

# **The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse**



*Behavioral Health Division*

## **Comprehensive Community Plan**

County: Randolph

LCC Name: Drug Free Randolph County

LCC Contact: David A Rees – Executive Director

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City: Winchester

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County Commissioners: Randolph County Auditor

Address: 100 South Main Street – 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Commissioner's Room

City: Winchester

Zip Code: 47394

## **Vision Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Each resident of Randolph County has the opportunity to live a healthy life in a safe place free from substance abuse.

## **Mission Statement**

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Drug Free Randolph County (DFRC) will collaborate with other organizations/entities in support of programs structured to reduce and/or eliminate illegal use and abuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco in Randolph County through education, prevention, law enforcement, criminal justice, treatment and intervention. Through development and implementation of our Comprehensive Community Plan, DFRC will continue to build capacity through assessment and data collection so we may lead the way in assisting current efforts, offering supports and appropriate guidance that ensure the residents of Randolph County have the best opportunity to avoid or minimize the devastating effects of addiction upon their lives and their families.

| <b>Membership List</b> |                    |                     |             |               |                     |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <b>#</b>               | <b>Name</b>        | <b>Organization</b> | <b>Race</b> | <b>Gender</b> | <b>Category</b>     |
| 1                      | David A Rees       | JRDS                | W           | M             | Social Services     |
| 2                      | Shelly Monfort     | Centerstone         | W           | F             | Mental Health       |
| 3                      | Art Moystner       | RC Sheriff          | W           | M             | Law Enforcement     |
| 4                      | Shelly Price       | RC YMCA             | W           | F             | Prog Coordinator    |
| 5                      | Bob McCoy          | Mayor/Winchester    | W           | M             | City Government     |
| 6                      | Elizabeth Krieg    | RC Probation        | W           | F             | RC Criminal Justice |
| 7                      | Julie Northcutt    | Randolph Central    | W           | F             | Asst Supt           |
| 8                      | Jessica Korman     | Groups Recov Tog    | W           | F             | Addiction Counselor |
| 9                      | Gary Girton        | RC Government       | W           | M             | Co. Commissioner    |
| 10                     | Mike Burke         | Winchester PD       | W           | M             | Police Chief        |
| 11                     | Deb McGriff Tharp  | CASA                | W           | F             | Children's Advocate |
| 12                     | Anne Taylor        | Monroe Central      | W           | F             | Guidance Counselor  |
| 13                     | Jasmine Jessup     | Meridian Health     | W           | F             | Mental Health Adm   |
| 14                     | Brien Klein        | NC Schools          | W           | M             | Guidance Counselor  |
| 15                     | Zoe Robinson       | Purdue Extension    | W           | F             | Extension Educator  |
| 16                     | Laura Thornburg    | Purdue Extension    | W           | F             | Extension Educator  |
| 17                     | Neal Adams         | Randolph Eastern    | W           | M             | Guidance Counselor  |
| 18                     | Shelley Miller     | SVR Hospital        | W           | F             | Administrator       |
| 19                     | Christina Benedict | Pathways            | W           | F             | Exec Director       |
| 20                     |                    |                     |             |               |                     |
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| 30                     |                    |                     |             |               |                     |

#### **LCC Meeting Schedule:**

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year: Randolph County DFRC Meets monthly, January through June then September through November on the second Wednesday of each respective month. Meetings are in-person or virtual, as needed.

