# Substance Abuse Prevention

## Environmental Prevention
## Needs Assessment
## Workbook
## SFY2014

# Part 1
# National, State, & County Data

**GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY**

Version 1
August 2013

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## Data Sources – PART 2

In Table 1, below, list all the data sources used in this workbook as well as a description of the data and where it came from. If available, data collection instruments and a summary of the data set should be labeled with the corresponding number from the table below and placed in Appendix E. You may add additional rows to the table if needed.

**Table 1: List of Data Sources**

| Data Source | Data Description | Location & Date(s) of Data |
|---|---|---|
| State of Montana Department of Transportation | Alcohol/Drug Injuries and Fatalities | http://www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/datastats.shtml#crash<br>SFY2007-SFY2012 |
| State of Montana Department of Commerce & | County Populations | www.ceic.mt.gov<br>SFY2007-SFY2013 |
| State of Montana Office of Public Instruction | Youth Risk Behavior Survey | http://www.opi.mt.gov/Reports&Data/YRBS.html<br>SFY2007-2013 |
| State of Montana Department of Health & Human Services | Prevention Needs Assessment | http://prevention.mt.gov/pna/<br>SFY2008-2012 |
| Centers For Disease Control and Prevention | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/<br>SFY2008-2012 |
| State of Montana Department of Revenue | Retail Availability/ Liquor Licenses | http://revenue.mt.gov/default.mcpx<br>http://www.revenue.mt.gov/forbusinesses/alcohol_beverage_control/default.mcpx<br>SFY2012 |
| Montana Prescription Drug Registry Donna Peterson, Program Manager<br>Phone: 406-841-2240<br>Fax: 841-2344 | Drug Registry Provider Analysis | dlibsdmpdr@mt.gov<br>www.mdprinfo.mt.gov<br>www.mpdr.mt.gov<br>SFY2013 |
| State of Montana Board of Crime Control | Alcohol/Drug Related Crimes | http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/<br>SFY2012 |

## INTRODUCTION

Montana's overarching substance abuse prevention strategy is based on the public health approach to reducing substance use by focusing on preventing health problems and promoting healthy living for whole populations.

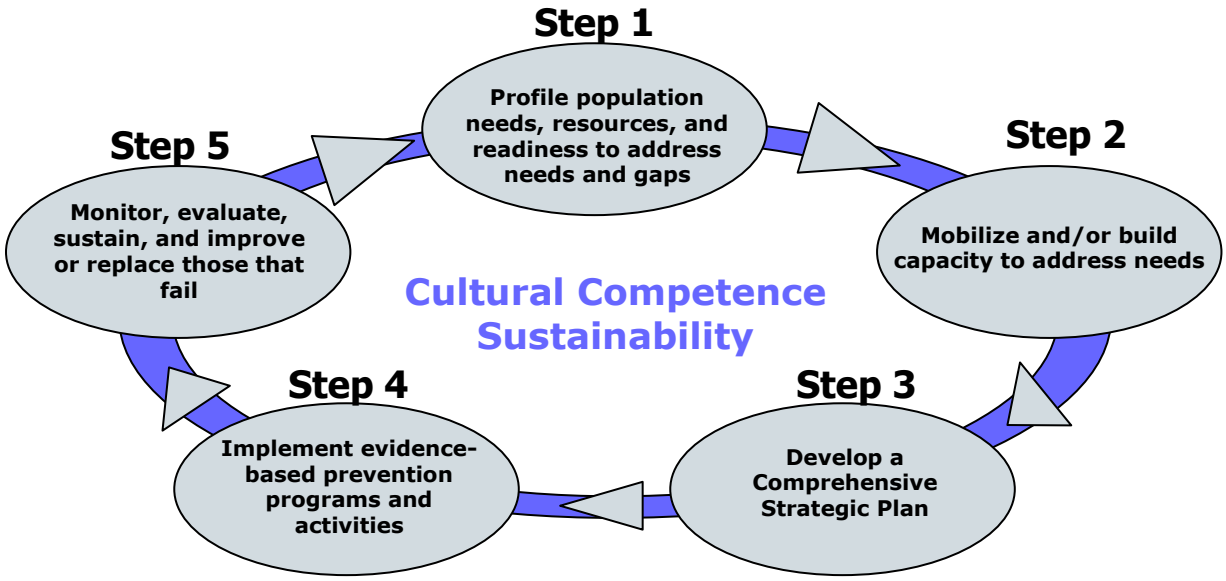
Montana utilizes a State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW) to collect and review state-wide data and prioritize areas most in need for prevention efforts. Based on this data, specific recommendations have been made to support the importance of planning to ensure substance abuse and targeted mental and behavioral health prevention goals are met. Based on the comprehensive data collected by the SEW, the identified substance abuse prevention priorities are:

1. Underage Drinking
2. Binge Drinking
3. Drinking and Driving
4. Riding with a Driver who is Drinking
5. Prescription Drug Misuse and Abuse

The public health approach identifies trends in a population as they relate to substance use and abuse thereby targeting prevention activities at an environmental level verses an individual or person-centered level. Therefore, a key element in this process is the use of epidemiological data to describe the extent and consequences of substance use within and across populations.

Montana uses the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) process (Figure 1) in order to **answer the public health questions** and **determine what environmental interventions will be most effective** for addressing the specific problems in a community.

Figure 1: Five Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework Process



To complete the SPF step one, **Assessment**, a local needs assessment will need to be completed at the county level. This will involve gathering data to illuminate the problem(s) and the causal area(s) that contribute to the problems. This is achieved by answering a series of questions. Most of the data you gather will exist in various data sources, but you will also have to do some original research. Data gathering activities will include:

- Compiling existing survey results
- Original data collection
- Interviews with key partners and stakeholders

## Outcome-Based Prevention (Logic Model)

The foundation of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) process is illustrated by the outcome-based prevention model, seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Outcome-Based Prevention Model (Logic Model)

In this model, a community details its substance-related consumption and consequence data, researches the causal areas that may impact these problems and chooses evidence-based policies, practices and programs to address the identified causal areas.

## Purpose

The purpose of this workbook is to help Montana communities go through the outcome-based prevention model. The first step is to complete a comprehensive local needs assessment in each county or reservation. This will help communities accurately assess local alcohol-related and prescription drug-related problems using epidemiological and other relevant data and understand the environmental factors that influence these problems. To be effective, one person in a community should not complete this workbook. Instead, community partners should work together to complete the workbook. The data collect will address the following problems;

