



unlocking a pathway to a better community  
through substance use data



# A Community Compass: C\_SAM Project

- **Powerful**

C\_SAM provides uniquely powerful, high-yield information, rigorously collected and validated.

- **Current**

Data collection concluded in 2011.

- **Scientific**

The study design mirrored that of a major Federal research endeavor conducted in major cities across the country.

- **Sophisticated**

It's scope allows for high-level analysis .

*...It's an Opportunity*



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# Why is this research *different* ?

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Rigorous

- Modeled after ADAM; tailored for Lincoln.

Robust

- Data beyond demographics:  
Nearly 650 variables : UA results, drug buying patterns, 12-month participant histories and more.

Reliable

- Provides trending across time:  
Same methodology applied for each administration

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# C\_SAM Methodology: At a glance

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- Six administrations
  - Began in 2008*
  - Spring and Fall collection periods*
- Interview data
  - 632 completed interviews*
  - Collected in-person by NWU students.*
- Locations:
  - Lancaster County Corrections (IDF)*
  - Cornhusker Place*
- Population
  - Arrested or*
  - Held in protective custody.*



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# Our Goals Today

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- Inform regarding C\_SAM findings.
- Offer data-driven support for your community efforts.
- Discuss questions about capabilities.
- Review next steps



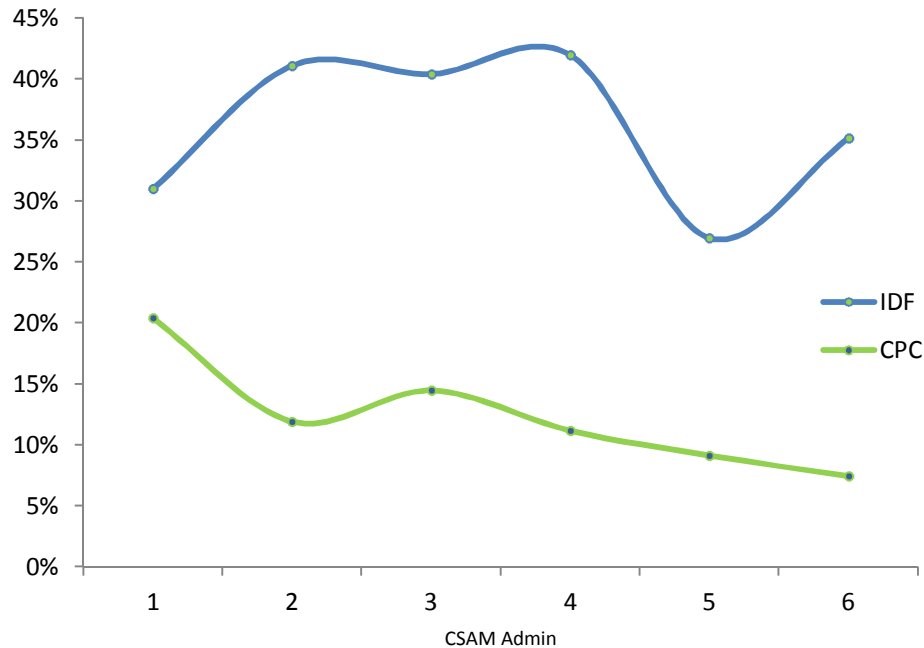
*Most of all...*

- Open the door...
- Contemplate, disseminate
- Dig deeper...

# CSAM Results



# Response Rates by Facility

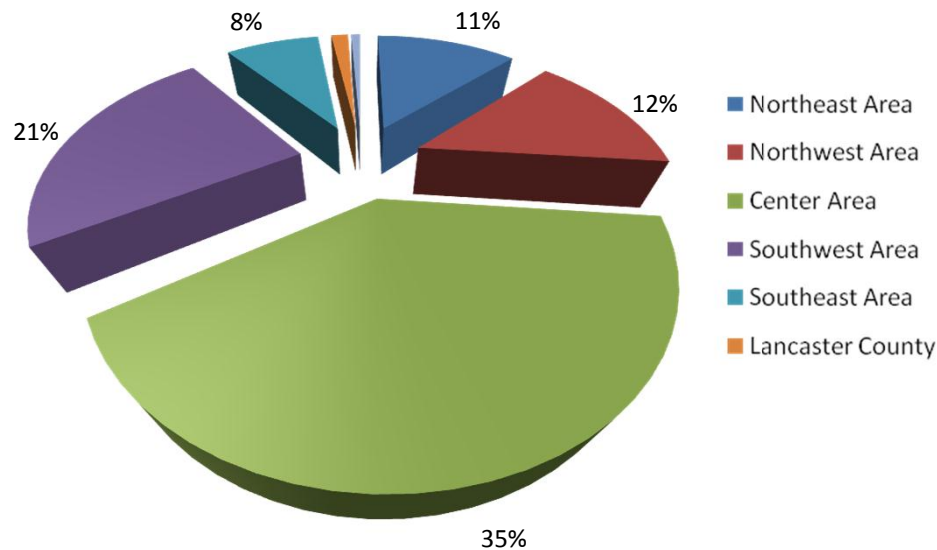


Response rates have varied between facilities throughout the course of the study.

Response rates were consistently higher throughout the study at the IDF facility. At CPC, potential participants were more likely to be released before they could participate in the study. They were also more likely to be inebriated and physically ill.

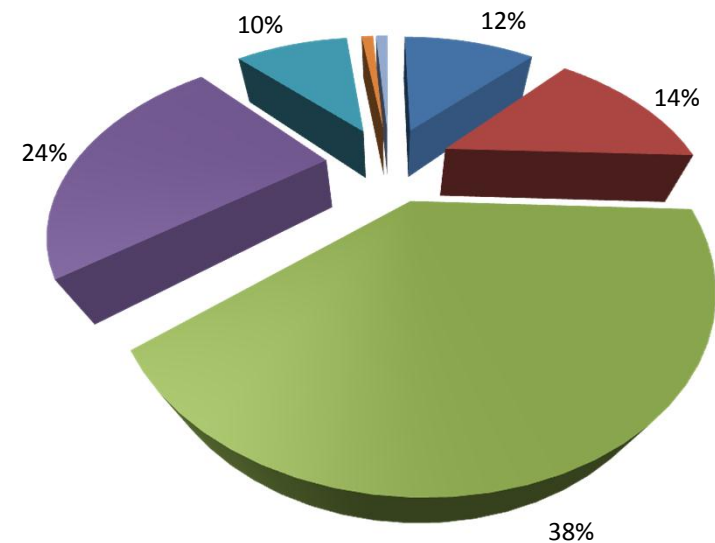
# Arrest Location by Precinct Region

Arrest Precinct Region for *Potential* Participants



N=2553

Arrest Precinct Region for *Interviewed* Participants

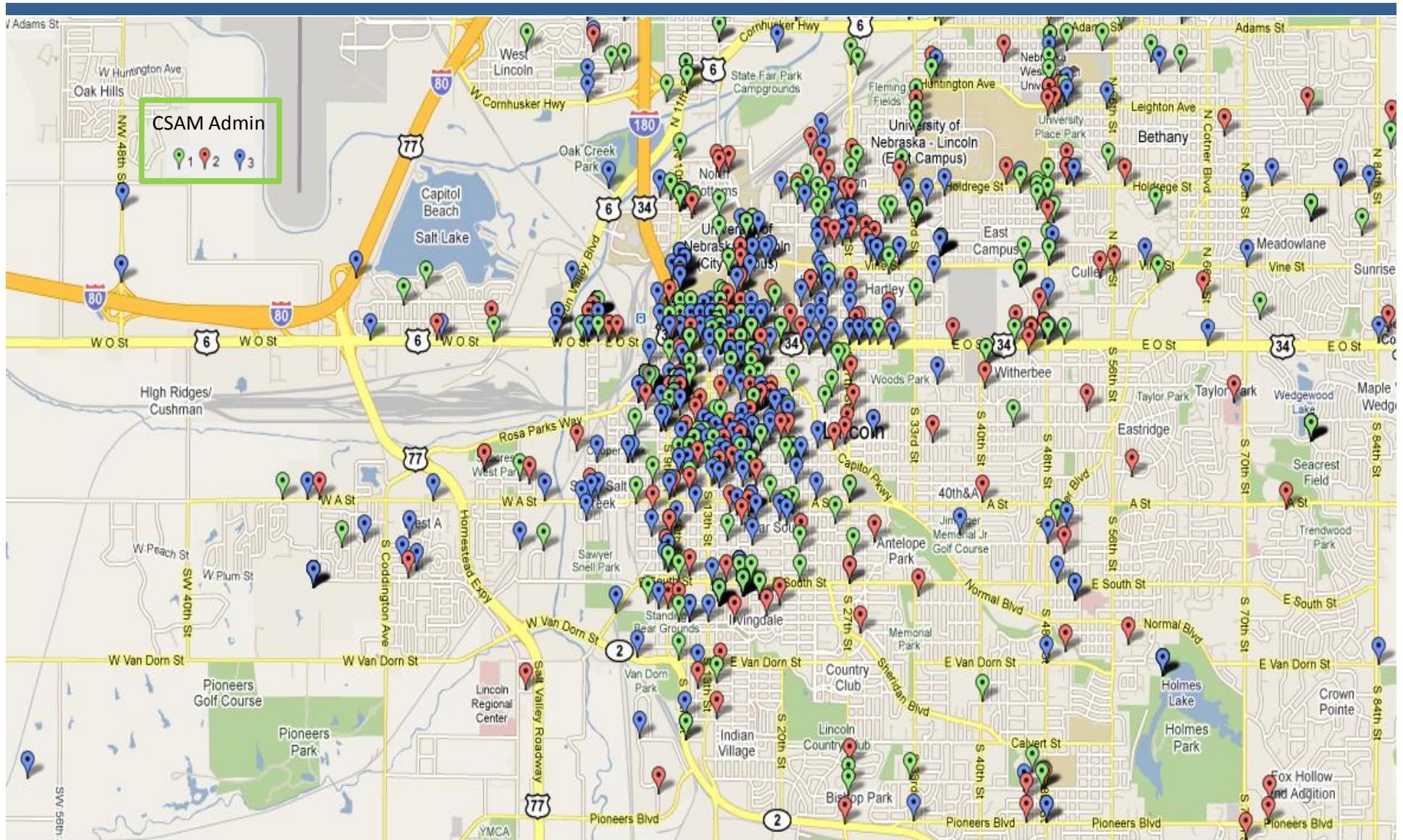


n=632<sup>1</sup>

Those who agreed to interview were proportionate geographically to the arrested population. No one precinct was more or less likely to interview than another. This lends support to the validity of the sample.

