

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Monroe

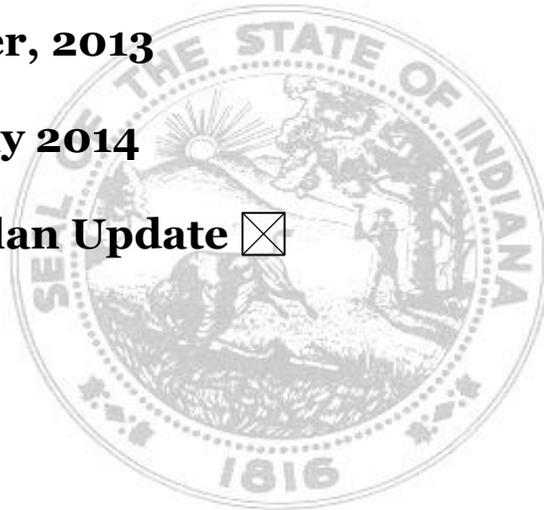
LCC: CARES Board

Date Due: December, 2013

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New Plan

Plan Update



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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 141,019. Bloomington is the county seat and only incorporated city within Monroe County and has a population of 81,963¹. Bloomington is the home of Indiana University Bloomington (IUB), a state university with a large residential campus and enrollment of approximately 42,081 students². 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 6,540 and 202 respectively, which are located approximately 8 miles northeast of Bloomington in Richland and Bean Blossom³.

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

¹http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&panel_number=1

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana_University_Bloomington

³http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&panel_number=1

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: Indiana University Health-Bloomington, Cook Group, Inc. (medical/surgical devices manufacturing), and the Monroe County Community School Corporation. The ethnic makeup of Monroe County is predominantly white (123,371), with a small African population (4,823), American Indian (416), Asian (8,108), and Hispanic (4,394) peoples⁴.

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

Justice, Prevention, and Treatment committee members met and discussed the community problems. The committee members were comprised of public and key stakeholders, including areas of education, health, substance abuse, law enforcement, city government, and social services.

⁴http://www.stats.indiana.edu/profiles/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18105&button1=Get+Profile&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&panel_number=1

	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Steve Malone	MC Probation	C	M	Justice
2	Nancy Woolery	City of Bloomington	C	F	City Rep
3	Tom Cox	Consultant	C	M	Treatment
4	Lillian Henegar	Township Trustee	C	F	At Large
5	Lt Thomas Lee	Indiana University PD	C	M	At Large
6	Bryan Overbey	Centerstone	C	M	Recovery
7	Walt Keller	Alcohol Drug Information Center	C	M	Indiana University
8	Jeanie Alter	Indiana Prevention Resource Center	C	F	Health
9	Cpt. Joe Qualters	Bloomington Police Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
10	Niki Angelaki	Amethyst House	C	F	Treatment
11	Jasynda Radanovich	Indiana Prevention Resource Center	C	F	At Large
12	Juia Dotson	Private Practice	C	F	Recovery

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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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%
7. 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%.
8. 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.
 - Illegal Consumption 780
 - OWI 159
 - Public Intoxication 598
9. 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.
8. Total Alcohol related arrests by BPD & IUPD = 2,494. (903 IUPD) (1591 BPD) for Sept. 1, 2009– Aug. 31, 2010.
 - Illegal Consumption 810 (419 IUPD) (391 BPD)
 - OWI 284 (48 IUPD) (236 BPD)
 - Public Intoxication 1,400 (436 IUPD) (964 BPD)
9. 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:

