

# Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

*A Division of the*



## Comprehensive Community Plan

**County: Monroe**

**LCC: CARES Board**

**Date Due: December, 2011**

**Date Submitted:**

**New Plan**       **Plan Update**



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**City: Bloomington**  
**Zip Code: 47404**

## Plan Summary

### **Mission Statement:**

The mission of Monroe County CARES, Inc. shall be to coordinate, support, and promote effective local efforts to prevent and reduce harmful involvement with alcohol and other drugs among members of this community.

### **History:**

The grass-roots citizen group, Monroe County CARES, Inc., serves as the Local Coordinating Council. Monroe County CARES was formed in 1983 by a group of local citizens concerned about alcohol and other drug abuse problems affecting the youth in Monroe County. Local citizens, business leaders and parents worked together to bring a motivational speaker, David Toma, to Bloomington to educate the community about the effects and dangers of drug abuse and to break down community denial regarding substance abuse issues. The group, named the Toma Task Force, worked to raise the money to bring Mr. Toma to Bloomington and to establish follow-up within the community. David Toma's visit to Bloomington proved to be a catalyst for organizing this community to address the substance abuse problems of our youth. The Toma Task Force grew in scope and became Monroe County CARES. Over the years, CARES has continued to coordinate local efforts to combat the problems associated with alcohol and other drug abuse.

CARES board members represent many areas including local government, law enforcement, schools, parents, social services, religion, education, treatment and the recovering community. There are three major standing committees, treatment, prevention, and justice. These committees, along with the CARES Board of Directors, coordinate, support and promote local efforts to prevent and reduce harmful involvement with alcohol and other drugs among members of this community. In Monroe County, the Board of Commissioners passed a local ordinance appointing Monroe County CARES, Inc. with the task of collecting information on the potential uses for the Drug-Free Communities fund and to formulate a comprehensive plan for the allocation of these funds.

Monroe County is located in South Central Indiana, approximately sixty miles south of the state capital, Indianapolis, and has a population 137,974 ([http://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document\\_id=481](http://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document_id=481)). Bloomington is the county seat and only incorporated city within Monroe County and has a population of 80,405 ([http://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document\\_id=481](http://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document_id=481)). Bloomington is the home of Indiana University Bloomington (IUB), a state university with a large residential campus and enrollment of approximately 42,464 students ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana\\_University\\_Bloomington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana_University_Bloomington)). For census purposes, the boundaries of Monroe County are exactly the same as those of the Bloomington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Ellettsville, an incorporated town, and Stinesville are the only other

municipalities within Monroe County with populations of 6,378 (<http://ellettsville.in.us/bullet01.htm>) and 198 (<http://www.cubitplanning.com/city/5435-stinesville-town-census-2010-population>) respectively, which are located approximately 8 miles northeast of Bloomington in Richland and Bean Blossom Townships. The Ellettsville/Richland Bean Blossom areas of the county are geographically and culturally separate from the rest of the county and are served by their own school corporation (local education agency), the Richland Bean Blossom Community School Corporation. The rest of the county is served by the Monroe County Community School Corporation. The northeast quadrant of the county (Benton Township) is occupied primarily by the Morgan Monroe State Forest and much of the southeast quadrant of the county (Polk, Salt Creek, and part of Clear Creek Townships) is occupied by the Hoosier National Forest, Lake Monroe (Indiana's largest man-made lake) and six State Recreation Areas.

Indiana University is the county's largest employer. Other major employers include: Bloomington Hospital, Cook Group, Inc. (medical/surgical devices manufacturing), and the Monroe County Community School Corporation. The ethnic makeup of Monroe County is predominantly white (117,759), with a small African population (4,531), American Indian (383), Asian (5,887), and Hispanic (3,152) peoples ([http://www.stats.indiana.edu/uspr/a/us\\_profile\\_frame.html](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/uspr/a/us_profile_frame.html)).

Three County Commissioners and the County Council govern Monroe County. A Mayor and City Council govern the City of Bloomington, while a Town Board governs the incorporated town of Ellettsville and Stinesville. Bloomington, Ellettsville and Stinesville are both within the confines and part of Monroe County. Within the city limits, city and county governments have concurrent jurisdiction. The county is divided into eleven townships, which regulate education, tax assessments, emergency poor relief, and rural fire protection within their boundaries.

## **Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:**

CARES held a Community Meeting in October of 2011 for the purpose of involving the public and key stakeholders in the CARES community assessment process. A snapshot of community data collected was presented in packet form to all attendees. Additionally, a data map indicating the research-based types of data collected and still being sought was provided to guide the process.

