

II. THE NEED FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Data for Monroe County arrests/offenses, MDOC parolees and probationers, and SEMCA and Salvation Army Harbor Light (SAHL) admissions are discussed first followed by Wayne County.

Monroe County: Substance Abuse Arrests and Offenses

Tables in [Appendix F](#) distribute arrest data for all of Monroe County, and the six police departments reporting to the MSP aggregated for the four year period from 2000 to 2003. These aggregate data include driving while under the influence, possession and sales of narcotics, and liquor law violations and pursuant to the request of SEMCA staff gambling. Both Milan Township (58 per 1,000) and Monroe City (34 per 1,000) have higher arrest rates than the remaining jurisdictions. The overall rate for Monroe County is 9 arrests per 1,000 persons ages 10 to 64. [Table 2](#) presents offense data for these same jurisdictions and reveals the same patterns as [Table 1](#). The reporting police departments of Carleton, Erie Township, Luna Pier, Milan Township, Monroe City and Monroe County comprise only 27.2% of the total arrests and 38.9% of total offenses in Monroe County. ⁱ

Monroe County: MDOC Data ⁱⁱ

Demographics In Monroe 69% of the MDOC sample were probationers. During the three year period MDOC provided data for the percentage of probationers and paroles from Monroe County increased by 29% from 273 in 2002 to 353 in 2004. In both Wayne and Monroe Counties men comprised roughly 85% of probationers and parolees and women comprised about 15%. Data on gender by year are distributed in [Appendix F](#).

Ethnicity There was little change over the three year period in the ethnicity of offenders. Caucasians dominated comprising roughly 75% of Monroe County offenders with African Americans making up the remaining 25%. The number of African Americans in Monroe County increased rising from 15% in 2002 to 20% in 2004. Chart 1 presents these data on ethnicity.

Age Persons in the age group 30 to 39 years of age make up the largest percentage of offenders, followed by 40 to 49 year olds in both counties. The number of persons aged 50 to 59 increased in Monroe County, while the number of offenders 20 years of age or younger declined between 2002 and 2003 in Monroe County. This was especially true for the number of 17 year olds of which there were 8 in 2002, this fell to 5 in 2003 and 1 in 2004. [Table 2](#) shows the distribution of these data on age at commitment.

City at Sentencing to Probation or Parolee Monroe city comprised 47% of all Monroe County offenders, followed by Dundee at 36%. These data are presented in [Table 3](#), [Appendix F](#).

Substance Abuse The number of offenders with a history of substance abuse rose by 35% in Monroe County between 2002 and 2004 ([see Chart 2](#)). The number of Monroe County offenders having any history of having tested positive for drugs or alcohol rose 16% between 2002 and 2004. In both counties probationers and parolees with a drug offense

history increased from 2002 to 2004, rising 49% in Monroe County (113 in 2002 to 168 in 2004).

Treatment The number of offenders with a drug treatment history rose 43% in Monroe County and 1% in Wayne between 2002 and 2004 as depicted in [Chart 3](#). In Monroe County the number of offenders with a treatment history increased from 167 in 2002 to 225 in 2004. The number of MDOC drug treatment referrals in Monroe County rose 135% between 2002 and 2004. These data are depicted in [Chart 4](#). As with any administrative data set these changes may be due to more disciplined data entry into OMNI or an actual increase in referral rates. The annual percentage of offenders given a referral for drug treatment increased in Monroe County.

Monroe County: SEMCA and SAHL Admissionsⁱⁱⁱ

Since SAHL has a separate contract with MDCH, data on admissions for SAHL was requested from MDCH. The State supplied SAHL data for several variables from 2004. Comparable SEMCA Monroe admissions and demographic variables for 2004 were used with SAHL data, so that together these two data sources can offer some insight into the level of need for 2004.