## II. Community Needs Assessment

*The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.*

### Community Profile

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| County Name<br>Randolph County   |
| County Population<br>24,437 – According to STATS Indiana 2024<br><br>This represents an increase from 24,216, reported in 2023   |
| Schools in the community<br>Randolph Central School Corp – Winchester<br>Randolph Eastern School Corp – Union City<br>Randolph Southern School Corp – Lynn<br>Union School Corp – Modoc<br>Monroe Central School Corp – Farmland/Parker City<br><br>2024 - Unchanged   |
| Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)<br>Ascension St Vincent Randolph County Hospital - Winchester<br>Randolph Medical Center – Family Practices/Urgent Care<br>Fidler Medical Pavilion – Family Practices/OT/PT<br>Union City Medical Center – Family Practices/Urgent Care/Walk-In<br>Ascension St Vincent Medical Center – Union City – Family Practices/Urgent Care<br>Various Individual Family Practices – in cities/towns throughout the county<br>Reid Health and Specialty Care<br><br>Unchanged in 2024 |
| Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)<br>Meridian Health Services (Also is Recovery Works Provider)<br>Centerstone Mental Health Services<br>Winchester House Fresh Start Recovery Center (Home for Women with Young Children) – Volunteers of America<br>The Journey Home – Residence for Homeless Veterans<br>Union Chapel Counseling Center – Winchester Office   |

Service agencies/organizations

Randolph County YMCA

Attic Window Resale Store – Sponsored by the Muncie Mission

Breanna's Hope – Recovery Support Groups

Shalom Center – Food Pantry

Farmland Friends Food Pantry

The Randolph County Foundation

Randolph County Ministerial Association

Salvation Army

Community and Family Services

Department of Child Services

Community Connections

Work One Office

Lynn Friends Food Bank

Randolph County Purdue Extension Agency

Randolph County Wraparound Program (Centerstone)

Randolph County Health Department

Randolph County YMCA – Child (Day Care)

Randolph County YMCA – (Youth Program formerly called CHASE)

Randolph County 4-H Clubs (RC Purdue Extension Agency)

Jay-Randolph Developmental Services

Step Ahead ABA (Applied Behavioral Analysis)

The Winchester News Gazette

WZZY – Radio Station

Muncie Star Press – In Neighboring Delaware County

Palladium Item – In Neighboring Wayne County

Various Media Platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)

The Commercial Review – In Neighboring Jay County

KISS TV – Union City Community High School – Local Televised Media Outlet

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?

Alcohol

Meth (Amphetamines)

Marijuana

Opioids (prescription)

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community

Centerstone – Addictions Therapists (Adults and Adolescents)

Meridian Health Services – Addictions Therapists (Adults and Adolescents)

Meridian Health Services – Recovery Works Program

All Five County Schools Implement Random Drug Testing of Students and referral to whatever services are indicated

Randolph County Probation Office – Implements Mandatory Drug Testing and Referrals for Those Testing Positive for Substances

## Community Risk and Protective Factors

*Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.*

**Risk Factors Examples:** trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

**Protective Factors Examples:** strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.<sup>1</sup>

| Risk Factors   | Resources/Assets   | Limitations/Gaps  |
|--|--|---|
| In Randolph County...<br>1. Generational and situational poverty has been and continues to be a significant issue and is a well-known contributor and indicator of substance abuse problems.<br><br>2024 - This statement remains true | In Randolph County...<br>1. Aggressive county economic development leadership continues to move initiatives forward to spur growth<br>2. There continues to be innovation and improvement with educational opportunities and new types of training/learning platforms available within the county<br>3. Initiatives to Improve high speed internet access with significantly improved bandwidths continue, as more geographical locations are now covered with fiber optics. | In Randolph County...<br>1. For decades, long term high unemployment with declining manufacturing jobs have largely been replaced with retail or service jobs that do not pay a living wage.<br>2. Many persons living in poverty are unable to pull themselves out of it, lacking the resources, financial education, structure and (most often) the will to seek help to do so.<br>3. Historically speaking, the long-term effects of limited professional vocational opportunities have caused a “brain drain” as youth and young families do not tend to stay here.<br><br>These statements continue to be true and relevant in 2024. |

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<sup>1</sup>Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