Three data types:

- Individual Level Risk Factors & Community Conditions
- Use Behaviors
- Outcomes\Results of Use Behavior

Approximately 40 participants from Monroe County attended the meeting..

## Membership List

**County LCC Name:**

| #  | Name              | Organization                          | Race | Gender | Category              |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1  | Steve Malone      | MC Probation                          | C    | M      | Justice               |
| 2  | Nancy Woolery     | City of<br>Bloomington                | C    | F      | City Rep              |
| 3  | Tom Cox           | Consultant                            | C    | M      | Treatment             |
| 4  | Amanda Barge      | Private Practice                      | C    | F      | At Large              |
| 5  | Lt Thomas Lee     | Indiana University<br>PD              | C    | M      | At Large              |
| 6  | Bryan Overbey     | Centerstone                           | C    | F      | Recovery              |
| 7  | Walt Keller       | Alcohol Drug<br>Information Center    | C    | F      | Indiana<br>University |
| 8  | Jeanie Alter      | Indiana Prevention<br>Resource Center | C    | F      | Health                |
| 9  | Cpt. Joe Qualters | Bloomington<br>Police Department      | C    | M      | Law<br>Enforcement    |
| 10 | Mike Queen        | Indiana Prevention<br>Resource Center | C    | M      | Recovery              |
| 11 | Courtney Stewart  | Indiana Prevention<br>Resource Center | C    | M      | At Large              |
| 12 | Mai-Lin Poon      | Planned<br>Parenthood                 | A    | F      | At Large              |
| 13 | Mark DeLong       | Amethyst House                        | C    | M      | Social Services       |
| 14 |                   |                                       |      |        |                       |
| 15 |                   |                                       |      |        |                       |
| 16 |                   |                                       |      |        |                       |
| 17 |                   |                                       |      |        |                       |
|    |                   |                                       |      |        |                       |
|    |                   |                                       |      |        |                       |

## Problem Identification

**A. Problem Statement #1: Driving under the influence of any substance and other illicit activities, including violence, are linked to alcohol and other drug abuse.**

### B. Supportive Data:

1. 33.3% of the sex crimes cases charged in 2009 involved drugs and/or alcohol.
2. In 2009, 56% of all adults and 21% of all juveniles were placed on a form of community supervision for a substance related offense.
3. In 2009 Monroe County Probation received 607 cases for impaired driving, which is a 6% increase over 2008. The Prosecutor's office filed 831 OWI cases in 2009.
1. Of the more than 11,900 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2009 to monitor compliance, 2,084 (17%) showed positive for continued substance use.
2. 2009: 39% of adults placed on probation for a non-substance related offense had alcohol and/or drugs involved in the commission of the offense/crime.
3. BPD, IUPD, and the County Sheriff's Dept. drug arrests were highest for Possession of Marijuana or Hash. (Sept. 1, 2008 – Aug. 31, 2009)
  - BPD 39.5% ;12% of these offenders were juveniles.
  - IUPD 73%
  - Sheriff's 45.5%
4. BPD (largest issuing agency in county) arrests for dealing were highest for Cocaine/Narcotic/Meth (18%). Arrests for dealing Marijuana/Hash came in second and totaled 18%.
5. The 18-25 yr. old demographic is responsible for 68% of all alcohol related offenses charged by BPD & IUPD. (Sept. 1, 2008 – Aug. 31, 2009): Total Alcohol related arrests = 1537.
  - a. Illegal Consumption 780
  - b. OWI 159
  - c. Public Intoxication 598
6. The Monroe County Sheriff's Dept. data (Sept. 1, 2008- Aug. 31, 2009): Arrests were highest for OWI (32 total) and OWI per se (12). Drug arrests totaled 11, Public Intox totaled 13 and Illegal Consumption totaled 11.

### End of Year 1 Update:

1. 48% of the sex crimes cases charged in 2010 involved drugs and/or alcohol.
2. In 2010, 54% of all adults and 39% of all juveniles were placed on a form of community supervision for a substance related offense.
3. In 2010 Monroe County Probation received 540 cases for impaired driving, which is an 11% decrease over 2009. The Prosecutor's office filed 831 OWI cases in 2010.

