

REGIONAL PLANNING SESSION

COMMUNITY COALITION ALLIANCE

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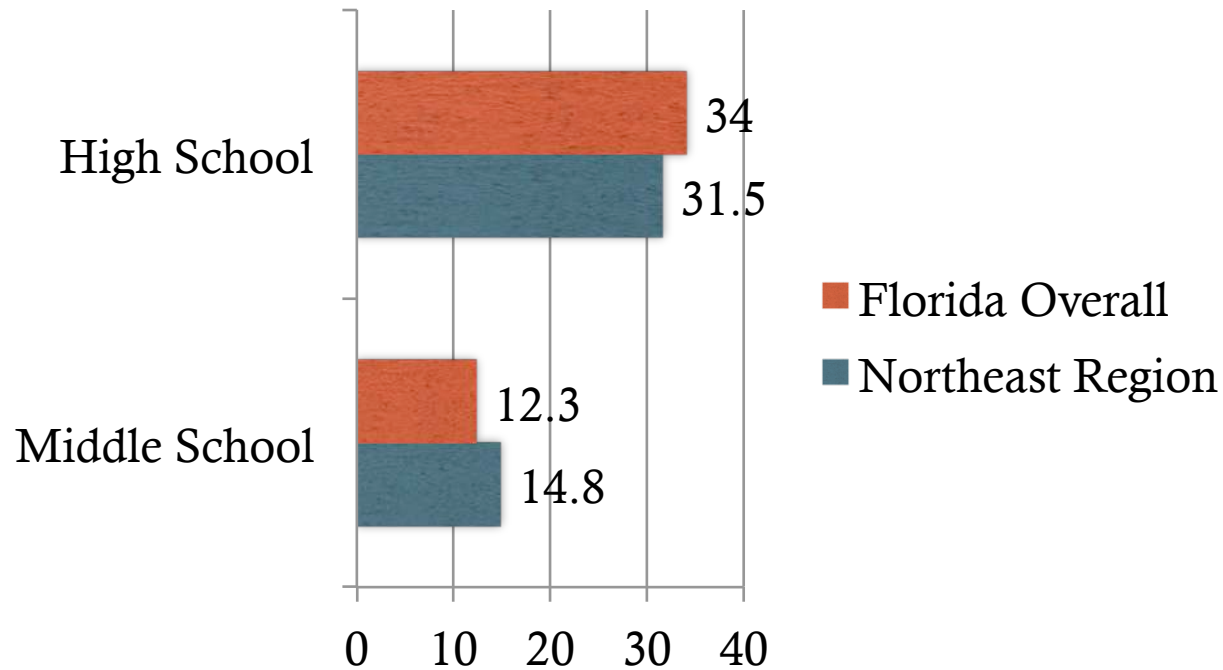


The Plans....

- Review Regional Use Data
- Look at the consequences of alcohol and other drug use in our community
- What are the Intervening Variables we know
- Draft documents for Regional Logic Model
- Draft documents for Regional Action Plan