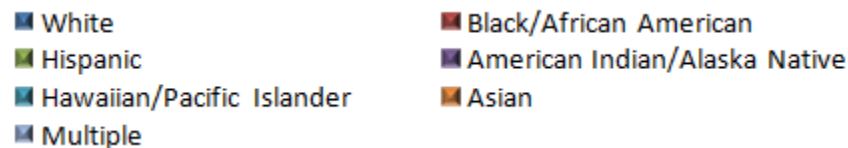
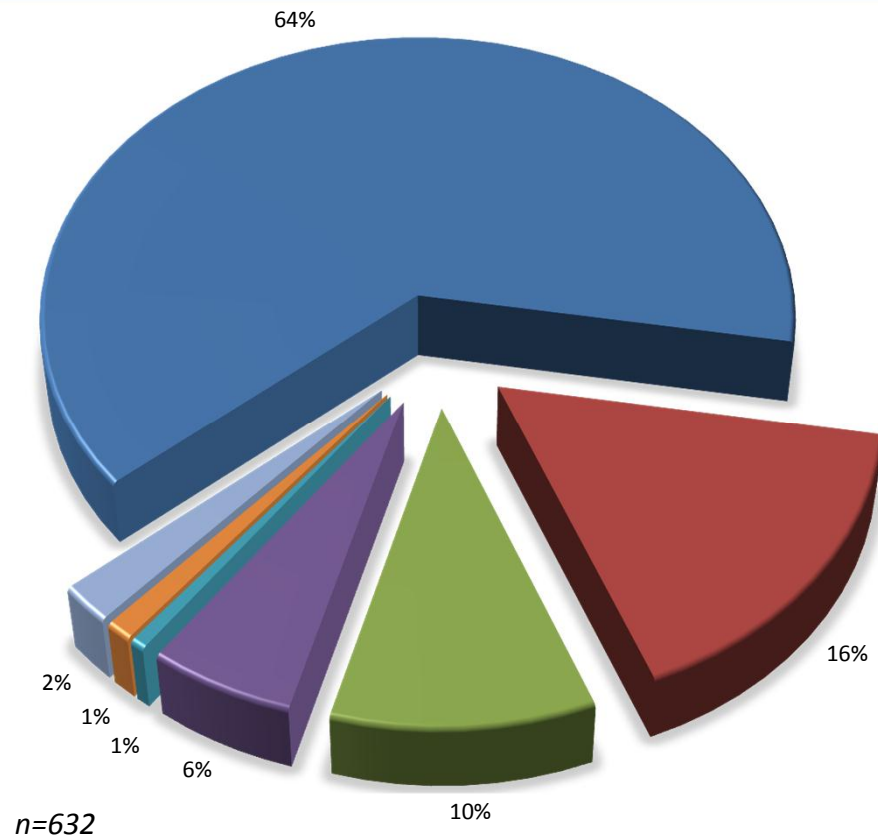


# Arrest Location Density by CSAM Admin



# Participant Race

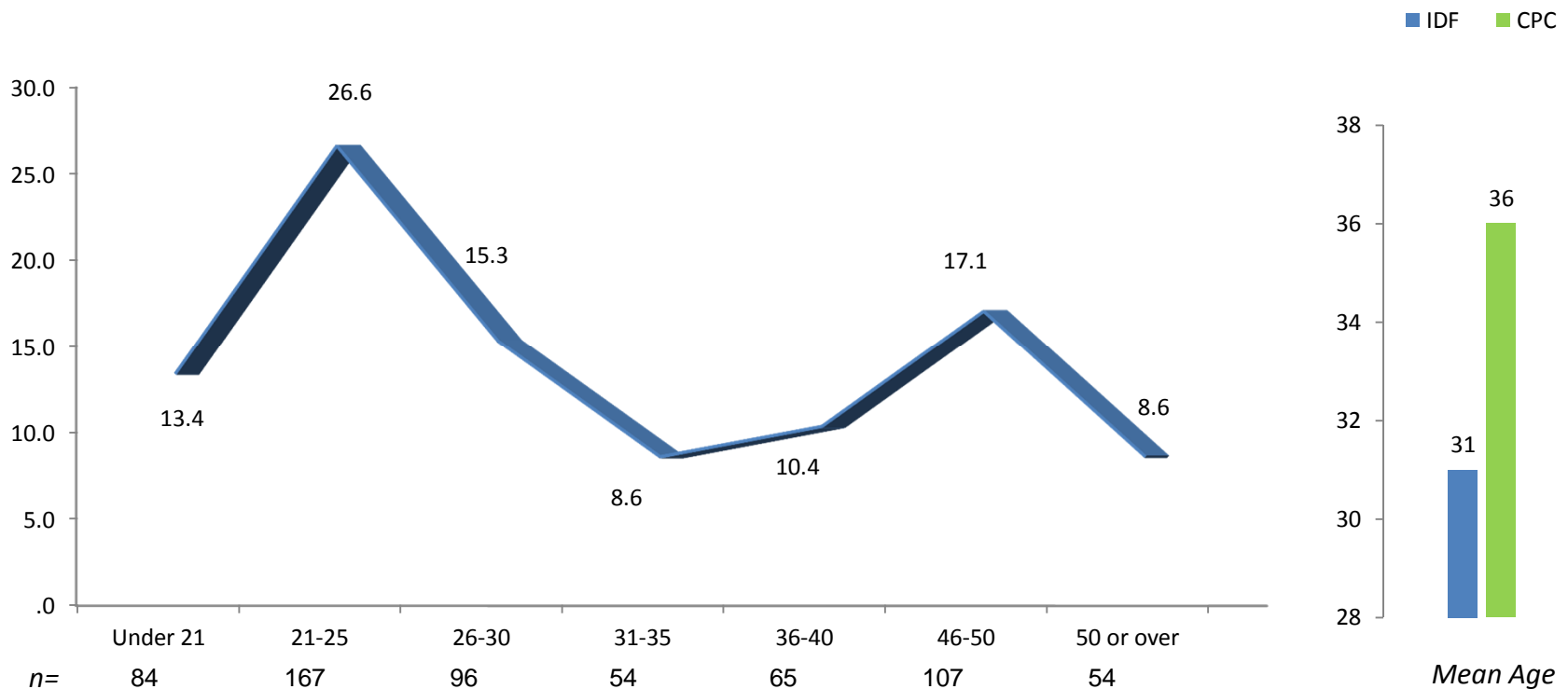
R  
A  
C  
E



C-SAM participants' racial proportions were in line with arrest statistics for Lancaster County supplied by the 2008 Nebraska Crime Commission, with the exception of American Indians who are over-represented.

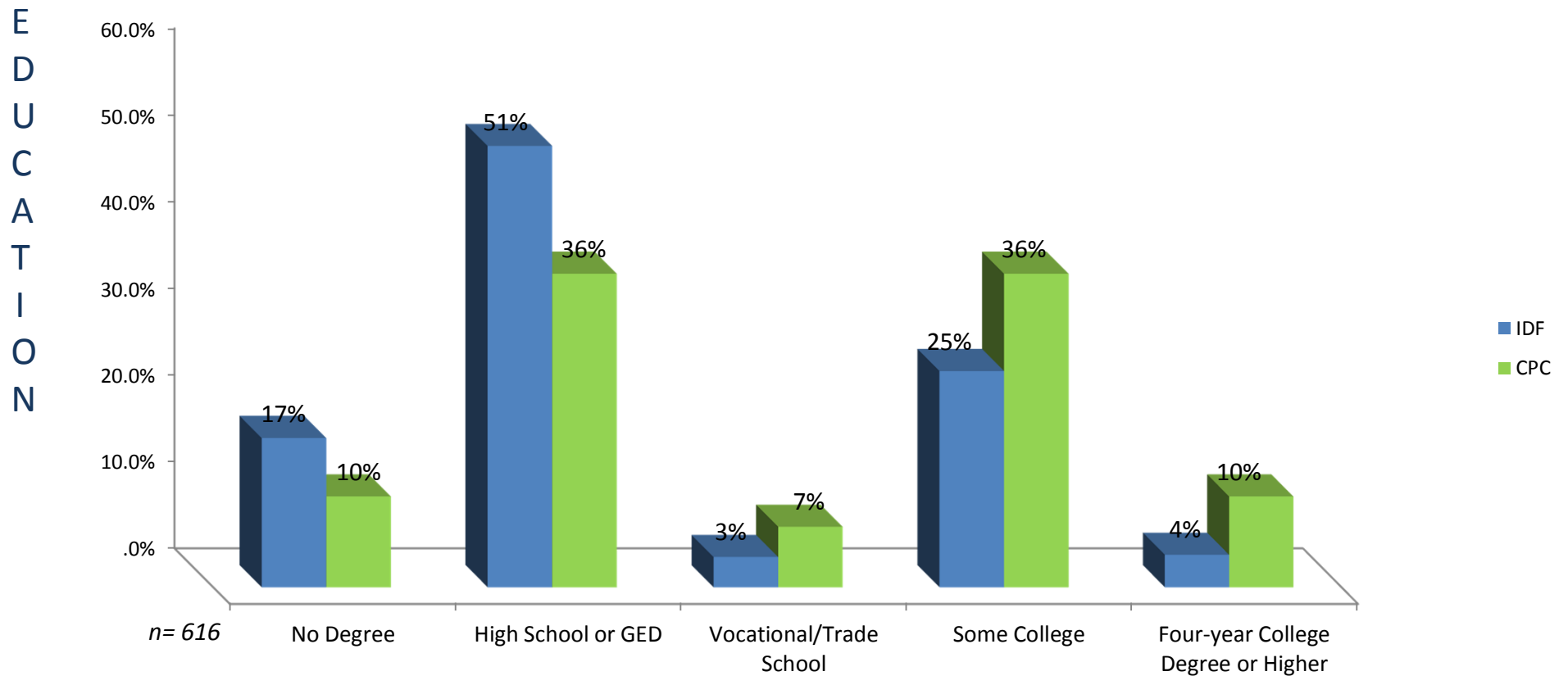
# Participant Age

A  
G  
E



Study participants ranged in age from 19 to 76. The average age was almost 33 years old. Participants interviewed while in protective custody tended to be slightly older than those interviewed at the correctional facility.