In 2004, out of a total of 426 admissions in Monroe County, SAHL had 285 admissions and SEMCA had 141 admissions. Caucasians comprise 81.4% of SAHL admissions in that year and 90% of SEMCA admissions. Males made up the majority of SAHL admissions (82.8%), and over half of SEMCA admissions in 2004 (57.9%). The largest age group admitted that year by both agencies was 21 to 54 year olds (84%), SAHL admitted no youth ages 11 to 17 and SEMCA admitted 4. Pregnant women comprised 1.1% of SAHL admissions and 2.2% of SEMCA's Monroe County admissions in 2004. Two-thirds of SEMCA admissions were living independently (78.5%), compared to 49.8% of SAHL admissions. However, more SAHL admissions were employed (43.2%) than SEMCA admissions (28.8%) in 2004. For both agencies alcohol was the primary substance at admission followed by marijuana. These two substances virtually tied as the secondary substance at admission, but as the tertiary substance at admission marijuana led alcohol. Nearly all SAHL admissions (96.1%) in 2004 were in the outpatient service category compared to 69.5% of SEMCA admissions. One-fifth of SEMCA admissions were residential short-term placements (21%). These data are presented in Tables 1 through 7 in [Appendix G](#). Address data for SAHL clients was not available, but for SEMCA 66% of Monroe County 2004 admissions are from Monroe City and Monroe Township.

Wayne County: Substance Abuse Arrests and Offenses^{iv}

In Wayne County the overall arrest rate per 1,000 persons between the ages 10 and 64 is 43 per 1,000. Flat Rock and Wayne City have the highest arrest rates, followed by Allen Park, Dearborn, Huron Township, Melvindale, Lincoln Park, Highland Park, Westland, and Woodhaven. Plymouth Township and Trenton have the lowest arrest rate per 1,000 persons in the crime years. The jurisdictions in Table 3 comprise 38% of all drug related arrests in Wayne County. Arrest data for available municipalities are distributed in [Tables in Appendix F](#).

The overall offense rate per 1,000 persons between the ages 10 to 64 is 50 per 1,000. Northville has the highest offense rate followed by Melvindale, Wayne, Flat Rock, Rockwood, Brownstown Township, Westland, Allen Park, and Taylor. River Rouge and Grosse Ile have the lowest offense rate per 1,000 persons ages 10 to 64. Together these jurisdictions comprise 45% of all drug offenses committed in Wayne County between 2000 and 2003.

Wayne County Juvenile Court Petitions^v

The Wayne County Third Circuit Court Juvenile Division ran a check of the Court's management information system for all drug related juvenile petitions filed with the court during the period 2000 to 2004. These data also include petitions filed by the Detroit Police Department for arrests of Wayne County youth who reside outside of the City of Detroit, but were arrested within the city limits. Rates per 1,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 17 in each jurisdiction were also calculated. Tables in [Appendix H](#) depict these rates as well as the types of offenses the youth were charged with during this 5 year period. The communities or combination of communities with the highest rates of petitions filed with the Juvenile Division of the Wayne County Circuit Court for the period 2000 to 2004 are: Lincoln Park (7), Rockwood/Gibraltar (7), and Southgate (5).

Overall the trend in petitions is down with the exception of Redford and Livonia. The majority of petitions are filed for alcohol and/or tobacco possession. However, petitions for use/possession/delivery of marijuana are also high (13% or more of petitions) in Allen Park, Dearborn and Dearborn Heights, Ecorse, Livonia, Melvindale, Rockwood/Gibraltar and Hamtramck. Petitions related to use/possession/delivery of cocaine are also at 13% or more in River Rouge, Ecorse, Inkster, and Romulus/Huron Township. In 2004 in Garden City, Livonia, and Rockwood/Gibraltar there has been at least one arrest for possession of Prescription Forms. There were no petitions filed for this charge in the prior years. Petition data is depicted in Tables 1 through 30 in [Appendix H](#).

Wayne County: MDOC Data^{vi}

Demographics In Wayne County 75% of the MDOC sample were probationers. Although the overall numbers of probationers and paroles in Wayne County are larger than Monroe County (2,325 in 2002 to 2,484 in 2004) the percentage increase was significantly smaller in Wayne County rising only 7%. However, the number of females from Wayne County increased 21% between 2002 and 2004. In both Wayne and Monroe Counties men comprised roughly 85% of probationers and parolees and women comprised about 15%. [See Tables in Appendix F](#).

Ethnicity There was little change over the three year period in the ethnicity of offenders. Asians and Native Americans combined in Wayne County comprised less than 1% of total offenders. Caucasians dominated comprising 65% in Wayne County, with African Americans making up the remaining 34%.