What We Know- Alcohol

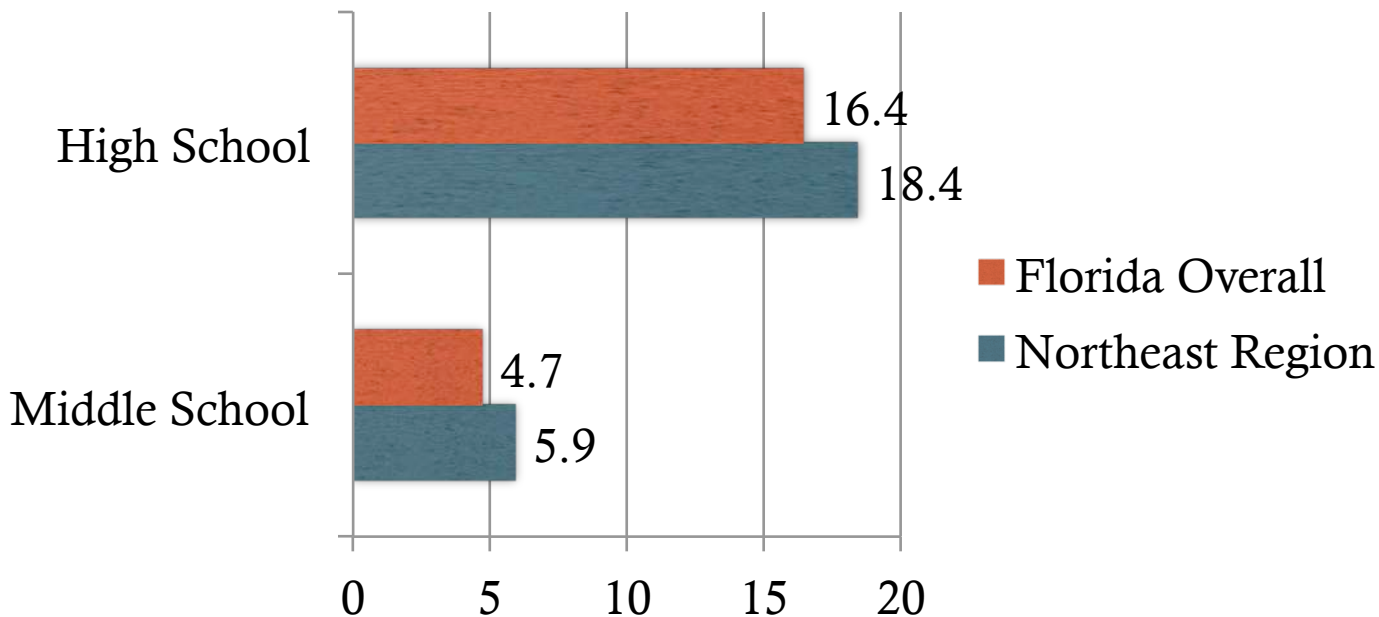
2012 Alcohol Use



Note: Middle school students in the NE Region have higher rates of use. *FYSAS*

What We Know- Binge Drinking

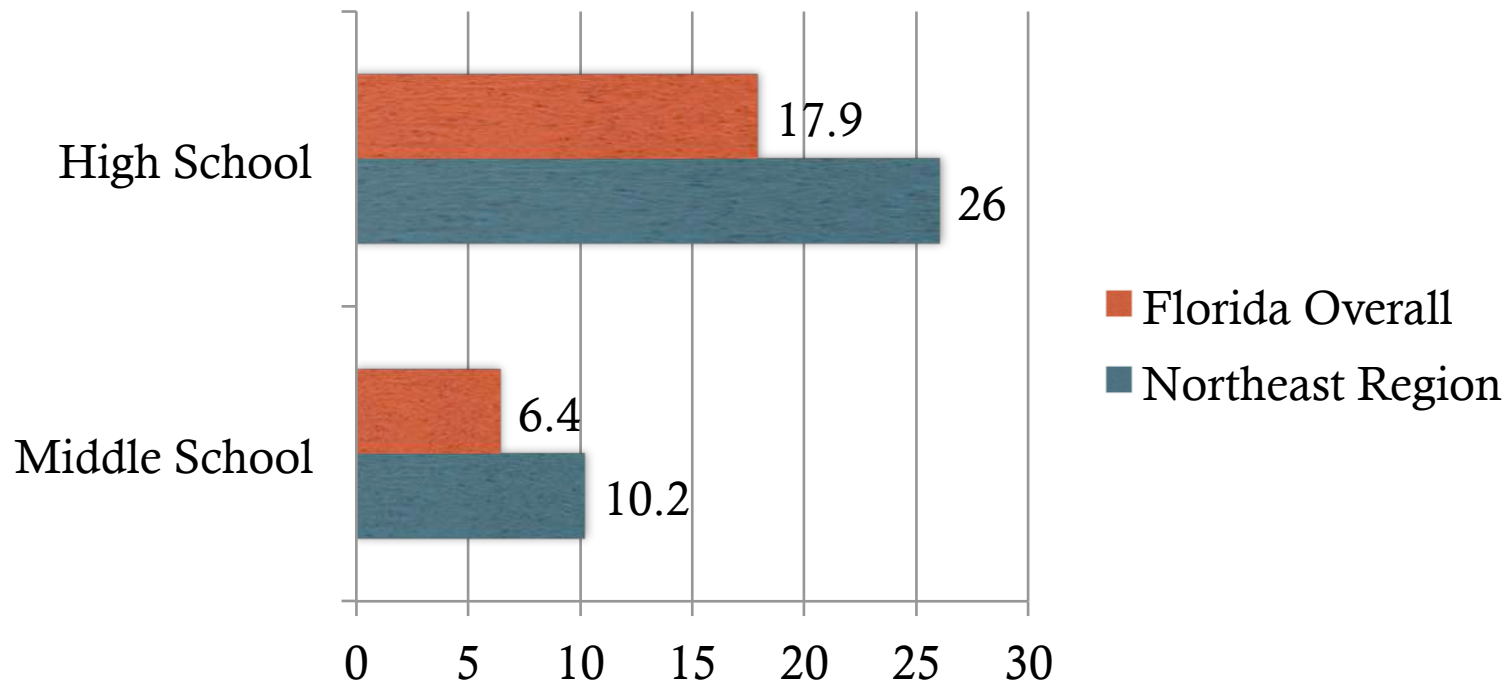
2012 Binge Drinking Rates



Note: Although Florida Overall high students have higher rates of alcohol use than NE Region high school students, NE Region has higher rates of binge drinking.