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| <p>2. Limited resources and lack of productive, pro-social activities/involvement often promotes curiosity and experimentation with alcohol and drugs, leading to addiction</p> <p>2024 – Still true. Vaping is still prevalent with school-aged citizens, but is said to be improving.</p> | <p>1. Randolph County has an active and large countywide 4-H club program</p> <p>2. A strong local YMCA promotes yearlong athletic and other social activities, indoors and outdoors.</p> <p>3. Countywide improvements and initiatives to promote city/town parks continue, and initiatives to build/extend trail systems are in the works with several million dollars having been secured for these projects. Work has also begun to explore restoration of our county's waterways for family recreational opportunities. This has been modified to include trail systems through towns and cities to increase walkability within communities.</p> | <p>1. Youth boredom leads to experimentation with activities often resulting in negative outcomes and consequences</p> <p>2. Higher than typical rates of children/youth living in impoverished situations historically translates to higher likelihoods of substance abuse problems and largely increases the chances of lifelong addiction</p> <p>3. The rural setting (generally speaking) does not present the same types or numbers of opportunities to explore or express social interests, entertainment and leisure activities that might be available in larger city or more urban settings.</p> |
| <p>3. The rates of mental health concerns/problems among county residents remain stubbornly high, while education and treatment resources remain limited. Higher suicide rates - remains a trend with young adults, in particular in Randolph County.</p>                                   | <p>1. County mental health agencies are diligently working to increase capacity and local available treatment options.</p> <p>2. Local agencies and entities are collaborating with our county schools and other organizations to promote greater awareness of significant mental health issues facing our county's youth and their families.</p> <p>3. Medical/healthcare providers are increasing capacity by attempting to bring more service options to smaller underserved communities within the outlying areas of the county.</p>  | <p>1. Instances of youth and young adult suicide within the county have increased at alarming rates within the past two years, yet still, with dramatically fewer mental health supports and options available here.</p> <p>2. Lingering impacts of the social isolation brought about by COVID 19 have manifested into mental health problems such as depression, anxiety and substance abuse within our county.</p> <p>3. High instances of vaping is a known problem with our county's youth and studies may suggest a connection with higher suicide rates among active users.</p>                    |
| <b>Protective Factors</b>   | <b>Resources/Assets</b>   | <b>Limitations/Gaps</b>   |
| <p>1. Our five county school corporations routinely collaborate with innovative educational programming to create vocational opportunities for students who may not always be a good fit for college.</p>   | <p>1. Schools continue to focus upon trades and have expanded industrial manufacturing programs to better prepare students for changing local workforce landscapes</p> <p>2. City and town governments have initiatives to involve high</p>   | <p>1. Randolph County schools have historically shrinking enrollments, resulting in fewer state funded resources and this continues to be an issue</p> <p>2. A lack of transportation options in a rural county with a large land mass continues to</p>   |

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|  | <p>school students with local boards, councils and community groups.</p> <p>3. County schools with differing innovative programming are routinely available to all county students regardless of geographic living situations.</p>   | <p>limit accessibility to available resources and opportunities.</p> <p>3. In spite of improvements and some goals that have been realized, high speed internet availability and lagging bandwidth capacity to all residents within Randolph County continues to limit availability of resources and services to many people in rural areas. In 2024, statistics indicate Randolph County has 84% broadband coverage, which remains 4% lower than the state average of 88%.</p>   |
| <p>2. Randolph County enjoys a collaborative and diverse contingent of concerned, motivated city/county leadership and community organizers</p> <p>2024 – This continues</p> | <p>1. County Economic Development leadership remains aggressive, visible and active</p> <p>2. The Randolph County Foundation continues to aggressively pursue funding/supports for local programs and initiatives to improve the lives of residents</p> <p>3. Countywide windmill, solar and ethanol energy projects continue to provide new revenues to solidify the local tax base and expansion is expected to continue for many years to come.</p> | <p>1. Blighted city/county industrial sites and personal properties continue to affect the moral of local residents and a lack of affordable housing presents difficulties when trying to promote and attract young professional families to our towns and cities</p> <p>2. The lack of a skilled and shrinking workforce affects the county's ability to attract new industry and often prevents small businesses from locating here</p> <p>3. The countywide population base has somewhat stabilized within the past few years, but lower median incomes continue to affect tax revenues, which contributes to many of the other problems already mentioned</p> |
| <p>3.. Randolph County has a strong agricultural base with deep generational, cultural and community connections</p> <p>2024 – Still true</p>                                | <p>1. Many generational farming families are known pillars and stable influencers within the communities of our county</p> <p>2. County farmers and rural land owners typically take great care to preserve their ground and natural resources for the use, enjoyment and benefit of others</p> <p>3. Well-developed 4-H programs, farming related organizations present youth and families with positive and</p>                                      | <p>1. Many natural resources are not accessible to everyone or highly developed/promoted. Although plans continue to move forward in this area.</p> <p>2. Many county residents are not connected to or interested in farming/agriculture activities and many other positive family activities and resources are not available here.</p> <p>3. Tough economic times have resulted in shrinking family-</p>  |