4. Of the more than 12,000 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2010 to monitor compliance, 1,756 (15%) showed positive for continued substance use.
5. 2010: at least 39% of adults placed on probation for a non-substance related offense had alcohol and/or drugs involved in the commission of the offense/crime.
6. BPD, IUPD, and the County Sheriff’s Dept. drug arrests were highest for Possession of Marijuana or Hash. (Sept. 1, 2009 – Aug. 31, 2010)
  - BPD had 188 arrests, 22 of these offenders were juveniles.
  - IUPD had 186 arrests.
  - Sheriff’s 208, 22 were juvenile
7. BPD (largest issuing agency in county) arrests for dealing were highest for Cocaine/Narcotic/Meth (51). Arrests for dealing Marijuana/Hash came in second and totaled 13.

Total Alcohol related arrests by BPD & IUPD = 2,494. (903 IUPD) (1591 BPD) for Sept. 1, 2009– Aug. 31, 2010.

- a. Illegal Consumption 810 (419 IUPD) (391 BPD)
  - b. OWI 284 (48 IUPD) (236 BPD)
  - c. Public Intoxication 1,400 (436 IUPD) (964 BPD)
8. The Monroe County Sheriff’s Dept. data (Sept. 1, 2010- Aug. 31, 2011):  
Arrests were highest for OWI (244 total) and OWI per se (140). Drug arrests totaled 92, Public Intox totaled 78 and Illegal Consumption totaled 62.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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**C. Goals:**

1. Reduce the impact of alcohol/drug related illicit/criminal activity in the community.

**End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

1. The number of formal charges filed by the Monroe County Prosecutor for impaired driving increased from 831 in 2009 to 1,192 in 2010.
2. Impaired Driving fatalities decreased from 2 in 2009 to 0 in 2010.
3. The number of positive urine screens for offenders under community supervision has dropped by 3% over the last year to 15%.
4. The number of offenders placed on probation for substance related offenses in 2010 was 824 as compared to 803 in 2009.
5. In 2010 Probation received 540 new cases for impaired driving, which is a 11% decrease over 2009.
6. Ellettsville Police Department is more then doubled the number of alcohol arrests in the past year.
7. Ellettsville Police Department has increased the number of arrests by 90% in the last year.
8. Drug treatment court has a 3% of the drug screens tested positive for a substance in compared to the 35% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.
9. Between January 1 to December 31, 2009 there were 658 referrals made to the IU Dean of Students . There were 1,247 drug and alcohol related referrals made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2010. These referrals are to OASIS, which is an Indiana University alcohol program IU, or the student can contest it and it goes before a Judicial Board at IU for a hearing.

**End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

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**Final Report (end of Year 3):**

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**D. Objectives:**

1. Provide funding to criminal justice agencies for training, equipment, and programming that could aid in the detection, apprehension, and conviction of individuals involved in illegal substance related activity.
2. Support efforts designed to address repeat offenders and decrease recidivism.
3. Establish education/training programs for the community, parents, bars, and retail stores with regard to illegal substances and their consumption, contributing to minors, underage purchases, use of fake identification to gain access to alcohol, and social-host-liability issues.

4. Support programs and enforcement to reduce over-consumption of alcohol among drinkers of majority.
5. Support the use of intervention tools to monitor offenders’ substance use while under the supervision of the criminal justice system.

**End of Year 1 Update:**

1. Provide funding to criminal justice agencies for training, equipment, and programming that could aid in the detection, apprehension, and conviction of individuals involved in illegal substance related activity.

The local coordinating council funded the following criminal justice agencies in 2010. Data from the year-end data was collected October 2011.

- Monroe County Drug Treatment Court for Urine Drug Screens
- IU Police Department (IUPD) for Digital Video technology
- Ellettsville Police Department for PBTs
- Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing

