MAINE'S STRATEGIC PREVENTION FRAMEWORK STATE INCENTIVE GRANT

SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION AND CONSEQUENCES

COUNTY PROFILE SUPPLEMENT: KNOX COUNTY



PREPARED FOR: MAINE OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE



Office of Substance Abuse Department of Health and Human Services

John E. Baldacci, Governor

Brenda M. Harvey, Commissioner

BY: HORNBY ZELLER ASSOCIATES, INC. NOVEMBER 2009

INTRODUCTION

This document updates the original county profiles that were compiled for SPF SIG grantees in 2006. The County Profile is meant to accompany *Maine's Strategic Prevention Framework Guide to Evaluation and Planning* and provides a starting point for answering some important questions. The following pages contain tables, charts and figures for Knox County and District 4 (Midcoast) that come from a variety of sources, including: the Maine Youth Drug and Alcohol Survey (MYDAUS); the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); the Young Adult Drug and Alcohol Use Survey (YADAUS); the Fatality Analysis Report System (FARS); Uniform Crime Reports (UCR); and the Treatment Data System (TDS).

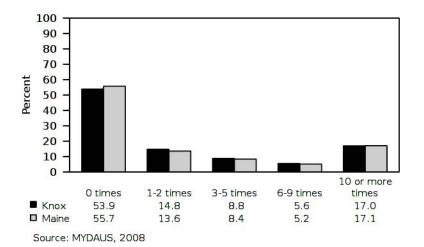
Census Quick Facts for Knox County and Maine: 2008		
	Knox	Maine
Population, 2008 estimate	40,686	1,316,456
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008	2.7%	3.3%
Population estimates base (April 1) 2000	39,618	1,274,922
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2008	5.1%	5.4%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2008	19.5%	20.9%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2008	17.9%	15.1%
Female persons, percent, 2008	50.7%	51.2%
White persons, percent, 2008 (a)	98.0%	96.4%
Black persons, percent, 2008 (a)	0.4%	1.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2008 (a)	0.3%	0.6%
Asian persons, percent, 2008 (a)	0.5%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2008 (a)		
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2008	0.9%	1.1%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2008 (b)	1.0%	1.3%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2008	97.0%	95.3%
Housing units, 2008	23,399	700,480
Median household income, 2007	\$44,619	\$45,832
Persons below poverty, percent, 2007	10.6%	12.2%
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	365.67	30,861.55
Persons per square mile, 2000	108.2	41.3

SOURCE: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts.

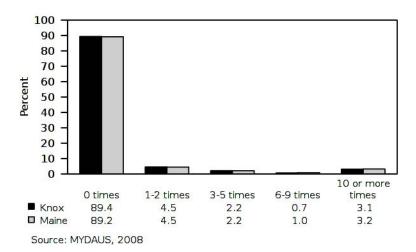
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

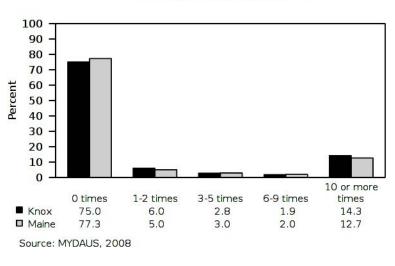
LIFETIME CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS



Lifetime alcohol use

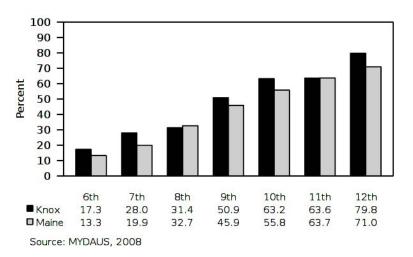


Lifetime misuse of prescription drugs

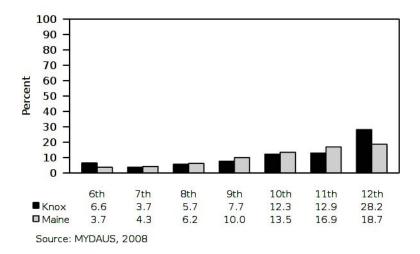


Lifetime marijuana use

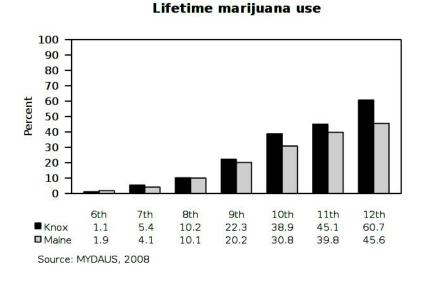
LIFETIME CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS, BY GRADE



Lifetime alcohol use



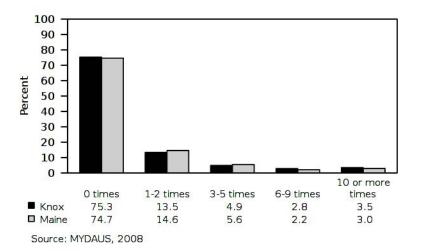
Lifetime misuse of prescription drugs



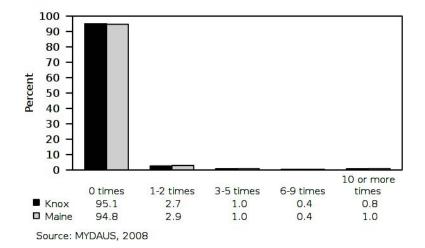
Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc.