What We Know- Tobacco

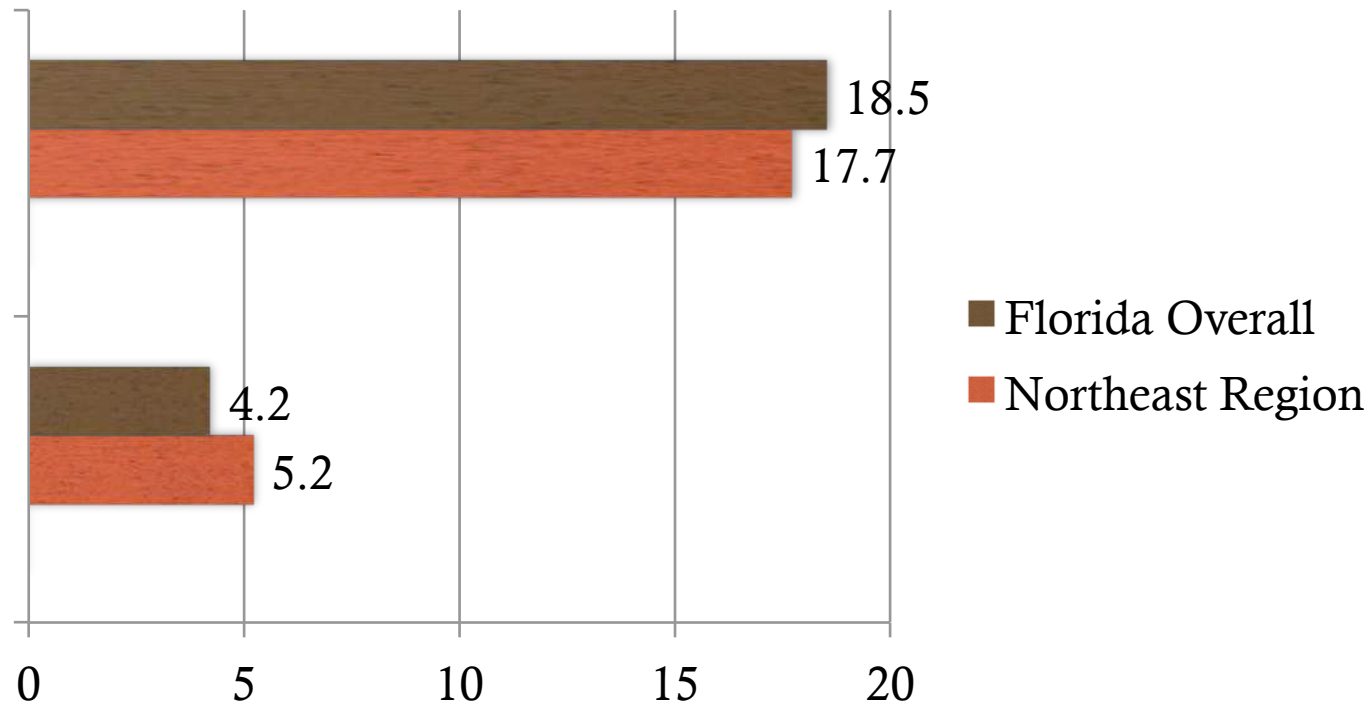
2012 Any Form of Tobacco Use



Note. Both middle and high school students in the NE Region have higher rates of tobacco than students statewide. *FYTS*