1. Of the 31 sex cases filed in 2011, 5 involved the use of drugs/alcohol.
2. In 2011, 58% of all adults and 23% of all juveniles were placed on a form of community supervision for a substance related offense.
3. In 2011 Monroe County Probation received 546 cases for impaired driving, which is a 1% decrease over 2010. The Prosecutor's office filed 700 OWI cases in 2011.
4. Of the more than 13,000 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2011 to monitor compliance, 1,892 (15%) showed positive for continued substance use.
5. 2011: at least 75% 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, 2010 – Aug. 31, 2011)
 - BPD had 242 arrests, 43 of these offenders were juveniles.
 - IUPD had 188 arrests, 7 were juveniles. Marijuana arrests accounted for 68% of all drug arrests.
 - Sheriff's department had 97 arrests, 15 were juvenile
7. BPD (largest issuing agency in county) arrests for dealing were highest for Cocaine/Narcotic/Meth (29). Arrests for dealing Marijuana/Hash came in second and totaled 18.
8. Total Alcohol related arrests by BPD & IUPD & EPD = (907 IUPD) (1565 BPD) for Sept. 1, 2010– Aug. 31, 2011.
 - Illegal Consumption 1,005 (422 IUPD) (583 BPD)
 - OWI 284 (49 IUPD) (235 BPD)
 - Public Intoxication 1,181 (436 IUPD) (745 BPD)
 - Illegal Consumption of Alcohol 16 (up 50% from 2010) (Ellettsville Police Department).
 - Operating a vehicle While Intoxicated 52 (up nearly 50% from 2010) (Ellettsville Police Department).
9. The Monroe County Sheriff's Dept. data (Sept. 1, 2011- Aug. 31, 2012):
 - Arrests for OWI totaled OWI 148. Drug arrests totaled 210, Public Intox totaled 75 and Illegal Consumption totaled 57.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. In 2012, 55% of all adults and 18% of all juveniles in Monroe County were placed on a form of community supervision for a substance related offense.
2. In 2012, Monroe County Probation received 463 cases for impaired driving, 30% of all adult probation offenses committed in 2012.
3. Of the more than 11,650 drug screens administered by the Monroe County Probation Department in 2012 to monitor compliance, 1,696 (15%) showed positive for continued substance use.
4. In 2012 Nearly 40% of adults placed on probation for a non-substance related offense, indicated alcohol and/or drugs played a role in the commission of the offense/crime.
5. The 18-25 yr. old demographic is responsible for 76% of all alcohol related offenses charged by Indiana University Police Department (IUPD) in 2012.
 - a. Total alcohol related arrests were 530.
 - i. Illegal Consumption = 357
 - ii. Operating while Intoxicated = 69
 - iii. Public Intoxication = 271
 - b. Arrests for dealing:
 - i. Dealing Synthetic narcotics = 13
 - ii. Sale and delivery marijuana = 10
 - iii. Sale and delivery dangerous non-narcotics = 8
6. The 18-25 yr. old demographic is responsible for 52% of all alcohol related offenses charged by Bloomington Police Department (BDP) in 2012:
 - a. Total alcohol related arrests were 750 (397 in the 18-25 year old demographic).
 - i. Illegal Consumption = 227
 - ii. Operated while Intoxicated = 198
 - iii. Public Intoxication = 325
7. BPD arrests for dealing were tied highest for Cocaine/Narcotic/Meth 22 (38%) and Dealing in Schedule I, II and III which also with 22 arrests or 38%). Arrests for dealing Marijuana/Hash came in second and totaled 10 (17%) of total dealing charges.

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 referrals were made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2010.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The number of formal charges filed by the Monroe County Prosecutor for impaired driving decreased from 705 in 2010 to 700 in 2011.
2. Impaired Driving fatalities was1 in 2010 and 1 in 2011.
3. The number of positive urine screens for offenders under community supervision has remained fairly consistent over the past 2 years with a 15% positive rate in 2010 and 2011.
4. The number of offenders placed on probation for substance related offenses in 2011 was 58% as compared to 54% in 2010.
5. In 2011 Probation received 546 new cases for impaired driving, which is a 1% increase over 2010.
6. Ellettsville Police Department doubled the number of alcohol arrests in the past year.
7. Ellettsville Police Department has increased the number of arrests by 19% in the last year.
8. Drug treatment court has a 1% of the drug screens tested positive for a substance in compared to the 27% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.
9. Between January 1 to December 31, 2010 there were 1,670 referrals made to the IU Dean of Students. There were 1,522 referrals were made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2011.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. The number of formal charges filed by the Monroe County Prosecutor for impaired driving decreased from 700 in 2011 to 651 in 2012.
2. Impaired Driving fatalities was1 in 2011 and 3 in 2012.
3. The number of positive urine screens for offenders under community supervision has remained fairly consistent over the past 2 years with a 15% positive rate in 2011 and 2012.

4. The number of offenders placed on probation for substance related offenses in 2012 was 54% as compared to 58% in 2011
5. In 2012 Probation received 463 new cases for impaired driving, which is a 15% decrease over 2011
6. Ellettsville Police Department has increased the number of alcohol related arrests: from 72 in 2012 to 81 in 2013.
7. Drug treatment court has a 2% of the drug screens tested positive for a substance in compared to the 29% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.
8. Between January 1 to December 31, 2011 there were 1,522 referrals made to the IU Dean of Students. There were 1,202 referrals were made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to Dec 31, 2012.

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



- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

IU Police Department

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
Total	1,376

- There were 1,247 referrals were made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2010.

Ellettsville Police Department for PBTs

- EPD has more than doubled the number of alcohol arrests in the past year.
- EPD has increased the number of arrests by 90% in the last year.

Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing

- 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.
- 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 (>0.15%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.

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.

- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 (>0.15%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.
 - There were 2,191 Urine Drug Screens used in Monroe County in 2010 with 24 showing positive for a substance (.01%).
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.

4. 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:

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 2011. Data from the year-end data was collected October 2012.

- Monroe County Drug Treatment Court for Urine Drug Screens
- Ellettsville Police Department for in car cameras
- Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing
- Bloomington Police Department for PBTs
- Monroe County Court Probation (Juvenile Division)

This funding led to:

Monroe Circuit Court Probation Community Corrections for Urine Drug Screens

- Outcome data indicates that from January 1, 2011 to March 1, 2012 over 6,500 urine screens were collected on Drug Court participants, with only 65 of those urine screens testing positive (1%) for at least one substance. This compares to a 28% positive rate for offenders placed on probation over the same period. Overall, there is a 1% reduction in the percentage of positives from 2010 to 2011 on Drug Court participants, but an increase of 2% for those offenders placed on probation over the same time period.
- Of the 1,072 6-panel drug tests completed on participants in the Monroe County Drug Treatment Court since September 1, 2011 to September 1, 2012, only 4 (less than .04%) were positive for a substance, thus continuing to reduce substance use among its participants in the program.
- Drug treatment court had 1% of the drug screens tested positive for a substance as compared to the 28% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.
- Outcome data indicates that from September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2012 over 6,350 urine screens were collected on Drug Court participants, with only 73 of those urine screens testing positive (1%) for at least one substance. This compares to a 27% positive rate for offenders placed on probation over the same period.