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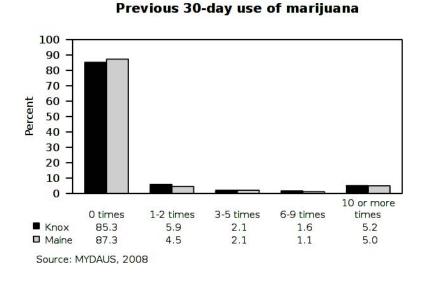
PREVIOUS **30**-DAY CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AMONG **6**TH TO **12**TH GRADERS



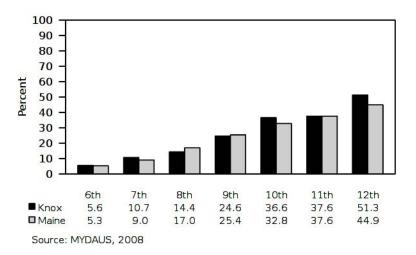
Previous 30-day use of alcohol



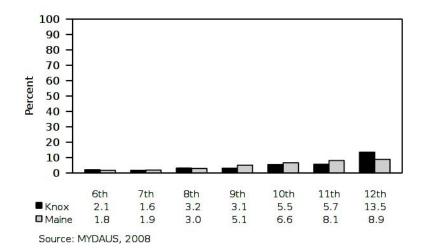
Previous 30-day misuse of prescription drugs



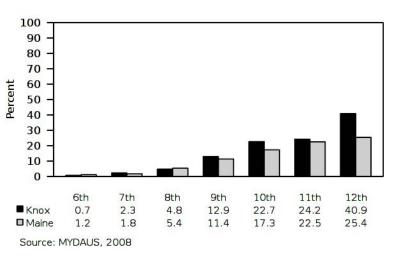
PREVIOUS **30-**DAY CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AMONG 6TH TO **12TH** GRADERS, BY GRADE



Previous 30-day use of alcohol

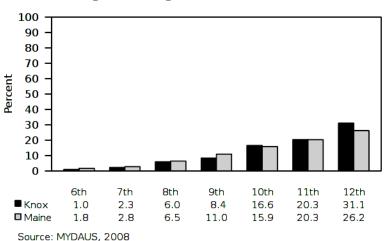


Previous 30-day prescription drug misuse



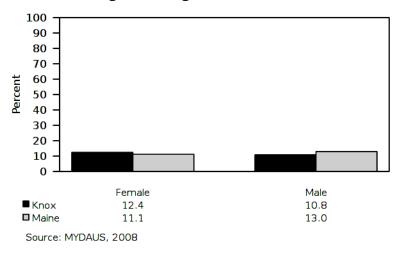
Previous 30-day marijuana use

BINGE DRINKING AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS



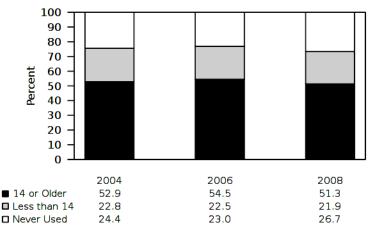
Percentage of students who participated in binge drinking within the last two weeks

Percentage of students who participated in binge drinking within the last 2 weeks

