



## Region 3 Regional Needs Assessment Executive Summary

The Regional Needs Assessment (RNA) is a document compiled by the Prevention Resource Center in Region 3 (PRC 3) along with and supported by The Greater Dallas Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). PRC Region 3 includes Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Erath, Fannin, Grayson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise counties. The needs assessment has been conducted to provide the state, the PRC, and the community at large, with a comprehensive view of information about the trends, outcomes and consequences associated with regional and statewide drug and alcohol use. The assessment was designed to enable PRC's, DSHS, and community stakeholders to engage in long-term strategic prevention planning based on current information relative to the needs of the community. This study also serves as the premiere effort in a body of work upon which further Regional Needs Assessments will follow. Moreover, the information compiled in the RNA will be utilized to build a Regional Data Repository, which will function as part of a state data repository.

The PRC Region 3 RNA will be posted to the PRC3.org website. You can contact the PRC3's Regional Resources Evaluator, Lauren Roth, for more information at [lroth@dallascouncil.org](mailto:lroth@dallascouncil.org).

### Key Findings:

- The population of all Region 3 counties is more than 50% Anglo except for Dallas County, with a population makeup of approximately 32% Anglo, 22% African American, and 40% Hispanic (U.S. Census Bureau & the 2012 American Community Survey).
- The overall unemployment rate of Region 3, at 5.4%, is lower than the overall Texas unemployment rate of 5.6%, and significantly below the overall national unemployment rate of 6.5% (U.S. Department of Labor, Dec. 2013).
- Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Grayson, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, and Tarrant counties have available suicide percentages data (the other counties are omitted due to suicide totals that are too small to report).
  - Of these 9 PRC 3 counties, Ellis County has the **lowest** average of suicide percentages over the five year span between 2007 and 2011 (Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit, 2007-2011).
  - Of these 9 PRC 3 counties, Dallas County has the **highest** average of suicide percentages from the 2007-2011 time-span (Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit, 2007-2011).

- Data from the Texas Education Agency’s Education Service Centers (ESC) shows that African American students receive much numbers of higher disciplinary actions than the average student. In ESC Region 10, African American students receive a much higher percentage of In School Suspensions than all students combined (14.57% vs. 8.44%) and more than double the percentage of Out of School Suspensions than all students combined (10.55% vs. 4.53%). In ESC Region 11, African American students receive a much higher percentage of In School Suspensions (17.16% vs. 9.69%) than all students combined, and more than double the percentage of Out of School Suspensions (11.94% vs. 4.70%) and Disciplinary Alternative Education Program referrals (3.77% vs. 1.69%).
  - ESC Region 10 includes schools within Collin, Dallas, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt, Kaufman, Rockwall, and a portion of Van Zandt Counties. The only county on this list not covered within PRC Region 3 is Van Zandt.
  - ESC Region 11 includes schools within Cooke, Denton, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties. All of these counties are part of PRC Region 3.
- Cocaine is the most mentioned drug in drug poisoning deaths in PRC Region 3 for both 2010 and 2011, followed closely by heroin.
- The increased Hispanic population in PRC3 means that prevention, intervention, and treatment organizations will need to alter their services accordingly.
- At the local level, 32.8% of high school students reported being, “so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months”.
- A positive trend in Dallas County is that the number of stores cited with minor alcoholic beverage selling violations steadily decreased from 2009 to 2013 (105 in 2009 to 47 in 2013).

## Key Tables:

The following table shows the percent of people attaining various education levels by county within PRC Region 3. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an average for the period from 2008-2012. The red blocks represent the three highest percentages of individuals who did not earn their high school diploma. The green blocks represent the three highest percentages of individuals who obtained a graduate or professional degree. PRC Region 3 has fewer individuals without a high school diploma than Texas overall, at 16.61% versus 19.25%. PRC Region 3 also has more citizens with a graduate or professional degree than Texas overall, at 10.6% versus 8.8%.