IU Police Department statistics for 9/1/10 to 8/31/11:

- Total Drug Arrests: 276
- Marijuana Arrests: 188 (Of those 7 were juveniles)
- Marijuana arrests accounted for 68% of all drug arrests.
- Alcohol Arrests:

Charge	18-25 Age Range	All
IC	405	422 (17 Juveniles)
OWI	36	49 (No Juveniles)
PI	379	436 (No Juveniles)

IUPD statistics for 9/1/11 to 8/31/12:

- Total Drug Arrests: 252
- Marijuana Arrests: 152 (Of those 4 were juveniles)
- Marijuana arrests accounted for 60.3% of all drug arrests.
- Alcohol Arrests:

Charge	18-25 Age Range	All
IC	421	437 (16 Juveniles)
OWI	47	70 (No Juveniles)
PI	296	358 (No Juveniles)

- There were 1,522 referrals were made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2011.

Ellettsville Police Department for in car cameras

- EPD has doubled the number of alcohol arrests in the past year.
- EPD has increased the number of arrests by 19% in the last year.

Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing

- In 2011 there were **25,344** portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional **13,482** PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined **38,826** PBT tests conducted at Community Corrections, only 80 or less than a quarter of 25% scored positive for alcohol consumption.
- There were **9,941** PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional **2,274** PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined **12,215** unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only 6 clients (.15%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.

Bloomington Police Department

- Within the twelve months (Sep 2011-Sep 2012), BPD made 1565 alcohol related arrests. These statistics continue to rise and it is with the addition of and/ replacement of PBT's made possible by this grant that we are able to continue to decrease the amount of time spent on each investigation and

increase our overall effectiveness. A breakdown of alcohol related offenses is as follows: 745 Public Intoxication arrests, 583 Illegal Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor arrests and 235 Operating While Intoxicated arrests.

2. Support efforts designed to address repeat offenders and decrease recidivism.

The local coordinating council funded the following criminal justice agencies in 2011, addressing this objective:

- Monroe Circuit Court Probation Community Corrections for Urine Drug Screens
- Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing
- Monroe County Drug Court

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.

- From January 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012, drug treatment court had less than 1% of the drug screens test positive for a substance as compared to the 28% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.
 - In 2011 there were 25,344 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional 13,482 PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined 38,826 PBT tests conducted at Community Corrections, only 80 (0.2%) scored positive for alcohol consumption.
 - There were 9,941 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 2,274 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 12,215 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only (6) clients (0.05%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.
 - There were 13,048 Urine Drug Screens were used in Monroe County in 2011 with 1,892 showing positive for a substance (15%).
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.

4. 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.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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 2012. Data from the year-end data was collected October 2013.

- Monroe County Drug Treatment Court for Urine Drug Screens
- Ellettsville Police Department for in car cameras
- Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing
- Monroe County Sheriff for in car cameras.
- Indiana University Police Department for in car cameras

This funding led to:

Monroe Circuit Court Probation – Drug Court

- From September 1, 2012 to August 1, 2013, the Drug Court Program collected over 5,450 urine/saliva drug tests on participants. Of these, only 120 (2%) of the drug screens tested positive for a substance. This is a significant decrease from the positive drug test rate (29%) collected from offenders placed under traditional probation and/or on a Community Corrections program.

IU Police Department

July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013

Illegal Possession/Consumption	379
Drunkenness (Public Intoxication)	204
Possession of Marijuana	220
Drunk Driving	78
Possession of Narcotics (Includes Cocaine, Opiates, Synthetic Narcotics, Paraphernalia, etc.)	32
Sale of Narcotics (Includes Marijuana, Cocaine, Opiates, Synthetic Narcotics, etc.)	20

- See other IUPD states under supportive data.
- There were 1,202 referrals were made to the IU Dean of Students January 1 to December 31, 2012.

Ellettsville Police Department for in car cameras

- EPD has increased the number of alcohol arrests from 72 in 2012 to 81 in 2013.
- 95.1% conviction rate (charges that ended with a conviction) on 2012 impaired driving charges.

Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing

- In 2012, there were 24,139 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional 11,538 PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined 35,677 PBT tests conducted by Community Corrections, only 95 (less than .02%) tested positive for alcohol consumption.
- There were 8,390 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 3,679 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 12,069 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only 12 clients (less than .001%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.

Monroe County Sheriff's Department

In 2012 the Monroe County Sheriff's Office investigated 132 cases of Operating While Intoxicated (OWI). Of those 132 investigations, 38 of them (or 28.7%) were captured using in-car cameras. Of the 38 investigations that were captured on in-car camera, 32 have been disposed of by the Monroe County Prosecutor's Office resulting in 28 (or 87.5%) convictions. Of the 94 investigations that were conducted without in-car cameras 81 have been disposed of. Of those 81 dispositions, there have been convictions in 74 (or 91%) of the cases.