This funding led to:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Monroe Circuit Court Probation Community Corrections for Urine Drug Screens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome data indicates that from January 1, 2010 to March 1, 2011 over 7,150 urine screens were collected on Drug Court participants, with only 261 of those urine screens testing positive (3%) for at least one substance. This compares to a 35% positive rate for offenders placed on probation over the same period. Overall, there is a 1% reduction in the percentage of positives from 2009 to 2010 on Drug Court participants, but an increase of 4% for those offenders placed on probation over the same time period.</li> <li>• Of the 1,525 6-panel drug tests completed on participants in the Monroe County Drug Treatment Court since September 1, 2010 to September 1, 2011, only 4 (less than .04%) were positive for a substance, thus continuing to reduce substance use among its participants in the program.</li> <li>• Drug treatment court had 3% of the drug screens tested positive for a substance as compared to the 35% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.</li> </ul> |     |
| IU Police Department<br>Results from CAD Stats:   |     |
| Illegal Possession/Consumption  | 397 |
| Drunkenness (Public Intoxication)   | 417 |
| Possession of Marijuana   | 183 |
| Drunk Driving   | 46  |
| Possession of False Identification  | 2   |
| Resisting Law Enforcement   | 58  |
| Possession of Narcotics (Includes Marijuana, Cocaine, Opiates, Synthetic Narcotics, Paraphernalia, etc.)  | 261 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Sale of Narcotics (Includes Marijuana, Cocaine, Opiates, Synthetic Narcotics, etc.)   | 12 |
| <hr/> <p>TOTAL - 1,331</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were 1,247 drug and alcohol related referrals made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2010. These referrals are to OASIS, which is an Indiana University alcohol program IU, or the student can contest it and it goes before a Judicial Board at IU for a hearing.</li> </ul>  |    |
| <p>Ellettsville Police Department for PBTs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EPD has more then doubled the number of alcohol arrests in the past year.</li> <li>• EPD has increased the number of arrests by 90% in the last year.</li> </ul>  |    |
| <p>Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2010 there were 23,136 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional 12,700 PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined 35,836 PBT tests conducted at Community Corrections, only 73 or less than a quarter of 1% scored positive for alcohol consumption.</li> <li>• There were 9,949 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 3,600 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 13,549 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only twenty (20) clients (&gt;0.15%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.</li> </ul> |    |

2. Support efforts designed to address repeat offenders and decrease recidivism. The local coordinating council funded the following criminal justice agencies in 2010, addressing this objective:
- Monroe Circuit Court Probation Community Corrections for Urine Drug Screens
  - Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing

The local coordinating council supported efforts designed to address repeat offenders as evidenced by the following data from the Monroe County Probation year end report.

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From January 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011, drug treatment court had a 3% of the drug screens test positive for a substance as compared to the 35% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.</li> </ul> |
|--|

|   |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2010 there were 23,136 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional 12,700 PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined 35,836 PBT tests conducted at Community Corrections, only 73 or less than a quarter of 1% scored positive for alcohol consumption.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were 9,949 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 3,600 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 13,549 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only twenty (20) clients (&gt;0.15%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.</li> <li>There were 2191 Urine Drug Screens were used in Monroe County in 2010 with 24 showing positive for a substance (.01%).</li> </ul> |

3. Establish education/training programs for the community, parents, bars, and retail stores with regard to illegal substances and their consumption, contributing to minors, underage purchases, use of fake identification to gain access to alcohol, and social-host-liability issues.

The local coordinating council did not fund anything under this objective as no agency applied for funding as it related to this objective.

CARES board members have promoted or attended the following:

- 2 Citizens Police Academy’s each had an 1.5 hour block devoted to drunk driving and a 1.5 hour block devoted to narcotics.

3. Support programs and enforcement to reduce over-consumption of alcohol among drinkers over 21.

The local coordinating council did not fund anything under this objective as no agency applied for funding as it related to this objective.

Programming in the community, which addressed the objective included:

- Operation pullover
- Prime for life through Monroe County Probation and Amethyst House

5. Support the use of intervention tools to monitor offenders’ substance use while under the supervision of the criminal justice system.

See data in objective number 2.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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**A. Problem Statement #2:** Individual and families in distress or conflict with issues relating to substance abuse are in need of treatment services yet often experience barriers to treatment.

**B. Supportive Data:**

1. Amethyst House served 376 outpatient clients and 114 residential clients in 2009. They served 242 outpatient clients and 112 residential clients in 2008, an increase in 119 individuals. There exists an approximate 2-3 week long wait list for outpatient groups and an approximate 6-8 weeks waiting list for residential services.
2. Amethyst House reports that the yearly outpatient client count has increased each year from 2004 to present: 2004=78, 2008=257, 2009=376
3. Decrease in services for Monroe County residents:
  - Recovery House, a treatment provider, closed in June 2010 due to financial hardship. Recovery House served 273 individuals in 2009, with 260 individuals on a waiting list during the course of the year.
  - Richmond State Hospital, which provided services for Monroe County residents, closed their addiction treatment facilities.
4. In 2009 there were 1427 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department).
5. Bloomington Hospital ED Visits in 2009 for alcohol and/or drug abuse:
  - As the primary diagnosis (reason for treatment): 1,427
  - 38% of the cases were aged 18-25
  - Regardless of rank of diagnosis including admitting, primary and secondary: 2,994
  - 18% of the cases were aged 18-25