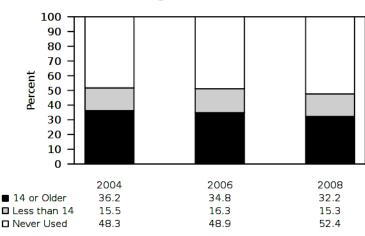


AGE FIRST TRIED ALCOHOL OR MARIJUANA

Age first tried alcohol (more than 1-2 sips), grades 11 and 12



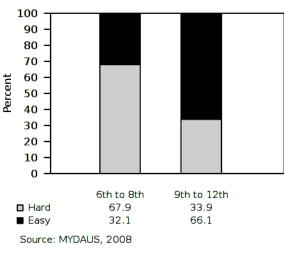
Source: MYDAUS, 2004, 2006, 2008



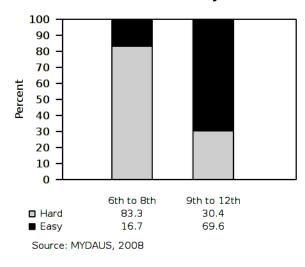
Source: MYDAUS, 2004, 2006, 2008

Age first tried marijuana, grades 11 and 12

PERCEPTIONS ON EASE OF ACCESS AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS, BY GRADE GROUPS

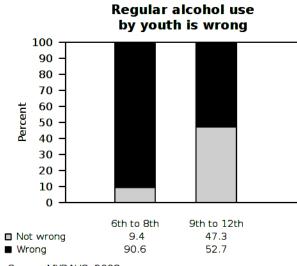


Access to alcohol

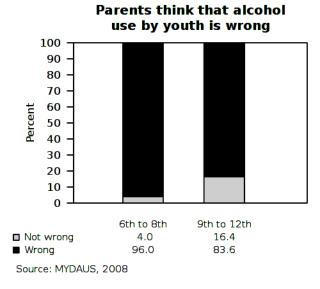


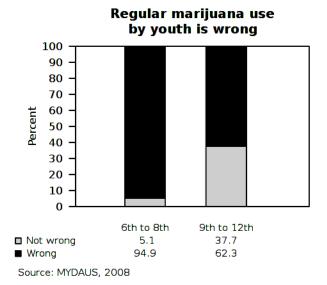
Access to marijuana

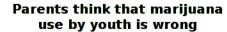
PERCEPTIONS THAT USE IS WRONG AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS, BY GRADE GROUPS

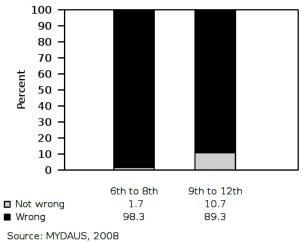


Source: MYDAUS, 2008

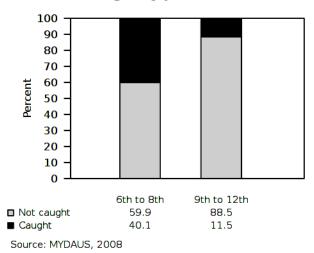




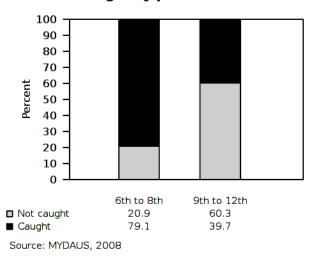




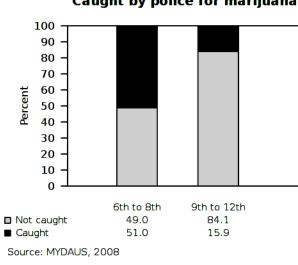
PERCEPTIONS OF GETTING CAUGHT AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS, BY GRADE GROUPS



Caught by police for alcohol

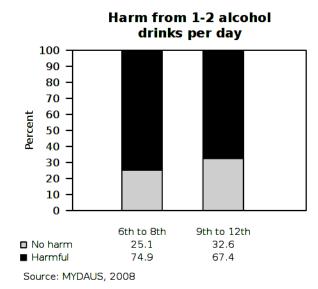


Caught by parents for alcohol

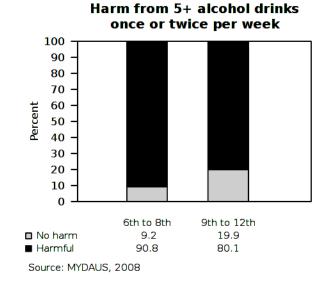


Caught by police for marijuana

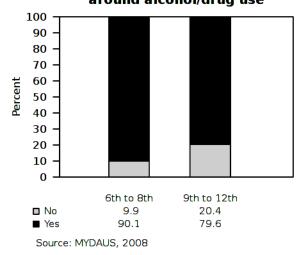
PERCEPTIONS OF HARM FROM USE AND FAMILY RULES AMONG 6TH TO 12TH GRADERS, BY GRADE GROUPS



Harm from trying marijuana 100 90 80 70 Percent 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 6th to 8th 9th to 12th No harm 28.1 71.1 71.9 28.9 Harmful Source: MYDAUS, 2008