3. Support efforts designed to address repeat offenders and decrease recidivism.

The local coordinating council funded the following criminal justice agencies in 2012, addressing this objective:

- Monroe Circuit Court Probation Community Corrections for Urine Drug Screens
- Monroe County Community Corrections for alcohol testing
- Monroe County Drug Court

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.

- From September 1, 2012 to August 1, 2013, drug treatment court had less than 2% of the drug screens test positive for a substance as compared to the 29% from offenders placed in traditional probation and/or community corrections programs.
- In 2012, there were 24,139 portable breath tests (PBT) conducted on participants in the Day Reporting Program and an additional 11,538 PBT tests for Drug Treatment Court (DTC), who all report during the same morning sessions. Of the combined 35,677 PBT tests conducted by Community Corrections, only 95 (less than .02%) tested positive for alcohol consumption.
- There were 8,390 PBT random tests conducted in client homes for those supervised on the Community Alternative Supervision Program (CASP) with an additional 3,679 PBT tests for DTC clients. Of the combined 12,069 unannounced tests conducted in the field, there were only 12 clients (less than .001%) who tested positive for use of alcohol.

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.

4. 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

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.

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

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 County	124,561	7.77%	9,678	2.63%	3,276
Indiana		6.52%		2.63%	

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
 - 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)
 - Nearly 36% of those seeking treatment were aged 18-24.
 - 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 County	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:

1. Amethyst House served 370 outpatient clients, 100 residential clients (75 men-25 women), 40 Prime for Life clients, there is a 2 weeks waiting lists for outpatient, and approximately 4-6 weeks for residential services.
2. CENTERSTONE (recovery engagement center) served approximately 3250 outpatient people.
3. 4,190 clients were seen in addiction services in 2011 by Centerstone.
4. In 2011 there were 1871 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department).
 - Bloomington Hospital ED Visits in 2011 for alcohol and/or drug abuse: As the primary diagnosis (reason for treatment): 1,871
 - 567 (30%) of the cases were aged 18-25
 - Regardless of rank of diagnosis including admitting, primary and secondary: 3,785 where 1,030 (27%) of the cases were aged 18-25

5. Monroe County had 19 accidental drug overdose deaths in 2011, and 4 ruled as suicide drug overdose deaths. (Monroe County Coroner).
6. Youth usage stats can be found in the Prevention supportive data section.
7. 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.
8. 1,597 individuals sought treatment for substance abuse in Monroe County in 2011. (Treatment Episodes Data (TEDS), 2011)
 - Nearly 33% of those seeking treatment were aged 18-24.
 - The primary drug of abuse was alcohol, followed by marijuana.

Geography	Population (2011, est.), ages 12+ (2011)	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 County	125,824	6.70	8,430	2.5	2,868
Indiana	5,474,743	6.51	356,609	2.5	

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. Amethyst House (AH) served 358 outpatient clients and 90 residential clients in 2012. A barrier to receiving treatment services is the limited number of people AH is able to serve due to the size of their program. There was an approximate two-week long wait list for outpatient groups and an approximate six-week waiting list for residential services in 2012.
2. Amethyst House for women reported a 20 person waiting list (spring 2013) and reported having an 81% full capacity rate for 2012.
3. Amethyst House for men reported a 20 person waiting list (spring 2013) and reported having a 92% full capacity rate for 2012.
4. Insufficient services for Monroe County residents present many barriers for those needing treatment services:
 - There are no detoxification services for indigent residents.
 - There are no short-term residential recovery housing options.
 - There is usually a waiting list for residential treatment services as well as outpatient treatment services (Amethyst House, see above).

5. In 2012 there were 235 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department).
6. Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department Visits in 2012 for alcohol and/or drug abuse:
 - a. 1,252 visited the Emergency Department for drug or alcohol use
 - b. 665 of the cases were aged 18-25
7. Monroe County had five overdoses that were suicides, 21 overdoses that were accidental, and six natural deaths due to chronic alcoholism (Monroe County Coroner).
8. Youth usage stats can be found in the prevention supportive data section suggesting normative, cultural, familial and legal barriers that contribute to ATOD use/prevalence.
9. 1,597 individuals sought treatment for substance abuse in Monroe County in 2011 (Treatment Episodes Data (TEDS), 2011).
10. Youth usage stats can be found in the Prevention supportive data section.

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:

1. Amethyst served 100 individuals in residential care, the same number as 2011.
2. Outpatient services provided in Monroe County from AH was 370.
3. Monroe County had 17 accidental drug overdose deaths in 2010, and 5 ruled as suicide drug overdose deaths. (Monroe County Coroner).
 - In 2011 there were 1871 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department).

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. Amethyst served 90 individuals in residential care.
2. Outpatient services provided in Monroe County from AH was 358.
3. Monroe County had 5 accidental drug overdose deaths in 2011, and 21 ruled as suicide drug overdose deaths. (Monroe County Coroner).
 - In 201X there were 1,252 cases of alcohol and drug overdoses treated (Bloomington Hospital Emergency Department).