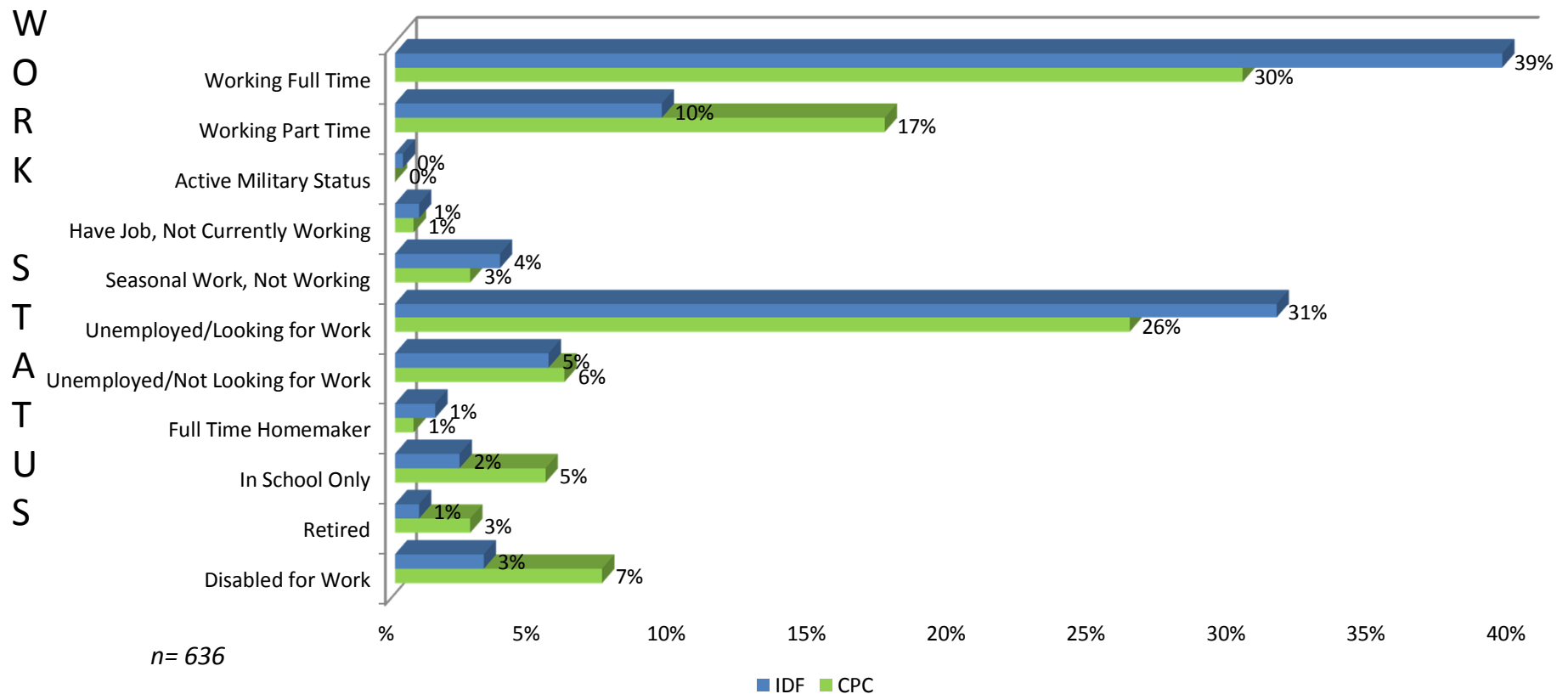
# Participant Education



Study participants at the protective custody unit reported having more education than those interviewed at the correctional facility.

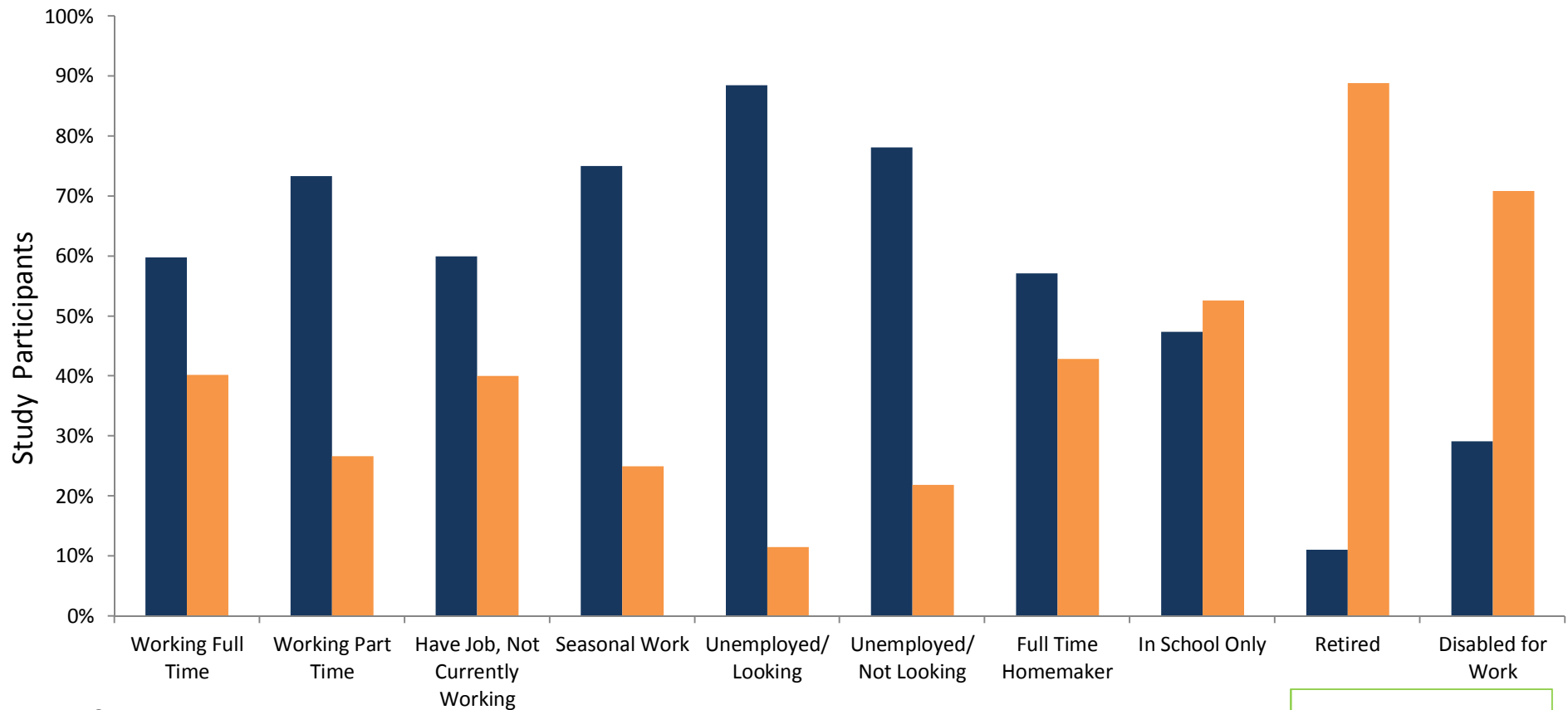


# Participant Employment



Over the course of the study, interviews were conducted with nearly as many people who had full-time jobs as were unemployed (35% and 29.5%). Though older, participants interviewed at CPC were considerably more likely to be working part time than those interviewed at IDF.

