

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Perry

LCC: Perry County Substance Abuse Committee

Date Due: 2014

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New Plan Plan Update II



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Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee's mission is to address health and social issues in the community resulting from substance abuse. This will be accomplished by coordinating with existing community resources to heighten public awareness and to develop programs to prevent, reduce, and treat substance abuse.

History: In September 1988, the Church Council of Evangelical United Church of Christ held a planning meeting for the purpose of exploring some of the major needs in our community to which assistance might be offered. One of these areas was that of abuse, both substance and personal. The Church Council appointed a small committee to begin exploration of the amount of abuse in Perry County, the programs being offered to deal with abuse, and the gaps in services needed but not available. The council proceeded to meet with persons from various agencies and groups that were dealing with abuse issues. In October of 1989, a meeting was held for the entire community. Special invitations were sent to law enforcement people, schools, and agencies dealing with the abuse issue, both in treatment and prevention. The purpose was to share the findings of the committee. Out of the October 1989 meeting, it was agreed that the council should meet monthly as a Community Task Force, to explore alcohol, drug, child and spouse abuse, from the perspective of the amount of abuse that is known in our midst, the treatment available, and gaps in services. In March of 1990, another meeting for the general public was held to discuss these findings (particularly the gaps) and to decide what the Task Force wished to do. At this meeting, representatives of the Regional Coordinator's Office for the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana were present. It was agreed that our next step would be to develop a Comprehensive Community Plan to deal with alcohol and other drug abuse.

After the death of a teenager from an alcohol-related after-prom accident in 1997, Circuit Judge David Evrard gathered community leaders to address the issue. Problems identified at that meeting were incorporated into the 1997 Comprehensive Plan.

In 1999, income received from the Drug-Free Communities Fund had drastically declined. The Perry County Substance Abuse Committee spent considerable time and effort reviewing the cause of the problem and seeking additional funding sources to salvage the program. It was discovered that at the time Perry County converted to computerized records, the percentage of reimbursement to the county was accidentally switched. The Perry County Prosecutor, Robert Collins, discovered the error and it was corrected.

In 2002 Perry County Substance Abuse Committee became the lead agency for the Perry County Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Committee. In 2003 ITPC guidelines for handling funds changed, making it difficult for LCCs to remain lead agencies. At this time, Perry County Substance Abuse Committee transferred the lead agency status to Lincoln Hills Development Corporation.

Perry County is 381 square miles in Southern Indiana. The county borders the Ohio River. The total population of the county is 19,338 (2010 census). Troy Township in the southern part of the county is home to the majority of the population and the towns of Tell City, Cannelton, and Troy. The majority of the county is rural with very small towns scattered across the county. The overall population in the county has decreased over the last forty years, but not significantly. The population over the last ten years has increased, but a review of the township data shows that the only township with a significant increase in population (over 20%) is Oil Township, where a state prison is located suggesting that the population growth is due to the prisoner population. Tell City is the center of activity and population with 39% of the county's population residing within the city limits. Other population hubs include Cannelton with 8% of county's population and Troy with 2%. (US Census data) The Hoosier National Forest makes up 59,000 acres in central and rural Perry County.

The county has three school districts: Perry Central Community School Corporation, Tell City-Troy Township School Corporation, and the Cannelton City School Corporation. During the 2010-2011 school year, 2,951 children were enrolled in these public schools (pk-12.)

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan:

The Perry County Comprehensive Community Plan is an in-depth analysis of the substance abuse issues faced in our county. The process starts with a cross section of professionals and caring citizens meeting to look at substance abuse and the effects on the community. The group also reviews existing programs and establishes priorities for the year. This year's Plan includes:

1. Methamphetamine manufacturing and use threatens the health, development and physical safety of Perry County residents as data supports.
2. Alcohol use and abuse are having a negative impact in Perry County.
3. The illegal use of drugs (contraband or prescription) is having a negative impact in Perry County.
4. The use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by junior high and high school students exceeds the State average.
5. The use of tobacco products in Perry County exceeds the State average.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Perry County Substance Abuse Committee

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Rod Acchiardo	Perry County Prosecutor	C	M	Law Enforcement
2	Connie Berger	Perry County Auditor	C	F	Other
3	Tara Bishop	Perry Central School Corp.	C	F	Prevention/Ed
4	Natalie Bolin	Crisis Connection	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
5	Jennifer Chestnut	Tell City Troy Township Schools	C	F	Prevention/Ed
6	Lee Chestnut	Perry Co. Sheriff's Dept.	C	M	Law Enforcement
7	Jackie Colucci	Perry Central School Corp.	C	F	Prevention/Ed
8	Diane Conner	PCSAC Coordinator	C	F	Other
9	Jackie Coultas	Branchville Correctional Facility	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
10	Eric Dickenson	Perry County Paramedic	C	M	Health Care
11	Barbara Ewing	Mayor of Tell City	C	F	Other
12	Sharilyn Franzman	Lincoln Hills Develop. Corp	C	F	Tobacco Cessation
13	Judge Lucy Goffinet	Perry Circuit Court	C	F	Justice
14	Amy Hollinden	Tell City High School	C	F	Prevention/Ed
15	Susan Jefford	Southern Hills Counseling Center	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
16	Natalie Johnson	Lincoln Hills Dev. Corp.	C	F	Prevention/Ed
17	Kevin Koelling	Perry County News	C	M	Media
18	Vince Luecke	Perry County News	C	M	Media
19	Lisa Lutgring	Perry Central School Corp.	C	F	Prevention/Ed

20	Detective Alan Malone	Tell City Police Department	C	M	Law Enforcement
21	Christal Moskos	Lincoln Hills Dev. Corp.	C	F	Prevention/Ed
22	Dodie Otto	Perry County Prosecutor's Office	C	F	Law Enforcement
23	Cassie Quinn	Cannelton City Schools	C	F	Prevention/Ed
24	Mary Roberson	Perry Central School Corp.	C	F	Prevention/Ed
25	Jan Sprinkle	Lincoln Hills Dev. Corp	C	F	Tobacco Cessation
26	Mike Steffe	Tri-County YMCA	C	M	Prevention/Ed
27	Beth Stein	Crisis Connection	C	F	Treatment/ Intervention
28	Gayle Strassel	Concerned Citizen	C	F	Other

Problem Identification

A. Problem Statement #1: Methamphetamine manufacturing and use threatens the health, development and physical safety of Perry County residents.

B. Supportive Data:

1. Arrests in 2011: 34 for possession of Meth, 12 dealing and manufacturing meth, and 6 illegal drug lab.
2. In 2011, 8 children were removed from 5 families due to meth related issues.
3. IPRC School Survey stats and the Tell City School Survey shows meth is above the state average.

School C

Meth	2011	State Averages
10 th Grade	0	.9
12 th Grade	1.6	1.3

School A

Meth	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	1	.3
7 th Grade	0	.5
8 th Grade	1	.9
9 th Grade	1	.9
10 th Grade	2.1	.9
11 th Grade	3.6	1.3
12 th Grade	1.2	1.3

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Arrests in 2012: 20 for possession of Meth, and 2 for dealing and manufacturing meth.
2. In 2012, 5 children were removed from 2 families due to meth related issues.
3. IPRC School Survey stats and the Tell City School Survey shows meth is above the state average.