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.

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:

Amethyst House for Men

- 76% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.
- 83% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.
- 83% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.

- 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.

Amethyst House for Women

- 73% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.
- 77% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.
- 91% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.
- 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.

2. Support the continuum of care in our community via recovery support services, family programs, early identification and intervention services.

This was addressed by three programs that were funded by the local coordinating council:

- Amethyst House for men
- Amethyst House for women
- Drug court

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.

- 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.
- Amethyst staff participated in a documentary that was to be made available to IU students and on their website.
- CARES sponsored a community event which was themed “Monroe County Shelters - Low Barrier or High Barrier” and had ATOD experts on the panel.
- 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.

- Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 30 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.

- 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.
 - 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.
- Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 30 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
 - SPF-SIG participants acted as the prevention component of the LCC.
 - 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.
 - CARES sponsored a community event which was themed “Monroe County Shelters - Low Barrier or High Barrier” and had ATOD experts on the panel.
 - Amethyst House named a philanthropic community partner by an organization on IU campus at IU Addicted to Music.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Maintain or increase the availability and accessibility of current services for addiction treatment in the county.

The local coordinating council funded the following treatment agencies in 2011. Data from the year-end data was collected October 2012.

- Amethyst House for Women
- Amethyst House for Men

This increased funding led to:

Amethyst House for Men

- 85% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.
- 78% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.
- 84% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.
- 87% 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.

Amethyst House for Women

- 70% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.
 - 70% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.
 - 67% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.
 - 94% 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.
 - 100 % of residents will have received physicals and health screenings upon admission to residential facilities.
2. Support the continuum of care in our community via recovery support services, family programs, early identification and intervention services.

This was addressed by three programs that were funded by the local coordinating council:

- Amethyst House for men
 - Amethyst House for women
 - Drug court
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.
- Fall 2012 the CARES Board had a community meeting titled “Understanding Designer Drugs: The New High”
 - Amethyst house:
 - Offered a training/presentation on Pathological Gambling (collaboration with the REC)
 - Presented Amethyst program and discussed addiction and recovery issues on local tv station
 - Offers annual Legislative Breakfast, during which legislators are educated regarding addiction and recovery issues, and encouraged to be advocates
 - Organized multiple fundraisers that generated newspaper articles

- Participated in the Addicted to Music Event (collaboration with IU)
4. Advocate for additional sources of funding/programming to enhance and expand treatment access for Monroe County residents.
- Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 8 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
 - Member of Indiana Addictions Issues Coalition (IAIC) (multiple staff and board members participate in meetings and are board members...)
 - Amethyst is the only treatment program accepting Access To Recovery funds, which provides assistance to clients with fees for services.
5. Promote an increased awareness of the issues relating to addictions and treatment services.
- Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 8 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
 - SPF-SIG acting as the prevention component of the LCC- the grant has concluded.
 - Member of Indiana Addictions Issues Coalition (IAIC) and instrumental in developing a local chapter in Bloomington (multiple staff and board members participate in meetings and are board members...)
 - Participated in Recovery March (during NAADAC Conference) and Recovery Cookout (part of Recovery Month)

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. Maintain or increase the availability and accessibility of current services for addiction treatment in the county.

The local coordinating council funded the following treatment agencies in 2012. Data from the year-end data was collected October 2013.

- Amethyst House for Women
- Amethyst House for Men
- Stepping Stones- Alternative Awareness Program

This increased funding led to:

Amethyst House for Men

- 75% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.
- 82% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.

- 86% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.
- 89% 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.

Amethyst House for Women

- 77% of clients leaving the program successfully maintained abstinence from alcohol and all other drug abuse.
- 96% of clients leaving the program increased their income to a level that supports independent living.
- 73% of clients leaving the program secured permanent housing.
- 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.
- 100 % of residents will have received physicals and health screenings upon admission to residential facilities.

3. Support the continuum of care in our community via recovery support services, family programs, early identification and intervention services.

This was addressed by three programs that were funded by the local coordinating council:

- Amethyst House for men
- Amethyst House for women
- Drug court
- Stepping Stones- Alternative Awareness Program

6. 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.

- I. Spring 2013 the CARES Board had a community meeting titled The Intersection of Substance Abuse and Bullying Among Youth, a Panel discussion.