# Employment & Health Insurance



*n* = 617

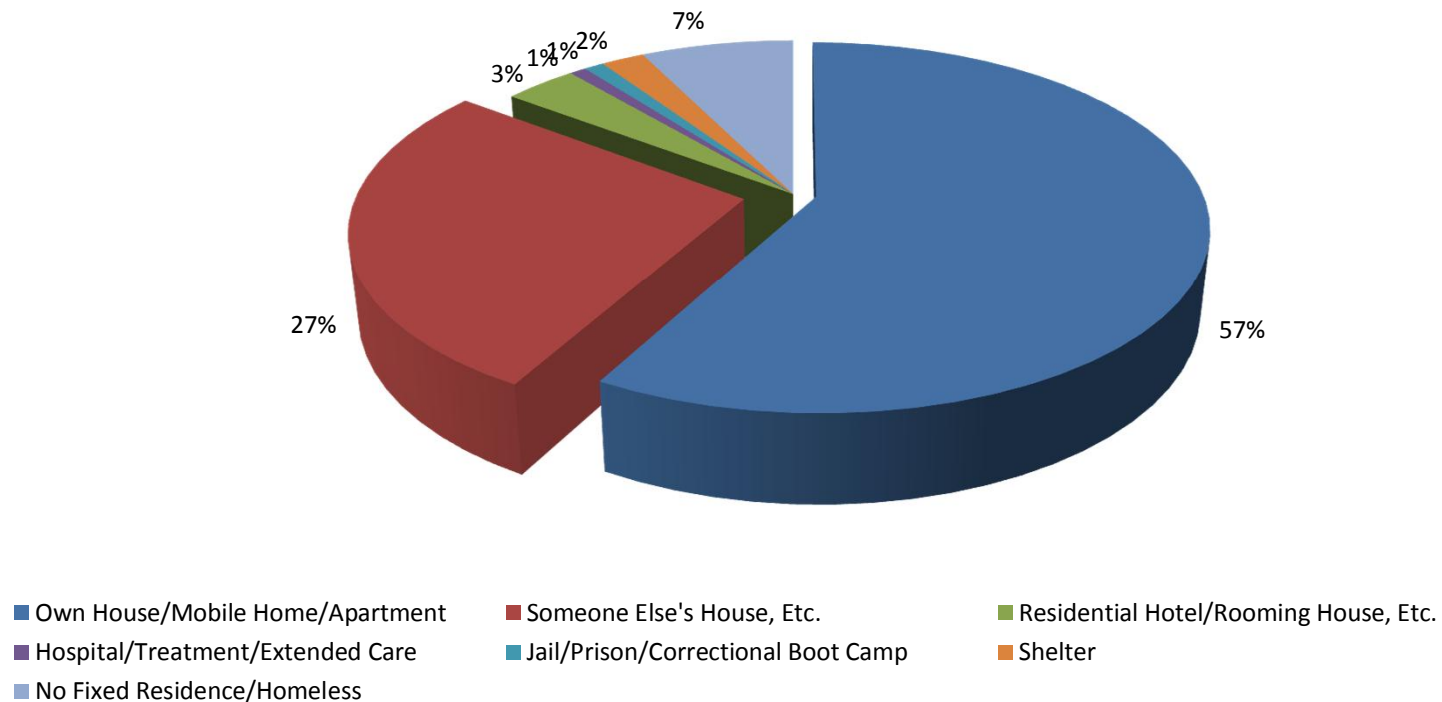
Across six administrations, seven out of ten (68.9%) participants had no health insurance.

HEALTH  
INSURANCE?

■ No ■ Yes

# Participant Residence

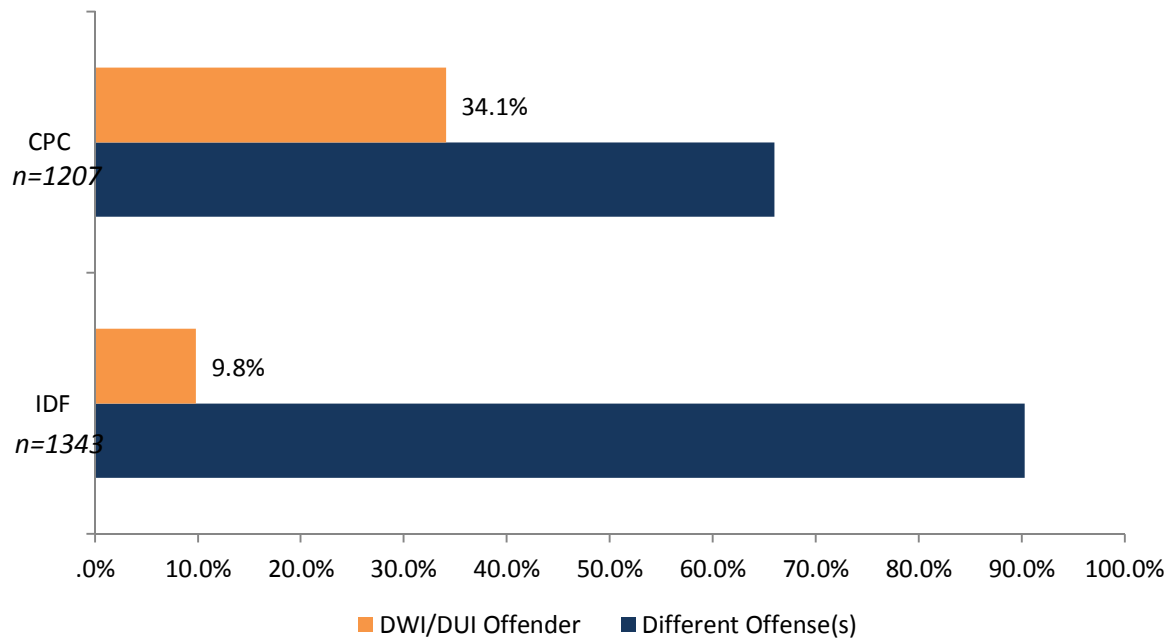
R  
E  
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D  
E  
N  
C  
E



*n= 625*

Over a quarter of the study's sample reported living at someone else's house. Forty-six study participants (7.4%) reported no having no fixed address. They were equally likely to be interviewed at IDF as they were at CPC.

# Alcohol Offenders

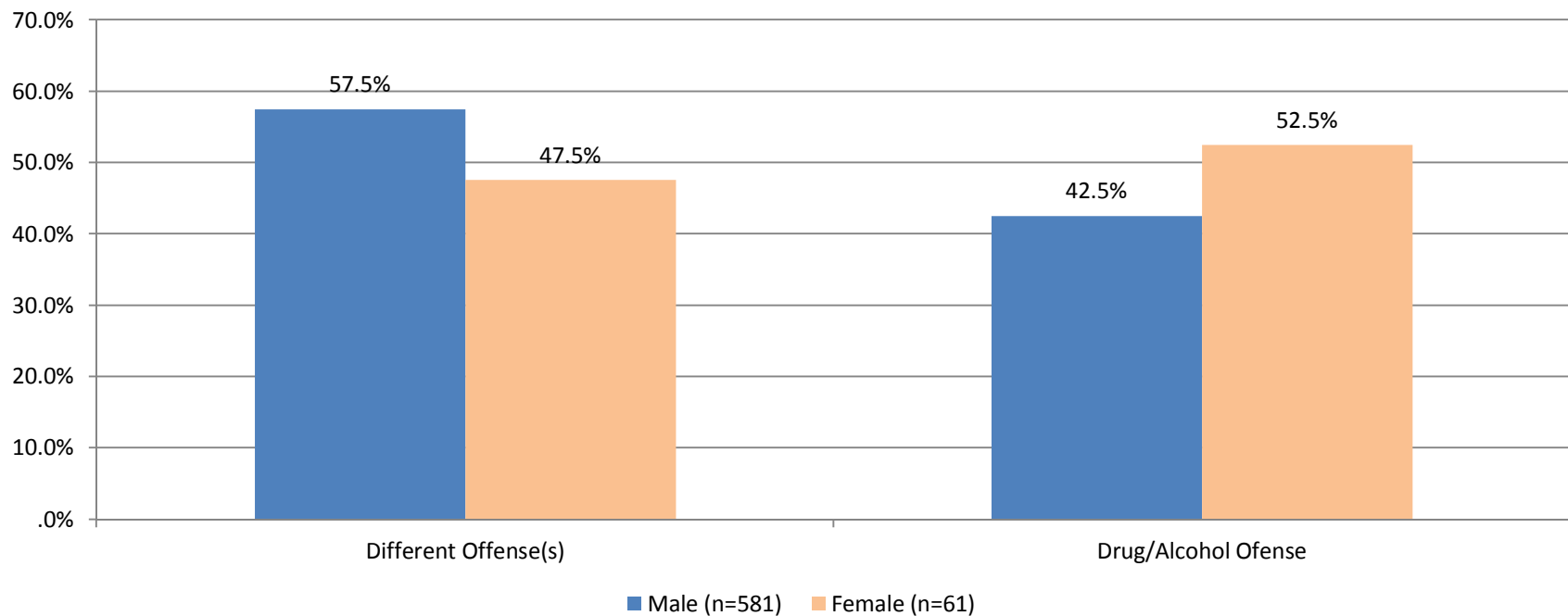


CPC was over three times as likely to house a DWI/DUI offender during the study period.

DWI/DUI offenders were more likely to be interviewed at CPC than at the Correctional Facility.