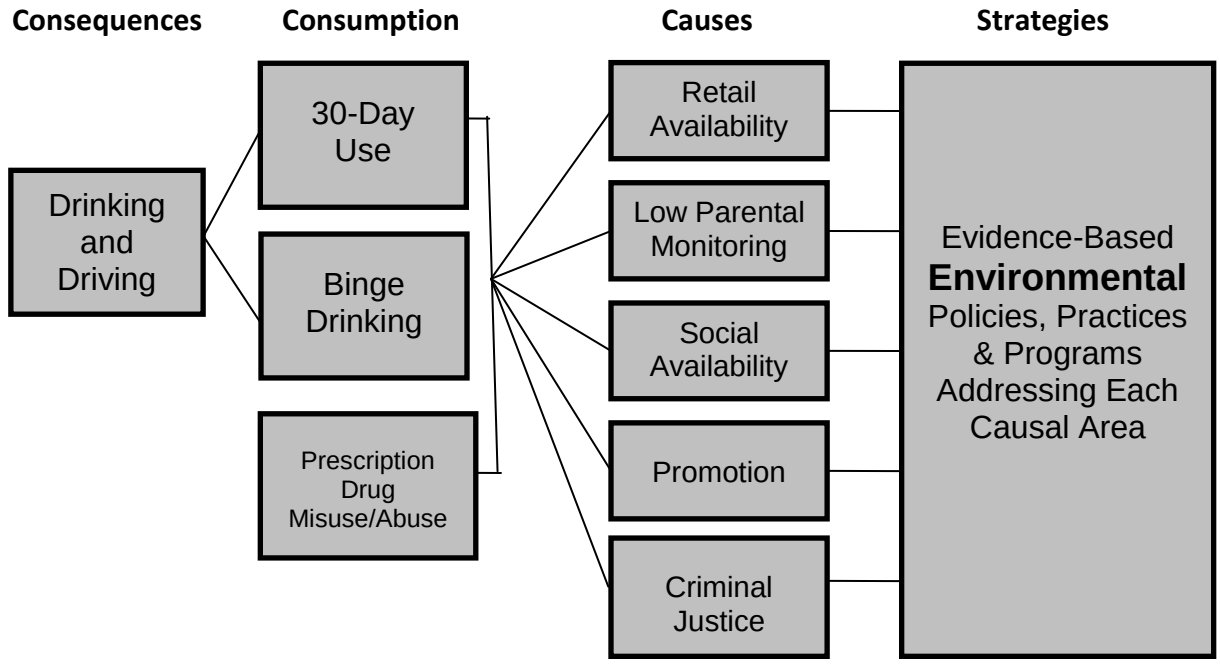
**Problems to be addressed**

*1. Underage drinking ages 12- 21.*
*2. Binge drinking with an emphasis on youth under age 21.*
*3. Drinking and driving with an emphasis on youth under age 21.*
*4. Riding with a driver who is drinking with an emphasis on youth under age 21.*
*5. Misuse and Abuse of Prescription Drugs with an emphasis on ages 12-25.*

The environmental factors contributing to the problems may vary from community to community and, therefore, require differing responses (environmental solutions). Part 3 of this workbook (Analysis and Recommendations) will provide a foundation for determining which environmental solutions are best suited to meet the unique needs of your community.

Tasks that follow reflect the outcome-based prevention model and recent research detailing the causal areas of substance abuse problems. There are four major sections (problems, causes, prioritization and resource assessment). Within each there are data to collect and questions to answer. The following model has been expanded to reflect solutions that are evidence-based and environmental, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Outcome-Based Prevention Model




Each county or reservation should complete the following tasks in order to better understand the problems and influences surrounding prescription drug use, drinking, and drinking and driving in their community. This will lead to focused mobilization and capacity building, as well as aid in the prioritization of evidence-based ***environmental*** strategies within the community's strategic plan.

*Binge drinking refers to having five or more drinks within approximately two hours for men and four or more drinks within approximately two hours for women (NIAAA).

## Collection of Existing Survey Results

Upon completion of gathering the local data (Part 2-Local Data), each county will receive census data, recently published survey data, and archival data for their individual county (Part 1 – National, State, County Data). Using Part 1 and Part 2 of the Data Workbook, communities will complete Part 3 (Analysis and Recommendations) to develop work plans for multiple funding sources. The data workbook will be updated in the spring of each year.

In addition to the existing data sources that are specifically outlined in Part 1 of the Data Workbook, local data (Part 2) unique to your community can be used enhance your community's understanding of the problems and aid in identifying environmental strategies. For instance, many community colleges may have results from the National College Health Assessment (NCHA). In addition, your community may have already gathered survey results from businesses, local law enforcement or youth that may help in the needs assessment.

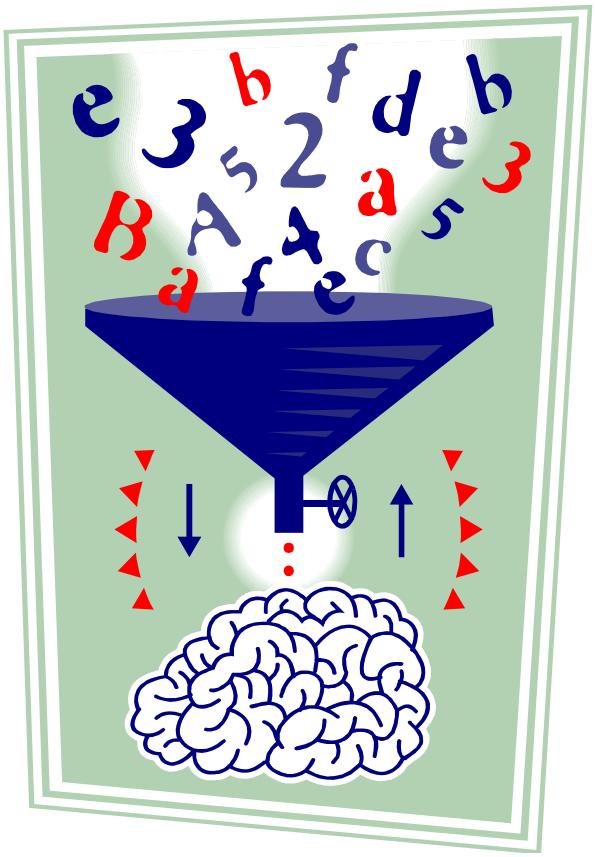
## Interviews with Law Enforcement Officials and Medical Personnel

You will need to interview key officials from law enforcement and the medical field that serves your community to get a better picture of the problems associated with prescription drug use, drinking, and drinking and driving in your community. Information and tools for conducting these interviews is provided in the Appendices.

## Collection of Original Data

In several areas of this workbook you will be asked to compile very specific information. This data collection will include such things as counting the number of buildings which advertise alcohol, or counting the number of events where alcohol companies or distributors are sponsors. The point of this data collection is to gather information directly from your community by observation or library research. In all cases, the original data collection process is explained in detail. You will also need to collect data from local hospital, pharmacies and medical prescribers along with school officials. A list of the requested data needed is provided in the appropriate sections.

# Problems



**Task One:**
**Explore Consequence and Consumption Data in Your Community in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern**

# CONSEQUENCES - PART 1

Alcohol or substance-related consequences are defined as the social, economic and health problems associated with binge drinking or the abuse of prescription drugs. This first section looks at the several pieces of data and will help you understand the impact or consequence substance abuse has on your community. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same impact, the consequence this project is focused on reducing is motor vehicle crashes.