- Amethyst house:
 - Offered a training/presentation on Pathological Gambling (collaboration with the REC)
 - Presented Amethyst program and discussed addiction and recovery issues on local tv station
 - Offers annual Legislative Lunch, during which legislators are educated regarding addiction and recovery issues, and encouraged to be advocates

- Organized multiple fundraisers that generated newspaper articles
 - Participated in the Addicted to Music Event (collaboration with IU)
7. Advocate for additional sources of funding/programming to enhance and expand treatment access for Monroe County residents.
- Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 8 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
 - Member of Indiana Addictions Issues Coalition (IAIC) (multiple staff and board members participate in meetings and are board members...)
 - Amethyst is the only treatment program accepting Access To Recovery funds, which provides assistance to clients with fees for services.
8. Promote an increased awareness of the issues relating to addictions and treatment services.
- Amethyst House hosted their annual Legislative Breakfast with 8 citizens and legislators/officials present for information on treatment funding and treatment effectiveness.
 - Member of Indiana Addictions Issues Coalition (IAIC) and instrumental in developing a local chapter in Bloomington (multiple staff and board members participate in meetings and are board members...)
 - Participated in Recovery March (during NAADAC Conference) and Recovery Cookout (part of Recovery Month)

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: 10th 37%, 12th 50%
 - Students report low commitment to school: 10th 41%, 12th 43%
4. Youth rates of monthly alcohol and drug use continue to be above state averages. (IPRC,2010)
 - County 12th graders are 5% above the state rate for monthly binge drinking.
 - 10th graders are 7.5%, 11th graders are 4.9%, and 12th 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)
 - 9th: 32%
 - 10th: 52%
 - 11th: 51%
 - 12th: 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: 10th 38.1%, 12th 43.8%
 - Students report low commitment to school: 10th 38.8%, 12th 45.3%
4. Youth rates of monthly alcohol and drug use continue to be above state averages. (IPRC,2011)
 - County 12th graders are 3.6% above the state rate for monthly binge drinking.
 - 7th graders are 1.6%, 9th graders are 1.2%, 10th graders are .4%, 11th graders are 4.2%, and 12th 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)
 - 9th: 36.1%
 - 10th: 47.5%
 - 11th: 51.0%
 - 12th: 51.5%

End of Year 2 Update:

1. There are 266 retail alcohol outlets in Monroe County.(ATC 2011)
2. 19.9% of MCCSC high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2012)
3. Students of MCCSC report high risk indicators for potential involvement in ATOD. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2011)
 - Students report parental attitudes favorable to drug use: 10th 38.4%, 12th 46.3% *
 - Students report low commitment to school: 10th 41.2%, 12th 44.5% *
4. Youth rates of monthly alcohol and drug use continue to be above state averages. (IPRC,2012)
 - Binge drinking among county 12th graders is similar to Indiana 12th graders. *
 - 10th graders are 7.1%and 12th graders are 5.6% above the state rate for monthly marijuana use.*
 - 9th graders are 1.3%, 10th graders are 7.1%, 11th graders are 3.8%, and 12th graders are 5.6% above the state rate for monthly marijuana use.(NOTE: 7th graders were not surveyed in 2012)

Monthly Use Rates of Drugs & Alcohol By Grade (IPRC, 2012 MCCSC)								
Grade	Alcohol	Binge Drink	Tobacco	Marijuana	Cocaine	RX Painkillers	RX Drugs	Meth
7th	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8th	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9th	22	14	15.7	12.8	1.2	NA	2.7	.8
10th	28.4	17	26	22.5	2.3	NA	5	.9
11th	27.5	16.8	20	19	.5	NA	2.7	.5
12th	38.7	24.3	32.1	23.4	1.8	NA	4.8	1.2

NA – Data is not available

5. % by grade of MCCSC students who reported being driven by someone, or driving themselves under the influence of a substance. (IPRC, 2011)
 - 9th: X%
 - 10th: X%
 - 11th: X%
 - 12th: X%

*The question has changed, which makes comparisons over time difficult.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1. There are 68 retail alcohol outlets (pharmacies, groceries, and liquor stores) in Monroe County. That increases to 231 when you include restaurants and bars (Excise Police, 2012).
2. 20.8% of MCCSC high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking. (IPRC, MCCSC Youth Survey, 2013)
3. More than 50% of students had high risk factors for peer-individual perceived risk of drug use (8th, 10th, and 12th). More than 50% of students had low protective factors for community rewards for involvement (8th, 10th, and 12th), school rewards for pro-social involvement (12th), and peer-individual interaction with pro-social peers (12th) (IPRC).
4. 2012 Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) survey of MCCSC high school students:
 - a. 19.9% of MCCSC high school students in grades 9-12 perceive little to no risk of weekly binge drinking
 - b. 10th graders are 7.1% and 12th graders are 5.6% above the state rate for monthly marijuana use
 - c. 38.4% of 10th graders report that their parents have attitudes favorable to drug use, 46.6% for 12th graders
5. Monroe County student monthly prevalence rates were higher than the state rates for marijuana (11th and 12th), cocaine (11th), ecstasy (9th), and hallucinogens (11th) (2013 *Indiana Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use* survey).
6. The Indiana Prevention Resource Center (IPRC) Youth Survey Monroe County Community School Corporation (MCCSC) for 2012 reported:
 - a. 39% of 12th graders and 28% of 11th graders self-reported monthly drinking
 - b. 24% of 12th graders and 17% of 11th graders have binged drank in the last two weeks
 - c. 23% of 12th graders and 19% of 11th graders self-reported monthly marijuana use
 - d. 27% of 12th graders and 24% of 11th graders self-reported that they rode have at least one friend who sells drugs.
 - e. 40% of 12th graders perceived community laws and norms are favorable to drug use