Family has clear rules around alcohol/drug use



CONSUMPTION TRENDS: 2004 - 2008

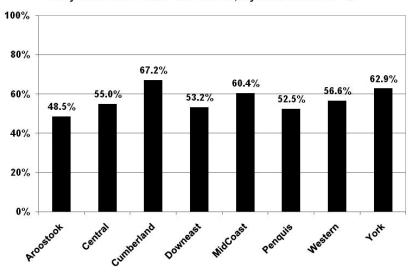
Lifetime and Past Month Use, by Year		Lifetime		Past Month				
KNOX COUNTY	2004	2006	2008	2004	_ 2006_	2008		
Cigarettes	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.1%	15.5%	11.3%		
Alcohol	53.5%	52.5%	46.1%	32.5%	33.3%	24.7%		
Marijuana	31.4%	30.6%	25.0%	19.7%	18.9%	14.7%		
Hallucinogens	6.4%	7.0%	4.0%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%		
Cocaine	7.2%	7.3%	4.4%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%		
Ecstasy	4.2%	4.4%	3.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%		
Inhalants	15.8%	15.7%	12.2%	6.1%	5.2%	4.9%		
Stimulants	4.5%	3.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%		
Heroin	2.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%		
Prescription Drugs	21.4%	14.7%	10.6%	9.2%	6.4%	4.9%		
Other Illegal Drugs	14.6%	13.2%	9.0%	8.1%	7.4%	5.0%		
Binge Drinking (Past 2 Weeks)	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.6%	18.8%	11.7%		
SOURCE: MYDAUS 2004-2008. All percentages represent th	ne proport	ion of stu	dents who	indicated	l "Yes".			

TRENDS FOR INTERVENING VARIABLES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS: 2004 - 2008

Intervening Variables, by grade groups and year		6th to 8th		9th to 12th				
KNOX COUNTY	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008		
Access to alcohol is easy	34.9%	29.6%	32.1%	73.5%	73.3%	66.1%		
Access to other drugs is easy	10.8%	7.2%	6.1%	31.1%	26.1%	21.5%		
Access to marijuana is easy	25.5%	20.1%	16.7%	81.9%	75.3%	69.6%		
Would be caught by police (alcohol)	88.4%	89.6%	91.5%	8.3%	8.2%	11.5%		
Would be caught by police (marijuana)	44.6%	47.8%	51.0%	10.4%	12.3%	15.9%		
Would be caught by parents (alcohol)	72.2%	74.0%	79.1%	32.7%	35.4%	39.7%		
Perceived harm for 1-2 alcohol drinks per day	28.3%	31.2%	28.3%	60.2%	61.2%	67.4%		
Perceived harm from 5+ alcohol drinks once or twice per week	n/a	90.8%	90.8%	n/a	76.1%	80.1%		
Perceived harm from trying marijuana	66.4%	70.7%	71.9%	28.4%	28.6%	28.9%		
Perceived harm from regularly smoking marijuana	88.7%	90.3%	91.3%	61.8%	66.5%	63.3%		
Family has clear rules around alcohol/drug use	87.9%	88.6%	90.1%	74.5%	78.1%	79.6%		
Believe regular alcohol use by youth is wrong	85.0%	89.1%	90.6%	44.7%	43.0%	52.7%		
Believe regular marijuana use by youth is wrong	89.0%	94.0%	94.9%	53.9%	56.3%	62.3%		
Believe other drug use by youth is wrong	96.8%	98.2%	97.6%	87.8%	89.3%	90.8%		
Parents think regular alcohol use by youth is wrong	92.8%	94.4%	96.0%	78.2%	78.1%	83.6%		
Parents think regular marijuana use by youth is wrong	96.0%	97.5%	98.3%	86.1%	87.6%	89.3%		
Community thinks regular alcohol use by youth is wrong	92.1%	94.0%	95.5%	71.2%	77.1%	76.9%		
Community thinks regular marijuana use by youth is wrong	88.4%	89.6%	91.5%	64.4%	62.5%	70.4%		
SOURCE: MYDAUS 2004-2008. All percentages represent the proportion	on of stude	nts who inc	dicated "Ye	es".				

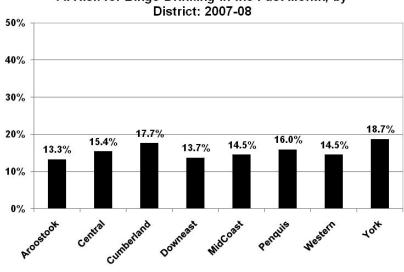
SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION: ADULTS