# Motor Vehicle Crashes

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury and death. Drinking and driving have significant negative consequences for Montana's population. The data was calculated in the following manner:

***For Montana's rate per 100,000, the calculations would look like this:***

$$Alcohol-related\ crash\ w/injuries\ rate\,(2008-2012) = \frac{\#of\ crashes\ w/injuries\ in\ MT}{MT\ Population\ \ for\ the\ time\ period} * 100{,}000$$

$$= \frac{8{,}548}{4{,}633{,}264} * 100{,}000$$

$$= 184.49$$

**Table 2: Alcohol-Related Crashes with Injuries for All Races**

| Year | Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes | County Population | Rate per 100,000 Population | MT Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes | MT Rate per 100,000 Population | Rate Comparison |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 1 | 890 | 112.36 | 1661 | 170.11 | 1.51 |
| 2009 | 8 | 897 | 891.86 | 1361 | 138.32 | 0.16 |
| 2010 | 30 | 886 | 3386.00 | 1358 | 137.04 | 0.04 |
| 2011 | 4 | 860 | 465.12 | 1274 | 127.28 | 0.27 |
| 2012 | 0 | 838 | 0.00 | 1457 | 144.13 | 0.00 |
| 2008-2012 | 43 | 4371 | 983.76 | 7111 | 119.96 | 0.12 |

# Motor Vehicle Crashes (continued)

**Table 3: Alcohol-Related Crashes with Fatalities for All Races**

| Year | Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes | County Population | Rate per 100,000 Population | MT Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes | MT Rate per 100,000 Population | Rate Comparison |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 0 | 890 | 0.00 | 97 | 9.93 | 0.00 |
| 2009 | 0 | 897 | 0.00 | 104 | 10.57 | 0.00 |
| 2010 | 3 | 886 | 338.60 | 94 | 9.49 | 0.03 |
| 2011 | 2 | 860 | 232.56 | 92 | 9.19 | 0.04 |
| 2012 | 4 | 838 | 477.33 | 123 | 12.17 | 0.03 |
| 2008-2012 | 9 | 4371 | 205.90 | 510 | 8.60 | 0.04 |

**Table 4: Alcohol-Related Crashes with Fatalities for American Indians**

| Year | Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes | County Population | Rate per 100,000 Population | MT Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes | MT Rate per 100,000 Population | Rate Comparison |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | 0 | 964 | 0.00 | 9 | 0.92 | 0.00 |
| 2008 | 0 | 890 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| 2009 | 0 | 897 | 0.00 | 3 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| 2010 | 0 | 886 | 0.00 | 6 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| 2011 | 0 | 860 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| 2007-2011 | 0 | 4497 | 0.00 | 22 | 0.37 | 0.00 |

## Underage Drinking and Driving

**Table 5: Percentage of Students Who Drove a Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 7.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| 10th | 10.5 | 13.2 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| 12th | 31.9 | 25.3 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 16.6 |
| Total | 16.6 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 9.3 |

**Table 6: Percentage of Students Who Drove a Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days for All Races (2007-2013 YRBS)**

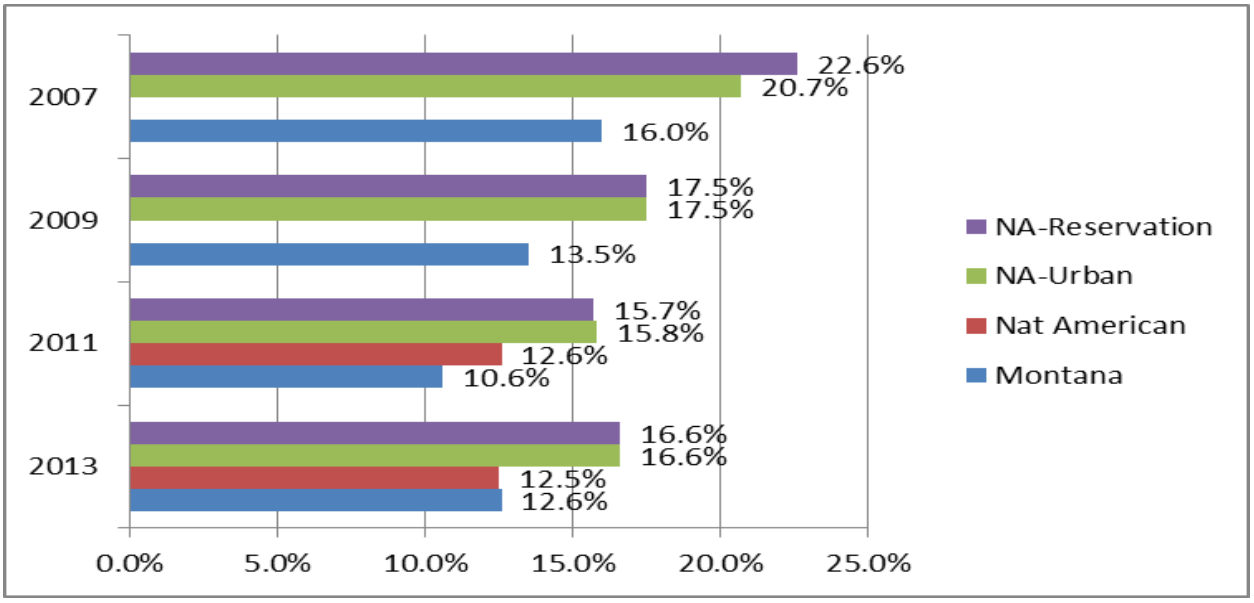



**Table 7: Percentage of Students Who Drove a Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days for American Indians (2009-2013 YRBS)**

| American Indians Located In | 2009 Data | 2011 Data | 2013 Data |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Areas | 17.5 | 15.8 | 16.6 |
| Reservations | 17.5 | 15.7 | 16.6 |
| State Total | 13.5 | 10.6 | 12.6 |

## High School Students Riding in Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

**Table 8: Percentage of Students Who Rode in Vehicle Driven By Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 36.6 | 29.5 | 39.1 | 26.5 | 28.6 | 24.3 |
| 10th | 36.8 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 28.5 | 22.4 | 25.7 |
| 12th | 56.3 | 37.1 | 31.8 | 29.9 | 22.5 | 25.9 |
| Total | 43.2 | 33.1 | 33.9 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 25.3 |

**Table 9: Percentage of Students Who Rode in Vehicle Driven By Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days for All Races (2007-2013 YRBS)**