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 9-12th 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 6-12th 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 6-12th 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. 30 day Alcohol use among Monroe County students 9-12th grade has decreased from 32.2% in 2010 to 28% in 2012
2. 30 day marijuana use among students 9-12 grade has decreased from 21.8% in 2010 to 18.9% in 2012.
3. 30 day cigarette use among 9-12th grade students has decreased from 16.9% in 2010 to 14.5% in 2012 and smokeless tobacco use has decreased from 8.4% to 7% in the same time period.
4. 30 day inhalant use among 9-12th graders has decreased from 2% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2012.
5. 30 day prescription use among 9-12th graders has decreased from 4.8% in 2010 to 3.4% in 2011* (The prescription drug use item was changed in 2012).
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. 2011 data says that there were no juveniles referred for illegal consumption of alcohol, however there 48 (18%) juveniles referred for other alcohol/drug related offenses.
7. Stepping stones reported:
 - 85% of residents passed the initial drug test
 - 83% of residents passed the first semi-annual drug test; 100% passed second one
 - 82% passed random breathalyzers

Final Report (end of Year 3):

1. 30 day Alcohol use among Monroe County students 9-12th grade has decreased from 32.2% in 2010 to 25% in 2013.
2. 30 day marijuana use among students 9-12 grade has decreased from 21.8% in 2010 to 16.9% in 2013.
3. 30 day inhalant use among 9-12th graders has decreased from 2% in 2010 to 1.1% in 2013.
4. 30 day prescription use among 9-12th graders has decreased from 4.8% in 2010 to 3.9% in 2013.

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.

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.

The local coordinating council funded the following prevention agencies in 2010. Data from the year end data was collected October 2011. All of the below listed programs contain education targeting alcohol prevention.

- 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:

Stepping Stones

- 100% of residents reported a 50% increase of skill development in one of the four AA program components of their Life Map.
- 77% residents obtained a job
- 100% increased productive use of time through various avenues
- 100% of residents showed an increase in at least two domains of the Arizona Self Sufficiency Matrix



Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves

- 100% surveyed reported that they would refuse and resist ATOD.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring

The following are some of our measurable results currently from:

- Youth Outcome Survey
 - 84.6% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Grades
 - 80% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Social Acceptance
 - 62.5% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Scholastic Competency
 - 37.5% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Risk Attitudes.
- Strength of Relationship
 - youth scores report they feel safe with their mentor
 - 4.8 feel their mentor is important to them
 - 4.8 score that they feel close to their mentor. Scale is 1-5.
- Program Outcome Evaluation
 - % Same or Better. 98.6% Confidence
 - 98% Competency
 - 95.9% Caring

El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)

- 80% of the participants in the program reported a decrease in the use of alcohol, tobacco and/or other drugs.
- 100% of the participants in the program indicated an increased knowledge of risk factors leading to ATOD use and the consequences of ATOD use.

Rhino's Youth Center Alternative youth activities

- Spring 40 Developmental Assets post test of after school participants showed a 76% increase overall in Assets.
- 90% believed Rhino's was a positive alternative to ATOD use.
- 65% said they'd be likely to use Marijuana or Alcohol during the weekend hours if they were not at Rhino's
- 89% of those who admitted to smoking tobacco indicated they would enroll in tobacco cessation counseling at Rhino's.
- 10% surveyed had quit smoking because of Rhino's influence/programs

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:

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 2011-2012. 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
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves
- Rhino’s Youth Center
- Asset Building Coalition

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- Evidence based practice
- El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)- Evidence based practice
- 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)
- Asset Building Coalition –Coalition/youth services, Evidence based practice)

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

The local coordinating council funded the following prevention agencies in 2011-2012. Data from the year end data was collected October 2012. All of the below listed programs contain education targeting alcohol prevention.

- Stepping Stones
- El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves
- Rhino’s Youth Center
- Asset Building Coalition

This funding led to:

Stepping Stones

- 59% of residents reported an increase in two of the four program components of their Life Map
- 84% of residents showed an increase in one of the four program components of their Life Map.
- 80% of residents obtained a job
- 100% showed an increase in productive use of time (volunteering, working, group activities)



- 79% of residents showed an increase in at least 2 domains of ASSM ((Arizona Self Sufficiency Matrix).

Using the Arizona Self Sufficiency Findings:

- 6.45% improvement in substance abuse
- 7% improvement in mental health
- 66% improvement in family relations
- 67% improvement in community involvement
- 12% improvement in physical health
- 56% improvement in support systems
- 73% improvement in life skills

Using the 40 Development Assets Findings:

- 75% of residents reported an increase in assets
- Residents reported an 11% increase in assets
- Assets gained included positive adult role models, community values youth, adult involvement in schoolwork, adults take

Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves

- Tests revealed a 22.30% average increase in ATOD knowledge and resistance abilities.

Cycle 1

86% of participants who attended the sessions increased their knowledge of ATOD and their resistance skills by at least 23% as evidenced by pre-test/post-test responses. The proportion of members who increased their score by at least 33% was 62%. We also saw 77% of our participants increase their post-test scores from their pre-test scores by at least 66%.