School C

Meth	2012	State Averages
10 th Grade	0.0	.9
12 th Grade	0.0	1.1

School A

Meth	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	.0	.3
7 th Grade	1.0	.5
8 th Grade	0.5	.9
9 th Grade	1.0	.9
10 th Grade	1.0	.9
11 th Grade	4.4	1.3
12 th Grade	1.1	1.3

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Arrests in 2013: 40 for possession of Meth, and 7 for dealing and manufacturing meth.
2. In 2013, 2 children were removed from 2 families due to meth related issues.
3. IPRC School Survey stats and the Tell City School Survey shows meth is above the state average.

School C

Meth	2013	State Averages
10 th Grade	0.0	0.5
12 th Grade	0.0	0.9

School A

Meth	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	0.3
7 th Grade	0.0	0.3
8 th Grade	0.0	0.3
9 th Grade	0.0	0.5
10 th Grade	1.1	0.7
11 th Grade	0.0	0.9
12 th Grade	0.0	0.9

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2014 reduce by 1% per year the number of methamphetamine manufacturers and offenders in Perry County as evidenced by statistics from the Perry County Prosecutor’s Office.
2. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of children removed from their homes due to methamphetamine incidents as evidenced by statistics from the Perry County Department of Child Services.
3. By 12/31/2014, reduce 1% per year the number of students that self report the use methamphetamine as measured by IPRC annual survey.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The number of those with possession of meth fell by 14, and the number of those dealing and manufacturing meth fell by 10 in 2012.
2. The number of children removed from homes due to meth fell by 3 in 2012.
3. IPRC survey data showed a decline of 100% of the number of students in School C using Methamphetamine in grades 10th and 12th and a decrease of 9% in use by students 7th-12 in School A.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The number of those with possession of Meth doubled from 2012 to 2013. The number of those dealing and manufacturing meth rose from 2 to 7.
2. The number of children removed from homes due to meth fell by 3 in 2013.
3. IPRC Survey data shows methamphetamine use in School C is below state average; in School A only grade 10 is above state average; all other grades show zero use reported.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Objectives:

1. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to meth use. Such solutions should include, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
2. Support various activities of Perry County students that address meth prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
3. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems, such as Project Success, Afternoons ROCK in Indiana , and Strengthening Families Program.
4. Encourage local criminal justice systems to cooperatively address the issues of meth use and manufacturing.
5. Encourage the development of programs that address family safety and health issues related to meth.
6. Encourage and support intervention and treatment programs for meth users.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to meth use. Such solutions should include, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
 - a. The Youth Service Bureau’s Prevention Program provided caring and supportive adult mentors who actively listened to these individual needs and problems of the youth.
 - b. Both Perry Central and Tell City Schools use evidence based Project Success student counseling programs.
2. Support various activities of Perry County students that address meth prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
 - a. Tell City High School, Perry Central High School, and Cannelton High School all are hosting after-prom activities.
 - b. Perry Central School – S.T.A.N.D. members along with sponsors work together with state and local county wide advocacy groups to advocate prevention issues.
3. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems, such as Project Success, Afternoons ROCK in Indiana , and Strengthening Families Program.

- a. Perry Central School – Afternoons ROCK is using “Too Good for Drugs and Violence Program”. Success will be measured through pre and post surveys.
 - b. Both Tell City and Perry Central Schools are using the evidence based curricula Project Success, Project Northland and Strengthening Families.
4. Encourage local criminal justice systems to cooperatively address the issues of meth use and manufacturing.
- a. Perry County Sheriff’s Office provided deputies with a mobile office for their squad cars. This project allowed deputies to document facts from the crime scene, complete reports from the car and keep deputies in the county and out of the office.
 - b. Cannelton Police Department upgraded their tasers and purchased stop sticks. These items serve as pursuit intervention tools when arresting meth users and abusers.
5. Encourage the development of programs that address family safety and health issues related to meth.
- a. Perry Central School promoted family safety and better health through their Health Fair. SNOWFLAKE provided drug prevention workshops and presentations and healthy, fun alternative activities.
 - b. Cannelton City Schools “Healthy Minds, Healthy Bodies” program presented students with healthy choices, educating them on the risks, consequences, and harmful effects of drug use.
6. Encourage and support intervention and treatment programs for meth users.
- a. Cannelton Police Department upgraded their tasers and purchased stop sticks. These items serve as pursuit intervention tools when arresting meth users and abusers.

End of Year 2 Update:

- 1. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to meth use. Such solutions should include, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
 - a. Tri-County YMCA’s program – “Perry County Cares” was designed with hopes of supplying healthy social activities for students so that they would be less likely to use drugs such as Meth if they had structured supervision. The program served an average of 28 kids grades 3-9. The UMCA staff provided structured and free time activities. Visits from the Tell City Police and Fire Departments were highlights and used to provide education to the kids.
 - b. Cannelton City Schools program - “Healthy Minds/Healthy Bodies” provided a safe healthy place for students and fostered and promoted a healthy lifestyle with fun recreational activities as an alternative to unhealthy choices. They

- provided educational guidance, modeling, and support to students in hopes they would form their own support systems. This program served 12 students.
- c. Southern Hills Counseling Center’s “Training for Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing” provided training for a therapist to be used in helping to help clients resolve dysfunctional information resulting in increased insight and more functional behavior. EMDR was used to incorporate new coping skills and assist in learning more adaptive behaviors. They provided EMDR to approximately 60 clients in the past year. They also have a staff person scheduled to attend the EMDR training in June which should then double this number by the end of FY15.
 - d. Crisis Connection provided crisis counseling through their Crisis Intervention Services grant, as well as provided information to help battered victims from precipitating relapse. These services helped victims to adopt a lifestyle that enhances one’s emotional and spiritual health, a goal that cannot be achieved if the battering continues. Forty-nine (49) families were assessed as “new” clients along with twenty-three (23) ongoing families.
2. Support various activities of Perry County students that address meth prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
 - a. All three high schools in Perry County received grants for after-prom activities which are a great means of methamphetamine prevention. Approximately 120 students attended the after prom at Perry Central (Prevention activities –breathalyzer and drunken goggles)
 - b. Perry Central High School “Stand, Rock, and Snowflake” programs address meth prevention. They also supported teen advocacy and attended student advocacy training sessions. Approximately 75 students are in Stand (Students Taking Action Not Drugs). At the STAND sponsored Snowflake program attended by 340 sixth through 8th graders a series of drug prevention workshops were held including a panel of former addicts including meth addicts.
 3. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems, such as Project Success, Afternoons ROCK in Indiana , and Strengthening Families Program.
 - a. Perry Central High School after school programs STAND, ROCK, and SNOWFLAKE taught prevention skills using an evidence based prevention curriculum. In addition to in class evidence based programs at Perry Central two sessions of ROCK were held using the evidence based program Too Good for Drugs and Violence curriculum. 58 students of the 70 students participating took the curriculum pre and post- tests. Sixty Six percent of them showed overall improvement

4. Encourage local criminal justice systems to cooperatively address the issues of meth use and manufacturing.
 - a. The Cannelton Police Department’s grant for an in-car video camera has proven successful in recording traffic stops including meth and has provided a better understanding to the prosecutor and the courts that they can visually see instead of just a written report prepared by the patrol officers. Cases filed included OWI/Public Intoxication: 59; Minor Consuming: 9; Marijuana:18; Meth: 8; Controlled Substances: 5; Paraphernalia: 4

5. Encourage the development of programs that address family safety and health issues related to meth.
 - a. Cannelton City Schools “Healthy Minds/Healthy Bodies” program included goals for providing a safe, healthy place for students to receive education about interpersonal/intrapersonal problem-solving skills, participate in recreational activities that fostered and promoted a healthy lifestyle; provided students with strategies to use when they were faced with peer and environmental pressure to use drugs. This program served 12 students.
 - b. Perry Central High School program STAND planned and initiated healthy alternatives for youth including a football drug prevention activity, Red Ribbon Week presentations and a drug-free dance.
 At Perry Central STAND planned and initiated healthy alternatives for youth. Approximately 200 students attended the drug free dance. Approximately 1100 students participated in Red Ribbon Week drug prevention activities including Role Model presentations to about 650 Elementary students listened to role model Presentations by STAND members. At Perry Central three evening Family Programs and a Health Fair were held with about 950 persons in attendance. At the Family programs a presentation was given on what parents can do to help their children remain alcohol and drug free. At the health Fair information was given out on Meth and other Drugs.