Age Persons in the age group 30 to 39 years of age make up the largest percentage of offenders, followed by 40 to 49 year olds in both counties. Although the 20 or younger age

cohort in Wayne County did not include 17 year olds that age cohort increased from 0% in 2002 to 25% of the total number of offenders in 2004.

City at Sentencing to Probation or Parolee For Wayne County the communities that made up the top five cities of residence for offenders were: Taylor 9.1%, Westland 9%, Inkster 7.8%, Lincoln Park 6.2%, and Highland Park 5.3%.

Substance Abuse The number of offenders with a history of substance abuse rose 16% in Wayne County between 2002 and 2004 (see [Chart 2](#)). Also in Wayne County the percentage of offenders with a history of substance abuse rose from 67% in 2002 to 73% in 2004. The number of offenders having any history of having tested positive for drugs or alcohol declined 16% in Wayne County from 2002 to 2004. The number of offenders with a positive test in 2002 in Wayne was 1,273 and fell to 1,069 in 2004. The number of probationers and parolees with a drug offense history increased from 2002 to 2004 climbing 3.9% in Wayne County (927 in 2002 and 964 in 2004).

Treatment The number of offenders with a drug treatment history rose 1% in Wayne as depicted in [Chart 3](#). The percentage of offenders with a treatment history declined slightly in Wayne County from 40% in 2002 to 38% in 2004. The number of MDOC drug treatment referrals rose 37% in Wayne County between 2002 and 2004. These data are depicted in [Chart 4](#). The annual percentage given a drug treatment referral rose from 29% in 2002 in Wayne County to 37% in 2004. In Wayne County most offenders do not receive a drug treatment referral.

Wayne County: SEMCA Admissions^{vii}

SEMCA admissions rose by 24% between 2002 ($n = 3,784$) and 2003 ($n = 4,687$), but declined by 27% between 2003 and 2004 ($n = 2,753$). Persons over age 54 as a percentage of admissions rose from 2.9% in 2002 to 3.3% in 2004, while 18 to 21 years olds as a percentage of admissions declined from 33.8% to 24.8%. The remaining two groups as a percentage of admissions stayed the same. Youth ages 11- 17 are the smallest share of admissions at 1.3%. There was virtually no change in the percentage of women (37.5%) and men (62.5%) at admissions during the three year period. African-American, Hispanic and Arab American admissions all increased slightly between 2002 and 2004. Pregnant women comprise (.7%) of admissions. Persons with a Medicaid Category ID as a share of admissions rose 9.9% during the three years. The largest increase (10%) was in the relative caretaker category, followed by aid to families with dependent children category (4.9%), and disabled SSI Medicaid recipients (4.9%). Among persons with a corrections status at the time of admission, the largest category was on probation from jail ($n = 3,503$). Tables distributing these data are found in [Appendix I](#).

Seven communities saw their share of overall Out-Wayne County admissions increase by .5% or more between 2002 and 2004. These communities are Allen Park Garden City, Flatrock, Highland Park, River Rouge, Riverview and Southgate. During the same time period, eight communities registered a decline in admissions each year. These communities are Belleville, Dearborn Heights, Inkster Livonia, Redford, Romulus, Taylor and Westland.

Six substances predominate as the primary substance of choice when data for 2002, 2003 and 2004 are aggregated: alcohol ($n = 4,047$), heroin ($n = 2,571$), crack cocaine ($n = 1,340$), marijuana/hashish ($n = 1,082$), cocaine ($n = 429$), and other opiates or synthetics ($n = 330$). Use trends within all but one of these substances changed over the three year period with alcohol declining 16.2%; heroin increased 70%, crack cocaine up 2.2%, cocaine down 20.8%, and other opiates or synthetics up 50%. Only use rates for marijuana/hashish as the primary substance of choice stayed the same.

For some communities' heroin as the primary substance of choice exceeds the percentage of admissions for alcohol as the primary substance of choice. These communities are: Detroit, Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Farms, Grosse Pointe Woods, Hamtramck, Harper Woods, Highland Park, Inkster, and Sumpter Township. Tables in Appendix I present these admissions data for Wayne County.