Cycle 2

50% of participants who attended the Cycle 3 sessions increased their knowledge of ATOD and resistance skills, as well as knowledge in Healthy Lifestyles and Wellness, by at least 25%. We also saw that 63% of the participants increased their post-test scores from their pre-test scores by at least 60%.

Cycle 3

25% of participants who attended the Cycle 3 sessions increased their knowledge of ATOD and resistance skills, as well as knowledge in Healthy Lifestyles and Wellness, by at least 25%. We also saw that 25% of the participants increased their post-test scores from their pre-test scores 66%.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring

The following are some of our measurable results currently from:

- Youth Outcome Survey
 - 56% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Social Acceptance
 - 53% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Scholastic Competency
 - 33% of youth scores improved from baseline to follow-up for the major outcomes category of Risk Attitudes
 - 4 out of 10 children improved in the categories of social acceptance, scholastic competency, educational expectations and risky behaviors

- Strength of Relationship, on a scale of 1-5
 - 5 youth scores report they feel safe with their mentor
 - 4.7 feel their mentor is important to them
 - 4.8 score that they feel close to their mentor.
- 92% of clients reported having a strong or very strong relationships (i.e., a composite score above four over the program year.
- Annual Match goals: 80% met the goals set for individual matches

El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)

- 100% of the participants in the program reported a decrease in the use of alcohol, tobacco and/or other drugs.
- 100% of the participants in the program indicated an increased knowledge of risk factors leading to ATOD use and the consequences of ATOD use.

Rhino's Youth Center Alternative youth activities

- Spring 40 Developmental Assets post test of after school participants showed a 74% increase overall in Assets.
- 92% believed Rhino's was a positive alternative to ATOD use.
- 71% said they'd be likely to use Marijuana or Alcohol during the weekend hours if they were not at Rhino's
- 90% of those who admitted to smoking tobacco indicated they would enroll in tobacco cessation counseling at Rhino's.
- 10% surveyed had quit smoking because of Rhino's influence/programs

Asset Building Coalition

- 62 students recruited to be coalition members.
- Held 45 monthly meetings with the coalition members
- Held 14 prevention activities targeting the larger school population.
- Planned 4 transition activity for your school's incoming students.

4. Support prevention and education initiatives that increase protective factors associated with reducing or eliminating ATOD use and abuse.

The local coordinating council funded the prevention agencies listed below in 2011-2012. They all address protective factors.

- Stepping Stones
- El Centro Comunal Latino (Bienvenido!)
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Rhino's Youth Center
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves
- Asset Building Coalition

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) was withdrawn as an objective in 2011.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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 2012-2013. They all address normative education and consumption of ATOD. Host liability and underage purchases were minimally addressed.

- Stepping Stones-
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves
- Rhino's Youth Center

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- Evidence based practice
- 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.

The local coordinating council funded the following prevention agencies in 2011-2012. Data from the year end data was collected October 2012. All of the below listed programs contain education targeting alcohol prevention.

- Stepping Stones
- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves
- Rhino's Youth Center
- Youth Service Bureau-Youth Day Treatment

This funding led to:

Stepping Stones

- Residents reported a 42% increase in assets. (Assets gained included positive adult role models, self care, personal power, service to others, family boundaries.)
- 94% improved coping skills
- 69% improved self care skills
- 40% improved family relations
- 75% improved social skills (peer relations)
- 73% improved anger/conflicts

- 57% improved making positive decisions
- 69% improved finding support systems
- 64% improved conflict resolution skills
- 100% made academic agreement
- 60% maintained a 95% high school attendance rate
- 94% obtained employment while in program. For 59% of them, this was their first job.
- 100% volunteered if they were un- or under-employed.
- 100% had positive performance report from employer
- 76% improved budgeting skills.
- 86% of residents demonstrated a drug-free lifestyle by passing 80% of administered drug tests.

Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves

- For cycle one, 42% of participants who attended the sessions increased their knowledge of ATOD's harmful effects and their resistance skills by at least 20% as evidenced by pre-test/post-test responses.
- For cycle two, 41% of participants who attended the sessions increased their knowledge of ATOD's harmful effects and their resistance skills by at least 20% as evidenced by pre-test/post-test responses.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters Mentoring

- Strength of Relationship (SOR) survey: 90% of clients reported having a strong or very strong relationships (i.e., a composite score above four over the program year).
- Annual Match goals: 70% met the goals set for individual matches.
- Youth Outcome Survey: 4 out of 10 children improved in at least 4 categories

Rhino's Youth Center Alternative youth activities

- Post test showed an average of 72% increase in the 40 Developmental Assets.
- Surveys showed at least 70% of respondents stated a measurable decrease in negative ATOD activity and the increase of ATOD health and societal risk knowledge.
- Attendance increased again to 312 active after school participants and an average of 1,450 individual youth a month on weekends.

4. Support prevention and education initiatives that increase protective factors associated with reducing or eliminating ATOD use and abuse.

The local coordinating council funded the prevention agencies listed below in 2012-2013. They all address protective factors.

- Stepping Stones

- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
 - Boys & Girls Club Smart Moves
 - Rhino's Youth Center
6. 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) was withdrawn as an objective in 2011.

Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due: December 2014

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: December 2014

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