6. Encourage and support intervention and treatment programs for meth users.
 - a. Crisis Connection’s program, Crisis Intervention Services, provided intervention services such as counseling, emergency transportation, safe lodging, criminal justice advocacy, personal advocacy and emergency room advocacy. Thirty (30) families were assessed as “new” clients along with fourteen (14) ongoing families.
 - b. Southern Hills Counseling Center’s “Training for Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing” provided training for a therapist to be used in helping to help clients resolve dysfunctional information resulting in increased insight and more functional behavior. EMDR was used to incorporate new coping skills and assist in learning more adaptive behaviors. They provided EMDR to approximately 60 clients in the past year. They also have a staff person scheduled to attend the EMDR training in June which should then double this number by the end of FY15.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #2: Alcohol use and abuse are having a negative impact in Perry County.

1. 2011 alcohol related arrests were: 67 OWI, 93 public intoxication, 49 minor consuming and illegal consumption of alcohol, 4 furnish to minors
2. IPRC- binge drinking stats – School C

Binge Drinking	2011
6 th Grade	5.5
7 th Grade	3.8
8 th Grade	6.8
9 th Grade	23.8
10 th Grade	7.8
11 th Grade	26.7
12 th Grade	28.6

IPRC- binge drinking stats – School A

Binge Drinking	2011
6 th Grade	10.2
7 th Grade	12.2
8 th Grade	16
9 th Grade	23.8
10 th Grade	25.5
11 th Grade	22.6
12 th Grade	38.1

3. Alcohol is a social norm in the community as evidence by its prominence at festivals, graduations, and weddings.
4. Crisis Connection served 105 clients of Domestic and Sexual Violence in 2011 in Perry County. Zero victims admitted to drinking alcohol, zero victims admitted to using drugs, and zero victims admitted to using alcohol and drugs. 7 perpetrators used alcohol, 7 used drugs, and 2 used both.

End of Year 1 Update:

A. Problem Statement #2: Alcohol use and abuse are having a negative impact in Perry County.

1. 2012 alcohol related arrests were: 127 OWI, 55 public intoxication, 76 minor consuming and illegal consumption of alcohol, 2 furnish to minors
2. IPRC- binge drinking stats – School C

Binge Drinking	2012	State Average
6 th Grade	2.5	5.5
7 th Grade	14.5	7.6
8 th Grade	10.8	11.2
9 th Grade	12.7	14.2
10 th Grade	13.8	18.0
11 th Grade	16.2	20.5
12 th Grade	34.6	26.0

IPRC- binge drinking stats – School A

Binge Drinking	2012	State Average
6 th Grade	2.2	5.5
7 th Grade	13.5	7.6
8 th Grade	23.3	11.2
9 th Grade	30.9	14.2
10 th Grade	30.3	18.0
11 th Grade	34.4	20.5
12 th Grade	36.1	26.0

3. Alcohol is a social norm in the community as evidence by its prominence at festivals, graduations, and weddings.
4. Crisis Connection staff assessed seventy-seven (77) families affected by domestic and sexual violence.
 Two (2) of the victims served admitted to the use of alcohol only.
 One (1) of the victims served admitted to the use of drugs only:
 Zero (0) of the victims used both drugs and alcohol.
 Six (6) of the perpetrators had used alcohol only,
 and three (3) of the perpetrators had used drugs only. Zero (0) of the perpetrators used both drugs and alcohol.

End of Year 2 Update:

A. Problem Statement #2: Alcohol use and abuse are having a negative impact in Perry County.

1. 2013 alcohol related arrests were: 259 OWI, 49 public intoxication, 44 minor consuming and illegal consumption of alcohol, 1 furnish to minors
2. IPRC- binge drinking stats – School C

Binge Drinking	2013	State Average
6 th Grade	3.2	5.5
7 th Grade	11.1	6.0
8 th Grade	3.6	9.6
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	16.0	12.4
11 th Grade	17.9	18.9
12 th Grade	32.7	23.5

IPRC- binge drinking stats – School A

Binge Drinking	2013	State Average
6 th Grade	3.3	4.4
7 th Grade	6.9	7.1
8 th Grade	9.8	14.0
9 th Grade	21.9	18.7
10 th Grade	33.0	24.7
11 th Grade	37.2	28.5
12 th Grade	41.8	34.9

4. Alcohol is a social norm in the community as evidence by its prominence at festivals, graduations, and weddings.
5. Crisis Connection staff assessed forty-nine (49) families affected by domestic and sexual violence.
 - One (1) of the victims served admitted to the use of alcohol only.
 - Three (3) of the victims served admitted to the use of drugs only:
 - One (1) of the victims used both drugs and alcohol.
 - Four (4) of the perpetrators had used alcohol only,
 - and one (1) of the perpetrators had used drugs only.
 - Three (3) of the perpetrators used both drugs and alcohol.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of alcohol related driving offenses.
2. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of alcohol related charges.
3. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self-report binge drinking as measured by IPRC survey.
4. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of alcohol and drug related domestic and sexual violence incidences statistics from Crisis Connection.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The number of alcohol related driving offenses increased by 47% in 2012.
2. The number of Public Intoxication offenses decreased by 40% in 2012; Minor Consuming and Illegal Consumption of Alcohol increased by 35% in 2012; arrests for furnishing to minors decreased 50% in 2012.
3. IPRC Annual Survey Data showed an increase of binge drinking by students at School C of 2% in grades 6th-12th and an increase of 29% at School A in the same grades
4. The 2012 statistics from Crisis Connection showed that the number of victims served who admitted to the use of alcohol only increased by 200%. The number of victims served who admitted to the use of drugs only increased by 100%. The number of perpetrators who admitted using alcohol only increased by 14%. The number of perpetrators using drugs only decreased by 57%. The number of perpetrators using both alcohol and drugs decreased 200% in 2012.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. The number of alcohol related driving offenses increased by 103% in 2013.
2. The number of Public Intoxication offenses decreased by 12% in 2013; Minor Consuming and Illegal Consumption of Alcohol increased by 72% in 2013; arrests for furnishing to minors decreased 50% in 2013.
3. IPRC Annual Survey Data showed an decrease of binge drinking by students at School C of 8.5% in grades 6th-12th and an decrease of 9.8% at School A in the same grades
4. The 2013 statistics from Crisis Connection showed that the number of victims served who admitted to the use of alcohol only decreased by 100%. The number of victims served who admitted to the use of drugs only increased by 67%. The number of victims using both drugs and alcohol increased 100%. The number of perpetrators who admitted using alcohol only decreased by 33%. The number of perpetrators using

drugs only decreased by 67%. The number of perpetrators using both alcohol and drugs increased 300% in 2012.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