ANY ALCOHOL, HEAVY DRINKING AND BINGE DRINKING

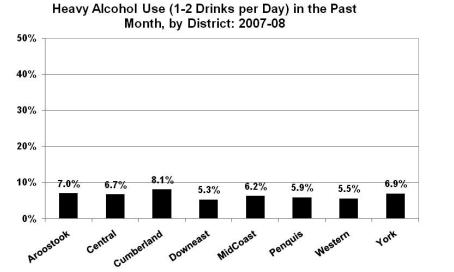


Any Alcohol in the Past Month, by District: 2007-08

Source: BRFSS 2007-08



At Risk for Binge Drinking in the Past Month, by



Source: BRFSS 2007-08

Source: BRFSS 2007-08

SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION: ADULTS

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE, BY DISTRICT

	Maine (N=722)			rk (1) I=45)		erland (2) =45)		ern (3) =134)		oast (4) I=66)		tral (5) =260)		nuis (6) =81)		east (7) =36)		took (8) =55)
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Any use in Past Year																		
Alcohol	583	80.7%	36	80.0%	41	91.1%	100	74.6%	55	83.3%	220	84.6%	65	80.2%	26	72.2%	40	72.7%
Marijuana	270	38.0%	24	54.5%	24	53.3%	45	33.8%	20	30.8%	108	42.5%	24	29.6%	12	35.3%	13	23.6%
Painkillers or tranquilizers	118	16.6%	12	27.3%	10	22.2%	25	18.8%	11	17.2%	34	13.4%	10	12.3%	7	20.0%	9	16.4%
Over the counter	33	4.7%	3	7.0%	4	8.9%	3	2.3%	7	11.1%	9	3.6%	2	2.5%	1	2.9%	4	7.4%
Any of the above	600	83.1%	37	82.2%	41	91.1%	104	77.6%	55	83.3%	227	87.3%	66	81.5%	28	77.8%	42	76.4%
Any use in Past Month																		
Alcohol	490	68.2%	33	73.3%	40	88.9%	77	57.5%	47	71.2%	184	71.0%	55	67.9%	20	55.6%	34	61.8%
Marijuana	197	27.7%	18	40.9%	17	37.8%	35	26.3%	16	24.6%	77	30.3%	18	22.2%	7	20.6%	9	16.4%
Painkillers or tranquilizers	60	8.4%	5	11.4%	7	15.6%	9	6.8%	5	7.8%	19	7.5%	7	8.6%	4	11.4%	4	7.3%
Over the counter	15	2.1%	_	-	2	4.4%	2	1.5%	3	4.8%	4	1.6%	-	-	1	2.9%	3	5.6%
Any of the above	511	70.8%	35	77.8%	40	88.9%	82	61.2%	48	72.7%	193	74.2%	57	70.4%	22	61.1%	34	61.8%
Average number of alcol	holic dr	inks cons	sumed	on week	days													
None	557	86.1%	33	80.5%	32	82.1%	106	87.6%	49	84.5%	204	89.1%	59	79.7%	28	82.4%	46	90.2%
1-2 drinks	69	10.7%	4	9.8%	5	12.8%	15	12.4%	5	8.6%	18	7.9%	12	16.2%	5	14.7%	5	9.8%
5 or more drinks	21	3.2%	4	9.8%	2	5.1%	_	-	4	6.9%	6	3.1%	3	4.1%	1	2.9%	-	
Average number of alcol	holic dr		sumed	on week	nights								-					
None	436	65.8%	26	61.9%	12	28.6%	93	77.5%	34	58.6%	156	65.3%	53	69.7%	26	74.3%	36	70.6%
1-2 drinks	195	29.4%	12	28.6%	28	66.7%	25	20.8%	21	36.2%	67	28.0%	20	26.3%	9	25.7%	13	25.5%
5 or more drinks	32	4.8%	4	9.5%	2	4.8%	2	1.7%	3	5.2%	15	6.7%	3	3.9%	0	0.0%	2	3.9%
Average number of alcol					_			,5	Ű	0.2,0	10	0.1 /0	Ű	2.075	Ű	0.075	_	5.6 /
None	222	32.5%	15	34.9%	5	11.9%	53	43.1%	19	30.2%	67	27.1%	26	32.9%	14	40.0%	23	45.1%
1-2 drinks	245	35.9%	14	32.6%	12	28.6%	42	34.1%	27	42.9%	87	35.2%	33	41.8%	14	40.0%	16	31.4%
5 or more drinks	216	31.6%	14	32.6%	25	20.0 <i>%</i> 59.5%	28	22.8%	15	23.8%	93	37.7%	20	25.3%	7	20.0%	12	23.5%
SOURCE: YADAUS 2008	210	51.070	1 1	02.070	25	30.070	20	22.070	10	20.070	00	01.170	20	20.070		20.070	12	20.07

