**APPENDIX B: Examples of Consequences & Intervening Variables by Focus Area**

(Source: Macomb County Office of Substance Abuse)

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| **Focus Area** | **Consequences**  (The concept of a resulting effect ([cause and effect](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cause_and_effect)), arising from an action. | **Intervening Variables**  (Factors that have been identified as being strongly related to and influence the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and its consequence) |
| **Childhood & Underage Drinking** | **Mortality, Morbidity, Addiction**  - Early addiction  - Accidents  - Suicide  - Overdose death  - Need for treatment | Low perceived risk of ATOD use  Binge drinking  Early social access to alcohol by minors (retailers and adults)  Early onset of AOD use  Low perceived risk of negative consequence  Teen belief that nothing can happen to them  Refusal skills lacking in teens  Lack of knowledge  Lack of consistent consequences by parents & law enforcement  Ride with a drunk driver  Drinking and driving  Social Norms Lack of consistent law enforcement |
| **Social Connectedness**  - School failure  - Family conflict  - Community alienation | Negative peer influence  Binge drinking  Poor parental attitudes, norms, and skills  Cultural history  Neighborhood stability & attachment  Perceived peer pressure  Peer rejection  Does not bond with community or feel pride  Low perceived risk of future (school & career) consequences |
| **Education**  - Interference with education  - School failure (expulsion and dropout rates)  - Family conflict  - Truancy | Early social access to alcohol by minors  Community Norms on acceptable school behavior  Lack of enforcement/consequences at school  Poor parental attitudes and skills  Negative attachment to school  Low academic achievement  Anti social behavior/delinquency |
| **Crime & Justice**  - Arrests  - MIP  - DUI  - Violent crime  - Destruction at house parties  - Incarceration  - Delinquent behavior  - Rape | Lack of knowledge  Low perceived risk of being caught  Intoxication lowers inhibitions  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement  Lack of parental supervision  Favorable attitudes by peers for AOD use  Lack of knowledge of law  Lack of knowledge on insurance  Anger issues |
| **Medical Physical**  - Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders  - Death  - Hospital & emergency visits  - Early addiction  - Health problems, concerns, & issues  - Screening Brief Intervention & Referral (SBIR[T]) | Lack of knowledge of use during pregnancy  Lack of supports (community and family)  Binge Drinking  Lack of knowledge of physical consequences  Parent and family norms attitudes and knowledge  Genetic predisposition  Self-medicate |
| **Focus Area** | **Consequences**  (The concept of a resulting effect ([cause and effect](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cause_and_effect)), arising from an action. | **Intervening Variables**  (Factors that have been identified as being strongly related to and influence the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and its consequence) |
| **Prescription Drug Abuse/Misuse** | **Mortality, Morbidity, Addiction**  - Early addiction  - Addiction escalation  - Need for treatment  - Overdose, injury, and death  - Health problems/concerns/issues  - Homelessness | Low perception of risk  Social norms  Easy access through family  Early social access by minors  Lack of knowledge regarding physiology  Low perceived risk of negative consequence  Teen belief that nothing can happen to them  Refusal skills lacking in teens  Lack of knowledge on prescriptions  Problematic to identify drugged drivers  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement  Self-medicate because undiagnosed or cannot afford medication  Addiction escalation to opiate use |
| **Social Connectedness**  - Family conflict  - Social isolation  - No alternative transportation available  - Low work attendance  - Job loss  - Community alienation | Lack of knowledge on drug interactions  Lack of knowledge on physiology  Negative peer influence  Norms and attitudes  Cultural history  Neighborhood stability & attachment  Low community bonding  Lack of family supervision of medications and storage |
| **Education**  - Interference with education  - School failure (expulsion and dropout rates)  - Family conflict  - Truancy | Early social access by minors  Lack of identification by teachers  Lack of enforcement/consequences at school  Parental attitudes, norms and supervision  Negative school attitude  Low academic achievement  Anti social behavior/delinquency  Anger issues  Mental health issues |
| **Crime & Justice**  - Arrests  - DUI  - Violent crime  - Incarceration | Lack of knowledge  Low perceived risk of being caught  Lowering inhibitions and poor decisions  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement  Limited law enforcement resources  Favorable attitudes by peers for drug use  Cost of drugs as tolerance increases  Anger issues  Illegal distribution by medical community |
| **Medical Physical**  - Death  - Hospital /emergency visits  - Early addiction  - Health problems/concerns/issues  - Cost to society  - Screening Brief Intervention & Referral to TX (SBIRT) | Low perception of risk use  Social norms  Early onset of AOD use, increase tolerance and acceptance  Lack of knowledge  Low perceived risk of negative consequence  Health & Addiction: belief that nothing can happen to them  Lack of knowledge on each drug  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement/court |