What We Know- Marijuana

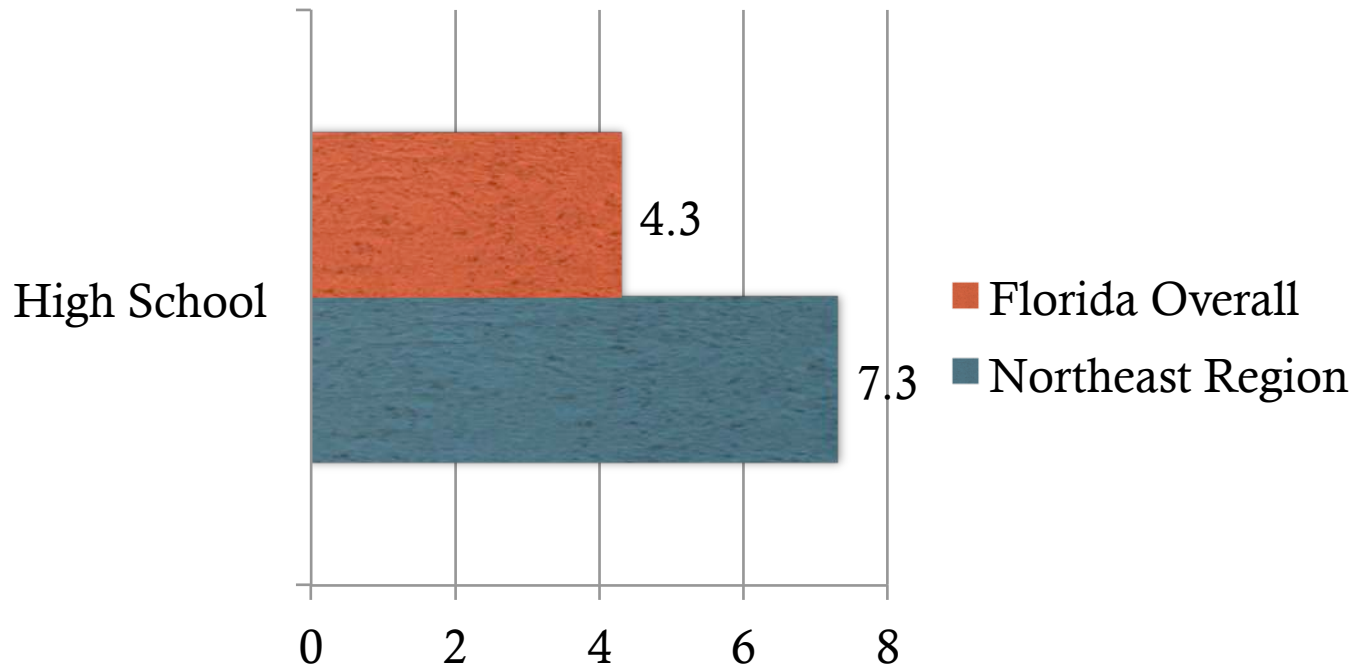
2012 Marijuana Use



Note: Again, middle school students have higher use rates in the NE Region.