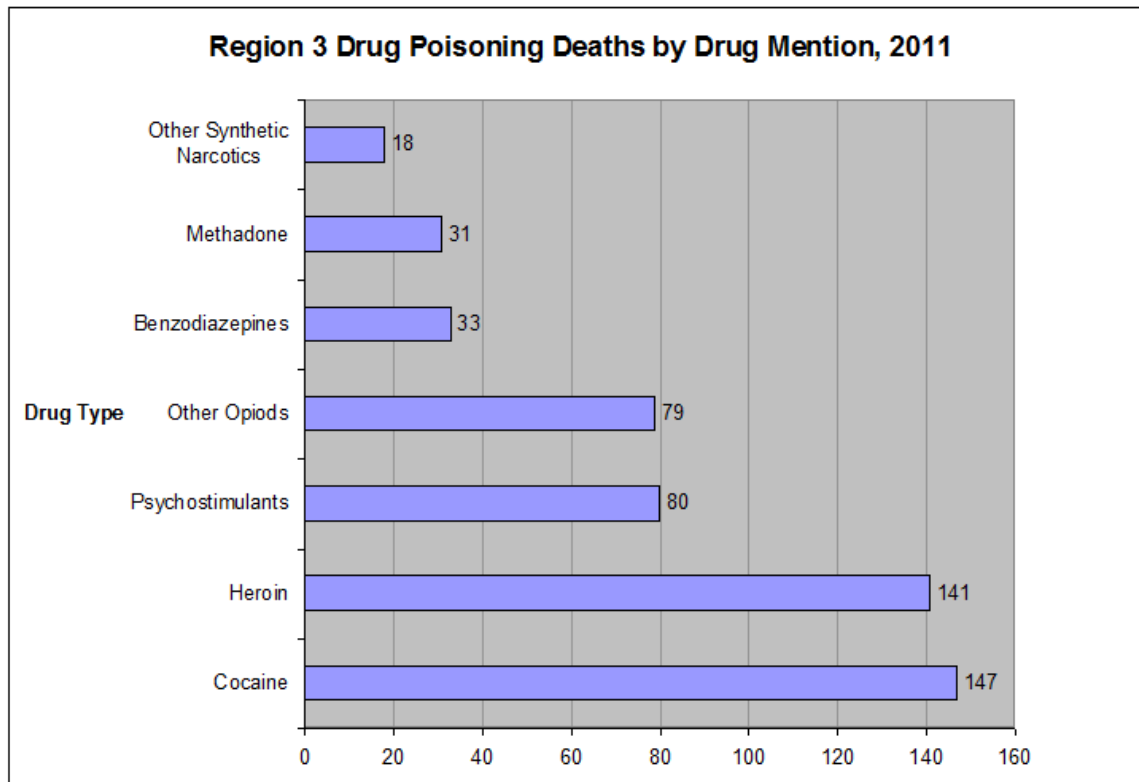
Table 13: Percent Attaining Educational Levels per County

	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates	Bachelors	Graduate or Professional
Collin	6.92	15.5	21.1	7.5	32.7	16.3
Cooke	17.37	32	24.8	8.4	13	4.4
Dallas	22.92	23.1	20.3	5.5	18.3	9.8
Denton	8.52	18.7	24.8	7.7	28	12.3
Ellis	15.98	29.9	26.1	7.2	14.3	6.6
Erath	18.96	26.8	24.4	5.3	17.1	7.5
Fannin	19.23	37.3	22.3	5.9	10.2	5.1
Grayson	14.16	32.1	26.3	8.1	13.1	6.2
Hood	13.82	28.6	28.6	6	15.4	7.6
Hunt	18.4	34.2	23.7	6.4	11.4	5.9
Johnson	17.38	33.5	26.8	6.5	11.2	4.7
Kaufman	17.18	31.8	28	5.7	12.2	5.2
Navarro	22.01	32.5	21.8	7.2	11.7	4.8
Palo Pinto	21.29	35.6	24.3	4.2	9.5	5.2
Parker	12.74	27.4	28.2	7.9	16.3	7.5
Rockwall	8.89	22.7	25.5	7.6	24.7	10.6
Somervell	16.16	25.8	24.5	6.7	20	9.1
Tarrant	16.07	23.8	24.5	6.7	20	9.1
Wise	17.91	35.8	25.2	5.1	11.5	4.4
Region 3	16.61	23.3	22.9	6.5	20.7	10
Texas	19.25	25.3	22.8	6.4	17.5	8.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012 Data Release, December 2013. The 2012 American Community Survey 5-year data is a 5-year average of data collected from 2008-2012.

Chart 4: PRC Region 3 Drug Poisoning Deaths by Drug Mention, 2011

The table below shows drug poisoning deaths separated by drug type in PRC Region 3.



Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Vital Statistics Unit.

The following two tables display the answers to the questions from the 2008 and 2012 Community-wide Children’s Health Assessment and Planning Survey. The survey data was collected by the ETC Institute as directed by the Cook Children’s Health Care System. The survey data was distributed by Cook Children’s Health Care System. The survey was distributed through random, mailed surveys to households with children 0-14 years of age. It included households in Tarrant, Denton, Johnson, Parker, Hood, and Wise counties. A total of 7,439 completed surveys were received from the mailing in 2008, while a total of 8,394 were completed in 2012.

Table 32: “How often do you talk to this child about drugs and alcohol?”, CCHAPS Survey Answers, 2008 & 2012

	Denton		Hood		Johnson		Parker		Tarrant		Wise	
	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012
Daily	4.22%	4.02%	4.23%	4.11%	5.15%	6.97%	6.06%	6.86%	5.24%	6.56%	6.58%	3.75%
Weekly	12.10%	12.91%	16.90%	16.44%	14.43%	16.80%	13.33%	14.86%	13.29%	16.11%	13.16%	17.50%
Monthly	22.03%	20.36%	26.76%	24.66%	20.10%	21.72%	26.67%	19.43%	23.30%	22.48%	31.58%	30.00%
Few times a year	20.55%	23.61%	18.31%	19.18%	22.68%	18.85%	21.21%	21.71%	22.97%	20.34%	17.11%	16.25%
Seldom or never	29.68%	35.37%	22.54%	31.51%	26.29%	29.92%	27.27%	25.14%	25.61%	28.92%	22.37%	22.50%
Don't know	11.42%	3.73%	11.27%	4.11%	11.34%	5.74%	5.45%	12.00%	9.60%	5.59%	9.21%	10.00%

Source: Community-wide Children’s Health Assessment and Planning Survey, 2008 & 2012.