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|  | productive activities to preserve and promote the positive aspects of the culture for generations to come | owned farms as agricultural operations have become larger and more commercially based to stay competitive with global markets |
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### III. Making A Community Action Plan

*Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.*

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

#### Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

*Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.*

| Risk Factors  | Problem Statement(s)   |
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| <p>1. Generational and situational poverty has been and continues to be a significant issue and is a well-known contributor/indicator of substance abuse problems.</p> <p>2024 – Unchanged – This risk remains highly relevant to our county.</p> | <p>1. There continues to be a shrinking industrial and manufacturing base that doesn't appear likely to return/resurge. Historically, this has created a "brain drain", as generations continue to leave Randolph County in pursuit of better opportunities to work and live. Those who stay are often living in generational poverty situations, which presents stressors commonly associated with higher incidences of mental health problems and substance abuse.</p> <p>2. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been one of the most persistent problems with county residents for several decades and has created an "indifferent" attitude among our citizens. And since perceived "risk of harm" is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p> |

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|  | <p>3. Meth use has now established itself as the most prominent area of concern among the residents of Randolph County, alcohol being a somewhat distant second. This trend continues in 2024.</p>   |
| <p>2. Limited resources and lack of productive, pro-social activities/involvement often promotes curiosity and experimentation with drugs and alcohol, leading to addiction</p> <p>2024 – This remains true. Our county parks systems have seen dramatic improvement with more changes on the way. Developing our waterways, trail systems and the installation of a new Splash Pad are all in progress, along with other developments involving natural resources and promotion of outdoor activities. These concerted efforts are underway to ensure our youth and young families have fun and positive things to do together.</p>   | <p>1. High risk and low protective factors continue to indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to present and future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p> <p>2. County youth and young adults continue to represent a comparatively high rate of arrests made for alcohol and drug-related offenses and a significantly high number of probationers from year to year are court-ordered participants, due to drug-related offenses/violations</p> <p>3. Aside from school and student-related activities and opportunities, Randolph County lacks a variety and volume of the pro-social groups and activities that tend to be more readily available in larger urban areas</p>  |
| <p>3. The rates of mental health concerns/problems among county residents remain stubbornly high, while addiction education and treatment resources remain limited</p> <p>2024 – Incidences of poor mental health days in Randolph County now stand at 5.9%, a leap from 5.5% in 2023, which means that on average, persons report experiencing 5.9 days of poor mental health out of every 30 days. This represents a 1.6% increase over the past five years. Economic factors with rising food costs, rent and other expenses of everyday living, in combination with stubborn unemployment rates have created the perfect storm for the types of stressors that often lead to mental health issues and problems with alcohol use and addiction. Available treatment and counseling options within our county do not appear to be keeping pace with rising needs and this trend is expected to continue.</p> | <p>1. Randolph County residents to continue to report a high frequency of regular episodes of mental health distress and poor mental health days and it appears to be worsening, year to year.</p> <p>2. Randolph County has substantially lower availability of mental health treatment support options (1 provider for every 1.860 residents) when compared with the state average (1 provider for every 470 residents). Although some progress has been made to narrow this gap, it appears the needs continue to grow within our county population.</p> <p>3. Randolph County Arrests Data continues to indicate higher numbers of incidences that may well be attributable to underlying mental health concerns, especially with high rates of drug and alcohol offenses.</p> |

## Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

*Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).*

| Problem Statements  | Data That Establishes Problem  | Data Source  |
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| <p>1. Once again, alcohol use/abuse and Meth were found to be the most significant drug problems in the county. Over the past several decades, alcohol is consistently near the top at number one or two. Meth has been a more prevalent problem than alcohol within the past 3-5 years. Marijuana use is still prominent, especially with our youth, largely due to cannabis oils and vaping products. Opioid use also remains a stubborn problem, but has waned in recent years.</p> <p>2024 – Meth continues to be an increasing concern with our youth.</p> | <p>According to the Indiana MPH website, in 2024, arrests for alcohol spiked again to over 40% (of total arrest), up from 23.1% in 2023. Meth followed at 30.1%, which is down substantially from 46.3% last year. Marijuana was a distant third, accounting for 17.9% of all arrests. Opioid arrests fell to 13% in 2024.</p> <p>According to substance use treatment episodes published at IU Prevention Insights website, 114 people were admitted for treatment. Meth was the highest reported reason with 49 reported users. Marijuana and alcohol were the next two highest reasons for treatment at 41 and 37 persons, respectively.</p> <p>According to 2024 statistics provided by the Randolph County Probation Department's Mandatory Drug Testing program, of the 146 persons tested, 89 probationers had positive tests for drugs. Of the total number of participants, 84 were compliant with treatment during their probationary terms. Positive tests were as follows:<br/> Methamphetamine – 58 of 89<br/> Amphetamine – 58 of 89<br/> Marijuana – 51 of 89<br/> Cocaine – 9 of 89<br/> Fentanyl – 6 of 89</p> <p>The two age groups with the highest incidences of positive tests were the 15-24 (26 persons) and 25-34-year-old (44</p> | <p>Arrests Dashboard – Indiana MPH</p> <p>Stats Indiana</p> <p>IU Prevention nights</p> <p>Randolph County Probation Department – Mandatory Drug Testing Results - 2024</p> <p>County Health Rankings/Roadmaps</p> <p>Indiana Commission to Combat Substance Use Disorders</p> |

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|  | <p>persons) and the 35-44 age group was a near third (41 persons). Of the 15–24-year-old group, a staggering 38 of 46 were 18 or younger with 14 being the youngest. By far, the biggest issue was marijuana use (21 of 38), but most disturbing was the Meth abuse within the age group (5 of 38). A few years previously, Meth was not showing up as a concern with this age group. Lastly, 67 of 89 tested positively for multiple drugs in their systems at the time of testing.</p> <p>Overall, when examining the age groups within the arrest’s records, probation and within treatment episodes, the persons most impacted by drug and alcohol problems appear to be our school-aged youth, young people and young to middle-aged people of traditional parenting age.</p> <p>Lastly, according to the Indiana Commission to Combat Substance Use Disorders, there 5 (known) overdose deaths and 11 other overdose episodes within the local ER in Randolph County in 2024</p> |  |
| <p>2. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p> <p>2024 – This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC</p> | <p>In 2024, adult poverty rates, a chief predictor of future substance abuse decreased slightly from 15.2% to 14.6%, ranking 15th worst in Indiana. The Children in Poverty rate fell back to 18.6 %, after a high of 22.7% in 2023 and now ranks 17<sup>th</sup> highest in the state. The rate of unemployment in Randolph County improved to 3.2% from 4.2% in 2023, compared with the state average of 3.4% in 2024.</p>   | <p>Indiana County Health Rankings 2024 Report</p> <p>STATS Indiana</p> <p>IU Prevention Insights</p> |