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- 3.
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D. Objectives:

1. Support a substance abuse awareness campaign associated with “Wellness Perry County 2009” (campaign leader - Tony Hollinden).
2. Support local agencies’ efforts to reduce alcohol related incidents
Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Impaired Driving
 - e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Underage Drinking
 - g) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropouts
3. Support intervention and treatment for alcoholism and for alcohol-related physical and mental health issues.
4. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to alcohol use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
5. Support various activities of Perry County students that address alcohol prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
6. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems such as Project Success, Project Northland, and Class Action, Afternoons ROCK in Indiana, and the Strengthening Families Program.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Support a substance abuse awareness campaign associated with “Wellness Perry County 2009” (campaign leader - Tony Hollinden).

- a. Tell City Jr/Sr High School PERRY COUNTY CARES program offered a free summer program for students of all age groups. The program included gym activities, swimming, and movies.
 - b. Cannelton City Schools “Healthy Minds, Healthy Bodies” program introduced students to emotional and physical strength training as well as education on healthy living.

- 2. Support local agencies’ efforts to reduce alcohol related incidents
 - Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Impaired Driving
 - e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Underage Drinking
 - g) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropouts

 - a. Crisis Connection provided for a Victim Advocate to be available providing services to families affected by domestic and sexual violence. They also provided a 24-hour hotline, crisis counseling, information/referral services, support groups, and victim assessments.

- 3. Support intervention and treatment for alcoholism and for alcohol-related physical and mental health issues.
 - a. Crisis Connection provided emergency transportation and safe lodging, personal advocacy, and emergency room advocacy.

- 7. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to alcohol use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
 - a. Lincoln Hills Development -- Youth Service Bureau’s Prevention Program provided caring and supportive adult mentors who actively listened to these individual needs and problems of the youth.
 - b. Both Perry Central and Tell City Schools use evidence based Project Success student counseling programs.

- 8. Support various activities of Perry County students that address alcohol prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
 - a. Perry Central School distributed alcohol prevention materials at their annual Back-to-School Cookout and at all sporting events. S.T.A.N.D. members joined other students in attending advocacy trainings.

- b. Cannelton, Tell City and Perry Central High Schools all hold After Prom activities
9. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems such as Project Success, Project Northland, and Class Action, Afternoons ROCK in Indiana, and the Strengthening Families Program.
- a. Perry Central Schools used the Too Good for Drugs and Violence Program in their Afternoons ROCK.
 - b. Perry Central and Tell City Schools use the evidence based prevention curricula Project Northland and Class Action in their classes. Both hold Strengthening Families programs.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Support a substance abuse awareness campaign associated with “Wellness Perry County 2009” (campaign leader - Tony Hollinden).
 - a. Tell City Jr/Sr High School PERRY COUNTY CARES program offered a free summer program for students of all age groups. The program included gym activities, swimming, and movies to 28 kids grades 3-9.

2. Support local agencies’ efforts to reduce alcohol related incidents
 - Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Impaired Driving
 - e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Underage Drinking
 - g) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropouts

 - a. Crisis Connection provided for a Victim Advocate to be available providing services to families affected by domestic and sexual violence. They also provided a 24-hour hotline, crisis counseling, information/referral services, support groups, and victim assessments. Forty-nine (49) families were assessed as “new” clients along with twenty-three (23) ongoing families.

3. Support intervention and treatment for alcoholism and for alcohol-related physical and mental health issues.
 - a. Crisis Connection provided emergency transportation and safe lodging, personal advocacy, and emergency room advocacy. Forty-nine (49) families were assessed as “new” clients along with twenty-three (23) ongoing families.
 - b. Southern Hills Counseling Center’s “Training for Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing” provided training for a therapist to be used

- in helping to help clients resolve dysfunctional information resulting in increased insight and more functional behavior. EMDR was used to incorporate new coping skills and assist in learning more adaptive behaviors.
- c. They provided EMDR to approximately 60 clients in the past year. They also have a staff person scheduled to attend the EMDR training in June which should then double this number by the end of FY15.
4. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to alcohol use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
 - a. Tri-County YMCA's program – "Perry County Cares" was designed with hopes of supplying healthy social activities for students so that they would be less likely to use drugs such as Meth if they had structured supervision for 28 kids grades 3-9.
 - b. Cannelton City Schools program – "Healthy Minds/Healthy Bodies" provided a safe healthy place for students and fostered and promoted a healthy lifestyle with fun recreational activities as an alternative to unhealthy choices. They provided educational guidance, modeling, and support to students in hopes they would form their own support systems. Twelve students were a part of this program.
 - c. Crisis Connection provided crisis counseling through their Crisis Intervention Services grant, as well as provided information to help battered victims from precipitating relapse. These services helped victims to adopt a lifestyle that enhances one's emotional and spiritual health, a goal that cannot be achieved if the battering continues for 49 new clients and 23 ongoing families.
 5. Support various activities of Perry County students that address alcohol prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
 - a. All three high schools in Perry County received grants for after-prom activities which are a great means of alcohol prevention. Approximately 120 students attended the after prom at Perry Central. Prevention activities included breathalyzer test and drunken goggles activities.
 - b. Perry Central High School "Stand, Rock, and Snowflake" programs addressed alcohol prevention, and provided an alcohol free dance, and other alcohol free activities. Perry Central STAND planned and initiated healthy alternatives for youth. Approximately 200 students attended the drug free dance. Approximately 1100 students participated in Red Ribbon Week drug prevention activities including Role Model presentations to about 650 Elementary students listened to role model Presentations by STAND members. At the STAND sponsored Snowflake program attended by 340 sixth through 8th graders a series of drug prevention workshops were held including a panel of former addicts, a presentation by a woman convicted of supplying alcohol to a minor who died as a result of being under the influence. Students were surveyed following the presentations and workshops and 98% were able to name three things that they

had learned as a result of the program. STAND also held an Orange Ribbon week for underage drinking awareness with daily announcements around the theme Think don't Drink emphasizing the fact that 77% of students do not drink.

- c. Cannelton City Schools “Healthy Minds/Healthy Bodies” afterschool program provided information for twelve (12) students that addressed alcohol prevention with sessions on the importance of leading a healthy, alcohol free life.
6. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems such as Project Success, Project Northland, and Class Action, Afternoons ROCK in Indiana, and the Strengthening Families Program.
- a. Perry Central School grant supported the adoption and implementation of evidence based substance abuse prevention curricula such as Afternoon Rock in Indiana. In addition to in class evidence based programs at Perry Central two sessions of ROCK were held using the evidence based program Too Good for Drugs and Violence curriculum. 58 students of the 70 students participating took the curriculum pre and post -tests. Sixty six percent of them showed overall improvement in the skills taught in the curriculum.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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

A. Problem Statement #3: The illegal use of drugs (contraband or prescription) is having a negative impact in Perry County.