Table 33: People in Home who Smoke Cigarettes, CCHAPS Survey Answers, 2008 & 2012

Source: Community-wide Children’s Health Assessment and Planning Survey, 2008 & 2012.

	Denton		Hood		Johnson		Parker		Tarrant		Wise	
	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012
Daily	4.91%	3.54%	9.86%	5.48%	11.34%	9.84%	10.91%	6.29%	6.24%	4.89%	10.53%	3.75%
Weekly	1.14%	0.38%	4.23%	1.37%	1.03%	1.23%	0.00%	1.14%	1.13%	1.51%	1.32%	2.50%
Monthly	1.03%	0.38%	0.00%	2.74%	1.03%	0.82%	0.61%	0.00%	1.26%	0.78%	3.95%	0.00%
Few times a year	2.28%	0.96%	1.41%	1.37%	3.09%	1.23%	1.21%	0.57%	1.51%	1.32%	0.00%	0.00%
Seldom or never	85.05%	92.16%	81.69%	87.67%	79.38%	84.02%	83.64%	87.43%	85.33%	88.82%	80.26%	92.50%
Don't know	5.59%	2.58%	2.82%	1.37%	4.12%	2.87%	3.64%	4.57%	4.53%	2.68%	3.95%	1.25%

Table 34: “How Often are Alcoholic Beverages Consumed in Your Home?”, CCHAPS Survey Answers, 2008 & 2012

	Denton		Hood		Johnson		Parker		Tarrant		Wise	
	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012
Daily	3.54%	3.06%	7.04%	2.74%	4.64%	2.05%	2.42%	2.29%	4.02%	4.74%	1.32%	1.25%
Weekly	16.44%	22.28%	16.90%	13.70%	14.43%	14.34%	12.12%	17.71%	17.44%	18.52%	10.53%	17.50%
Monthly	16.21%	15.11%	15.49%	10.96%	12.37%	14.34%	15.76%	12.57%	11.90%	10.87%	9.21%	23.75%
Few times a year	18.49%	17.11%	12.68%	20.55%	17.01%	17.62%	16.97%	20.57%	16.18%	18.44%	21.05%	22.50%
Seldom or never	40.30%	41.30%	45.07%	49.32%	47.94%	49.18%	51.52%	45.14%	46.14%	44.80%	53.95%	33.75%
Don't know	5.02%	1.15%	2.82%	2.74%	3.61%	2.46%	1.21%	1.71%	4.32%	2.64%	3.95%	1.25%

Source: Community-wide Children’s Health Assessment and Planning Survey, 2008 & 2012.

The following table displays the counties where ten or more adolescents were admitted to treatment at DSHS-funded Mental Health and Substance Abuse centers. The admissions are broken into primary substance categories. Due to identification avoidance, the counties where ten or fewer individuals were reported per substance are not included, as signified by the blank

blocks in the chart below. **Note that the primary substance most widely reported within PRC Region 3 (and having more than ten individuals) is Marijuana/Hashish.**

Table 46: Mental Health and Substance Abuse DSHS-funded Youth Admissions, 2013.

	Marijuana/			
	Heroin	Hashish	Methamphetamine	Xanax
Collin	16(14.7%)	74(67.9%)		
Denton		17(68%)		
Dallas	125(21.1%)	411(69.4%)		10(1.7%)
Johnson		48(92.3%)		
Parker		15(88.2%)		
Tarrant		747(93.9%)	10(1.7%)	

Source: Department of State Health Services, Admissions to Treatment Data, 2013.

## Key College Findings:

The Southern Illinois University Carbondale's Core Institute distributes a national Alcohol and Drug Survey for higher education. While the results are anonymous, PRC 3 received the key findings from one university within Region 3. Since the findings cover many different categories of consumption patterns but do not go into table-length detail, they are summarized below:

Following are some key findings on the use of **alcohol**:

- 82.2% of the students consumed alcohol in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 69.2% of the students consumed alcohol in the past 30 days ("30-day prevalence").
- 61.2% of underage students (younger than 21) consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days.
- 43.9% of students reported binge drinking in the previous two weeks. Binge drinking is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks in one sitting.

Following are some key findings on the use of **illegal drugs**:

- 31.3% of the students have used marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 18.1% of the students are current marijuana users ("30-day prevalence").
- 11.0% of the students have used an illegal drug other than marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 5.5% of the students are current users of illegal drugs other than marijuana ("30-day prevalence").

The most frequently reported **illegal drugs** used in the past 30 days were:

- 18.1% Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)
- 2.7% Amphetamines (diet pills, speed)
- 1.5% Sedatives (downers, ludes)