6. Monroe County had 21 accidental drug overdose deaths in 2009, and 2 ruled as suicide drug overdose deaths. (Monroe County Coroner).
7. Youth usage stats can be found in the Prevention supportive data section.
8. There is no alcohol or drug detoxification programming in Monroe County.
9. 1,608 individuals sought treatment for substance abuse in Monroe County in 2008. (Treatment Episodes Data (TEDS), 2008)
  - Nearly 34% of those seeking treatment were aged 18-24.
  - The primary drug of abuse was alcohol.
10. Monroe County Dept. of Child Services: Incident count of removal of children due to parental drug/alcohol use: 10 in 2006; 14 in 2007; 27 in 2008
- 11.

| Geography  | Population (2009, est.), ages 12+ (2010) | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year (Percent)* | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year (Number) | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year (Percent)* | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year (Number) |
|------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Monroe Co, | 124,561                                  | 7.77%  | 9,678  | 2.63%   | 3,276   |
| Indiana    |  | 6.52%  |  | 2.63%   |   |

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**End of Year 1 Update:**

1. Amethyst House served 372 outpatient clients, 97 residential clients (71 men-26 women), there is a 2-3 weeks waiting lists for outpatient, and approximately 6-8 weeks for residential services.
2. CENTERSTONE (recovery engagement center) served 3500 outpatient people.
3. 2612 clients were seen in addiction services in 2010 by Centerstone.
4. In 2009 there were 1427 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department). No update for 2010
5. Bloomington Hospital ED Visits in 2009 for alcohol and/or drug abuse: No update for 2010
  - As the primary diagnosis (reason for treatment): 1,427

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Source: Substate Estimates from the 2006-2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Persons in Need of Treatment, Table 15.9 -- Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year and Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year in Indiana among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Substate Region: percentages, Annual Averages based on 2006, 2007, and 2008 NSDUHs, Table 15.9. [http://oas.samhsa.gov/substate\\_2k10/StateFiles/IN.htm](http://oas.samhsa.gov/substate_2k10/StateFiles/IN.htm)  
 \*These statistics are for the FSSA West Substate region which includes Monroe County. The comparable figures for Indiana are 6.52 and 2.63, respectively.



- 38% of the cases were aged 18-25
  - Regardless of rank of diagnosis including admitting, primary and secondary: 2,994 18% of the cases were aged 18-25
6. Monroe County had 21 accidental drug overdose deaths in 2009, and 2 ruled as suicide drug overdose deaths. (Monroe County Coroner). No update for 2010
  7. Youth usage stats can be found in the Prevention supportive data section.
  8. There is no LCC supported alcohol or drug detoxification programming in Monroe County. There is no definitive in-patient supported alcohol or drug detoxification programming for the general public for Monroe County residents.
  9. 1,376 individuals sought treatment for substance abuse in Monroe County in 2009. (Treatment Episodes Data (TEDS), 2009)
    - i. Nearly 36% of those seeking treatment were aged 18-24.
    - ii. The primary drug of abuse was alcohol, followed by marijuana.
  10. Monroe County Dept. of Child Services: Incident count of removal of children due to parental drug/alcohol use: 10 in 2006; 14 in 2007; 27 in 2008, to 41 in 2009.

| Geography  | Population (2010, est.), ages 12+ (2010) | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year (Percent)* | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in Past Year (Number) | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year (Percent)* | Persons in Need of Treatment but not receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in Past Year (Number) |
|------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Monroe Co, | 114,721                                  | 7.77%  | 8,914  | 2.63%   | 3,017   |
| Indiana    | 5,383,786                                | 6.52%  | 351,023  | 2.63%   |   |

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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**C. Goals:**

1. Increase or maintain the number of consumers served in intervention programs and state certified addiction treatment programs/practitioners in Monroe County.

**End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

- 1. Amethyst served 100 individuals in residential care (14 less than AH served in 2009).
- 2. Outpatient services provided in Monroe County from AH was 372.
- 3. There were 1427 alcohol overdose treatments during 2009. There were 1395 drug overdose treatments during 2010, an increase of 32 individuals treated. No update for 2010
- 4. There were 20 drug overdose deaths reported in 2010. There were 21 drug overdose deaths in 2009, an increase of 1 death. No update for 2010

**End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

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**Final Report (end of Year 3):**

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**D. Objectives:**

- 1. Maintain or increase the availability and accessibility of current services for addiction treatment in the county.
- 2. Support the continuum of care in our community via recovery support services, family programs, early identification and intervention services.
- 3. Develop public forums and media strategies (articles in newspaper, radio, internet and TV coverage) about the effectiveness of treatment, options for addictions and treatment and the consequences of lack of treatment.
- 4. Advocate for additional sources of funding/programming to enhance and expand treatment access for Monroe County residents.

- 5. Promote an increased awareness of the issues relating to addictions and treatment services.