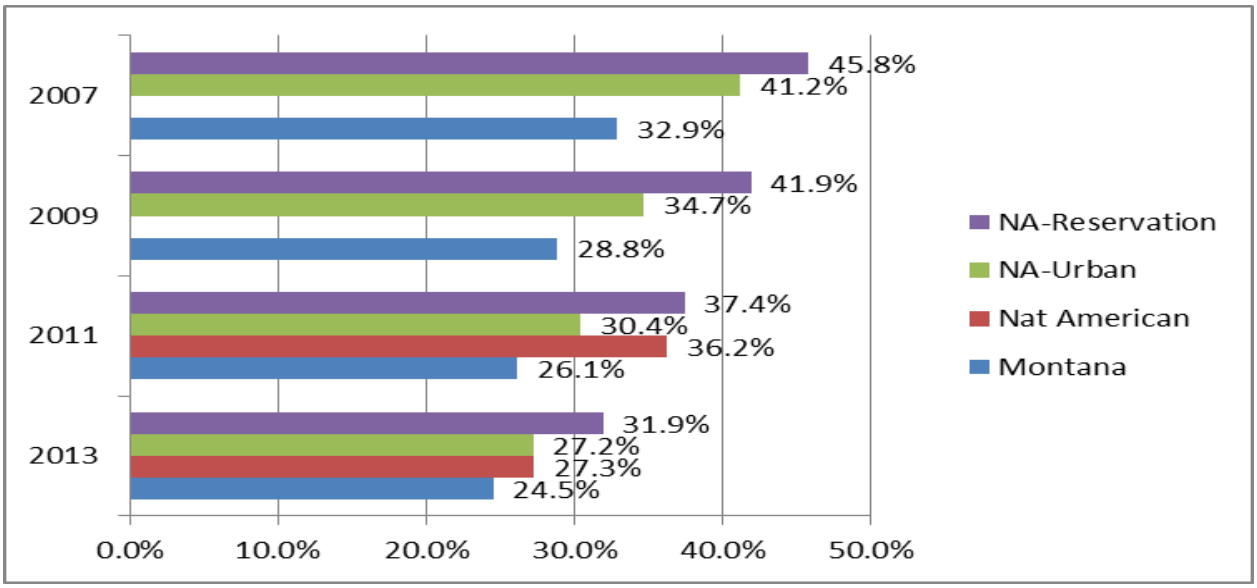



**Table 10: Percentage of Students Who Rode in a Other Vehicle Driven By Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days for American Indians (2009-2013 YRBS)**

| American Indians Located In | 2009 Data | 2011 Data | 2013 Data |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Areas | 34.7 | 30.4 | 27.2 |
| Reservations | 41.9 | 37.4 | 31.9 |
| State Total | 28.8 | 26.1 | 24.5 |

## Consequences of Prescription Drug Abuse

One of the major consequences of prescription drug abuse is the potential for medical impairment, such as; overdose, pulmonary complications, central nervous system impairment, respiratory complications depressed breathing, suicide attempts or completions. Other areas include driving related problems, such as; impairment, injuries, and deaths.

Consequence Data for Prescription Drugs will be presented in Part 2 of the Data Workbook.

# CONSUMPTION – PART 1

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify which alcohol-related and prescription drug-related consumption problems are greatest in your community. Consumption data includes underage drinking, binge drinking, and 30-day use. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems, the specific focus areas are binge drinking, underage drinking, and prescription drug abuse among youth.

## Underage Binge Drinking

**Table 11: Percentage of Students Binge Drinking in Past Two Weeks for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 12.2 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 10.9 | 3.7 | 10.0 |
| 10th | 15.8 | 25.7 | 22.7 | 21.0 | 18.8 | 21.7 |
| 12th | 44.7 | 36.9 | 30.7 | 32.4 | 22.5 | 31.8 |
| Total | 24.2 | 24.5 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 15.0 | 21.2 |

**Table 12: Percentage of Students Binge Drinking in Past Two Weeks for American Indians (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10th | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| 12th | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 |

**Table 13: Percentage of Students Binge Drinking in Past 30 Days for All Races (2007-2013 YRBS)**

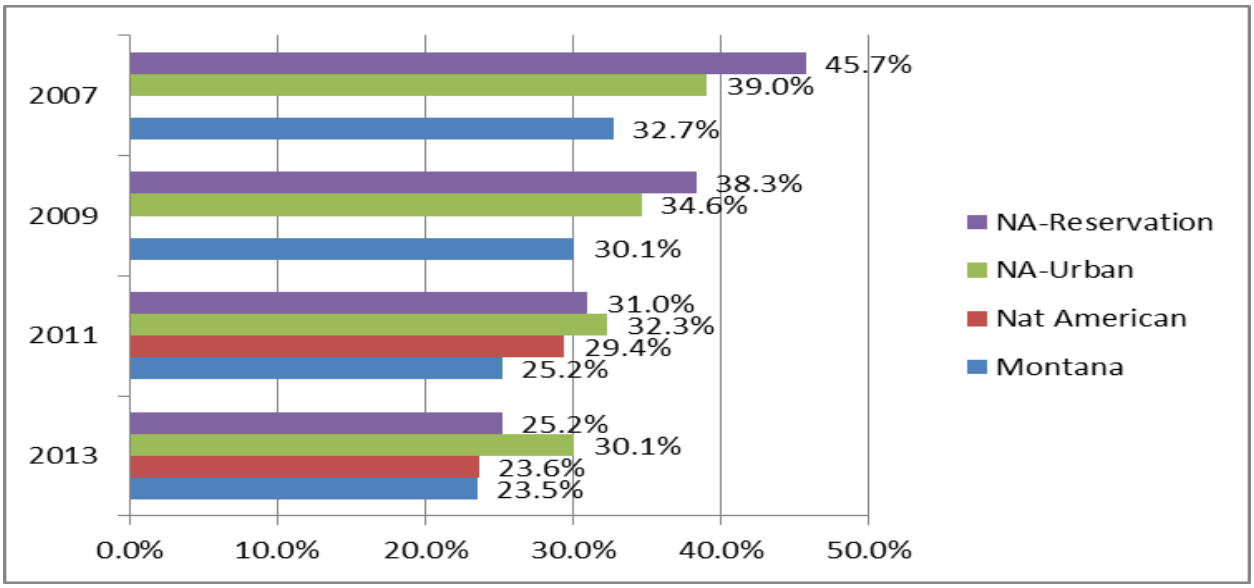



**Table 14: Percentage of Students Binge Drinking in Past 30 Days for American Indians (2009-2013 YRBS)**

| American Indians Located In | 2009 Data | 2011 Data | 2013 Data |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Areas | 34.6 | 32.3 | 30.1 |
| Reservations | 38.3 | 31.0 | 25.2 |
| State Total | 30.1 | 29.4 | 23.5 |

## Adult Binge Drinking

Information on adult binge drinking is limited. Currently, Montana only collects this information through the **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BFRSS).** This data is released at the state level and at the five health planning region levels. It has been shown that the differences in the data between the health planning regions are not statistically significant, therefore Table 16 provides only the state percentages.

**Table 15: Percentage of Respondents 18 and Older Binge Drinking in Past 30 days for All Races (2008-2012 BRFSS)**

| | 2008 Data | 2009 Data | 2010 Data | 2011 Data | 2012 Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 17.7 | 17.3 | 17 | 20.8 | 21.8 |

**Table 16: Percentage of Respondents 18 and Older Binge Drinking in Past 30 days for American Indians (2008-2011 BRFSS)**

| | 2008 Data | 2009 Data | 2010 Data | 2011 Data | 2012 Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Indians | 17.3 | 21.2 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 27.5 |

## Underage Drinking (30 Day Use for Alcohol)

**Table 17: Percentage of Students Drinking in Past 30 Days for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 20.0 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 18.8 |
| 10th | 31.6 | 41.2 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 44.9 | 36.9 |
| 12th | 72.9 | 53.1 | 44.8 | 49.2 | 38.5 | 49.5 |
| Total | 41.5 | 38.4 | 34.1 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 35.1 |