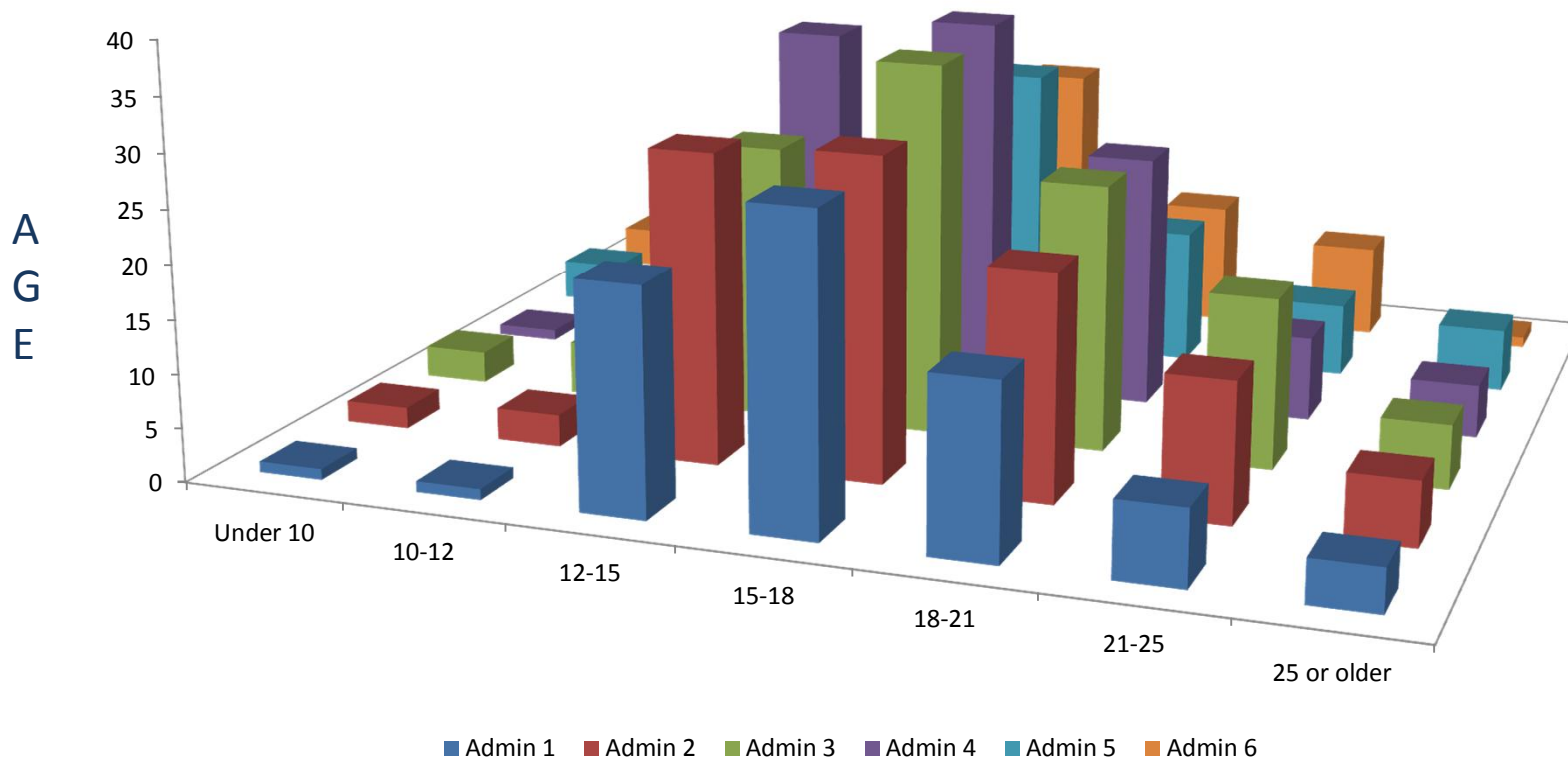


# Drug/Alcohol Offenders



Though more men were arrested or brought to protective custody, women were more likely than men to have been detained for a drug or alcohol offense.

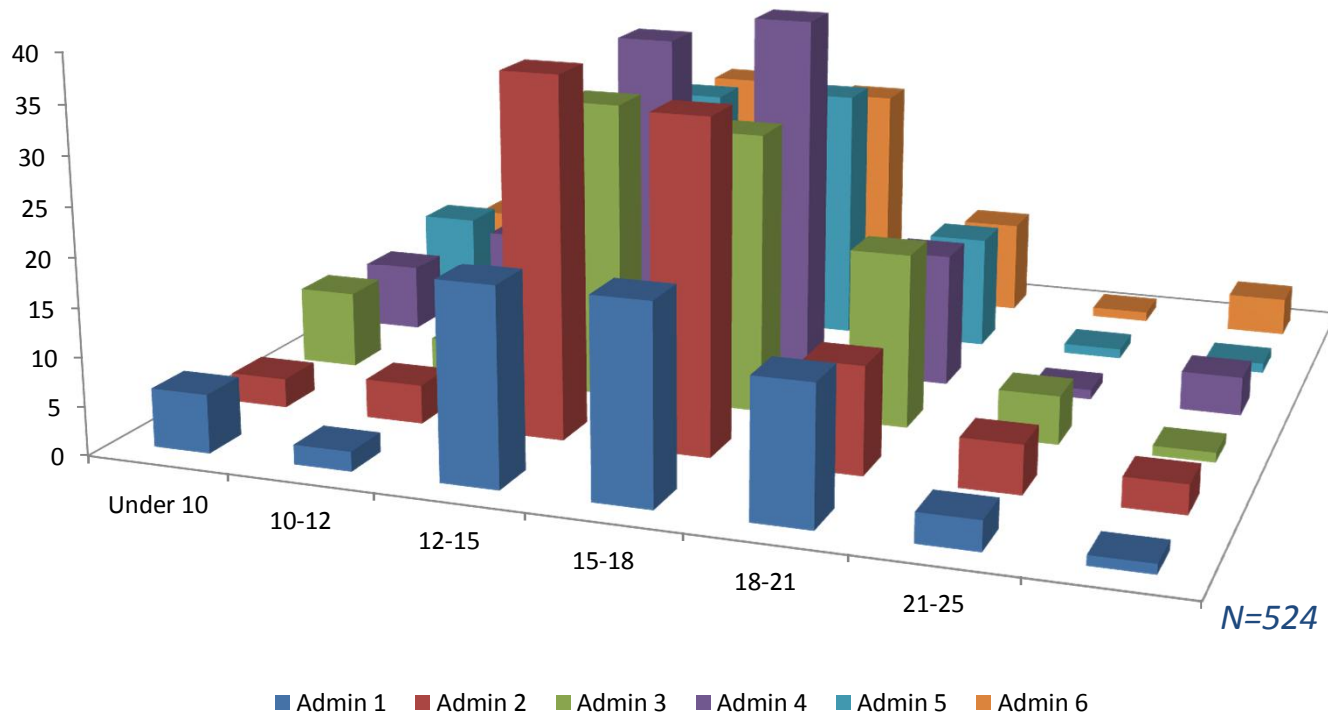
# Age & First Time Having Five Drinks



Early prevalence of alcohol abuse among study participants was observed consistently relative to the number of participants across administrations.

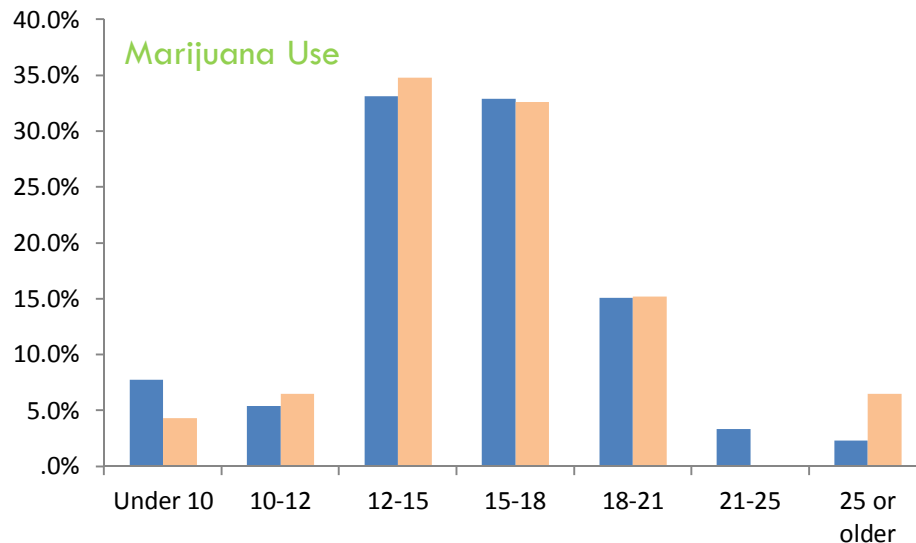
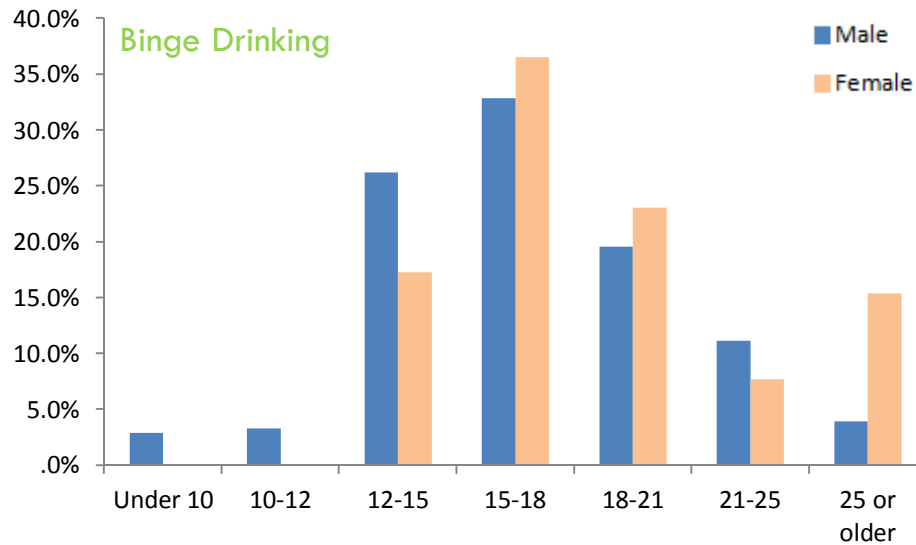
# Age & First Time Trying Marijuana

Study  
Participants



524 study participants reported the age they were the first time they tried marijuana. Nearly half (46.35) of the study participants were 15 or younger. Eight in ten (79.2%) were 18 or younger.