**End of Year 1 Update:**

- 1. Maintain or increase the availability and accessibility of current services for addiction treatment in the county.
  - a. The local coordinating council funded the following treatment agencies in 2010. Data from the year-end data was collected October 2011.
    - Amethyst House for Women
    - Amethyst House for Men

This increased funding led to:

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|--|
| <p>Amethyst House for Men</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 76% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.</li> <li>• 83% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.</li> <li>• 83% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.</li> <li>• 100% of clients discharged will have established a network of support in a community that supports sober living. Success will be measured through documentation of participation in supportive activities. Clients will fill out periodic clinically valid assessment tools that will measure social support involvement.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Amethyst House for Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 73% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.</li> <li>• 77% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.</li> <li>• 91% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.</li> <li>• 100% of clients discharged will have established a network of support in a community that supports sober living. Success will be measured through documentation of participation in supportive activities. Clients will fill out periodic clinically valid assessment tools that will measure social support involvement.</li> </ul> |

- 2. Support the continuum of care in our community via recovery support services, family programs, early identification and intervention services.
  - a. This was addressed by three programs that were funded by the local coordinating council:
    - Amethyst House for men
    - Amethyst House for women
    - Drug court

- 4. Develop public forums and media strategies (articles in newspaper, radio, internet and TV

- coverage) about the effectiveness of treatment, options for addictions and treatment and the consequences of lack of treatment.
- a. Drug Court Judge MaryEllen Diekhoff and Juvenile Justice Judge Steve Galvin came to a CARES sponsored event to discuss the judicial system and related ATOD issues.
  - b. Amethyst staff participated in a documentary that was to be made available to IU students and on their website.
  - c. CARES sponsored a community event which was themed “Monroe County Shelters - Low Barrier or High Barrier” and had ATOD experts on the panel.
  - d. In March the Amethyst House director was a panel member for an IU non-profit forum. This was a panel to discuss social and community issues with my discussion centering on addiction programs.
4. Advocate for additional sources of funding/programming to enhance and expand treatment access for Monroe County residents.
- a. Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 30 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
  - b. Indiana Addiction Issues Coalition in the past year and has had a drive to bring new members from Monroe County to join that organization. Amethyst House had over 30 members and we sponsored them by paying for membership fees.
  - c. Due to the increase in IAIC memberships, IAIC encouraged that Monroe County start up a local IAIC chapter, which was then formed this past fall.
5. Promote an increased awareness of the issues relating to addictions and treatment services.
- a. Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 30 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
  - b. SPF-SIG participants acted as the prevention component of the LCC.
  - c. Drug Court Judge MaryEllen Diekhoff and Juvenile Justice Judge Steve Galvin came to a CARES sponsored event to discuss the judicial system and related ATOD issues.
  - d. CARES sponsored a community event which was themed “Monroe County Shelters - Low Barrier or High Barrier” and had ATOD experts on the panel.
  - e. Amethyst House named a philanthropic community partner by an organization on IU campus at IU Addicted to Music.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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**A. Problem Statement #3:**

Monroe County has a pervasive culture of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) resulting in high social acceptance of use and abuse and high social access to ATOD.

**B. Supportive Data:**

1. There are 261 retail alcohol outlets in Monroe County.(ATC, 2010)
2. 20.8% or 1/5 of MCCSC high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2010)
3. Students of MCCSC report high risk indicators for potential involvement in ATOD. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2010)
  - Students report parental attitudes favorable to drug use: 10<sup>th</sup> 37%, 12<sup>th</sup> 50%
  - Students report low commitment to school: 10<sup>th</sup> 41%, 12<sup>th</sup> 43%
4. Youth rates of monthly alcohol and drug use continue to be above state averages. (IPRC,2010)
  - County 12<sup>th</sup> graders are 5% above the state rate for monthly binge drinking.
  - 10<sup>th</sup> graders are 7.5%, 11<sup>th</sup> graders are 4.9%, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders are 11.4% above the state rate for monthly marijuana use.

| Monthly Use Rates of Drugs & Alcohol By Grade ( IPRC, 2010, MCCSC) |              |                  |              |                |              |                     |               |           |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Grade  | Alcohol 2010 | Binge Drink 2010 | Tobacco 2010 | Marijuana 2010 | Cocaine 2010 | RX Painkillers 2010 | RX Drugs 2010 | Meth 2010 |
| 7th  | 7.8%         | 7%               | 4%           | 2.9%           | .3%          | .7%                 | .9%           | .1%       |
| 8th  | 20%          | 12%              | 10%          | 10%            | 1.3%         | 3.4%                | 2.8%          | 1%        |
| 9th  | 23%          | 15%              | 15%          | 14%            | 1.4%         | 3.8%                | 3.7%          | 1.4%      |
| 10th   | 32%          | 19%              | 17%          | 24%            | 2%           | 5.9%                | 5.2%          | .5%       |
| 11th   | 36.5%        | 21%              | 17%          | 23%            | 2%           | 3.8%                | 4%            | .4%       |
| 12th   | 44%          | 31%              | 20%          | 31%            | 2.7%         | 6.7%                | 7.6%          | 2%        |