**Table 18: Percentage of Students Drinking in Past 30 Days for All Races (2007-2013 YRBS)**

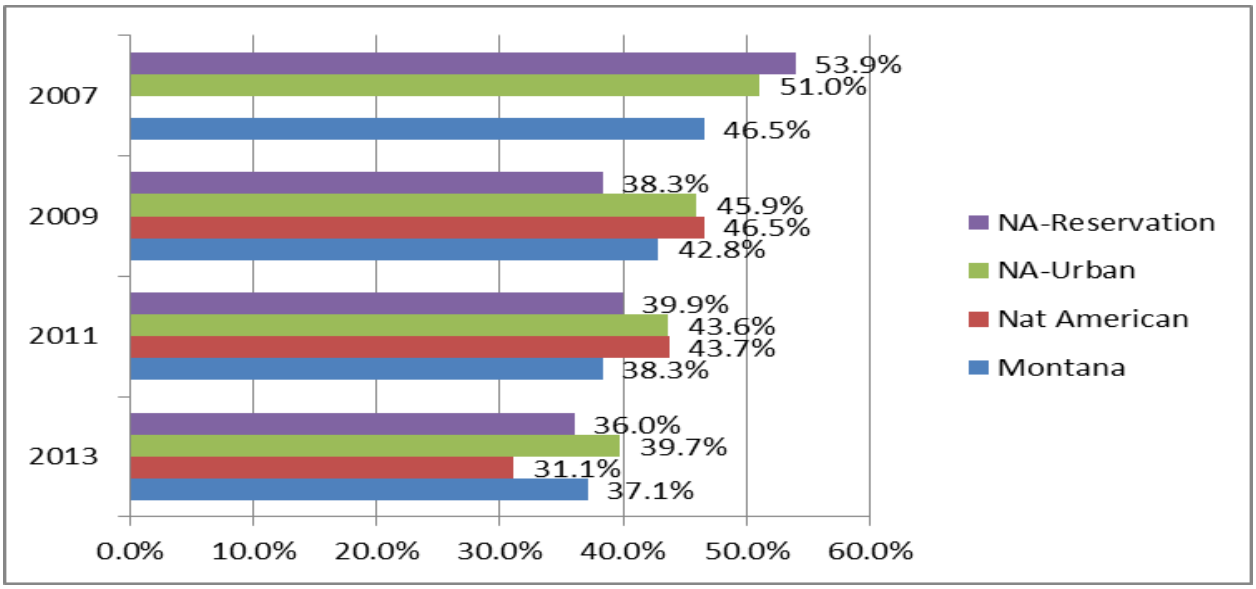



**Table 19: Percentage of Students Drinking in Past 30 Days for American Indians (2009-2013 YRBS)**

| American Indians Located in | 2009 Data | 2011 Data | 2013 Data |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Areas | 45.9 | 43.6 | 39.7 |
| Reservations | 38.3 | 39.9 | 36.0 |
| State Total | 42.8 | 38.3 | 37.1 |

## Prescription Drug Use among Youth (30 Day Use)

**Table 20: Percentage of Students Using Prescription Drugs in Past 30 Days for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 4.9 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 10th | 10.5 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 3.8 |
| 12th | 6.4 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Total | 7.3 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.5 |

**Table 21: Percentage of Students Using Prescription Drugs in Past 30 Days for All Races (2011-2013 YRBS)**

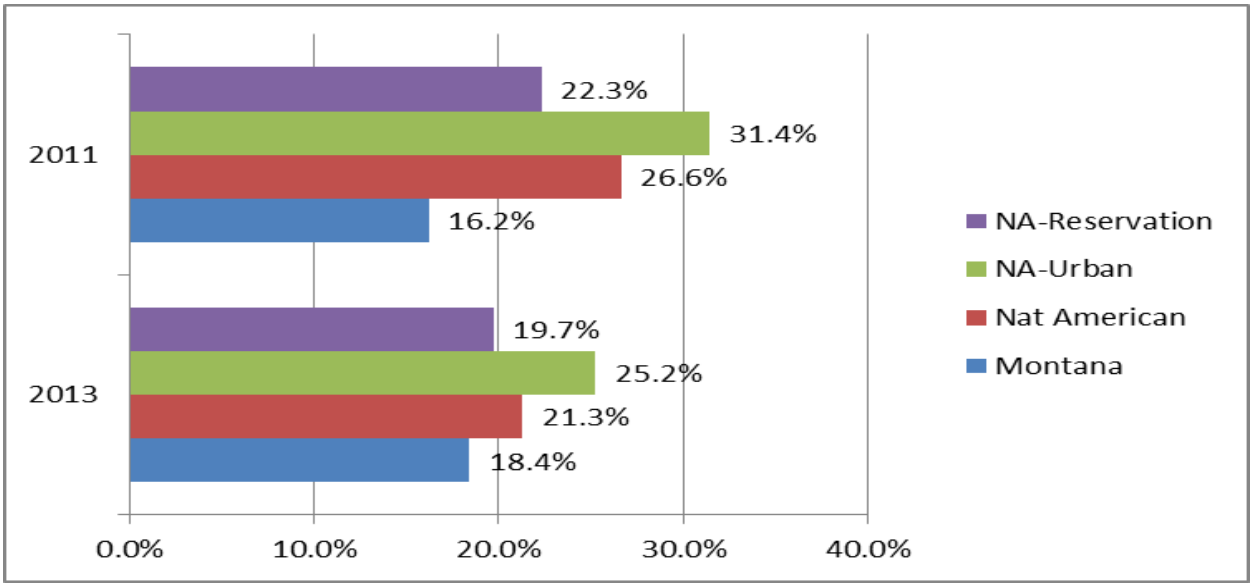



**Table 22: Percentage of Students Using Prescription Drugs in Past 30 Days for American Indians (2009-2013 YRBS)**

| American Indians Located in | 2011 Data | 2013 Data |
|---|---|---|
| Urban Areas | 34.4 | 25.2 |
| Reservations | 26.6 | 21.3 |
| State Total | 16.2 | 18.4 |

## RISK FACTORS - PART 1

Assessing risk factors will assist you in selecting the causal factors to focus your prevention efforts to address your community's resources and capacity.

### Perception of Parental Disapproval/Attitude

**Table 23: Percentage of Students Perceive Parental Disapproval towards Alcohol/Drug Use for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 77.5 | 89.5 | 89.8 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 90.9 |
| 10th | 84.2 | 81.9 | 73.9 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 84.1 |
| 12th | 56.5 | 69.4 | 59.1 | 72.1 | 66.7 | 70.4 |
| Total | 72.7 | 80.3 | 74.3 | 81.8 | 79.6 | 81.8 |

### Perception of Peer Disapproval/Attitude

**Table 24: Percentage of Students Perceive Peer Disapproval towards Alcohol/Drug Use for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 61.0 | 81.9 | 57.6 | 81.1 | 69.1 | 83.3 |
| 10th | 71.1 | 57.5 | 60.2 | 62.1 | 63.3 | 63.5 |
| 12th | 58.3 | 28.0 | 69.3 | 50.0 | 75.0 | 53.3 |
| Total | 63.5 | 55.8 | 62.4 | 64.4 | 69.1 | 66.7 |

## Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

The pervasiveness of alcohol intertwining with other public health issues showed that 23 of the 56 counties (including 7 of the 7 reservations) are ranked as very high or high risk. Fifty-five percent of Montanan's live in these 23 counties. The 2012 NDSUH ranked Montana as number one in the rate of alcohol use among youth, third in the nation for teen abuse of prescription pain relievers, tenth in parental approval of alcohol use, and is consistently higher than national rates as seen below.