SOURCE: YADAUS 2008

SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION: ADULT

INTERVENING	VARIABL	ES AND	Солт	RIBUTIN	IG FAC	TORS (A	CCESS		NFORC	EMENT)	, вү D	ISTRICT						
	Maine York (1)		rk (1)	Cumbe	erland (2)	West	Western (3)		MidCoast (4)		ral (5)	Peqnuis (6)		Downeast (7)		Aroos	stook (8)	
	(N=722)		(N=45)		(N=45)		(N=	(N=134)		(N=66)		260)	(N=81)		(N=36)		(N=	=55)
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Access to Alco	hol (Under	21)			_													
Easy	228	82.0%	14	82.4%	15	93.8%	37	71.2%	26	89.7%	90	81.8%	21	84.0%	10	90.9%	15	83.3%
Hard	50	12.0%	3	17.6%	1	6.3%	15	28.8%	3	10.3%	20	18.2%	4	16.0%	1	9.1%	3	16.7%
Access to Mari	juana																	
Easy	453	64.3%	30	69.8%	36	80.0%	78	58.6%	40	61.5%	166	66.1%	45	57.0%	26	72.2%	32	60.4%
Hard	252	35.7%	13	30.2%	9	20.0%	55	41.4%	25	38.5%	85	33.9%	34	43.0%	10	27.8%	21	39.6%
Access to Rx D	rugs																	
Easy	299	42.4%	22	51.2%	22	51.1%	59	44.4%	26	40.0%	98	38.9%	34	43.0%	17	47.2%	21	39.6%
Hard	407	57.6%	21	48.8%	23	48.9%	74	55.6%	39	60.0%	154	61.1%	45	57.0%	19	52.8%	32	60.4%
Do the bars, ta	verns and/o	or restau	rants n	ear you c	offer spe	cials on a	alcohol	?										
Yes	303	42.9%	21	50.0%	22	50.0%	47	35.3%	27	42.9%	100	39.4%	38	47.5%	16	45.7%	32	58.2%
No	76	10.8%	5	11.9%	4	9.1%	18	13.5%	8	12.7%	21	8.3%	11	13.8%	5	14.3%	4	7.3%
Unsure	327	46.3%	16	38.1%	18	40.9%	68	51.1%	28	44.4%	133	52.4%	31	38.8%	14	40.0%	19	34.5%
How often do y	ou go to or	ne of the	se esta	blishmer	its beca	use of dri	ink spec	ials										
Never	539	76.8%	33	76.7%	25	59.5%	105	79.5%	54	83.1%	197	78.5%	58	73.4%	28	80.0%	39	70.9%
Rarely	101	14.4%	5	11.6%	12	28.6%	18	13.6%	5	7.7%	35	13.9%	11	13.9%	5	14.3%	10	18.2%
Occasionally	45	6.4%	3	7.0%	4	9.5%	7	5.3%	3	4.6%	13	5.2%	9	11.4%	2	5.7%	4	7.3%
Frequently	17	2.4%	2	4.7%	1	2.4%	2	1.5%	3	4.6%	6	2.4%	1	1.3%	-	-	2	3.6%
Do you believe																		
Yes	416	58.5%	30	69.8%	27	61.4%	73	54.5%	41	63.1%	152	59.1%	46	59.0%	16	45.7%	31	56.4%
No	85	12.0%	3	7.0%	5	11.4%	18	13.4%	5	7.7%	31	12.1%	9	11.5%	7	20.0%	7	12.7%
Unsure How willing are	210	29.5% wide alco	10 bol to	23.3%	12 a under	27.3%	43 of 2002	32.1%	19	29.2%	74	28.8%	23	29.5%	12	34.3%	17	30.9%
Willing	108 10 10 10	15.5%	9	20.9%	11 11	21 years 25.6%	14	10.5%	7	10.9%	52	21.0%	10	12.7%	4	11.4%	1	1.9%
Not willing	492	70.4%	23	53.5%	23	23.0 <i>%</i> 53.5%	107	80.5%	42	65.6%	156	62.9%	62	78.5%	28	80.0%	51	94.4%
Unsure	99	14.2%	11	25.6%	9	20.9%	12	9.0%	15	23.4%	40	16.1%	7	8.9%	3	8.6%	2	3.7%
How likely do y					-								-				_	
Likely	447	63.2%	31	72.1%	26	59.1%	79	59.8%	50	76.9%	153	60.0%	53	67.9%	21	60.0%	34	61.8%
Not likely	163	23.1%	7	16.3%	13	29.5%	31	23.5%	12	18.5%	60	23.5%	17	21.8%	9	25.7%	14	25.5%
Unsure	97	13.7%	5	11.6%	5	11.4%	22	16.7%	3	4.6%	42	16.5%	8	10.3%	5	14.3%	7	12.7%
SOURCE: YADAUS	\$ 2008																	

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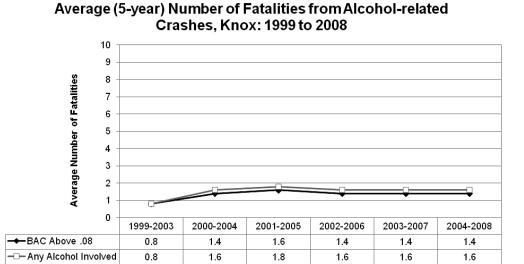
SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION: ADULT

