alcohol-related problems, and encounters with college and community prevention efforts. In 2001, approximately 2 in 5 (44.4%) college students reported binge drinking, a rate almost identical to rates in the previous 3 surveys. Very little change in overall binge drinking occurred at the individual college level. The percentages of abstainers and frequent binge drinkers increased, apolarization of drinking behavior first noted in 1997. A sharp rise in frequent binge drinking was noted among students attending all-women's colleges. Other significant changes included increases in immoderate drinking and harm among drinkers.

l. Current 30 day drinking rates

This information is normally taken from the Texas School Survey and does reflect the habits of college students. PRC is working with PDAP to make this information part of its data collection.

m. Current 30 day illicit drug use rates

This information is normally taken from the Texas School Survey and does reflect the habits of college students. PRC is working with PDAP and make this information part of its data collection.

n. Perceptions of harmfulness of use (alcohol and other substances)

This information is collected from the Texas School Survey and is not available in our region. PRC will search for alternative source of this information will include the YPU, YPI, and YPS programs located in Tom Green County.

o. Future intentions to use: **Monitoring the Future Survey, Overview of Findings 2010**

This year's Monitoring the Future Survey raises concerns about increases in drug use among the Nation's teens, particularly the youngest.

**Daily Marijuana** use increased among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders from 2009 to 2010. Among 12<sup>th</sup> graders it was at its highest point since the early 1980's at 6.1%. This year, perceived risk of regular marijuana use also declined among 10th and 12<sup>th</sup> graders suggesting future trends in use may continue upward.

In addition, most measures of marijuana use increased among 8th graders between 2009 and 2010 (past year, past month, and daily), paralleling softening attitudes for the last 2 years about the risk of using marijuana. Marijuana use is now ahead of cigarette smoking on some measures (due to decreases in smoking and recent increases in marijuana use). In 2010, 21.4 percent of high school seniors used marijuana in the past 3 days, while 19.2 percent smoked cigarettes. Steady declines

in **cigarette smoking** appear to have stalled in all three grades after several years of improvement on most measures.

**After marijuana, prescription and over-the-counter medications** account for most of the top drugs abused by 12th graders in the past year. Among 12th graders, past year non-medical use of Vicodin decreased from 9.7% to 8%. However, past year non-medical use of OxyContin remains unchanged across the three grades and has increased in 10th graders over the past 5 years. Moreover, past-year nonmedical use of Adderall and over-the-counter cough and cold medicines among 12th graders remains high at 6.5% and 6.6%, respectively. After several years of decline, current and past year use of **Ecstasy** has risen among 8th and 10th graders. From 2009 to 2010, lifetime use of ecstasy among 8th graders increased from 2.2% to 3.3%, past year use from 1.3% to 2.4%, and current use 0.6% to 1.1%. This follows declines in perceived risk associated with MDMA use seen over the past several years.

**Alcohol** use has continued to decline among high school seniors with past year use falling from 43.5% to 41.2% and alcohol binge drinking (defined as 5 or more drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks) declining from 25.2% to 23.2%. Declines were also observed for all measures among 12th graders reporting the use of flavored alcoholic beverages. Past year use fell from 53.4% to 47.9%.

p. Family/social bonding indicators

This information is collected from the Texas School Survey and is not available in our region. PRC will search for alternative source of this information and will include the YPU, YPI, and YPS programs located in Tom Green County.

q. HIV infection rates and transmission route

Texas Dept. of State Health Service listed 472 HIV/AIDS in Region 9. The majority of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases continue to be people of color. The proportion due to injection drug use (IDU) continues to decrease, but the proportion of men who have sex with men (MSM) is increasing. The case rates for syphilis and chlamydia have increased between 1997 and 2009, while the rate for gonorrhea has decreased. The STD rates are much higher for young women than for young men.  
[www.dsh.state.tx.us](http://www.dsh.state.tx.us)

r. Noise violation data

Data on noise violation is not available in Region 9, most cities have noise ordinances but we have been unable to locate statistical data.