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|  | <p>According to STATS Indiana, the median household income in Randolph County rose from \$56,920 in 2023 to \$58,725 in 2024, yet fell in the state rankings from 80<sup>th</sup> to 83<sup>rd</sup> of 92 counties.</p> <p>In 2024, county arrests data shows that persons between the ages of 15 and 24 accounted for 20.3% of all incarcerations, an increase of more than 7% over last year. The 25-34 age group dropped from 32.3 % to 28.46% of total arrests in 2024, but was still the highest percentage. The 35-44 age group accounted for the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of incarcerations at just over 25%.</p> <p>As mentioned previously, this tracks with data from probation and treatment episodes and is statistical confirmation of these concerns within these age groups.</p> <p>In 2024, 65% of all arrests made in Randolph County involved drug/alcohol infractions, up substantially again from 51% in 2023.</p> <p>Indiana County Health Rankings indicate our youth graduation rate now stands at 90.6% (ranking 35<sup>th</sup> in the state), with 23.7% having attended at least some form of college, 8.7% having an Associate's Degree, 9.4% having a 4year (BA or BS) degree and 5.8% having a graduate degree. It remains true that our youth continue in large part to leave the area after graduation, creating a persistent "brain drain", contributing to the shrinking or stagnate population base.</p> |  |
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| <p>3. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been one of the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an “indifferent” attitude among our citizens. And since perceived “risk of harm” is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p> <p>2024 – Youth and young adult alcohol consumption and misuse continues to be a problem in Randolph County. 2024 arrests data showed that the 15-24 years of age group accounted for nearly one quarter of all alcohol related arrests, countywide last year. Alcohol use/misuse must continue to be a primary focus going forward.</p> | <p>In 2024, the Indiana County Health Rankings Report indicates 18% of Randolph County residents reported having had issues with excessive drinking within 30 days of the reporting period (virtually unchanged every year since 2022) and according to the county health department, alcohol-impaired driving was responsible for 8% of all auto-accidents.</p> <p>Randolph County arrests data indicates 40.7% of incarcerations for substance use offenses involved alcohol, which represents a sharp increase from 23.1% last year.</p> <p>Past Indiana Youth Survey results have indicated nearly half of all county high school seniors have used alcohol within the past 30 days and that it is relatively easy to obtain. Past results have also indicated that high schoolers perceive alcohol consumption “risk of harm” to be relatively low. While there are no current results available, there are no indications or reasons to believe any of these statements have changed.</p> | <p>Arrests Dashboard – Indiana MPH 2024</p> <p>Indiana Youth Survey STATS Indiana</p> <p>IU Prevention Insights</p> <p>County Health Rankings Dashboard and Roadmaps</p> |
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### Step 3: Brainstorm

*Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.*

| Problem Statements   | What can be done (action)?  |
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| <p>1. Opioid problems persist, but Meth has established itself as the most prominent drug problem facing Randolph County residents. Alcohol has been the most persistent problem, now spanning several decades and marijuana use/abuse remain prevalent, thought mostly due to oils and vaping products.</p> | <p>1. Collaboration and partnership is needed with/for our county and local law enforcement to ensure they have the funds and resources needed to adequately support their efforts in the field and our communities.</p> <p>2. Continued support and collaboration with drug testing programs of the county probation department and county schools is essential to identify persons with active substance abuse so</p> |

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| <p>2024 – This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC. Drug testing results indicate school-aged youth have begun to experiment with meth, which is trending.</p>   | <p>they can be referred for treatment as part of their required participation expectations.<br/>3. Partnership and collaboration with local treatment facilities is essential to ensure they have the resources and support to adequately provide needed services to those seeking substance abuse help.</p>   |
| <p>2. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p> <p>2024 – This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC. Alcohol use/misuse for all ages appears to be on the rise again, as indicated by our statistics. Meth use appears to be more prevalent each year within our younger age group and has crept its way into our school-aged youth.</p>  | <p>1. Collaboration, partnerships and other supports must continue with existing pro-social groups such as (but not limited to) the local YMCA and associated programs, Randolph County 4-H Clubs, the county school systems, the Sheriff’s Department’s Summer Camp Program and others that may be identified so these endeavors may expand and build capacity to reach and serve the youth and young adult population of Randolph County<br/>2. Collaboration will continue with the Randolph County United - Quality of Life Committee initiatives to improve countywide parks systems and continue the development of natural resource activities (such as navigable waterways) and nature trails to create and expand community activity opportunities for county youth.<br/>3. Collaboration and continued partnerships are critical to ensure programs such as Strengthening Families are developed and funded and may expand to serve more people. These programs encourage young parents to communicate better and engage with their children in ways that might ensure they grow to be well-adjusted, substance-abuse free adults.</p> |
| <p>3. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been one of the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an “indifferent” attitude among our citizens. And since perceived “risk of harm” is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p> <p>2024 –This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC. As previously stated, all indications are that this problem has been resurgent within the past few years and seems to be trending upwards.</p> | <p>1. Collaboration and support with county economic development initiatives are crucial to lessen the impact of personal and family financial problems associated with the stressors that often lead to substance/alcohol abuse.<br/>2. Collaboration will continue with the Randolph County United - Quality of Life Committee initiatives to improve countywide parks systems and continue the development of natural resource activities (such as a kayak launch/run) and nature trails to create and expand community activity opportunities for county youth.<br/>3. Collaboration with County schools and support from other identified entities must and will continue. The Indiana Youth Survey is a crucial piece of information and our schools will be encouraged to evaluate their individuals results</p>  |