- 1. 2011 arrests: 33 possession of controlled substance, 13 possession of a legend drug 12 possession of paraphernalia, 39 possession of marijuana, 20 maintaining a common nuisance, 1 dealing and cultivation of marijuana, 3 trafficking.
- 2. IPRC Data: School C

Prescription	2011	State Average
6 th Grade	0.0	.6
7 th Grade	0.0	1.4
8 th Grade	0.0	2.7
9 th Grade	0.0	4.3
10 th Grade	1.3	5.2
11 th Grade	3.3	5.6

12 th Grade	1.6	5.9
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IPRC Data: School A

Prescription	2011	State Average
6 th Grade	2	.6
7 th Grade	1.2	1.4
8 th Grade	3	2.7
9 th Grade	6.7	4.3
10 th Grade	9.6	5.2
11 th Grade	7.1	5.6
12 th Grade	11.9	5.9

IPRC Data: School C

Tranquilizers	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	.03
7 th Grade	0.0	.5
8 th Grade	0.0	1
9 th Grade	0.0	1.6
10 th Grade	0.0	2
11 th Grade	0.0	2
12 th Grade	0.0	2

IPRC Data: School A

Tranquilizers	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	1	.03
7 th Grade	0	.5
8 th Grade	2	1
9 th Grade	1	1.6
10 th Grade	3.2	2
11 th Grade	2.4	2
12 th Grade	3.6	2

IPRC Data: School C

Marijuana	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	0	1.6

7 th Grade	0	4.1
8 th Grade	2.7	8.3
9 th Grade	10.3	13
10 th Grade	5.2	16.4
11 th Grade	3.3	18.6
12 th Grade	6.3	19.8

IPRC Data: School A

Marijuana	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	1	1.6
7 th Grade	3.7	4.1
8 th Grade	12	8.3
9 th Grade	17.1	13
10 th Grade	18.1	16.4
11 th Grade	17.9	18.6
12 th Grade	23.8	19.8

End of Year 1 Update:

A. Problem Statement #3: The illegal use of drugs (contraband or prescription) is having a negative impact in Perry County.

- 2012 arrests: 21 possession of controlled substance; 8 possession of a legend drug; 48 possession of paraphernalia; 44 possession of marijuana; 13 maintaining a common nuisance; 5 dealing and cultivation of marijuana; 4 trafficking; 8 possession of synthetic cannabinoid; 4 possession of hypodermic needles; 2 dealing controlled substance, 2 dealing synthetic cannabinoid; 1 possession of narcotic drug.

2. IPRC Data: School C

Prescription	2012	State Average
6 th Grade	.0	.6
7 th Grade	.0	1.1
8 th Grade	.0	2.6
9 th Grade	.0	3.6
10 th Grade	1.7	5.0
11 th Grade	.0	5.5
12 th Grade	.0	5.8

IPRC Data: School A

Prescription	2012	State Average
6 th Grade	.0	.6

7 th Grade	3.1	1.1
8 th Grade	3.5	2.6
9 th Grade	5.2	3.6
10 th Grade	8.1	5.0
11 th Grade	10.0	5.5
12 th Grade	3.6	5.8

IPRC Data: School C

Tranquilizers	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	--	--
7 th Grade		
8 th Grade		
9 th Grade		
10 th Grade		
11 th Grade		
12 th Grade		

IPRC Data: School A

Tranquilizers	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	--	--
7 th Grade		
8 th Grade		
9 th Grade		
10 th Grade		
11 th Grade		
12 th Grade		

IPRC Data: School C

Marijuana	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	1.3
7 th Grade	1.3	3.2
8 th Grade	4.1	8.0
9 th Grade	2.8	11.5
10 th Grade	3.4	15.4
11 th Grade	8.8	15.8
12 th Grade	5.8	17.8

IPRC Data: School A

Marijuana	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	1.3

7 th Grade	9.4	3.2
8 th Grade	14.0	8.0
9 th Grade	23.7	11.5
10 th Grade	21.2	15.4
11 th Grade	21.1	15.8
12 th Grade	9.6	17.8

End of Year 2 Update:

A. Problem Statement #3: The illegal use of drugs (contraband or prescription) is having a negative impact in Perry County.

1. 2013 arrests: 19 possession of controlled substance; 8 possession of a legend drug; 67 possession of paraphernalia; 48 possession of marijuana; 41 maintaining a common nuisance; 2 dealing and cultivation of marijuana; 2 trafficking; 9 possession of synthetic cannabinoid; 12 possession of hypodermic needles; 3 dealing controlled substance, 0 dealing synthetic cannabinoid; 1 possession of narcotic drug.

2. IPRC Data: School C

Prescription	2013	State Average
6 th Grade	0.0	0.7
7 th Grade	1.4	1.2
8 th Grade	2.4	2.2
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	0.0	3.3
11 th Grade	3.6	5.1
12 th Grade	2.0	5.7

IPRC Data: School A

Prescription	2013	State Average
6 th Grade	0.8	0.7
7 th Grade	0.0	1.2
8 th Grade	2.0	2.2
9 th Grade	4.1	3.3
10 th Grade	3.4	4.3
11 th Grade	9.0	5.1
12 th Grade	10.9	5.7

IPRC Data: School C

Tranquilizers	2013	State Averages

6 th Grade	--	--
7 th Grade		
8 th Grade		
9 th Grade		
10 th Grade		
11 th Grade		
12 th Grade		

IPRC Data: School A

Tranquilizers	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	--	--
7 th Grade		
8 th Grade		
9 th Grade		
10 th Grade		
11 th Grade		
12 th Grade		

IPRC Data: School C

Marijuana	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	1.1
7 th Grade	1.4	2.7
8 th Grade	2.4	7.1
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	5.3	9.7
11 th Grade	3.6	15.3
12 th Grade	2.0	17.6

IPRC Data: School A

Marijuana	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.8	1.1
7 th Grade	0.0	2.7
8 th Grade	3.9	7.1
9 th Grade	8.2	9.7
10 th Grade	19.3	13.7
11 th Grade	35.9	15.3
12 th Grade	18.2	17.6

Final Update (end of Year 3):

1.

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C. Goals:

- 1. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of drug related offenses filed by the Perry County Prosecutor’s Office.
- 2. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self-report the use and abuse of drugs as measured by IPRC survey.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- 1. The number of drug related offenses filed by the Perry County Prosecutor’s Office increased by 32% in 2012.
- 2. IPRC survey data shows a decrease of 72% of the misuse of Prescription Drugs by students in grades 6th-12 in School C and a decrease of 19% in students 6th-12th in School; Marijuana use by students 6th-12th in School C decreased by 5% and increased by 6% in School A. (Use of tranquilizers was not a question on the 2012 IPRC survey.)

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

- 1. The number of drug related offenses filed by the Perry County Prosecutor’s Office increased by 33%.
- 2. IPRC survey data shows a increase of 453% of the misuse of Prescription Drugs by students in grades 6th-12 in School C and a decrease of 9.8% in students 6th-12th in School; Marijuana use by students 6th-12th in School C decreased by 37% and decreased by 12.8% in School A. (Use of tranquilizers was not a question on the 2013 IPRC survey.)

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.