| **Focus Area** | **Consequences**  (The concept of a resulting effect ([cause and effect](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cause_and_effect)), arising from an action. | **Intervening Variables**  (Factors that have been identified as being strongly related to and influence the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and its consequence) |
| **Youth Access to Tobacco and Nicotine** | **Mortality, Morbidity, Addiction**  - Early addiction  - Physical damage (lungs, heart, fetal effects, etc)  - Secondhand smoke damage  - Early death  - Disability | Low perception of tobacco/nicotine risk  Early social access to minors (retailers and adults)  Early onset of AOD use  Low perceived risk of negative consequence to health  Low perceived risk of consequence to others  Years it takes to show damage from tobacco  Teen belief that nothing can happen to them  Refusal skills lacking in teens  Lack of knowledge  Lack of enforcement  Lack of consistent consequences by parents, law enforcement |
| **Social Connectedness**  - School failure  - Family conflict  - Conflict with school administration  - Community alienation | Negative peer influence  Parental attitudes toward use  Cultural history  Perceived peer pressure  Peer rejection  Rebellion  Lack coping skills  Peer attitudes  Low community bonding  Limited interaction with parents as good role models  Divorce |
| **Education**  - Conflict with school administration  - School failure (expulsion and dropout rates)  - Family conflict  -Truancy | Early social access by minors  Community Norms on acceptable school behavior  Lack of enforcement/consequences at school  Parental attitudes, norms and supervision  Negative attachment to school  Low academic achievement  Anti-social behavior/delinquency  Lack of understanding of tobacco/nicotine addiction |
| **Crime & Justice**  - Theft  - Sales to underage  - Delinquent behavior  - Citation for sales  - Citation for attempted purchase | Lack of knowledge  Low perceived risk of being caught  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement  Lack of parental supervision  Favorable attitudes by peers for AOD use  Fines are too low to be worth caring about for retailers  No registration process for retailers so it’s difficult to monitor  Limited law enforcement resources |
| **Medical Physical**  - Fetal disorders  - Death  - Hospital /emergency visits  - Early addiction  - Health problems/concerns/issues  - Youth ear infections/bronchitis from being around adult smokers  - Screening Brief Intervention & Referral to TX (SBIRT) | Long-term illnesses  Lack of knowledge on addiction  Family norms  Lack of knowledge on health concerns |
| **Focus Area** | **Consequences**  (The concept of a resulting effect ([cause and effect](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cause_and_effect)), arising from an action. | **Intervening Variables**  (Factors that have been identified as being strongly related to and influence the occurrence and magnitude of substance use and its consequence) |
| **Illicit Drug Use** | **Mortality, Morbidity, Addiction**  - Early addiction  - Health problems/concerns/ issues  - Addiction escalation  - Need for treatment  - Death | Riding with an intoxicated driver  Low perception of risk  Social norms  Easy access  Lack of knowledge regarding intoxication  Low perceived risk of negative consequence  Teen belief that nothing can happen to them  Refusal skills lacking in teens  Lack of knowledge on drugs perceived as natural  Lack of enforcement when driving  Problematic to identify drugged drivers  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement  Self-medicate because undiagnosed or cannot afford medication  Belief that marijuana is not addictive |
| **Social Connectedness**  - Family conflict  - Community alienation  - Low work attendance  - Job loss  - Homelessness | Lack of knowledge on drug interactions  Lack of knowledge on physiology  Negative peer influence  Norms and attitudes  Neighborhood stability & attachment  Low community bonding  Negative family environment  Early drug experimentation  Belief that marijuana is not harmful |
| **Education**  - Interference with education  - School failure (expulsion and dropout rates)  - Family conflict  - Truancy | Early social access by minors  Lack of identification by teachers  Lack of enforcement/consequences at school  Parental attitudes, norms and supervision  Negative attachment to school  Low academic achievement  Anti social behavior/delinquency  Anger issues  Mental health issues  Belief that marijuana is legal |
| **Crime & Justice**  - Arrests  - DUI  - Violent crime  - Incarceration | Low perceived risk of being caught  Intoxication lowers inhibitions  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement  Limited law enforcement resources  Favorable attitudes by peers for drug use  Cost of drugs as tolerance increases  Anger issues  Mental health issues  Early use of gateway drugs  Belief that marijuana is legal |
| **Medical Physical**  - Death  - Hospital /emergency visits  - Early addiction  - Health problems/concerns/issues  - Cost to society for health issues  - Screening Brief Intervention & Referral to TX (SBIRT) | Low perception of risk use  Early onset of AOD use increase tolerance and acceptance  Future health and addiction: Lack of knowledge  Future Health: low perceived risk of negative consequences  Health & addiction: belief that nothing bad can happen to them  Lack of knowledge on each drug  Lack of consistent consequences by law enforcement/courts |