What We Know- Synthetics

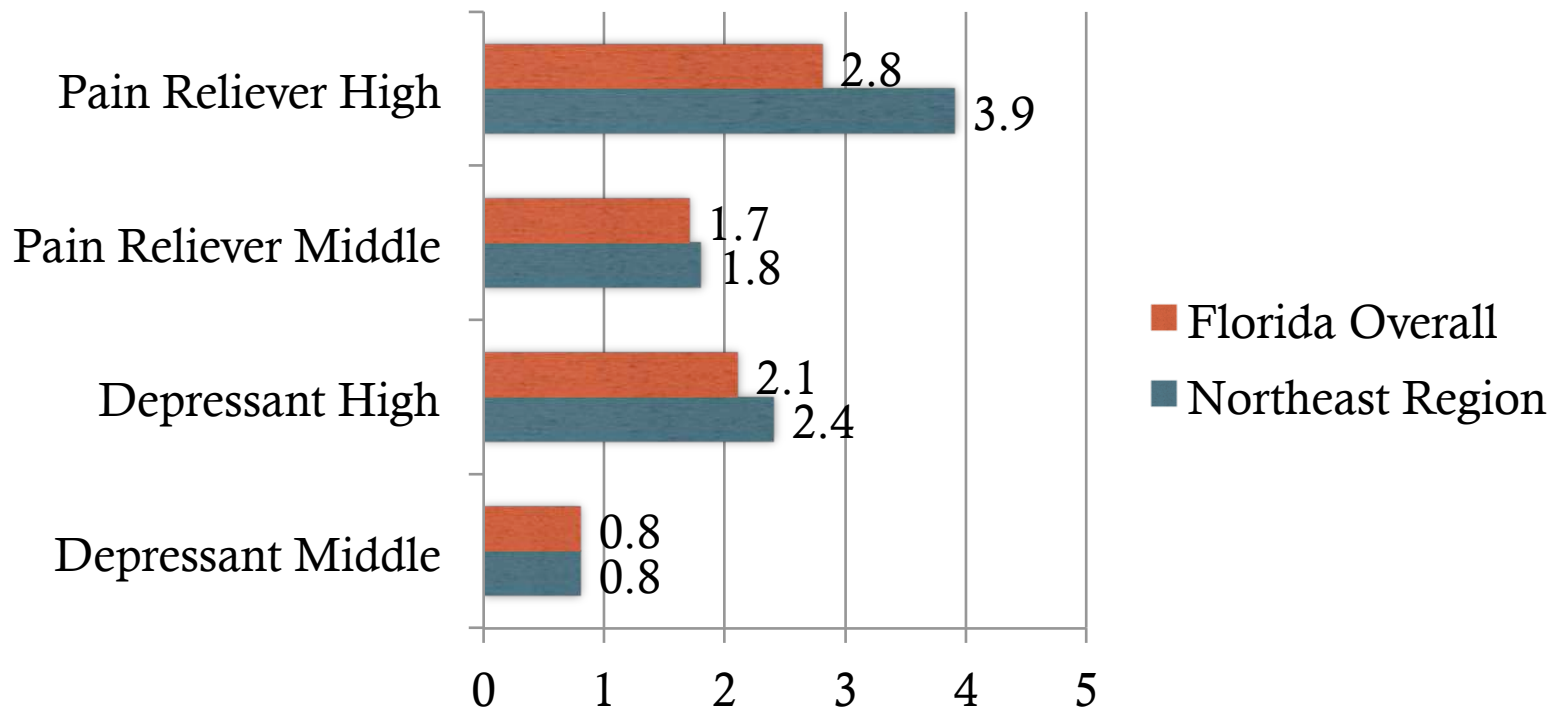
2012 Synthetic Marijuana Use



Note: NE Region high school students have higher rates of synthetic drug use than students statewide. *FYSAS*

What We Know- Prescriptions

2012 Prescription Drug Use



Note. NE Region students have higher rates of prescription drug use than Florida Students overall. *FYSAS*

Why Do We Care?

- We know some youth are using alcohol and other drugs, but why do we care? What is their use impacting?
 - Motor Vehicle Accidents/Fatalities
 - School Performance
 - Crime
 - Expense/Cost
 - Dependence
 - STDs
 - Health Issues
 - Mental Health Issues, i.e. depression

Which Apply to NE Region

- It is one thing to believe something is an issue, but in order for us to focus efforts, we need to be able PROVE the issue is prevalent in our community.

Presenting 3 consequences to choose from for our first logic model/action plan:

- Motor Vehicle Accidents/Fatalities
- School Performance
- Crime

1st Consequence- Motor Vehicle Incidents

- Motor Vehicle Crashes- From 2010 to 2011 there was an increase from 2,586 to 3,517 in alcohol-related motor vehicles in the NE Region. Overall increase: 36% *FDHSMV*
- Motor Vehicle Fatalities- From 2010 to 2011 there was an increase from 241 to 253 alcohol related motor vehicle fatalities. Overall increase: 5% *FDHSMV*

Alcohol – Motor Vehicles

- The majority of crashes and fatalities are not to underage youth, BUT, we know youth are driving cars under the influence and riding in cars with other who have been drinking- presenting high risk! It has been proven time and again that drinking while under the influence of alcohol is dangerous.
- 24.5% of high school students rode with someone who was drinking, and 9.2% reporting driving under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days. *FYSAS*

Alcohol – Motor Vehicles

- Youth traffic crashes from underage drinking cost the State of Florida \$458.1 million in 2010.
- Alcohol-related traffic collisions overall economic costs in Florida in 2010:
 - Injuries- \$2,358,340,024
 - Fatalities- \$1,257,179,959
 - Quality of Life-\$3,658,397,626

Reports: Economic Cost of Underage Drinking, Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drugs

Other Drugs - Motor Vehicles

- In 2009, 28% of all fatally injured drivers tested positive for marijuana use, (National Highway Transportation and Safety Administration FARS Data).
- A study revealed 28,000 high school seniors admitted to at least one accident after using marijuana, (O'Malley, Patrick and Johnston, Lloyd).
- In the State of Florida in 2010 there were 1,236 crashes that drug use was suspected. That number increased to 1,995 crashes in 2011, a 61.41% increase, (2011, Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles).

GAP: NEED FOR REGIONAL DATA COLLECTION.

Other Drugs - Motor Vehicles

- Although we do not know how many crashes in our region are by drug type, we know youth are driving in cars with someone who has used marijuana and some are driving under the influence of marijuana
- 25.1% of high school students rode with someone who was drinking, and 8.1% reporting driving under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days. *FYSAS*

Possible Data Sources

- Dept. of highway safety and motor vehicles- you can pay for data requests
- DUI schools- develop a survey for those who have been arrested for a DUI to take and ask drug type (after the fact and not speaking with law enforcement)

2nd Consequence- CRIME

- Types of crime to consider:
 - 1. Underage drinking or tobacco use
 - 2. Other drug use, paraphernalia, etc.
 - 3. Crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or other drugs
 - 4. Crimes committed to obtain alcohol or other drugs or gain the money to purchase alcohol or other drugs.

Crime

- Why do we care? Because criminal activities not only lessen the safety of our communities but also have a huge social and economic cost.

Crime- Use Related Arrests

- In 2010 there were 8,870 DUI arrests in the NE region. *FDLE*
- In 2012 there were 21,592 drug/narcotic arrests in the NE region. *FDLE*

Crime- Reasons

- 12% of youth given assessment by DJJ reported a drug problem and 4% reported an alcohol problem. *PACT*
- 17% of youth given assessment by the DJJ reported the motivation for their crime was money or drugs. *PACT*

Crime- Alcohol Correlation

Indicator- Past Year	Never Drank Alcohol		Binge Drank in Past 2 Weeks	
	Middle	High	Middle	High
Ever Belonged to a Gang	2.1%	2.5%	28.7%	11.2%
Carried a Handgun	2.2%	1.8%	28.2%	15.5%
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.5%	1.1%	25.6%	27.6%
Been Arrested	1.2%	2.0%	17.4%	11.0%

Middle school students have drastic differences between youth who binge drank in the past 2 weeks and youth who have never used alcohol in criminal behaviors.