INTERVENIN	g Varia	BLES AN	d Con	TRIBUT	ING FAC	TORS (R	ISK OF	HARMA		IPLOYM	епт), в	Y DISTR	RICT					
	Ma	Maine York (1)		Cumbe	rland (2)	West	Western (3)		coast (4)	Cent	ral (5)	Peqnuis (6)		Downeast (7)		Aroostook		
	(N=722)		(N=45)		(N=45)		(N=	(N=134)		=66)	(N=260)		(N=81)		(N=36)		(N=	=55)
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Harm from c	Irinking	1-2 alcoh	olic dri	inks a fe	w times	a week												
Harmful	178	25.2%	15	34.9%	4	9.3%	41	30.8%	14	21.5%	49	19.3%	24	30.4%	11	31.4%	20	36.4%
Not harmful	529	74.8%	28	65.1%	39	90.7%	92	69.2%	51	78.5%	205	80.7%	55	69.6%	24	68.6%	35	63.6%
Harm from dr	inking 5 c	or more ald	coholic	drinks in	one sittii	ng												
Harmful	513	72.2%	33	76.7%	25	56.8%	96	71.6%	51	78.5%	181	71.0%	57	71.3%	27	77.1%	43	78.2%
Not harmful	198	27.8%	10	23.3%	19	43.2%	38	28.4%	14	21.5%	74	29.0%	23	28.8%	8	22.9%	12	21.8%
Harm from using prescription drugs in order to get high																		
Harmful	619	88.7%	36	90.0%	37	86.0%	114	86.4%	57	93.4%	221	87.7%	71	88.8%	33	94.3%	50	90.9%
Not harmful	79	11.3%	4	10.0%	6	14.0%	18	13.6%	4	6.6%	31	12.3%	9	11.3%	2	5.7%	5	9.1%
Harm from try	/ing marij	uana once	e or twic	e														
Harmful	184	26.1%	9	20.9%	7	16.3%	41	30.6%	14	22.2%	43	17.0%	32	40.5%	14	40.0%	24	43.6%
Not harmful	521	73.9%	34	79.1%	36	83.7%	93	69.4%	49	77.8%	210	83.0%	47	59.5%	21	60.0%	31	56.4%
Harm from sn	noking ma	arijuana re	gularly					_										
Harmful	448	63.3%	22	52.4%	23	52.3%	87	65.4%	43	66.2%	153	60.2%	54	67.5%	25	71.4%	41	74.5%
Not harmful	260	36.7%	20	47.6%	21	47.7%	46	34.6%	22	33.8%	101	39.8%	26	32.5%	10	28.6%	14	25.5%
To your know	vledge, do	es your er	nployer	[.] have an	alcohol a	nd/or dru	ıg policy	? (Amon	g those	employe	ed)							
Yes	346	61.0%	22	64.7%	15	37.5%	61	61.6%	34	59.6%	119	62.3%	46	65.7%	23	76.7%	26	56.5%
No	73	12.9%	2	5.9%	5	12.5%	18	18.2%	7	12.3%	20	10.5%	13	18.6%	2	6.7%	6	13.0%
Unsure	148	26.1%	10	29.4%	20	50.0%	20	20.0%	16	28.1%	52	27.2%	11	15.7%	5	16.7%	14	30.4%

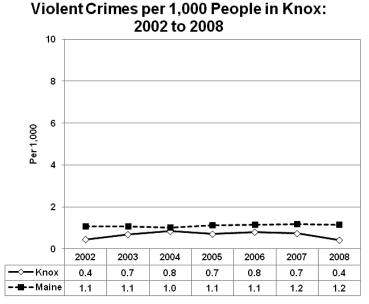
SOURCE: YADAUS 2008

CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

CRASH FATALITIES AND CRIME



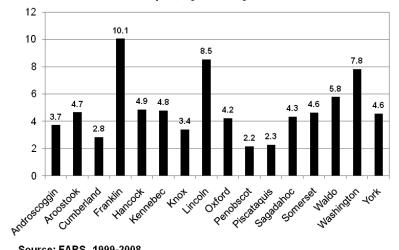
Source: FARS, 1999-2008



*Violent crime includes aggravated assault, robbery and sexual assault Source: UCR. 2002-2008