D. Objectives:

- 1. Support local agencies’ efforts to reduce illegal drug-related incidents
Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Violent Crimes

- e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropout
2. Support intervention and treatment for drug addiction and for drug-related physical and mental health issues.
 3. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to drug use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.
 4. Support various activities of Perry County students that address drug prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
 5. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems such as Afternoons ROCK in Indiana, and the Strengthening Families Program.
 6. Support the disposal of old prescriptions in an environmentally friendly way.
 7. Encourage area dentists and physicians to limit the length of narcotic pain medication prescriptions.
 8. Promote area dentists and physicians to use the narcotic prescription tracking website, INSPECT at www.in.gov and KASPER at www.ky.gov.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Support local agencies' efforts to reduce illegal drug-related incidents
Link to and associated with:
 - a) Sexual Assault
 - b) Domestic Violence
 - c) Vehicle accidents
 - d) Violent Crimes
 - e) Suicide Attempts
 - f) Child Abuse and Neglect
 - h) High School Dropout
 - a. Crisis Connection provided a Victim Advocate providing services to families affected by domestic and sexual violence.
2. Support intervention and treatment for drug addiction and for drug-related physical and mental health issues.
 - a. Crisis Connection provided the community with access to crisis intervention services such as 24-hour hotline, crisis counseling, emergency transportation/lodging, information/referral services, support groups, and the assessment of victims.
3. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to drug use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.

- a. Cannelton City Schools – “Healthy Minds, Healthy Bodies” after-school program gave students academic support for homework; research-based sessions in the power of positive thinking, dealing with peer pressure, and how to lead a healthy life; and fun recreational time with healthy peers.
 - b. Both Perry Central and Tell City Schools use evidence based Project Success student counseling programs.
4. Support various activities of Perry County students that address drug prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.
 - a. Perry Central School – The STAND group assisted in the design, planning, and presentation of educational activities for elementary, junior high, and high school students. They also sponsored drug and alcohol free dances.
 - b. Cannelton, Tell City and Perry Central High Schools all hold After Prom Activities.
5. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems such as Afternoons ROCK in Indiana, and the Strengthening Families Program.
 - a. Perry Central Schools used the Too Good for Drugs and Violence Program in their Afternoons ROCK.
 - b. Perry Central and Tell City Schools use the evidence based prevention curricula Project Northland and Class Action in their classes. And both hold Strengthening Families programs.
6. Support the disposal of old prescriptions in an environmentally friendly way.
 - a. Perry County Substance Abuse Committee, in conjunction with local authorities, helped sponsor Clean Out Medicine Cabinet Day.
7. Encourage area dentists and physicians to limit the length of narcotic pain medication prescriptions.
8. Promote area dentists and physicians to use the narcotic prescription tracking website, INSPECT at www.in.gov and KASPER at www.ky.gov.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Support local agencies' efforts to reduce illegal drug-related incidents

Link to and associated with:

- a) Sexual Assault
- b) Domestic Violence
- c) Vehicle accidents
- d) Violent Crimes
- e) Suicide Attempts
- f) Child Abuse and Neglect
- h) High School Dropout

a. Crisis Connection provided a Victim Advocate providing services to 49 new families and 23 on-going families affected by domestic and sexual violence.

2. Support intervention and treatment for drug addiction and for drug-related physical and mental health issues.

a. Crisis Connection provided the community with access to crisis intervention services such as 24-hour hotline, crisis counseling, emergency transportation/lodging, information/referral services, support groups, and the assessment of victims. Forty-nine "new" clients and 23 on-going families received these services.

b. Southern Hills Counseling Center grant "Training for Eye Movement Desensitization and Processing" provided funds for a therapist to attend training in order to implement EMDR to their clients. The application of EMDR stimulates an inherent physiological processing system that allows dysfunctional information to be adaptively resolved, resulting in increased insight and more functional behavior, and to reduce the effects of earlier memories that contribute to substance usage, potential relapse triggers, and physical cravings. They provided EMDR to approximately 60 clients in the past year. They also have a staff person scheduled to attend the EMDR training in June which should then double this number by the end of FY15.

3. Support addressing various social issues of Perry County students that are related to drug use. Such solutions should be, but are not limited to, student counseling and mentoring programs.

a. Cannelton City School grant "Healthy Minds/Healthy Bodies" provided for a licensed teacher and adult role model who could provide the 12 students in the program students with educational guidance, modeling, and support.

2. Support various activities of Perry County students that address drug prevention. Such activities should include, but are not limited to, attendance at student oriented substance abuse conferences, training sessions, advocacy organizations and activities such as S.T.A.N.D. and after proms.

a. Perry Central School – The STAND group assisted in the design, planning, and presentation of educational activities for elementary, junior high, and high school students. They also sponsored drug and alcohol free dances. Members of STAND and their sponsor worked together with state and local

county-wide advocacy groups. Perry Central STAND assisted in the design, planning and presentation of educational activities for elementary junior high and high school students. Approximately 200 students attended the drug free dance. Approximately 1100 students participated in Red Ribbon Week drug prevention activities including Role Model presentations to about 650 Elementary students listened to role model Presentations by STAND members. At the STAND sponsored Snowflake program attended by 340 sixth through 8th graders a series of drug prevention workshops were held including a panel of former addicts, a presentation by a woman convicted of supplying alcohol to a minor who died as a result of being under the influence. Students were surveyed following the presentations and workshops and 98% were able to name three things that they had learned as a result of the program.

- b. All 3 Perry County High Schools addressed drug prevention by providing After Prom activities. Approximately 120 students attended the after prom at Perry Central (Prevention activities –breathalyzer and drunken goggles)
3. Support the adoption and implementation of evidence-based substance abuse prevention curricula in all Perry County School systems such as Afternoons ROCK in Indiana, and the Strengthening Families Program.
 - a. Perry Central High School, through their “Perry Central STAND, ROCK, and SNOWFLAKE” grant, supported the adoption and implementation of evidence-based curriculum with an Afternoon ROCK program. In addition to in class evidence based programs at Perry Central two sessions of ROCK were held using the evidence based program Too Good for Drugs and Violence curriculum. 58 students of the 70 students participating took the curriculum pre and post-tests. Sixty Six percent of them showed overall improvement.
 6. Support the disposal of old prescriptions in an environmentally friendly way.
 - a. Perry County Substance Abuse Committee, in conjunction with Perry County Recycling Management District and local authorities, helped sponsor Clean Out Medicine Cabinet Day, collecting 250 lbs. of drugs with 100 people participating.
 7. Encourage area dentists and physicians to limit the length of narcotic pain medication prescriptions. To my knowledge this did not take place.
 8. Promote area dentists and physicians to use the narcotic prescription tracking website, INSPECT at www.in.gov and KASPER at www.ky.gov. To my knowledge this did not take place.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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A. Problem Statement #4: The use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by junior high and high school students exceeds the state average.

1. IPRC School Survey data – School C

OTC Drugs	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	.7
7 th Grade	0.0	1.6
8 th Grade	0.0	2.7
9 th Grade	0.0	3.5
10 th Grade	1.3	3.6
11 th Grade	3.3	3.3
12 th Grade	1.6	3.2

IPRC School Survey data – School A

OTC Drugs	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	2	.7
7 th Grade	0	1.6
8 th Grade	7	2.7
9 th Grade	3.8	3.5
10 th Grade	5.3	3.6
11 th Grade	6	3.3
12 th Grade	6	3.2

End of Year 1 Update:

A. Problem Statement #4: The use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by junior high and high school students exceeds the state average.