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter Counties are not included in sample. *FYSAS*

Crime- Marijuana Correlation

Indicator- Past Year	Never Used Illicit Drugs (Other than Marijuana)		Used Illicit Drugs (Other than Marijuana) in Past Month	
	Middle	High	Middle	High
Ever Belonged to a Gang	2.9%	3.2%	14.7%	15.6%
Carried a Handgun	3.3%	3.9%	16.5%	19.2%
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.8%	3.1%	13.5%	35.6%
Been Arrested	1.6%	2.8%	11.4%	13.5%

There are drastic differences between students who have used illicit drugs and those who have not in criminal behavior.

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter Counties are not included in sample. *FYSAS*

Crime- Other Drug Correlation

Indicator- Past Year	Never Used Marijuana		Used in Past Months	
	Middle	High	Middle	High
Ever Belonged to a Gang	2.9%	2.2%	28.7%	11.6%
Carried a Handgun	3.5%	3.5%	25.2%	12.9%
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.5%	0.9%	28.1%	34.5%
Been Arrested	1.2%	2.0%	21.7%	13.8%

Middle school students have drastic differences between youth who have recent Marijuana use and youth who have never used in criminal behaviors.

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter Counties are not included in sample. *FYSAS*

Crime- Economic Cost

- Youth property crimes for underage drinking cost Florida \$386.6 million in 2010.
- Crime cost for alcohol all ages:
 - Incarceration- \$415,192,465
 - Victim- \$3,013,793,984
- Crime cost for drugs all ages:
 - Incarceration- \$1,077,450,638
 - Victim- \$1,257,173,304

Reports: Economic Cost of Underage Drinking, Annual Economic Impact of Alcohol and Drugs

3rd Consequence- School Performance

Alcohol and other drugs on campuses:

- 6.0% of NE Region middle school and 16.2% of NR Region high school students report being drunk or high at school in the past year, both higher than statewide averages. *FYSAS*
- 1.3% of high school students in the NE Region report “school property” as their usual drinking location. *FYSAS*
- In the 2008/2009 School year, there 1,116 marijuana related incidents at NE Region schools, 389 other illicit drug incidents, and 319 alcohol related incidents. *FL School Indicator Report*

School Performance

- Out of school suspension rate in NE Region in 2011 per 1,000 students- Middle: 156, High: 137.1

Percent of NE Region students who skipped at least 1 day

	Middle School		High School	
	Never Used	Past Month	Never Used	Past Month
Alcohol	19.1%	39.2%	23.1%	41.5%
Marijuana	21.5%	57.0%	26.7%	54.6%
Other Illicit Drugs	21.5%	42.2%	30.2%	54.5%

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter Counties are not included in sample. *FYSAS*

School Performance- Alcohol Use

	Middle School			High School		
	Never Drank Alcohol	Past Month	2 Week Binge Drinking	Never Drank Alcohol	Past Month	2 Week Binge Drinking
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.9%	4.9%	9.4%	2.5%	6.2%	6.6%
Mostly Cs	15.5%	23.2%	37.2%	19%	25.8%	34.8%
Mostly As and Bs	81.7%	71.9%	53.4%	78.5%	68.0%	58.6%

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter Counties are not included in sample. *FYSAS*

School Performance- Marijuana Use

	Middle School		High School	
	Never Drank Alcohol	Past Month	Never Drank Alcohol	Past Month
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.8%	11.4%	2.4%	9.8%
Mostly Cs	15.3%	35.1%	18.7%	37.9%
Mostly As and Bs	81.9%	53.5%	79.0%	61.2%

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumter Counties are not included in sample. *FYSAS*

School Performance- Other Illicit Drug Use

	Middle School		High School	
	Never Drank Alcohol	Past Month	Never Drank Alcohol	Past Month
Mostly Ds and Fs	2.9%	8.3%	3.4%	7.2%
Mostly Cs	16.2%	26.8%	21.3%	35.9%
Mostly As and Bs	80.9%	42.2%	75.3%	57.0%

Note: NOT FULL REGION DATA. Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, and Sumter Counties are not included in sample.

What Can Create Change?

- Intervening Variables- Factors that make substance use consequence possible.
 - E.G. Retail Access
- Contributing Factors- specific data points, qualitative or quantitative, (Key informant interview vs. FYSAS Stat) that support the intervening variable.
 - E.G. 75% of stores given a compliance check sold alcohol to youth.