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|  | then meet together to share information and formulate a unified plan to combat the alcohol and drug problems we have identified within our school-aged youth |
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#### Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

*For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.*

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|---|
| <b>Problem Statement #1</b>   |
| Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with enforcement, treatment and educational entities to reduce meth use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.  |
| Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, treatment and educational organizations/entities to reduce marijuana use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated  |
| <b>Problem Statement #2</b>   |
| Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and others (who may be otherwise identified) to enhance program capacities and increase protective factors for our county youth by 5% in one year. Progress will be measured by evaluating the number of participants utilizing the respective programs within the next year. If in one year, participation has increased (across all programs) by 5%, the goal will then be re-evaluated. |
| Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and especially with county economic development leadership to decrease economic risk factors for our county youth by 1%. Progress will be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2024 and if in one year, it has decreased by 1%, the goal will be re-evaluated.  |
| <b>Problem Statement #3</b>   |
| Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, county probation, mental health treatment efforts, support groups, county schools and other educational bodies, etc. to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in 2024. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses and evaluation of treatment episodes with mental health providers in 2024.             |
| Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with county schools and with state and local agencies/entities to promote the Indiana Youth Survey. Each school corporation will complete a self-evaluation of their individual results then develop a plan for how the information will be used to affect programs within the school system. Ultimately, DFRC will facilitate a countywide forum  |



where each of the 5 schools will be represented at a place where information can be shared and ideas can be incubated in a collaborative way to advance solutions for the identified problems facing school-aged youth within Randolph County. Progress will be measured by the establishment of a formal process for self-evaluation by each school corporation of their individual Indiana Youth Survey results in 2024 and by the coordination by DFRC of a countywide forum, as indicated.

## Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

*For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each*

| Problem Statement #1   | Steps   |
|--|---|
| <p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with enforcement, treatment and educational entities to reduce meth use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p> <p>In 2024, the percentage of meth arrests in Randolph County decreased substantially to 30.1 %, down from just over 45% in 2023. However, other statistical results continue to indicate that Meth use remains the most serious drug problem facing our residents. Our stats within this area have swung, sometimes wildly, for the past 4 years, making it often difficult to trust the percentages. We continue to believe this problem is real and we will continue this outcome with the same goal of a 3% reduction in meth use in one year.</p> | <p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> |
| <p>Goal 2- DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, treatment and educational organizations/entities to reduce marijuana use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p> <p>The percentage of marijuana arrests in Randolph County increased by nearly 8%, back to 17.9% of total drug arrests made in 2024, and data suggests</p>  | <p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p>   |