1. IPRC School Survey data – School C

OTC Drugs	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	1.1
7 th Grade	0.0	1.3
8 th Grade	1.4	2.5
9 th Grade	2.8	2.9
10 th Grade	1.7	3.2
11 th Grade	0.0	3.0

12 th Grade	0.0	2.9
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IPRC School Survey data – School A

OTC Drugs	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	1.1
7 th Grade	5.2	1.3
8 th Grade	4.7	2.5
9 th Grade	6.2	2.9
10 th Grade	6.1	3.2
11 th Grade	4.4	3.0
12 th Grade	3.6	2.9

End of Year 2 Update:

A. Problem Statement #4: The use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by junior high and high school students exceeds the state average.

1. IPRC School Survey data – School C

OTC Drugs	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	1.6	1.0
7 th Grade	1.4	1.2
8 th Grade	2.4	1.8
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	0.0	2.2
11 th Grade	3.6	2.3
12 th Grade	0.0	2.6

IPRC School Survey data – School A

OTC Drugs	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.8	1.0
7 th Grade	0.0	1.2
8 th Grade	3.9	1.8
9 th Grade	2.7	2.2
10 th Grade	1.1	2.4
11 th Grade	5.1	2.3
12 th Grade	0.0	2.6

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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- 4.
- 5.

C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self-report the inappropriate use of OTC medications as measured by IPRC survey.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. IPRC survey results show the use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by students in grades 6th-12th in School C decreased by 5% and increased by 7% in School A.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. IPRC survey results show the use of OTC drugs for non-medical use by students in grades 6th-12th in School C increased by 190% and decreased by 55% in School A.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.

D. Objectives:

1. Educate parents and the public on the dangers and misuse of OTC medications.
2. Include the dangers of OTC medications in class substance abuse presentations.
3. Educate retailers on the problems of OTC medications. Encourage retailers to prosecute shoplifters of OTC medications.
4. Support the disposal of old medications in an environmentally friendly way.
5. Support the adoption and implementation of evidenced-based substance abuse prevention curricula in Perry County School Systems, such as Project Success, and the Strengthening Families Program.

End of Year 1 Update:

1. Educate parents and the public on the dangers and misuse of OTC medications.
 - a. Perry Central School Family and Community Program distributed drug prevention information to families at their annual Back to school Cookout, at their annual Health Fair, and other Family Outreach Programs held monthly as well as at sporting events.

2. Include the dangers of OTC medications in class substance abuse presentations.
 - a. Perry Central School conducted Red Ribbon Week in October and Orange Ribbon Week in April to focus prevention efforts and increase awareness to their students with distribution of promotional and informational materials to students.
3. Educate retailers on the problems of OTC medications. Encourage retailers to prosecute shoplifters of OTC medications.
4. Support the disposal of old medications in an environmentally friendly way.
 - a. Perry County Substance Abuse Committee help sponsor Medicine Cabinet Cleanout Day in the community.
5. Support the adoption and implementation of evidenced-based substance abuse prevention curricula in Perry County School Systems, such as Project Success, and the Strengthening Families Program.
 - a. Perry Central Schools used the Too Good for Drugs and Violence Program in their Afternoons ROCK.
 - b. Perry Central and Tell City Schools use the evidence based prevention curricula Project Northland and Class Action in their classes. Both hold Strengthening Families programs.

End of Year 2 Update:

1. Educate parents and the public on the dangers and misuse of OTC medications.
 - a. At Perry Central three evening Family Programs and a Health Fair were held with about 950 persons in attendance. At the Family programs a presentation was given on what parents can do to help their children remain alcohol and drug free. Information on the abuse of Over the Counter Drugs was presented and at the family programs and at the Health Fair information was given out on OTC drug abuse.
 - b. Tell City Jr. Sr High School has sent out information to parents.
2. Include the dangers of OTC medications in class substance abuse presentations.
 - a. Crisis Connection discussed OTC dangers during the Safe Dates programs at Tell City HS and Perry Central.

3. Educate retailers on the problems of OTC medications. Encourage retailers to prosecute shoplifters of OTC medications. Retailers have been notified by the probation department.
4. Support the disposal of old medications in an environmentally friendly way.
 - a. Perry County Substance Abuse Committee, in conjunction with Perry County Recycling Management District and local authorities, helped sponsor Clean Out Medicine Cabinet Day, collecting 250 lbs. of drugs with 100 people participating.
5. Support the adoption and implementation of evidenced-based substance abuse prevention curricula in Perry County School Systems, such as Project Success, and the Strengthening Families Program.
 - a. Perry Central Schools used the Too Good for Drugs and Violence Program in their Afternoons ROCK. In addition to in class evidence based programs at Perry Central two sessions of ROCK were held using the evidence based program Too Good for Drugs and Violence curriculum. 58 students of the 70 students participating took the curriculum pre and post-tests. Sixty Six percent of them showed overall improvement.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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

A. Problem Statement #5: The use of tobacco products in Perry County exceeds the state average.

1. Despite the availability of having a Quit Line in Perry County, only 12 people called.
2. IPRC Survey – School C

Cigarettes	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	0	2.6
7 th Grade	0	6
8 th Grade	6.8	10
9 th Grade	12.1	14.4
10 th Grade	11.7	17.2
11 th Grade	18.3	20.7
12 th Grade	27	24.6

IPRC Survey – School A

Cigarettes	2011	State Averages
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6 th Grade	4.1	2.6
7 th Grade	8.5	6
8 th Grade	18	10
9 th Grade	22.9	14.4
10 th Grade	24.5	17.2
11 th Grade	34.5	20.7
12 th Grade	46.4	24.6

IPRC Survey – School C

Cigars	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	0	0.7
7 th Grade	0	1.6
8 th Grade	1.4	3.2
9 th Grade	0	6
10 th Grade	7.8	8.7
11 th Grade	11.7	11.1
12 th Grade	15.9	16.7

IPRC Survey – School A

Cigars	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	0	0.7
7 th Grade	0	1.6
8 th Grade	5	3.2
9 th Grade	9.5	6
10 th Grade	12.8	8.7
11 th Grade	14.3	11.1
12 th Grade	26.2	16.7

IPRC Survey – School C

Smokeless	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	1.4	1
7 th Grade	0	2.2
8 th Grade	1.4	3.9
9 th Grade	8.6	6.2
10 th Grade	7.8	7.9
11 th Grade	11.7	8.8
12 th Grade	12.7	10.7

IPRC Survey – School A

Smokeless	2011	State Averages
6 th Grade	1	1

7 th Grade	1.2	2.2
8 th Grade	6	3.9
9 th Grade	8.6	6.2
10 th Grade	10.6	7.9
11 th Grade	16.7	8.8
12 th Grade	28.6	10.7

- 3. Healthy Families: In 2011, 3 of 7 (43%) admissions smoked during pregnancy. 33% of the smoking mothers had birthing complications, while 25% of the non-smoking mothers had birthing complications.

End of Year 1 Update:

A. Problem Statement #5: The use of tobacco products in Perry County exceeds the state average.

- 1. Despite the availability of having a Quit Line in Perry County, only 4 people called.