## Family Communication around Alcohol/Drug Use

**Table 25: Percentage of Students Who Have Talked with a Parent About the Dangers of Alcohol or Drug Use During Past 12 Months for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 40.2 | 66.6 | 32.8 | 60.8 | 85.7 | 63.0 |
| 10th | 46.1 | 62.0 | 75.0 | 62.8 | 59.2 | 62.4 |
| 12th | 30.2 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 55.8 | 47.5 | 57.5 |
| Total | 38.8 | 62.1 | 55.3 | 59.8 | 64.1 | 61.0 |

**Table 26: Percentage of Students Who Believe it is Wrong to Drink Alcohol for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 73.2 | 80.8 | 79.6 | 77.3 | 85.7 | 76.9 |
| 10th | 55.3 | 68.6 | 63.6 | 66.9 | 69.4 | 68.9 |
| 12th | 33.3 | 59.2 | 43.2 | 58.5 | 62.5 | 69.0 |
| Total | 53.9 | 87.9 | 62.1 | 67.6 | 72.5 | 71.6 |

**Table 27: Percentage of Students Who Believe it is Cool to Drink Alcohol Regularly for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 14.6 | 12.7 | 28.9 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 11.1 |
| 10th | 52.8 | 32.2 | 14.9 | 27.9 | 22.9 | 29.0 |
| 12th | 43.8 | 38.9 | 28.7 | 35.4 | 12.5 | 30.3 |
| Total | 37.1 | 27.9 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 14.8 | 23.5 |

**Table 28: Percentage of Students Who Perceive Risk of Harm if Having 1-2 Alcoholic Drinks Every Day for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 61.5 | 62.6 | 58.7 | 64.1 | 67.3 | 64.0 |
| 10th | 60.5 | 62.1 | 68.2 | 66.6 | 71.7 | 65.6 |
| 12th | 51.1 | 58.9 | 54.5 | 62.6 | 75.7 | 62.7 |
| Total | 57.7 | 61.2 | 60.5 | 64.4 | 71.6 | 64.1 |

**Table 29: Percentage of Students Who Perceive Risk of Harm if Having 5+ Alcoholic Drinks Every Weekend for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 72.5 | 78.5 | 70.7 | 79.0 | 71.4 | 78.3 |
| 10th | 76.3 | 74.3 | 67.8 | 76.7 | 78.3 | 77.3 |
| 12th | 54.2 | 69.0 | 61.4 | 71.9 | 92.1 | 72.5 |
| Total | 67.7 | 73.9 | 66.6 | 75.9 | 80.6 | 76.0 |

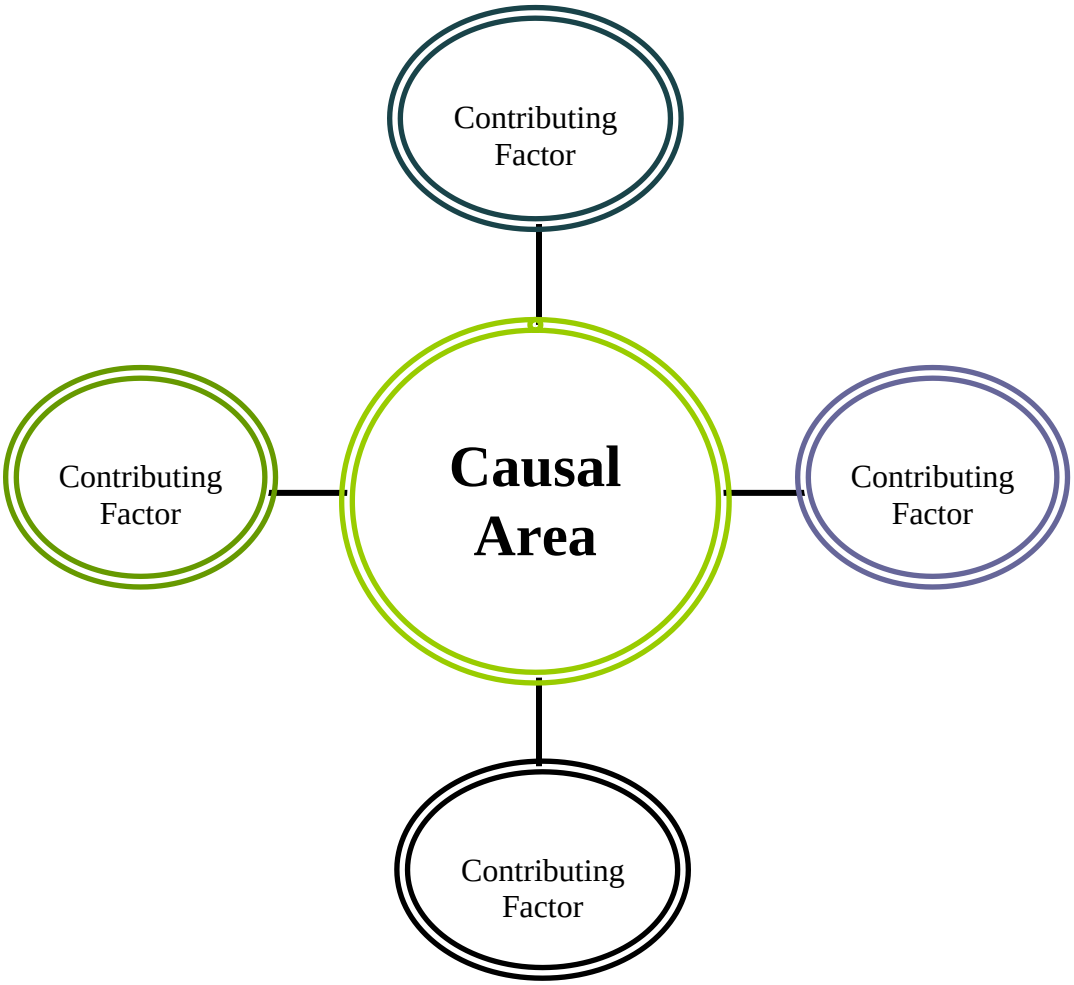
**Table 30: Percentage of Students Who Perceive Neighbors Think it is Wrong for Students to Drink Alcohol for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 67.5 | 87.8 | 71.1 | 77.3 | 75.9 | 79.6 |
| 10th | 60.5 | 68.8 | 64.8 | 66.9 | 60.4 | 68.9 |
| 12th | 58.3 | 59.2 | 44.3 | 58.5 | 50.0 | 58.8 |
| Total | 62.1 | 71.9 | 60.1 | 67.6 | 62.1 | 69.1 |

**Table 31: Percentage of Students Who Believe that Alcohol is Causing Problems in Areas related to Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc. for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 6.0 |
| 10th | 9.5 | 11.7 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 10.6 |
| 12th | 4.3 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 10.1 |
| Total | 4.6 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 8.9 |

# Causal Areas




**Task Two:**
**Gather Data on Four Causal Areas**

## Environmental Causal Area

In this section you will conduct an environmental assessment of your community by collecting data related to environmental factors known to impact underage drinking, binge drinking, drinking and driving within communities and prescription drug misuse/abuse. It will be necessary to collect data from several sources, including a review of your local media over a defined period and through face-to-face interviews with your local law enforcement agencies. It will be necessary to collect data related to four casual areas:

- Retail Availability and Accessibility of Alcohol
- Criminal Justice System, including Law Enforcement
- Social Availability of Alcohol
- Promotion of Alcohol

In addition to collecting the defined information, communities may also identify other relevant data unique to their community for inclusion in this process. Because some of the data collection in this section is based on personal perception, it is very important that multiple individuals contribute to the data collection process to ensure the results are reasonably representative of the community.