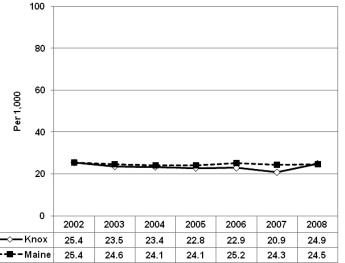
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Average Number of Fatalities From Crashes in Which Driver Was Over the Legal Limit Per 100,000 People, by County: 2005-2008



Source: FARS, 1999-2008

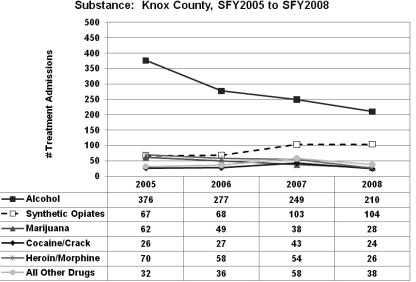
Property Crimes per 1,000 People in Knox: 2002 to 2008

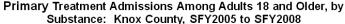


*Property crime includes burglary, larceny, and car theft Source: UCR. 2002-2008.

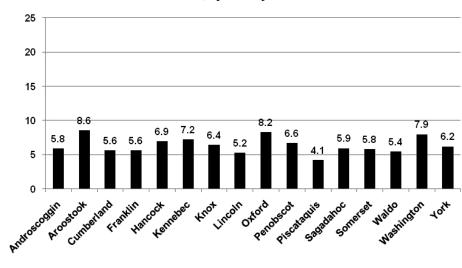
CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE





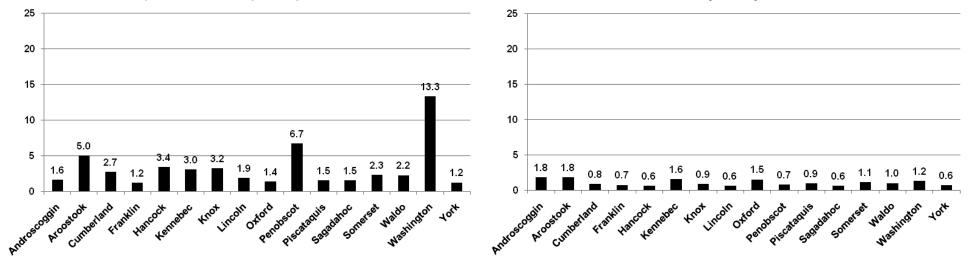
Number of Primary Treatment Admissions for Synthetic Opiates per 1,000 Adults, by County: 2008



Number of Primary Treatment Admissions for Alcohol per 1,000

Adults, by County: 2008

Number of Primary Treatment Admissions for Marijuana per 1,000 Adults, by County: 2008



SOURCE: TDS. These charts represent the primary substance for which an individual was admitted; some individuals may use more than one substance.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN THE PROFILE

Alcohol-related is a fatal crash in which a driver was alcohol involved.

Binge drinking for adults is defined as 5 or more alcoholic beverages for men in one occasion, and 4 or more alcoholic beverages for women in one occasion. For youth, there is no distinction between gender and binge drinking is defined as 5 or more alcohol beverages in one occasion.

Heavy use of alcohol for adults is defined more than one drink per day for women or two drinks per day for men and is considered a public health concern by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lifetime use of a substance refers to whether a person has ever used the substance, even once.

Misuse of prescription drugs, for youth, means that a student used a pharmaceutical that was not specifically prescribed by a doctor. For adults, misuse means that a person used painkillers or tranquillizers in order to get high.

Previous 30-day use refers to whether the person used the substance within the 30-day period prior to the administration of the survey.

Property crime includes burglary, larceny and car theft. These crimes frequently are committed in order to obtain money to purchase drugs. Drugattribution rates for property crime range from approximately seven percent for motor vehicle theft to 30 percent for burglary and larceny, although this may vary by geographic region. Reported property crimes are an under report of the total number of actual crimes.

Rate per 1,000/100,000 reflects a special kind of ratio that indicates the frequency with which an event occurs in a defined population over a period of time. The components of a rate include the number of incidents (e.g., number of arrests) and the population in question. Performing this calculation helps make the total number of incidents within a small county comparable to the total number of incidents found in a larger one.

Violent crime includes aggravated assault, robbery and sexual assault. Violence is often associated with alcohol and drinking on the part of the victim or a perpetrator can increase the risk of assaults and assault-related injuries. Approximately 23 percent of sexual assaults, 30 percent of physical assaults, and 3 percent of robberies are attributable to alcohol although this may vary by geographic region. Reported violent crimes are an under report of the total number of actual violent crimes.

Treatment admission reporting is required for publicly funded treatment facilities, although some private facilities report voluntarily. The data included here includes all admissions by the primary substance for which the individual sought treatment; some individuals may receive treatment for abusing more than one substance. The data do not distinguish whether a person returned more than once in the same year.



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