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| that use and experimentation remains high, especially in the area of oils used with vaping products. Probation Drug Testing and treatment episodes reported from mental health entities suggest marijuana use is as prevalent as ever. Thus, we will keep the same goal as last year (a 3% reduction in one year) and re-evaluate again next year.   | 3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.  |
| <b>Problem Statement #2</b>  | <b>Steps</b>  |
| <p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with the Randolph County Extension Agency to restart the Strengthening Families programs and will help to build capacity with the goal of recruiting another provider to continue this important program within Randolph County</p> <p>In 2024, Strengthening Families was placed on indefinite hold, due to major renovations to all facilities at the fairgrounds and extension agency. Going forward, we will reset this goal to simply restart this important program, either through the extension agency or with collaboration through another provider. Success will be measured by evidence the program has either been restarted in Randolph County or is in the process by the end of 2025.</p>  | <p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> |
| <p>Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and especially with county economic development leadership to decrease economic risk factors for our county youth by 1%. Progress will be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2025 and if in one year, it has decreased by 1%, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p> <p>In 2024, the Children in Poverty Rate for Randolph County dropped back down to 18.6% from a high of 22.7%, but still higher than the state average of 17%. It is difficult to see how 2023 wasn't an outlier, due to the unusual spike from the previous years and it is unclear what precipitated it then why it trended so quickly downward in 2024. Thus, our goal for next year will again be set at a 1% decrease in the Children in Poverty rate. Progress will again be measured</p> | <p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> |

| <p>by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2025 and in one year, if that goal has been met, it will be re-evaluated.</p>  |  |
|--|--|
| Problem Statement #3   | Steps  |
| <p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, county probation, mental health treatment efforts, support groups, county schools and other educational bodies, etc. to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in 2024. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses in 2024.</p> <p>In 2024, county arrests records indicate a sharp increase of more than 15% (40.1%) in alcohol-related offenses, 25% of which were within the 15 to 24 yr. old age range. Thus, we will continue our goal to decrease youth use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in 2024. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses and the percentage of those offenses that could be attributed to this same age group.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</li> <li>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</li> <li>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</li> </ol> |
| <p>Goal 2 - DFRC may collaborate with state and local agencies/entities to promote and initiate changes to the Indiana Youth Survey or towards the development of a new similar survey to fill the current void.</p> <p>In 2024, county schools participated with the Indiana Youth Survey, which means all 5 county schools completed the assessment, last year. The goal for 2025 will now focus upon internal evaluation by each school and coordination of a forum, with each school present/represented to discuss results and begin discussions to plan for how best to use the information. Success will be measured by whether or not each school has completed internal evaluation and whether a forum is coordinated with each of the five county schools present. The goal will be re-evaluated in 2025 for effectiveness to determine future goals in this area.</p>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</li> <li>2. Intervention/Treatment – DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</li> <li>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</li> </ol>  |

## IV. Fund Document

*The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).*

| Funding Profile   |  |                                  |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:                     | \$6,417.74                       |
| <b>2</b>  | Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:                    | \$0.00                           |
| <b>3</b>  | Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2): | \$6,417.74                       |
| <b>4</b>  | Amount of funds granted last year:   | \$8,846.51                       |
| Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00) |  |                                  |
| <b>A</b>  | Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):                          | \$0.00                           |
| <b>B</b>  | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):  | \$0.00                           |
| <b>C</b>  | Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):  | \$0.00                           |
| <b>D</b>  | Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):  | \$0.00                           |
| <b>E</b>  | Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):   | \$0.00                           |
| <b>F</b>  | Indiana Department of Education (DOE):   | \$0.00                           |
| <b>G</b>  | Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):                                      | \$0.00                           |
| <b>H</b>  | Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):                                    | \$0.00                           |
| <b>I</b>  | Local entities:  | \$0.00                           |
| <b>J</b>  | Other:   | \$0.00                           |
| Categorical Funding Allocations   |  |                                  |
| Prevention/Education:<br>\$1,604.17                                       | Intervention/Treatment:<br>\$ 1,604.19   | Justice Services:<br>\$ 1,604.19 |
| Funding allotted to Administrative costs:                                 |  |                                  |
| Itemized list of what is being funded                                     |  | Amount (\$100.00)                |
| Coordinator compensation  |  | \$ 1,604.19                      |
| Office supplies   |  | \$0.00                           |
| Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:                        |  |                                  |
| Problem Statement #1  | Problem Statement #2   | Problem Statement #3             |
| Goal 1: \$802.08  | Goal 1: \$802.09   | Goal 1: \$802.09                 |
| Goal 2: \$802.09  | Goal 2: \$802.10   | Goal 2: \$802.10                 |