s. Treatment episode admission data

1036 Adults and 232 Youth (BHIPS 2009 admissions by county where clients resides)

t. Minors in Possession (MIP) data

TABC report for 2009-2010 listed 18 MIP. With the various agencies enforcing this charge we were not able to get the MIP count from them. We do know that youth are less likely to be in possession of alcohol due to the wide spread enforcement and the consequences associated with this charge/citation

u. Truancy data / drop-out rates

TEA reported 755 drop-outs in Region 9 Counties for 2008-2009, Truancy data not available

v. TABC data on citations

TABC data for District 9	Violations	Case	Warning
Totals	179	171	7
100-Minor Possess/Consume Ab	20	18	2
102-Making Ab Available To A Minor	4	3	1
104-Sale/Serve/Deliver Ab To Minor	35	34	1
106-Misrepresent Age By Minor	5	5	0
108-Consume Ab During Prohibited Hours	33	33	0
109-Permit Consumption Ab During Prohibited	1	1	0
110-Sale/Serve/Deliver Ab During Prohibited Hours	2	2	0
112-Intoxicated Licensee/Permittee	1	1	0
115-Consume Ab At Off-Premise Location	10	10	0
117-Sale Of Ab Without License/Permit	2	0	2
152-Dui-Minor	1	1	0
200-Public Intoxication	15	15	0
201-Disorderly Conduct	2	2	0
202-D.W.I.	3	3	0
209-Resisting/Evading Arrest (Misd)	3	3	0
211-Possess Controlled Substance/Drug (Misd)	4	4	0
212-Possess Drug Paraphernalia	2	2	0
214-Open Container-Mtr Vehicle	5	5	0
299-Other Misdemeanor Offenses	2	2	0
306-Possess Drugs	7	7	0

w. Texas School Survey data

Most counties in the region do not make their data public and DSHS lumps the reports for region 1 and region 9 together, information PRC receives from SAS of Ector County ISD remains to illustrate a disturbing pattern. The average age of first time us is becoming younger. Data from ECISD average age 1st time for elementary student's tobacco and alcohol is 9.3 years of age.

x. CORE survey data

PRC did not have this data available at time of report. PRC will work with UTPB to obtain future information.

y. Other data sources

PRC uses Synar reports to track the effectiveness and progress in our retailer education and training process.

## Part V – Intervening Variables

1. Please discuss each of the following variables as they relate to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD) in the target community of your region.

### A. Easy Retail Access

With local police department receiving grants from the Comptroller of Public Accounts of Texas they are doing tobacco sting operations. Retailers are aware of the consequences of selling to a minor and are checking ID's better and with the lower rate of employee turnover the employees are trained better. In many of our counties, you can purchase alcohol at a number of places: liquor stores, convenience stores, grocery stores, restaurants and bars/clubs.

### B. Low Enforcement

The reason for low enforcement (1) not enough officers to patrol (2) time it takes to write a citation which can keep officer off patrol for several hours (3) judges not willing to make the sentence strong enough.

### C. Social Access

Youth access ATOD through friends, parties and/or when someone older purchases for them. There are some parents and adults who host parties/events for youth and provide alcohol. Many older people don't see any problem with providing alcohol to minors.

### D. Perceived Risk

Although perception of risk has increased over the past few years, many still believe that they will not be affected by the long term effects ATOD.

### E. Social Norms

Many people (both youth and adults) feel that it is a "rite of passage" for youth to drink. There are drinking games that promote drinking when someone turns 21, the legal drinking age. Many people also think it's o.k. to share medications. Many people often share medications that were prescribed to them to others. With the information on the dangers of tobacco we are seeing most hospitals become smoke free.

### Promotion

Having few funding dollars makes it difficult to get the prevention message out to as broad a target population as PRC is charged to do. Few dollars means less money and time is spent reaching key groups within the target population. Fewer staff means less time spent in website development, MySpace page updating, we now have Facebook/conceptual marketing of events, training, campaigns, etc.

### F. Pricing

Counties are suffering from the unemployment but individuals still tend to find the financial means to buy. Pricing is not an issue.

2. Do you feel that the area in which you serve has a high incidence of drug use?

Yes  No

3. If yes, what types of drugs are being used in the areas you serve? Place an X to ALL that apply:

Amphetamines

Club Drugs

Crack

Heroin

Inhalants

Marijuana

Methamphetamines

PCP

Tobacco

Alcohol

Cocaine

Ecstasy

Prescription Drugs

Steroids

Other - Salvia & K-2

Other

## Part VI – Community Readiness

1. Please describe the readiness of your community, in each of the following community sectors:

### a. Youth

\_\_\_\_\_ No knowledge of local problems / issues

\_\_\_\_\_ Some knowledge of local problems / issues

  X   Knowledgeable of local problems / issues

\_\_\_\_\_ Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues

\_\_\_\_\_ Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

**Comments: Youth coalitions are educating their peers on local problems/issues.**

### b. Parents

\_\_\_\_\_ No knowledge of local problems / issues

\_\_\_\_\_ Some knowledge of local problems / issues

  X   Knowledgeable of local problems / issues

\_\_\_\_\_ Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues

\_\_\_\_\_ Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: Many parents are aware of the information they receive from the media or campus gossip, but expect the schools to provide their child's anti-education. They need more understanding on how and where prevention begins.