2. IPRC Survey – School C

Cigarettes	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	1.3	2.3
7 th Grade	7.9	5.2
8 th Grade	5.4	9.7
9 th Grade	7.0	12.7
10 th Grade	13.8	16.3
11 th Grade	16.2	19.0
12 th Grade	30.8	22.8

IPRC Survey – School A

Cigarettes	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	2.3
7 th Grade	17.7	5.2
8 th Grade	9.7	6.1
9 th Grade	22.7	12.7
10 th Grade	31.3	16.3
11 th Grade	30.0	19.0
12 th Grade	37.3	22.8

IPRC Survey – School C

Cigars	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	0.6
7 th Grade	1.3	1.4
8 th Grade	1.4	2.6
9 th Grade	5.6	5.2

10 th Grade	1.7	7.5
11 th Grade	5.9	9.9
12 th Grade	19.2	15.5

IPRC Survey – School A

Cigars	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	0.6
7 th Grade	2.1	1.4
8 th Grade	5.8	2.6
9 th Grade	6.2	5.2
10 th Grade	12.1	7.5
11 th Grade	11.1	9.9
12 th Grade	15.7	15.5

IPRC Survey – School C

Smokeless	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	1.0
7 th Grade	5.3	1.9
8 th Grade	2.7	3.3
9 th Grade	5.6	5.6
10 th Grade	5.2	7.1
11 th Grade	4.4	8.4
12 th Grade	25.0	10.7

IPRC Survey – School A

Smokeless	2012	State Averages
6 th Grade	1.1	1.0
7 th Grade	2.1	1.9
8 th Grade	5.8	3.3
9 th Grade	11.3	5.6
10 th Grade	13.1	7.1
11 th Grade	13.3	8.4
12 th Grade	19.3	10.7

3. Healthy Families: In 2012, 4/17 (24%) admissions smoked during pregnancy. 0% of the smoking mothers had birthing complications, while 1/13 (8%) of the non-smoking mothers had birthing complications.

End of Year 2 Update:

A. Problem Statement #5: The use of tobacco products in Perry County

exceeds the state average.

1. Despite the availability of having a Quit Line in Perry County, only 4 people called.

2. IPRC Survey – School C

Cigarettes	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	2.0
7 th Grade	4.2	3.6
8 th Grade	2.4	7.4
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	13.3	10.4
11 th Grade	14.3	16.5
12 th Grade	16.3	19.5

IPRC Survey – School A

Cigarettes	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	1.6	2.0
7 th Grade	5.7	3.6
8 th Grade	10.8	7.4
9 th Grade	15.1	10.4
10 th Grade	21.6	12.6
11 th Grade	30.8	16.5
12 th Grade	20.0	19.5

IPRC Survey – School C

Cigars	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	0.5
7 th Grade	1.4	1.0
8 th Grade	0.0	2.3
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	5.3	3.6
11 th Grade	5.4	8.6
12 th Grade	14.3	13.8

IPRC Survey – School A

Cigars	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	0.5
7 th Grade	1.1	1.0
8 th Grade	0.0	2.3
9 th Grade	1.4	3.6
10 th Grade	3.4	5.8
11 th Grade	11.5	8.6

12 th Grade	10.9	13.8
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IPRC Survey – School C

Smokeless	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.0	10.8
7 th Grade	2.8	1.6
8 th Grade	3.6	3.0
9 th Grade	N/A	N/A
10 th Grade	9.3	5.1
11 th Grade	3.6	8.1
12 th Grade	10.2	10.2

IPRC Survey – School A

Smokeless	2013	State Averages
6 th Grade	0.8	0.8
7 th Grade	1.1	1.6
8 th Grade	1.0	3.0
9 th Grade	4.1	5.1
10 th Grade	6.8	6.7
11 th Grade	15.4	8.1
12 th Grade	14.5	10.2

3. Healthy Families: In 2013, 36% admissions smoked during pregnancy. 40% of the smoking mothers had birthing complications, while 33% of the non-smoking mothers had birthing complications.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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

C. Goals:

1. By 12/31/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of students that self report the use tobacco products as measured by IPRC survey.
2. By 12/32/2014, reduce by 1% per year the number of pregnant women smoking.

End of Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In the area of Tobacco use by students 6th-12th grade the IPRC survey showed an increase in the use of cigarettes by students at School C of 8% and a decrease of 6% by School A students. In use of cigars there was a decrease of 5% at School C and a decrease of 22% at school A and in the use of smokeless tobacco a increase of 11% at School C and a decrease of 9% at School A.

End of Year 2 Annual Benchmarks:

1. In the area of Tobacco use by students 6th-12th grade the IPRC survey showed an decrease in the use of cigarettes by students at School C of 33% and a decrease of 29% by School A students. In use of cigars there was a decrease of 11% at School C and a decrease of 47% at school A and in the use of smokeless tobacco a decrease of 31% at School C and a decrease of 65% at School A.
2. In 2013, 36% admissions smoked during pregnancy.

Final Report (end of Year 3):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

D. Objectives:

PCSAC supports the reduction of tobacco use in Perry County through the following:

1. Collaborate and participate with Smoke-Free Perry County through active representation on both committees.
2. Reduce tobacco use among school age students through support of tobacco education and prevention programs such as TEG and TAP.
3. Reduce tobacco use among tobacco users through advocacy and media support of the Indiana Quitline and local cessation programs.
4. Reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke through participation by membership at meetings and public hearings with local, county and state officials to promote smoke-free policy.

End of Year 1 Update:

PCSAC supports the reduction of tobacco use in Perry County through the following:

1. Collaborate and participate with Smoke-Free Perry County through active representation on both committees.

- a. A representative of the Smoke-Free Perry County sits on the Board of Directors for Perry County Substance Abuse Committee.
- 2. Reduce tobacco use among school age students through support of tobacco education and prevention programs such as TEG and TAP.
 - a. Perry Central Schools – supports a TEG and TAP science based prevention/cessation program for students wanting to or required to attend programs, encouraging and assisting in tobacco cessation.
- 3. Reduce tobacco use among tobacco users through advocacy and media support of the Indiana Quitline and local cessation programs.
 - a. Smoke Free Perry County sponsored 3 billboards supporting use of the Indiana Quitline.
- 4. Reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke through participation by membership at meetings and public hearings with local, county and state officials to promote smoke-free policy.
 - a. Perry County is Smoke Free/Tobacco Free in public facilities.

End of Year 2 Update:

PCSAC supports the reduction of tobacco use in Perry County through the following:

- 1. Collaborate and participate with Smoke-Free Perry County through active representation on both committees.
 - a. One representative of the Smoke-Free Perry County sits on the Board of Directors for Perry County Substance Abuse Committee.
- 2. Reduce tobacco use among school age students through support of tobacco education and prevention programs such as TEG and TAP.
 - a. Cannelton High School had a booth and volunteered in other booths at the Heritage Festival. Their booth objective was to pass out information on smoking cessation and raising healthy children nutrition guides. They passed out nutrition guide packets on healthy eating habits for children, and also help with smoking cessation packets. They handed out 50 healthy eating habits packets, and 10- 12 smoking cessation packets. They also advertised, using posters the students produced, facts about what drug/ alcohol use does to your body.
- 3. Reduce tobacco use among tobacco users through advocacy and media support of the Indiana Quitline and local cessation programs.

5. Reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke through participation by membership at meetings and public hearings with local, county and state officials to promote smoke-free policy.

- a. Perry County is Smoke Free/Tobacco Free in public facilities. This became possible through the Tobacco Committee handled through LHDC.

Final Update (end of Year 3):

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

Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due:

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due:

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: *dmc*