Growthworks^{viii} and Juvenile Assessment Center Drug^{ix} Screening Data

Growthworks Demographics The 122 youth in the Growthworks sample range in age from 12 to 19 years of age. Most ($n = 90$) of them are 15 to 19 years of age and about 26% are 12 to 14 years of age. Males make up three-quarters of the sample (74%) and females comprise 26%. Over half of the youth ($n = 68$) are White and slightly more than one third are African-American ($n = 41$). The remaining youth are Hispanic, Middle Eastern or Bi-Racial. Tables in [Appendix J](#) present these data.

Reflecting Growthworks' DCFS service area these youth primarily reside in Western Wayne County, with one-third of them living in Westland. Eleven percent of these youth are from the Brownstown/Huron Township/Romulus zip code of 48164, and 10% live in the Belleville, Sumpter/Van Buren Township/Romulus zip code of 48111.

Over three-quarters of the sample ($n = 94$) have a family history of substance abuse. Thirty-nine youth (41%) have a family history of alcohol and marijuana use, followed by alcohol with 33 youth or 35% reporting a family history of use.

Substance Abuse The majority of youth in the Growthworks sample have a substance abuse diagnosis based on assessments performed by Growthworks ($n = 76$). The most frequent youth diagnosis was cannabis and alcohol dependency ($n = 45$ or 37%). Cannabis dependency was the second most frequent diagnosis ($n = 34$ or 28%). Five youth were diagnosed with Polysubstance dependency, and one was recommended for reassessment.

The Growthworks intake survey that served as the primary data source for these data asks about age at first use and use by friends. Twenty-eight youth (28%) in the sample report that 100% of their friends use substances. Nearly one-quarter ($n = 23$) also report that 50% of their friend use substances. [Table 4](#) distributes these data by percentage of use by municipality. Twelve percent of youth report using alcohol between the ages of three and ten. The same percentage report using marijuana for the first time between ages six and ten. Youth report being 11 years old when first using opiates (3%), and 12 years old for inhalants (6%). Charts 2 through 4 depict these data graphically.

More youth have prior mental health counseling (63%) at the time of admissions than substance abuse counseling (10%). Seventeen percent of youth participated in support groups to help them with their substance abuse issues. These data are presented in Chart 5 in [Appendix J](#)

JAC Demographics Data on ethnicity was not available for 85 or 1.8% of the total Wayne County JAC sample of 4,770. Of the 4,685 for whom ethnicity was available 67% ($n = 3,169$) were White and 28% were African-American ($n = 1,336$). Males comprise 75% of the entire sample of 4,770, while females make up 25% ($n = 1,171$). Hispanics are the third largest ethnic group among males ($n = 58$) while Middle Eastern females make up the third largest ethnic group among females ($n = 8$). Data on ethnicity by gender are distributed in Table 5 of [Appendix K](#).

Persons screened by the JAC range in age from 9 years of age to 46 years of age. The modal age is 17, and the mean is 19 years of age. Over half (57%) of persons screened by the JAC are 16 and 17 year olds. [Table 6](#) presents data on the age of persons screened by the JAC.

Substance Use There were 784 positive drug tests, of these 94% were for Marijuana. The second most common positive test was for opiates ($n = 24$) with cocaine being the third most frequent drug to test positive ($n = 19$). Sixteen and 17 year olds combined made up 65.2% of positive screens. The next most frequent age group was 15 year olds who comprised 14.8% of positive drug screens. [Table 7](#) distributes these data on positive drug screens by age.

There were 8 communities that made up over 5% of the total positive screens. These were: Westland 9.8%, Lincoln Park 9.7%, Inkster 8.5%, Taylor 7.2%, Livonia 6.9%, Dearborn 6.5%, River Rouge 5.5%, and Highland Park 5.2%.

ⁱ Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report 2003. Retrieved from

http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3501_4621---,00.html November 2004.

ⁱⁱ Personal communication from Rick Pridemore Michigan Department of Corrections June 2005.

ⁱⁱⁱ SEMCA CARENET and Personal Communication from Phil Chovka, Michigan Department of Community Health May 2005.

^{iv} Op. cite MSP UCR

^v Personal communication from Michael Navin, Third Circuit Court, Family Division December 2004.

^{vi} Op cite Pridemore

^{vii} Op cite SEMCA CARENET

^{viii} Personal communication from Rachel Vanover, Growthworks, Inc. July 2005.

^{ix} Personal communication from Cindy Smith, Juvenile Assessment Center March 2005.