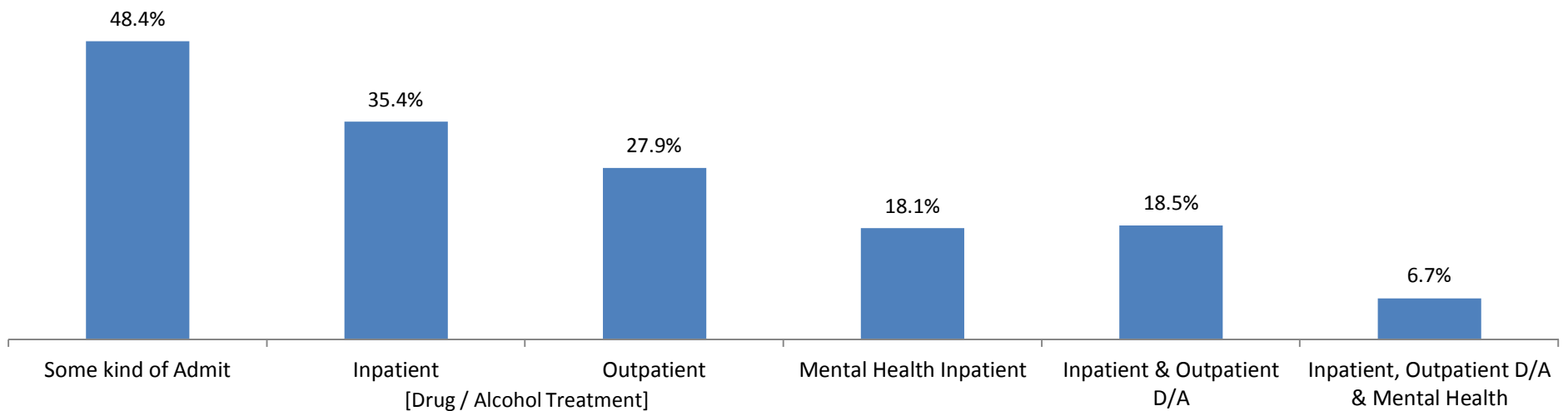
# Gender & First Time Marijuana & Binge Drinking



- Men were more likely to have engaged in binge drinking at an earlier age than women.
- But age had little to do with how early men and women tried marijuana.
- Roughly 10% (n=61) of the study participants were women.
- Men and women participating in the study were roughly the same age though men were a little older.
- Men were an average age of  $32^{1/2}$  compared to women who were  $31^{2/3}$ .

# Treatment History

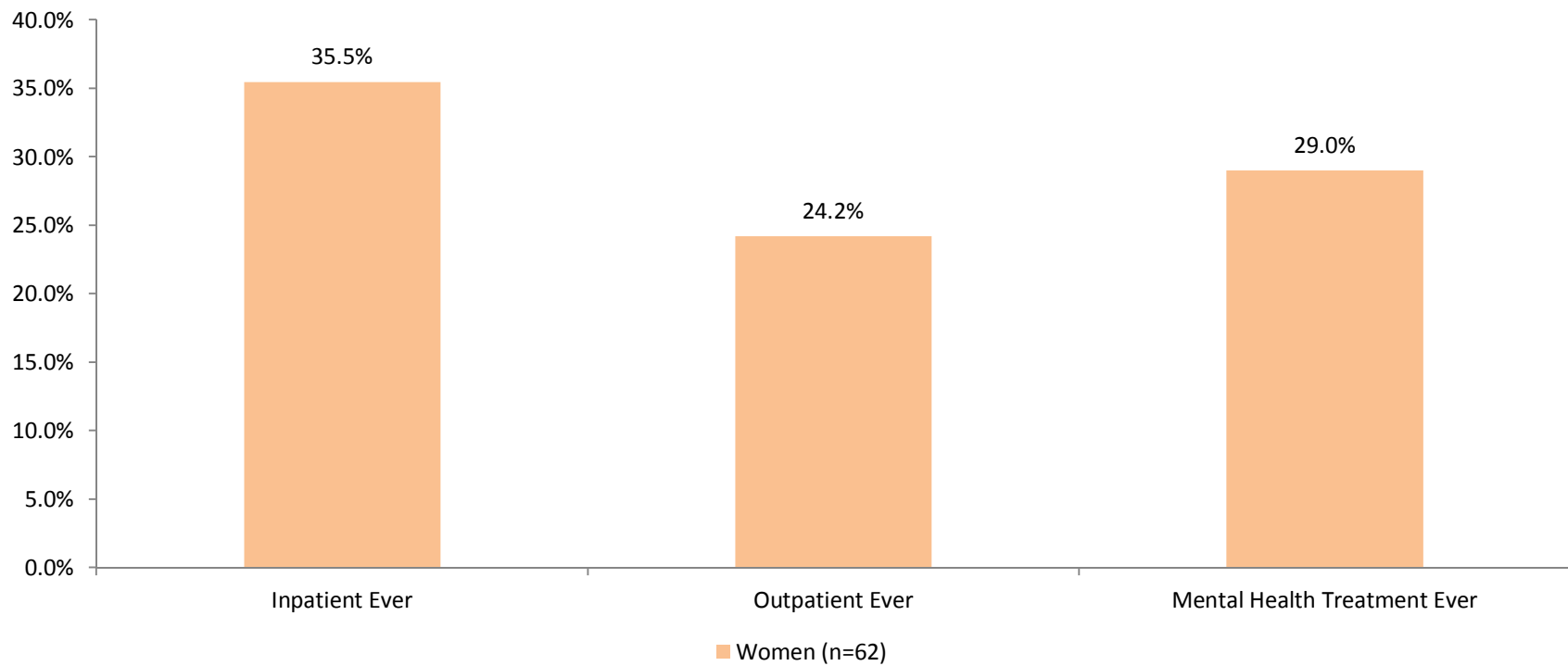
- 311 respondents reported that they had either participated in
  - an inpatient or outpatient drug or alcohol treatment program or
  - had stayed overnight in a psychiatric unit at a hospital or related facility during their lifetime.



- Four of five of those who reported a previous treatment admittance, were interviewed at IDF.



# Treatment History



Over one-third of women reported receiving inpatient treatment for drug or alcohol.

# Substance Abuse & Age



## Average Age for First Substance Abuse

	Five drinks in one day	No Heavy Drugs, except Marijuana	Hard Drug Use	<i>n</i>
<b>Participants admitting:</b> Binge Drinking	19.7			70
Marijuana Use & Binge Drinking	17.5			87
Hard drug use, Marijuana or Binge Drinking	15.9	19.2	21.2	187

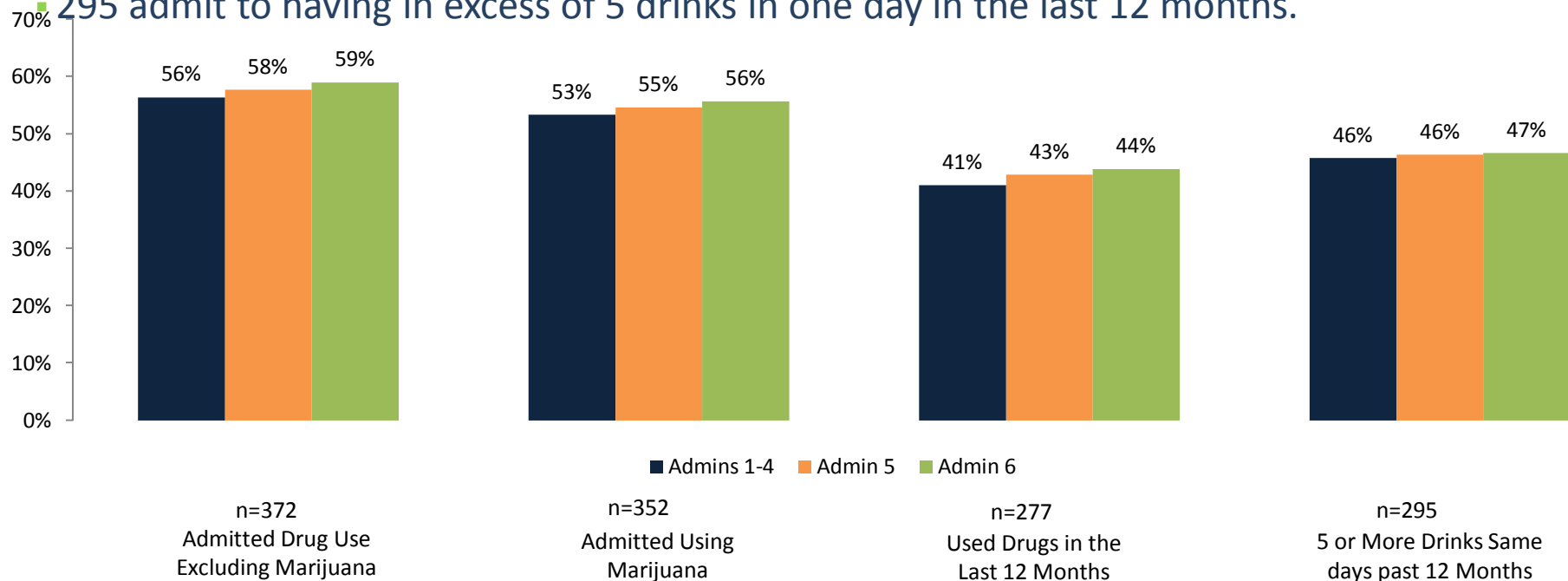
When participants did not admit to hard drug use, they reported smoking marijuana before they first had five drinks or more in the same day. The converse is true for those participants who admitted hard drug use. They drank earlier, smoked marijuana later, and then began their use of hard drugs.

# Drug Use

372 study participants of the total (n=632) admitted to using drugs beside marijuana in their lifetime<sup>1</sup>.