When you have completed this section you will have a thorough understanding of the environmental factors influencing binge drinking, underage drinking, drinking/driving and riding with a driver who is drinking and prescription drug misuse/abuse by youth within your community. The information collected in this section will have two purposes:

1. Support selection of evidence-based environmental prevention strategies that will produce the greatest impact on binge drinking, underage drinking, drinking and driving/riding with a driver who is drinking and prescription drug misuse/abuse by youth in your community.

2. Provide necessary input to the environmental prevention implementation plan for your community.

# RETAIL AVAILABILITY– PART 1

## Liquor Licenses Per Capita

The most fundamental way to understand retail availability is the number of opportunities people have to buy alcohol. Consider the following table which lists the number of liquor licenses issued in each county. Counties are ordered based on their rates of liquor licenses per 100,000 people over the age of 14. The population of those 14 years and older is used to be consistent with research done by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism regarding sales per gallon of ethanol. To compare individual counties to Montana as a whole, Montana has been included in the table and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line has rates that are higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line have rates that are lower than the state average. This table includes all liquor license types except special event and malt beverage licenses. The included license types are:

- Retail liquor licenses
- Restaurant liquor licenses
- Limited liquor licenses
- Microbrewery permits
- Winery permits

## Table 32: Liquor Licenses Per 100,000 Population (2012 Montana Liquor Control Division)

| County | # of Liquor Licenses | Population (2012 Projections) | Rate per 100,000 Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beaverhead | 27 | 9,346 | 288.89 |
| Big Horn | 8 | 13,061 | 61.25 |
| Blaine | 12 | 6,683 | 179.56 |
| Broadwater | 8 | 5,756 | 138.99 |
| Butte/Silver Bow | 81 | 34,403 | 235.44 |
| Carbon | 32 | 10,127 | 315.99 |
| Carter | 2 | 1,177 | 169.92 |
| Cascade | 109 | 81,723 | 133.38 |
| Choteau | 16 | 5,904 | 271.00 |
| Custer | 21 | 11,888 | 176.65 |
| Daniels | 10 | 1,786 | 559.91 |
| Dawson | 16 | 9,249 | 172.99 |
| Deer Lodge/Anaconda | 30 | 9,227 | 325.13 |
| Fallon | 7 | 3,024 | 231.48 |
| Fergus | 27 | 11,435 | 236.12 |
| Flathead | 113 | 91,633 | 123.32 |
| Gallatin | 103 | 92,614 | 111.21 |
| Garfield | 2 | 1,261 | 158.60 |
| Glacier | 23 | 13,711 | 167.75 |
| Golden Valley | 3 | 839 | 357.57 |
| Granite | 9 | 3,109 | 289.48 |
| Hill | 29 | 16,366 | 177.20 |
| Jefferson | 18 | 11,401 | 157.88 |
| Judith Basin | 7 | 2,024 | 345.85 |
| Lake | 38 | 28,986 | 131.10 |
| Lewis & Clark | 75 | 64,876 | 115.61 |
| Liberty | 5 | 2,392 | 209.03 |
| Lincoln | 37 | 19,491 | 189.83 |
| Madison | 24 | 7,733 | 310.36 |
| McCone | 7 | 1,701 | 411.52 |
| Meagher | 10 | 1,924 | 519.75 |
| Mineral | 16 | 4,167 | 383.97 |
| Missoula | 102 | 110,977 | 91.91 |
| Musselshell | 11 | 4,665 | 235.80 |
| Park | 38 | 15,567 | 244.11 |
| Petroleum | 2 | 511 | 391.39 |
| Phillips | 14 | 4,128 | 339.15 |
| Pondera | 10 | 6,165 | 162.21 |
| Powder River | 3 | 1,763 | 170.16 |
| Powell | 14 | 7,096 | 197.29 |
| Prairie | 2 | 1,157 | 172.86 |
| Ravalli | 45 | 40,617 | 110.79 |
| Richland | 17 | 10,810 | 157.26 |
| Roosevelt | 19 | 10,927 | 173.88 |
| Rosebud | 20 | 9,396 | 212.86 |
| Sanders | 22 | 11,408 | 192.85 |
| Sheridan | 12 | 3,580 | 335.20 |
| Stillwater | 13 | 9,195 | 141.38 |
| Sweet Grass | 5 | 3,605 | 138.70 |
| Teton | 14 | 6,053 | 231.29 |
| Toole | 17 | 5,220 | 325.67 |
| Treasure | 2 | 736 | 271.74 |
| Valley | 21 | 7,505 | 279.81 |
| Wheatland | 8 | 2,104 | 380.23 |
| Wibaux | 3 | 1,057 | 283.82 |
| Yellowstone | 131 | 151,882 | 86.25 |
| **TOTAL** | **1305** | **841,857** | 231.85 |

## SOCIAL AVAILABILITY – PART 1

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol and/or prescription drugs from friends, associates and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol and/or prescription drugs at gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

**Table 33: Percentage of Students Who Believe if They Wanted to Get Alcohol It Would Be Easy for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 53.7 | 54.1 | 66.3 | 52.0 | 45.1 | 48.2 |
| 10th | 81.6 | 77.4 | 76.1 | 73.2 | 73.9 | 71.3 |
| 12th | 80.9 | 83.4 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 76.9 | 80.4 |
| Total | 72.1 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 68.8 | 65.3 | 66.6 |

**Table 34: Percentage of Students Who Believe if They Wanted to Get Drugs It Would Be Easy for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 9.8 | 9.4 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 8.6 |
| 10th | 2.7 | 21.5 | 12.6 | 19.9 | 28.3 | 20.0 |
| 12th | 12.8 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 21.4 | 15.4 | 25.4 |
| Total | 8.4 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 18.0 |

**Table 35: Percentage of Students Who Thought He/She Would Be Caught by the Police If They Drank Beer, Wine or Hard Liquor for All Races (2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 26.8 | 30.6 | 25.6 | 31.6 | 34.6 | 34.5 |
| 10th | 31.6 | 19.6 | 46.6 | 20.2 | 30.4 | 23.8 |
| 12th | 21.3 | 19.5 | 21.6 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 20.2 |
| Total | 26.6 | 23.2 | 31.3 | 23.8 | 26.0 | 26.2 |