5. % by grade of MCCSC students who reported being driven by someone, or driving themselves under the influence of a substance. (IPRC, 2010)
  - 9<sup>th</sup>: 32%
  - 10<sup>th</sup>: 52%
  - 11<sup>th</sup>: 51%
  - 12<sup>th</sup>: 52%

**End of Year 1 Update:**

1. There are 251 retail alcohol outlets in Monroe County.(IPRC, 2011)
2. 17.2% of MCCSC high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2011)
3. Students of MCCSC report high risk indicators for potential involvement in ATOD. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2010)
  - Students report parental attitudes favorable to drug use: 10<sup>th</sup> 38.1%, 12<sup>th</sup> 43.8%
  - Students report low commitment to school: 10<sup>th</sup> 38.8%, 12<sup>th</sup> 45.3%
4. Youth rates of monthly alcohol and drug use continue to be above state averages. (IPRC,2011)
  - County 12<sup>th</sup> graders are 3.6% above the state rate for monthly binge drinking.
  - 7<sup>th</sup> graders are 1.6%, 9<sup>th</sup> graders are 1.2%, 10<sup>th</sup> graders are .4%, 11<sup>th</sup> graders are 4.2%, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders are 7.8% above the state rate for monthly marijuana use.

| Monthly Use Rates of Drugs & Alcohol By Grade ( IPRC, 2010, MCCSC) |              |                  |              |                |              |                     |               |           |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Grade  | Alcohol 2011 | Binge Drink 2011 | Tobacco 2011 | Marijuana 2011 | Cocaine 2011 | RX Painkillers 2011 | RX Drugs 2011 | Meth 2011 |
| 7th  | 11.9%        | 7.7%             | 6.8%         | 5.7%           | .4%          | 1.2%                | 1.2%          | .7%       |
| 8th  | 15.6%        | 11%              | 8.6%         | 8.1%           | 1.2%         | 1.2%                | 1.3%          | .7%       |
| 9th  | 22.5%        | 14.2%            | 13%          | 14%            | .7%          | 1.9%                | 3.5%          | .5%       |
| 10th   | 28%          | 16.5%            | 13.2%        | 16.8%          | .5%          | 1.9%                | 2.4%          | .3%       |
| 11th   | 35%          | 20.5%            | 16.8%        | 22.8%          | 1.9%         | 4.6%                | 4.2%          | 1.1%      |
| 12th   | 39.9%        | 29%              | 20.6%        | 27.5%          | .9%          | 4.5%                | 3.6%          | .2%       |

5. % by grade of MCCSC students who reported being driven by someone, or driving themselves under the influence of a substance. (IPRC, 2011)
  - 9<sup>th</sup>: 36.1%
  - 10<sup>th</sup>: 47.5%
  - 11<sup>th</sup>: 51.0%
  - 12<sup>th</sup>: 51.5%

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

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- 5.

**C. Goals:**

- 1. To decrease the use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

**End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:**

- 1. 30 day Alcohol use among Monroe County students 9-12<sup>th</sup> grade has fluctuated from 41% in 2006, 34% in 2008, 26% in 2009, to 34% in 2010 to 31.35% in 2011.
- 2. 30 day marijuana use among students 9-12 grade has fluctuated from 20% in 2006, 19.5% in 2008, 18% in 2009, to 23% in 2010, to 20.4% in 2011.
- 3. 30 day Cigarette use among 6-12<sup>th</sup> grade students has increased from 12.5% to 13.2%; smokeless tobacco use has slightly increased from 6% to 6.05%.
- 4. 30 day inhalant use among 6-12<sup>th</sup> graders has decreased from 2.5% to 1.25%.
- 5. 30 day prescription use among 6-12 graders has increased from 3.5% to 5.25%.
- 6. There were 93 juvenile referrals made to Probation for illegal consumption during 2008, decreasing to 91 referrals during 2010, a decrease of 2 juveniles referred. No update for 2010

**End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Final Report (end of Year 3):**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**D. Objectives:**