Of these:

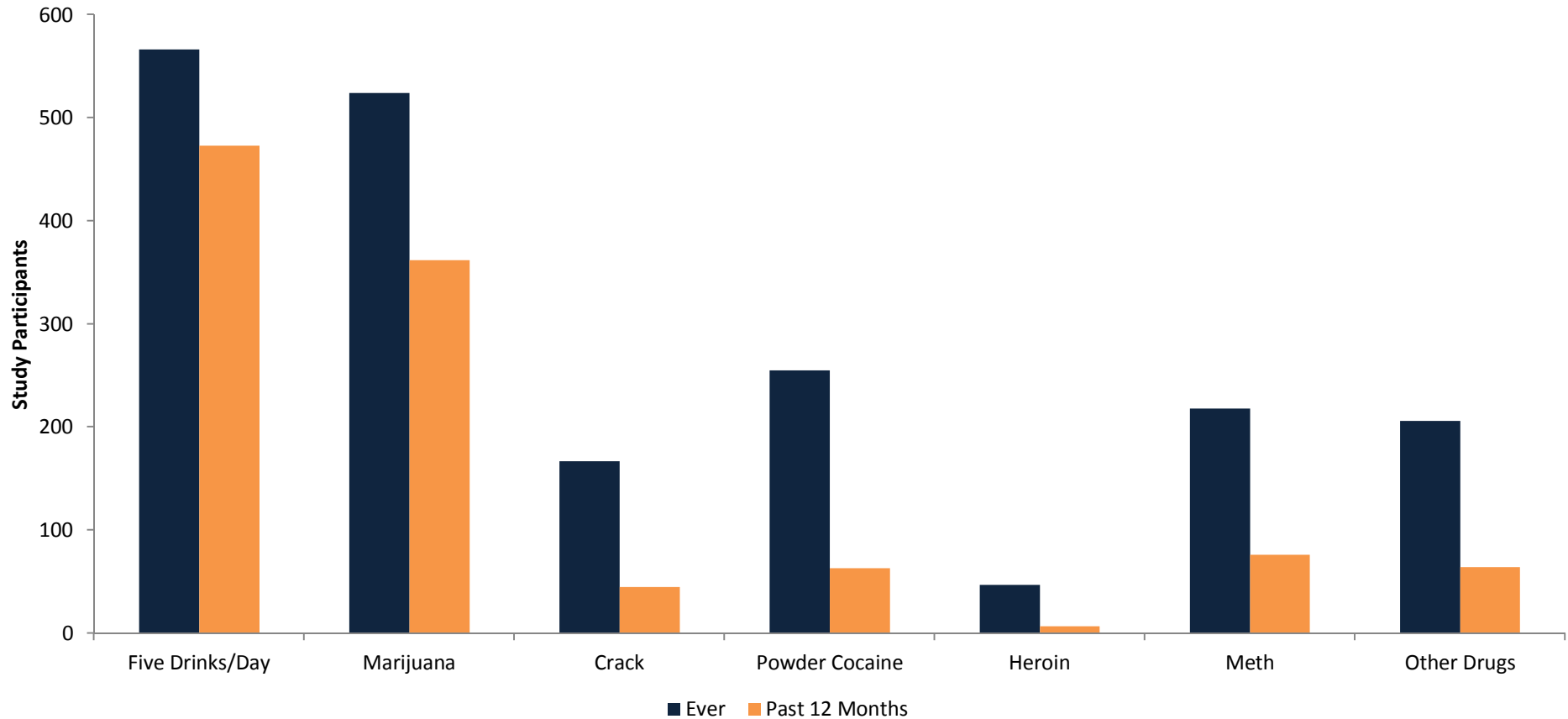
- 252 of these admitted to having used marijuana as well.
- 277 admitted to using a drug within the last 12 months.
- 295 admit to having in excess of 5 drinks in one day in the last 12 months.



<sup>1</sup> Some participants did not admit to any drug use, but subsequently tested positive for a drug beside marijuana.

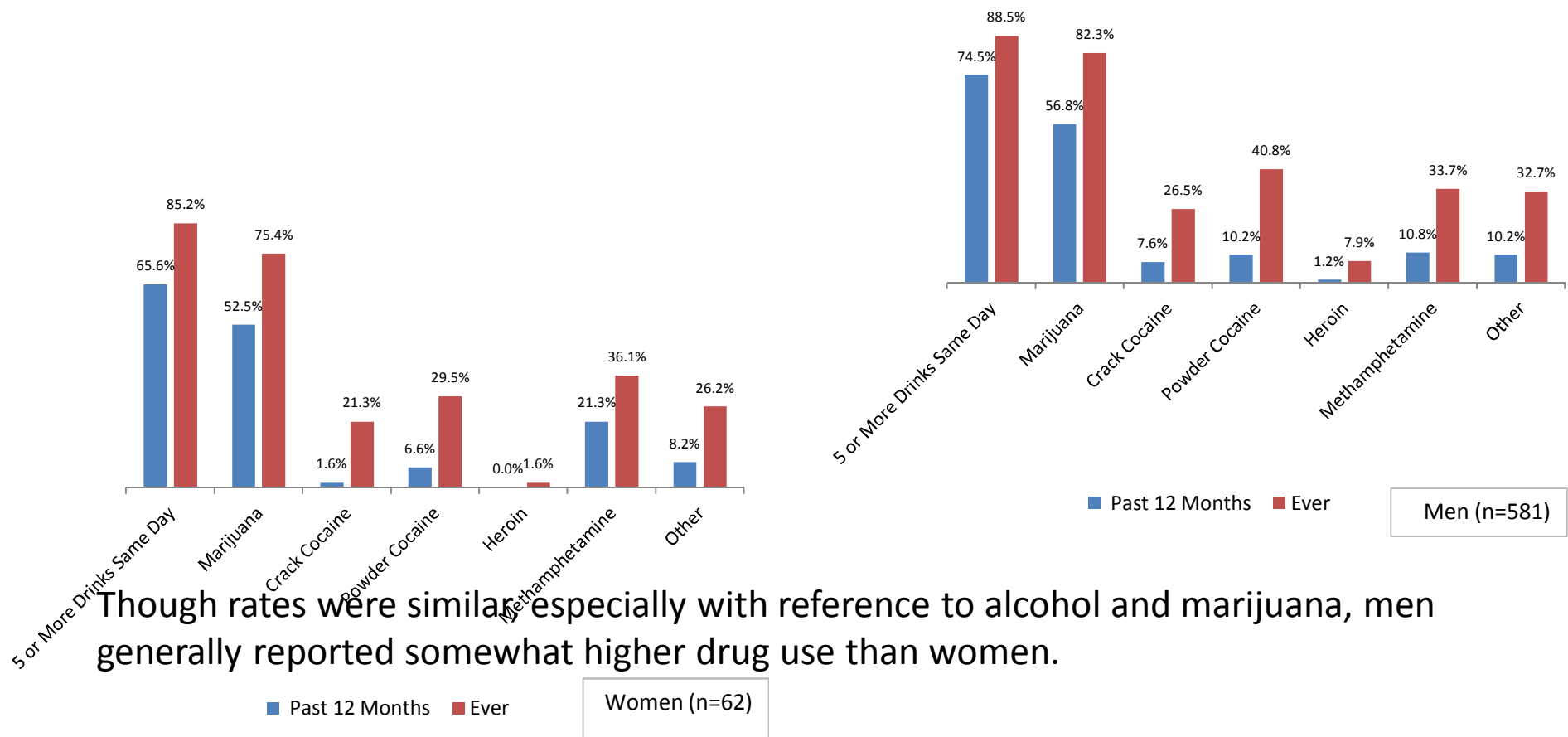


# Drug Use Ever & Past 12 Months

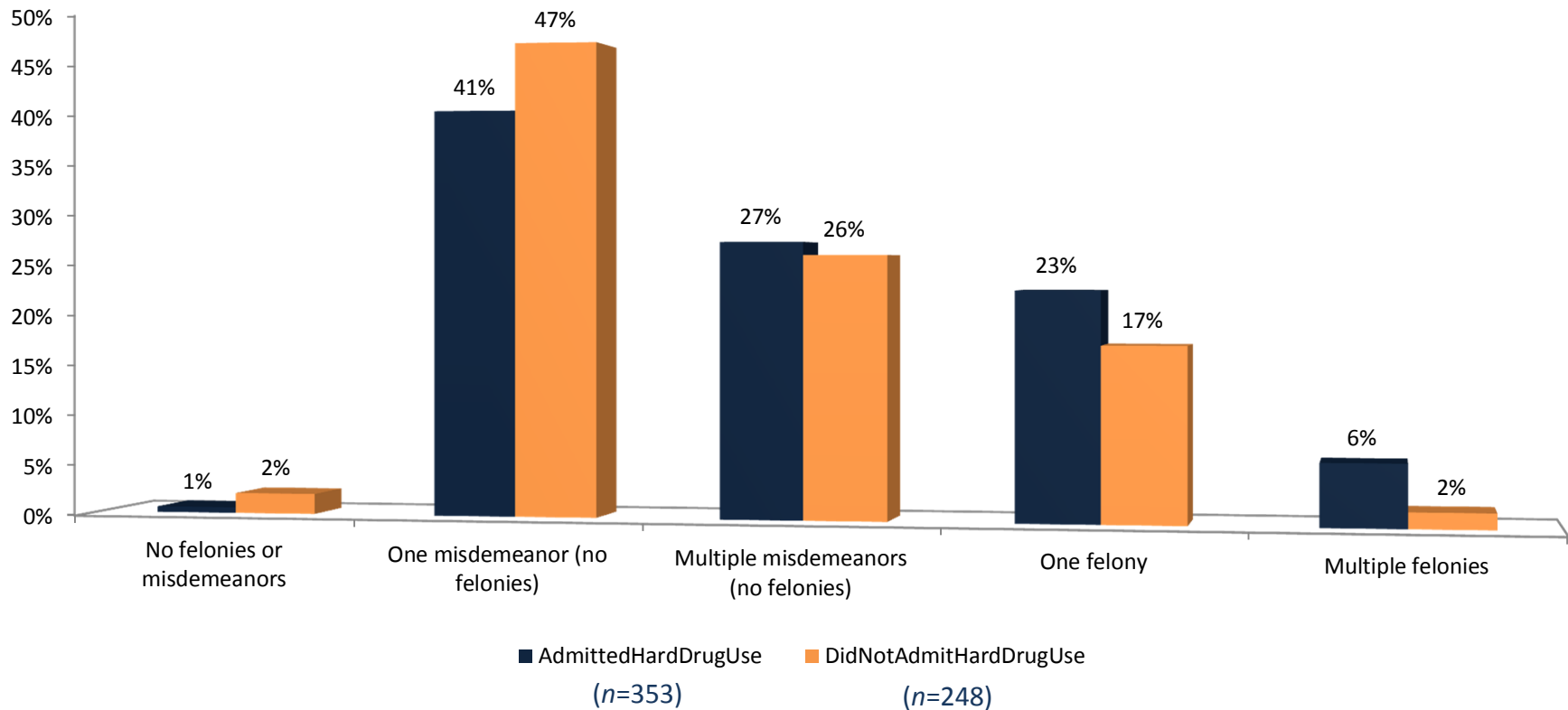


Alcohol and Marijuana use was considerably more prevalent among study participants than other drugs. Meth use was as commonly reported as Cocaine and “Other” drugs.