**c. Business community**

- No knowledge of local problems / issues
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: The community as a hold is very aware of the substance abuse issue. Business owners are concerned that employees have difficulty passing a UA and need for rapid turnover due to unreliability.

**d. Media**

- No knowledge of local problems / issues
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: The local community is kept in the know regarding substance abuse through the media. Local media often runs stories addressing the toll drug use and abuse is having on local business, the issues of youth ATOD abuse, fatalities and crimes linked to drugs.

**e. Schools**

- No knowledge of local problems / issues
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments:

**f. Youth-serving organizations**

- No knowledge of local problems / issues
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments:

**g. Law enforcement agencies**

- No knowledge of local problems / issues
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: Law enforcement is on the frontline, but because of their low numbers and the rapidly growing and diverse population they are stretched to limit to address it. Sheriffs officers are still including tobacco if minors are caught having other offenses.

**h. Religious or fraternal groups**

- No knowledge of local problems /
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: Religious groups have been big supporters in campaigns and events to address underage ATOD abuse.

**i. Civic or volunteer groups**

- No knowledge of local problems /
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: The Mayors Drug Task Force has really come on board to help address ATOD in community with both minors and adults. Local charitable groups/foundations have been generous in contributing for youth and prevention providers.

**j. Healthcare professionals**

- No knowledge of local problems /
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: Health facilities in most of Region 9 are smoke-free. They provide community feed back on the trends they notice in the ER and other areas of hospitals.

**k. State, local, tribal governments**

- No knowledge of local problems /
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments: Current funding levels still imply that the State government is not very knowledgeable about regional drug trends. Local government, aware, but apathetic.

**l. Other organizations interested in substance abuse prevention**

- No knowledge of local problems /
- Some knowledge of local problems / issues
- Knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Very knowledgeable of local problems / issues
- Extremely knowledgeable of local problems / issues

Comments:

## Part VII – Putting it all Together

1. Now that you have conducted your needs assessment, what have you identified as your primary target population? Why?

Describe: As per our contract, our target population includes DSHS funded providers, schools, colleges, universities, faith-based programs, community-based prevention providers, and other providers in PRC9 that focus on mental, social, and physical health.

2. What have you identified as your target intervening variables? Why?

Describe: The charge of the PRC as per the contract is to (1) provide information to the community regarding prevention materials and information, (2) to maximize prevention efforts by coordinating the role between organizations in the region, (3) to assess the needs of the region, determine capacity of resources, and to create a plan to maximize resources, and (4) to serve as the regional prevention material clearinghouse.

3. What have you identified as secondary target populations? Why?

Describe: The communities at large. Lack of data available in Region 9. Lack of public health behavior data in region.

4. What have you identified as secondary variables you would *like* to address but *may not be able to* address this fiscal year? Why?

Describe: Easy access on our schools grounds and low enforcement are identified as our secondary variables. By providing retailers with proper education and establishing relationships with local law enforcement, our ATOD use/access would be reduced.

5. How will you go through the process of creating a strategic plan for the selection of evidence-based environmental strategies, policy and procedure recommendations? *Note: This is a process question. I am not asking what strategies you have chosen (you may not know yet). I am asking what **process** you will use to strategically choose the strategies.*

Describe: The charge of the PRC as per the contract is to (1) provide information to the community regarding prevention materials and information, (2) to maximize prevention efforts by coordinating the role between organizations in the region, (3) to assess the needs of the region, determine capacity of resources, and to create a plan to maximize resources, and (4) to serve as the regional prevention material clearinghouse. We will begin by gathering and maintaining data that is relevant to our community/target area. Once this is done, we will determine what needs are in what communities. From there, we will address those needs. We will educate the community (both youth and adults) and reduce ATOD use/abuse

*Acknowledgement of this Needs Assessment:*

**Executive Director**

Name (PRINT): Laurie Marzuez	Signature: Date: 01/06/2011
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**PRC Coordinator**

Name (Print): Jean Zeigler	Signature: Date: 01/06/2011
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