**Table 36: Percentage of Students Who Thought He/She Would Be Caught by Their Parents If They Drank Beer, Wine or Hard Liquor Without their Permission for All Races(2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 90.2 | 87.9 | 90.9 | 87.5 | 94.1 | 86.8 |
| 10th | 52.6 | 85.0 | 88.6 | 84.1 | 81.6 | 85.1 |
| 12th | 61.7 | 80.9 | 73.9 | 81.7 | 72.5 | 80.6 |
| Total | 68.2 | 84.6 | 84.5 | 84.4 | 82.7 | 84.2 |

**Table 37: Percentage of Students who Perceive Family Has Clear Rules about Alcohol and Drug Use for All Races(2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 90.2 | 87.9 | 90.9 | 87.5 | 94.1 | 86.8 |
| 10th | 52.6 | 85.0 | 88.6 | 84.1 | 81.6 | 85.1 |
| 12th | 61.7 | 80.9 | 73.9 | 81.7 | 72.5 | 80.6 |
| Total | 68.2 | 84.6 | 84.5 | 84.4 | 82.7 | 84.2 |

**Table 38: Percentage of Students who Perceive Parents Give a Clear Message About Drugs for All Races(2008-2012 PNA)**

| Grade | 2008 Data | | 2010 Data | | 2012 Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data | Judicial | MT Data |
| 8th | 55.0 | 64.4 | 48.8 | 63.2 | 30.4 | 62.2 |
| 10th | 38.1 | 55.3 | 32.6 | 55.6 | 44.0 | 55.3 |
| 12th | 39.1 | 53.2 | 28.6 | 53.0 | 28.6 | 51.5 |
| Total | 44.1 | 57.6 | 36.7 | 57.3 | 34.3 | 56.3 |

## MEDICAL FIELD INFORMATION – PART 1

Medical Provider Information:

Prescribers in Montana are defined as "Physician, Podiatrists, Physician Assistants, Optometrists, Naturopathic Physicians, Dentists, Advanced Practice Registered Nurses, Physician Assistants, Ambulance Services, Veterinarians, Euthanasia Technicians. Registered Pharmacists are allowed to fill prescription and dispense medications.

## Montana Prescription Drug Registry (MPDR) Provider Analysis

**August 21, 2013**

| County | Pharmacies | | Prescribers | | | Pharmacists | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # Eligible | # Registered * | # Eligible | # Registered | % Registered | # Eligible | # Registered | % Registered |
| Beaverhead | 3 | 3 | 34 | 13 | 38.2% | 10 | 2 | 20.0% |
| Big Horn | 4 | 4 | 26 | 12 | 46.2% | 6 | 4 | 66.7% |
| Blaine | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 28.6% | 7 | 4 | 57.1% |
| Broadwater | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 37.5% | 3 | 2 | 66.7% |
| Carbon | 1 | 1 | 29 | 7 | 24.1% | 8 | 3 | 37.5% |
| Carter | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Cascade | 23 | 23 | 398 | 76 | 19.1% | 100 | 30 | 30.0% |
| Choteau | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 33.3% | 8 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Custer | 3 | 3 | 49 | 7 | 14.3% | 18 | 3 | 16.7% |
| Daniels | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 60.0% | 2 | 1 | 50.0% |
| Dawson | 3 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 23.3% | 9 | 5 | 55.6% |
| Deer Lodge | 3 | 3 | 35 | 8 | 22.9% | 8 | 4 | 50.0% |
| Fallon | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16.7% | 2 | 1 | 50.0% |
| Fergus | 3 | 3 | 44 | 9 | 20.5% | 14 | 2 | 14.3% |
| Flathead | 25 | 25 | 529 | 113 | 21.4% | 110 | 51 | 46.4% |
| Gallatin | 31 | 31 | 495 | 97 | 19.6% | 87 | 42 | 48.3% |
| Garfield | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Glacier | 3 | 3 | 27 | 7 | 25.9% | 6 | 5 | 83.3% |
| Golden Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Granite | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hill | 5 | 5 | 54 | 8 | 14.8% | 23 | 11 | 47.8% |
| Jefferson | 2 | 2 | 59 | 14 | 23.7% | 16 | 8 | 50.0% |
| Judith Basin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 3 | 1 | 33.3% |
| Lake | 11 | 11 | 77 | 28 | 36.4% | 31 | 13 | 41.9% |
| Lewis & Clark | 18 | 18 | 353 | 74 | 21.0% | 89 | 45 | 50.6% |
| Liberty | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 80.0% | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lincoln | 5 | 5 | 51 | 24 | 47.1% | 19 | 9 | 47.4% |
| McCone | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Madison | 2 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 29.2% | 4 | 4 | 100.0% |
| Meagher | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| Mineral | 1 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 50.0% | 4 | 1 | 25.0% |
| Missoula | 40 | 40 | 696 | 165 | 23.7% | 190 | 87 | 45.8% |
| Musselshell | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12.5% | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| Park | 6 | 6 | 52 | 12 | 23.1% | 15 | 7 | 46.7% |
| Petroleum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Phillips | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16.7% | 4 | 2 | 50.0% |
| Pondera | 3 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 60.0% | 5 | 3 | 60.0% |
| Powder River | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Powell | 2 | 2 | 18 | 6 | 33.3% | 6 | 1 | 16.7% |
| Prairie | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 66.7% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ravalli | 14 | 14 | 132 | 41 | 31.1% | 37 | 27 | 73.0% |
| Richland | 3 | 3 | 31 | 7 | 22.6% | 10 | 6 | 60.0% |
| Roosevelt | 5 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 42.1% | 5 | 5 | 100.0% |
| Rosebud | 3 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 86.7% | 4 | 1 | 25.0% |
| Sanders | 2 | 2 | 27 | 12 | 44.4% | 4 | 3 | 75.0% |
| Sheridan | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16.7% | 6 | 2 | 33.3% |
| Silver Bow | 12 | 12 | 144 | 36 | 25.0% | 59 | 29 | 49.2% |
| Stillwater | 0 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 31.3% | 7 | 1 | 14.3% |
| Sweet Grass | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 22.2% | 2 | 1 | 50.0% |
| Teton | 2 | 2 | 19 | 11 | 57.9% | 7 | 3 | 42.9% |
| Toole | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 25.0% | 7 | 4 | 57.1% |
| Treasure | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Valley | 3 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 22.2% | 9 | 7 | 77.8% |
| Wheatland | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 50.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Wibaux | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| Yellowstone | 40 | 40 | 970 | 187 | 19.3% | 213 | 94 | 44.1% |
| County Unknown | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 25.0% | 4 | 2 | 50.0% |
| **Montana Totals:** | **303** | **303** | **4626** | **1073** | **23.2%** | **1188** | **539** | **45.4%** |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Other States | 428 | 428 | 2491 | 80 | 3.2% | 695 | 30 | 4.3% |
| Other Countries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| **Grand Totals:** | **731** | **731** | **7117** | **1153** | **16.2%** | **1887** | **569** | **30.2%** |

**Total Eligible Prescribers & Pharmacists: 9004**
**Total Registered Prescribers & Pharmacists: 1722**
**Percent Registered: 19.1%**

*** All pharmacies have registered to report except a few newly-licensed facilities.**