# Drug Use Ever & Past 12 Months

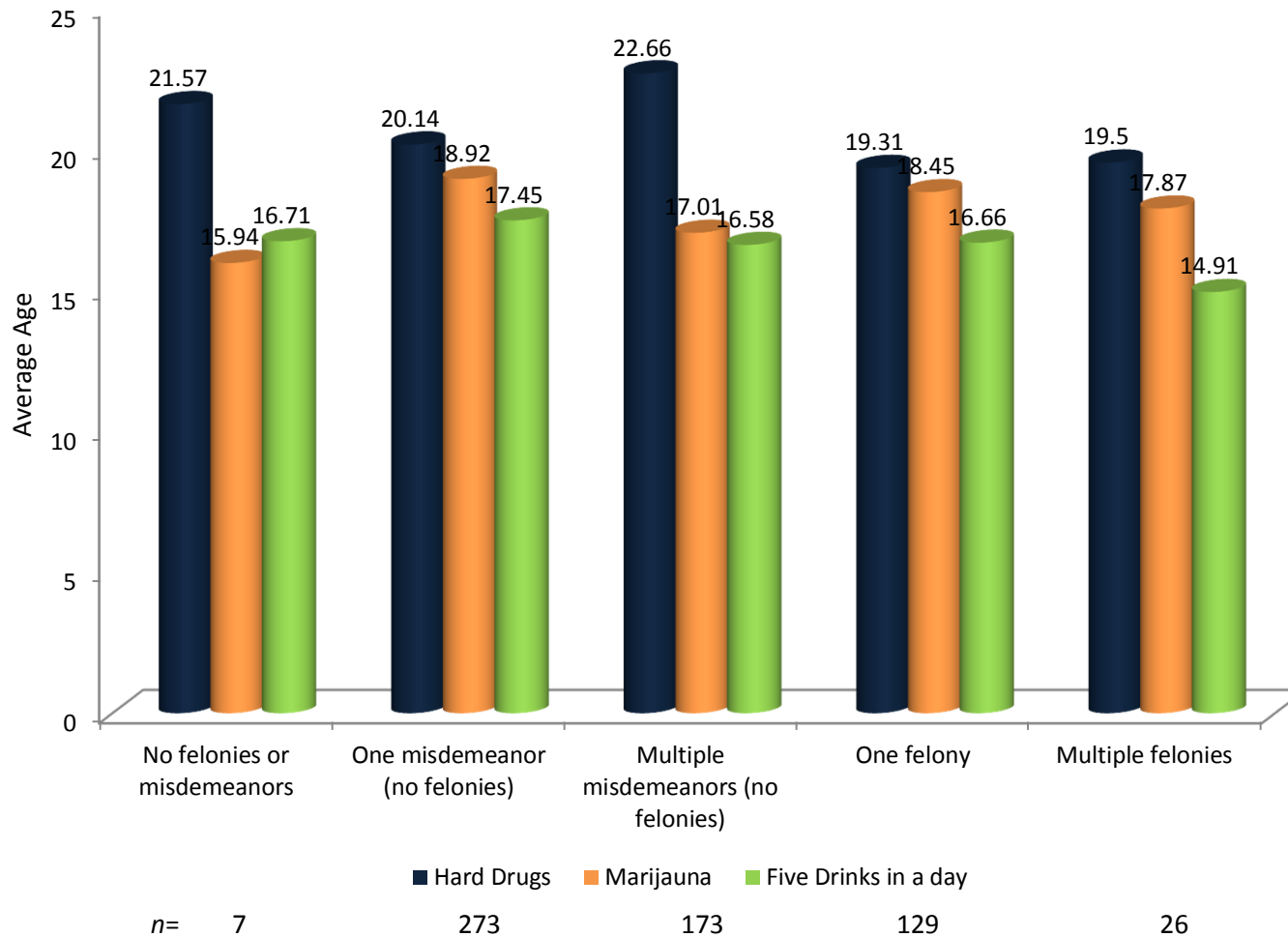


# Drug Use & Seriousness of Offense



Participants who admitted to hard drug use were more likely to be in custody for more serious crimes.

# Drug Use, Age of First Use & Offense

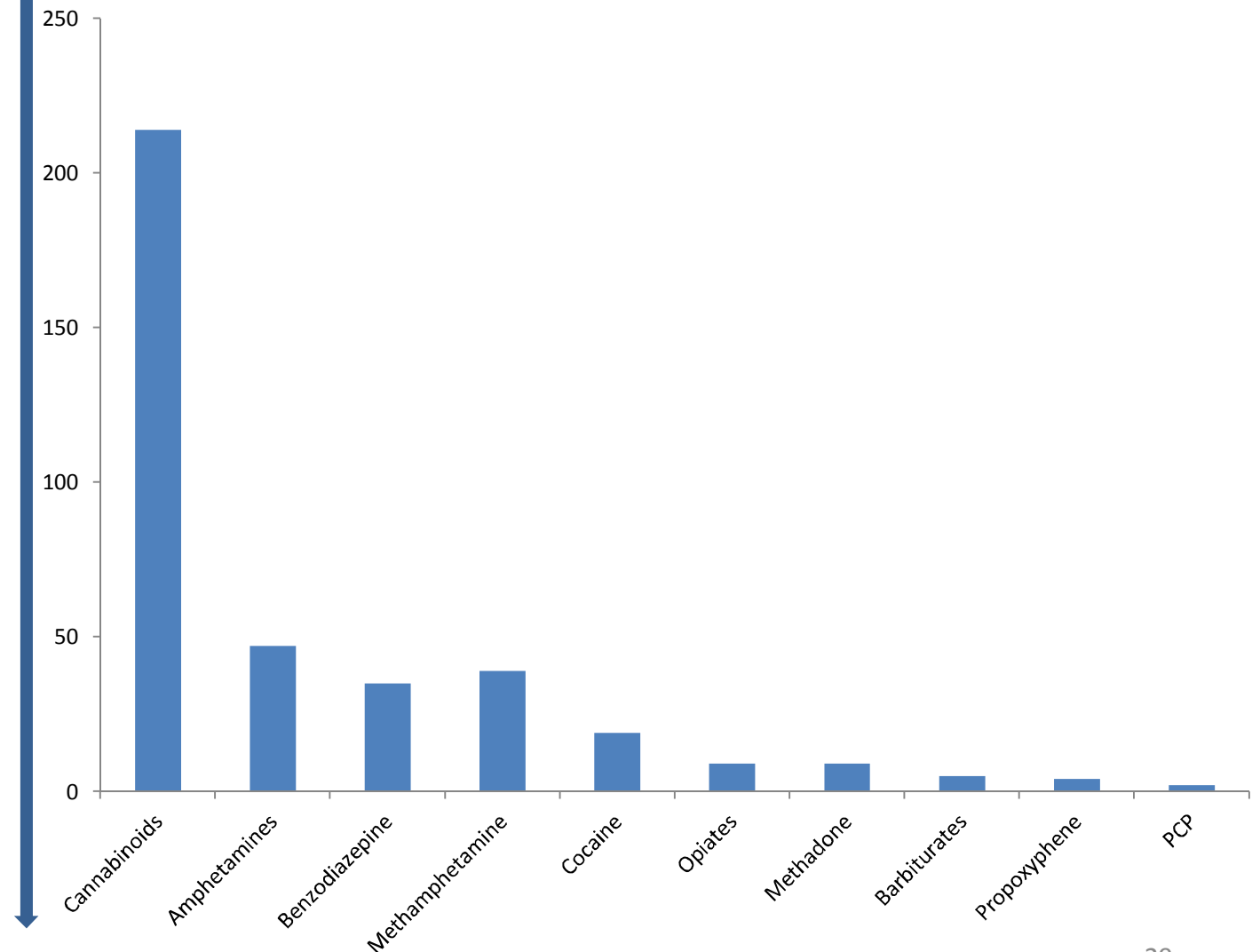


There is a clear relationship between the first age at which a participant used drugs and the seriousness of the offense for which they were charged.

# Admission of Drug Use & UA results

Of the participants who admitted to drug use, marijuana users were most likely to submit to the UA.

UA results demonstrate that participants were seven times as likely to test positive for marijuana than for other drugs .



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# Discussion

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- Next Steps?





unlocking a pathway to a better community  
through substance use data

the  
bridge

at Cornhusker Place

Safe passage from addiction to sober living

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