Intervening Variables (1)

- **RETAIL AVAILABILITY/ACCESS:** How alcohol is bought and sold in your community. Retailers' responsibility/ accountability, location, responsible beverage services, outlet densities, hours and days of retail sale, size of container/serving size, security and product display placement in retail stores.
- **ECONOMINC AVAILABILITY/PRICE:** Price, unlicensed sales, drink specials, Internet sales
- **PROMOTION-** Where underage youth or young adults hear or see alcohol advertising in your community.
Attempting to increase demand through the advertising and promotion of alcohol.
- **SOCIAL NORMS:** Family, community, and cultural history, neighborhood stability and attachment parental attitude, rite of passage, perceived peer pressure, age of first use, internet, parental approval of social drinking, seasonal recreational activity (e.g. hunting, snowmobiling, boating)

Intervening Variables (2)

- **ENFORCEMENT:** Enforcement of alcohol-related laws in your community.
Enforcing policies in order to decrease retail, social availability, and youth use of alcohol and other drugs through threat of sanctions.
- **SOCIAL AVAILABILITY/ACCESS:** Parental supervision/network, festivals, graduations, weddings, funerals, seasonal recreational activity (e.g. hunting, snowmobiling, boating), office parties, sporting events, concerts, social and cultural events, private residences, unlicensed parties
- **LOW PERCEPTION OF RISK:**
The perception that there is little risk involved with using alcohol.

Retail Access

- Alcohol:
 - *High amounts of alcohol retailers.* In 2013 there were 5,001 off-premise alcohol vendors and 4,199 on-premise alcohol vendors. *ABT*
 - *Youth are buying alcohol from vendors.* 2012 NE Region high school students usual source of alcohol- 1.3% bought in restaurant or bar (on-premise) and 7.8% bought in store (off-premise). *FYSAS*
 - *There is not a mandatory RBST in the State of Florida.* Only 8 counties reported an RBST program in their county. *CCA*
- Tobacco:
 - *High amounts of tobacco retailers.* In 2013 there were 4,339 vendors who sold both alcohol and tobacco and an additional 729 vendors who sold only tobacco. *ABT*

Retail Access

- Marijuana: If medical marijuana passes, are there any local ordinances??
 - Amount of marijuana dispensaries allowed in county
 - Signage allowed outside of establishment
 - Where paraphernalia is allowed to be sold (limit to dispensaries)
 - Location to schools
 - Restrict advertising for doctors and dispensaries
- **Paraphernalia – the electronic pen being used for marijuana- need data on this....**
- Prescription Drugs:
 - It is not mandatory in Florida for Doctors to register in the PDMP database.
 - There were 27,330 licensed dispensers in 2012-2013 in Florida and only 12,822 are trained in EFORCE, the PDMP.
- Synthetic Drugs:
 - *Stores are carrying synthetic drug products.* 2013 NE Region Environmental Scan of 214 gas stations/ convenience stores, 15 or 7% sold synthetic drugs. Out of 75 grocery stores/retail outlets 9 or 12% sold synthetic drugs. CCA

Economic Availability/Price

- Alcohol:
 - In 2010, underage drinking cost the State of Florida 3,496 million dollars due to adverse events.
 - Alcohol use by all age groups cost \$21,074,535,025.
- Prescription Drugs:
 - Misuse and abuse of prescription drugs costs the country an estimated \$53.4 billion a year in lost productivity, medical costs and criminal justice costs
- Synthetic Drugs:
 - Low price tag- Cost roughly \$30-\$40 for a 3 gram bag.
- Combined Drugs:
 - Drug use cost the State of Florida \$22,867,643,781.

Promotion

- Alcohol:
 - Of the 214 gas stations/convenience stores scanned in the Northeast Region, 27.8% of signage placed outside of establishments scanned was alcohol-related.
 - Of the 75 grocery stores/retail stores scanned in the Northeast Region, 24.7% of signage placed outside of establishments scanned was alcohol-related.
 - Of the 43 bar/club/restaurants scanned in the NE Region, 75.3% of signage placed outside of establishments was alcohol- related. *CCA*
- Tobacco:
 - Of the 214 gas stations/convenience stores scanned in the Northeast Region, 36.3% of signage placed outside of establishments scanned was alcohol-related.
 - Of the 75 grocery stores/retail stores scanned in the Northeast Region, 20.9% of signage placed outside of establishments scanned was alcohol-related. *CCA*

Promotion

- E-cigarettes: Advertisements present E-cigarettes as being legal to smoke in hospitals, restaurants, and other public places.
- Synthetic Drugs: *Is this an issue, known sources?*
- Marijuana:
Picture of Venice Beach
Need to prevent in FL