1. Support of campaigns that change social norms of acceptance including but not limited to: Normative education, host liability, underage purchases and consumption of ATOD.
2. Support evidence based ATOD prevention programs that target youth and young adults.
3. Support prevention and education initiatives that minimize the risks associated with consumption of ATOD.
4. Support prevention and education initiatives that increase protective factors associated with reducing or eliminating ATOD use and abuse.
5. Support the development and implementation of policies or laws mitigating community conditions that increase use and abuse of ATOD; Such as supporting the illegalization of K2. (Withdrawn 2011)

**End of Year 1 Update:**

1. Support of campaigns that change social norms of acceptance including but not limited to: Normative education, host liability, underage purchases and consumption of ATOD.

The local coordinating council funded the prevention agencies listed below in 2010. They all address normative education and consumption of ATOD. Host liability and underage purchases were minimally addressed.

- Stepping Stones
- El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring (SAMSHA evidence based)
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves (SAMSHA evidence based)
- Rhino’s Youth Center Alternative youth activities Evidence based practice)

2. Support evidence based ATOD prevention programs that target youth and young adults.

All of the below listed are either an evidence based program or an Evidence based practice.

- Stepping Stones
- El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring (SAMSHA evidence based)
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves (SAMSHA evidence based)
- Rhino’s Youth Center Alternative youth activities Evidence based practice)

3. Support prevention and education initiatives that minimize the risks associated with consumption of ATOD.

All of the below listed programs contain education targeting alcohol prevention.

The local coordinating council funded the following prevention agencies in 2010. Data from the year end data was collected October 2011.

- Stepping Stones
- El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)

- Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring (SAMSHA evidence based)
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves (SAMSHA evidence based)
- Rhino’s Youth Center Alternative youth activities Evidence based practice)

This funding led to:

This increased funding led to:

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Stepping Stones</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of residents reported a 50% increase of skill development in one of the four AA program components of their Life Map.</li> <li>• 77% residents obtained a job</li> <li>• 100% increased productive use of time through various avenues</li> <li>• 100% of residents showed an increase in at least two domains of the Arizona Self Sufficiency Matrix</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Boys &amp; Girls Club Smart Moves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% surveyed reported that they would refuse and resist ATOD.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring</b></p> <p><i>The following are some of our measurable results currently from:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Youth Outcome Survey</b><br/>84.6% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of <b>Grades</b><br/>80% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of <b>Social Acceptance</b><br/>62.5% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of <b>Scholastic Competency</b><br/>37.5% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of <b>Risk Attitudes.</b></li> <li>• <b>Strength of Relationship</b><br/>5.0 youth scores report they feel safe with their mentor<br/>4.8 feel their mentor is important to them<br/>4.8 score that they feel close to their mentor. Scale is 1-5.</li> <li>• <b>Program Outcome Evaluation</b><br/>% Same or Better. 98.6% Confidence<br/>98% Competency<br/>95.9% Caring</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of the participants in the program reported a decrease in the use of alcohol, tobacco and/or other drugs.</li> <li>• 100% of the participants in the program indicated an increased knowledge of risk factors leading to ATOD use and the consequences of ATOD use.</li> </ul>  |

|  |
|--|
|  |
| <p>Rhino’s Youth Center Alternative youth activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spring 40 Developmental Assets post test of after school participants showed a 76% increase overall in Assets.</li> <li>• 90% believed Rhino's was a positive alternative to ATOD use.</li> <li>• 65% said they'd be likely to use Marijuana or Alcohol during the weekend hours if they were not at Rhino's</li> <li>• 89% of those who admitted to smoking tobacco indicated they would enroll in tobacco cessation counseling at Rhino'a.</li> <li>• 10% surveyed had quit smoking because of Rhino's influence/programs</li> </ul> |
|  |

4. Support prevention and education initiatives that increase protective factors associated with reducing or eliminating ATOD use and abuse.
  - Stepping Stones
  - El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)
  - Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring (SAMSHA evidence based)
  - Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves (SAMSHA evidence based)
  - Rhino’s Youth Center Alternative youth activities Evidence based practice)

#5 (Support the development and implementation of policies or laws mitigating community conditions that increase use and abuse of ATOD; Such as supporting the illegalization of K2) is withdrawn as an objective.

**End of Year 2 Update:**

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- 2.
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- 5.

**Final Update (end of Year 3):**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

***Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!***

**Next Annual Update Due: December 2012**

**Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: December 2012**

**Date of Community Consultant Review:**

**Disclaimer:**

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

**Terms and Conditions:**

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

**Initials: LLM**