Social-Community Norms

- Alcohol:
 - 8.3% of NE Region middle and 15.4% of NE Region high school students think you will be seen as cool if you drink alcohol regularly (Circuit 5 not included). *FYSAS*
 - In the NE Region 19% of middle and 38% of high school students reported their parents have favorable attitudes towards alcohol and other drugs (Circuit 5 not included). *FYSAS*
 - Tobacco:
 - High rates of youth exposure to secondhand smoke-
 - 50.1% of NE Region Middle vs. 41.3% Statewide
 - 53.5% of NE Region High vs. 47.8% Statewide
 - Smoking is allowed in the Home-
 - 15.2% of NE Region Middle vs. 9.9% Statewide
 - 15.7% of NR High vs. 10.0% Statewide
- FYTS*

Social-Community Norms

- Marijuana:
 - 11.8% of NE Region Middle and 20.2% of NE Region High school students think you will be seen as cool if you smoke marijuana regularly (Circuit 5 not included). *FYSAS*
- Prescription Drugs:
 - Florida is a culture that supports prescription medications. In the 2012-2013 Fiscal year, 6,662,422 patients filled prescriptions. (Can get Regional totals –county level available). *EFORCE*

Enforcement

- Alcohol:
 - 2,995 liquor law violations in NE Region in 2012 *FDLE*
 - In 2010 there were 8,870 DUI arrests in the NE region. *FDLE*
- Marijuana:
 - 1,116 incidents of marijuana/hashish in 2008/09 school year in NE Region. *FL School Indicator Report*
- Combined drugs:
 - 7.6% of NE Region high school students reported selling drugs in the past year. *FYSAS*
 - 6.0% of middle and 16.2% of high school students report being drunk or high at school. *FYSAS*
 - 17,960 crime and violence incidents in 2008/09 school year with only 7,357 (41%) reported to law enforcement. *FDLE*
 - In 2012 there were 21,592 drug/narcotic arrests in the NE region. *FDLE*

Social Availability / Access

- Alcohol:
 - 2012 Usual Source of Alcohol for high school recent drinkers- 9.1% took it from a family member in the NE Region. Usual drinking Location- 27.8% my home, 48.7% another person's home. *FYSAS*
- Prescription Drugs:
 - The majority of both teens and young adults obtain prescription drugs they abuse from friends and relatives, sometimes without their knowledge. And according to the 2012 Monitoring the Future survey, about 50 percent of high school seniors said that opioid drugs other than heroin (e.g., Vicodin) would be fairly or very easy to get. *NIDA*

Low Perception of Risk

- Alcohol:
 - Only 43.2% of middle and 34.1% of high school students in NE Region see great risk or harm in having one or more drinks a day.
- Tobacco:
 - Only 67.4% of middle and 64.7% of NE Region students see great risk or harm in smoking everyday.
- Marijuana:
 - Only 68.7% of middle and 41.9% of high NE Region students see great risk or harm in smoking marijuana regularly.
- Prescription Drugs:
 - Only 68.4% of NE Region high school students see great risk or harm in using prescription drugs without a doctor's order.

Break-Outs. Session 1.

- Developing our Logic Model
 - Each group should:
 - 1. Prioritize the consequences- Pick 1 to work with
 - 2. Choose the substances connected
 - 3. Identify the use behaviors
 - 4. Pick 3 Intervening Variables and the contributing factors that are associated.

Session Results

- What is our consequence?
- What are our substances
- What are our 3 Variables and Contributing Factors?

Break-Outs. Session 2.

- Developing our Action Plan
 - What is our main goal?
 - For each variable, choose 2 strategies we would want to implement.
 - Can be environmental strategy or evidenced based prevention program.
 - NOTE: Look at the sheets to see what is already be done, what we can expand to.

Example Strategy

- *Intervening Variable 1: Retail Access*
- **Strategy 1:** Responsible Beverage Server Training
- **Objective:** 250 alcohol servers/sellers trained in RBST in the NE Region
- **Short Term Outcome** (3 to 12 month goal): 16 member coalitions will be implementing RBST in their respective counties
- **Intermediate Outcome** (12 to 18 months): Each coalition to train a minimum of ten servers/sellers. A more knowledgeable culture regarding alcohol selling laws will emerge.

Capacity Goal

Suggestion:

- Data collaborative- 1 member from each coalition (staff or member) who can help with on-going data collection in their respective community. Person should be able to attend bi-monthly conference calls and donate 1 to 2 hours a month to data collection activities.

2nd Capacity Goal

- What would most benefit your coalition as a regional capacity effort?
- IDEAS.....

Important Dates

- March 21st- Draft of Regional Logic Model sent out for input.
- March 31st- Final Regional Logic Model distributed, placed on web.
- April 18th- Regional Action Plan sent out for input
- April 30th- Final Regional Action Plan distributed

Thank you!!

- Questions/Concerns, etc.