

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Scott County

LCC Name: CEASe of Scott County
Coalition to Eliminate the Abuse of Substances

LCC Contact: Lori Croasdell, CEASe Drug Free Communities Coordinator

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City: Scottsburg, IN

Phone: 812-820-0620

Email: lcroasdell@me.com

County Commissioners: Mike Jones, Robert Tobias, John Lizenby

Address: Scott County Courthouse
1 E. McClain Ave.

City: Scottsburg

Zip Code: 47170

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Scott County will be a community free of substance abuse and addictions.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

To reduce the incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and addictions among youth and adults in Scott County in order to become a community of abundant life and dignity where prevention is stressed, and treatment and recovery are always possible.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Sector
1	Lori Croasdell	CEASe	W	F	Youth-Serving
2	Nick South	Kiwanis	W	M	Civic-Volunteer
3	Michelle Matern	Scott County Health Dept.	W	F	State/Local Gov. Agency
4	David Hardin	Scottsburg Police Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
5	Shonita Fink	LifeSpring Health Systems	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
6	Brittany Combs	Scott County Health Dept.	W	F	Healthcare Rep.
7	Billy Snowden	Hope to Others Ministry	W	M	Religious/Fraternal Organ.
8	Carissa Miller	Still Water Individual & Family Therapy Services, Inc.	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
9	Carrie Bennett	Indiana State Dept. of Health	W	F	State/Local Gov. Agency
10	Kathy Christoff	Centerstone	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
11	Scott Zellers	Scottsburg Police Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
12	Jane Naugle	Scott Co. School District 2	W	F	School
13	Kandace Spaulding	Scott Co. School District 2	W	F	School
14	Cindy Watts	Scott Co. School District 1	W	F	School
15	Kelly Hans	Scott County Health Dept.	W	F	Healthcare
16	Brandy Blank	Covering Kids & Families	W	F	Youth-Serving Organ.
17	Dawn Sanders	Covering Kids & Families	W	F	Youth-Serving Organ.
18	LeAnn Walker	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth-Serving Organ.
19	Timon Givan-Coots	National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)	W	M	Youth-Serving Organ.
20	Michelle Korty	CRADLE Crisis Pregnancy	W	F	Youth-Serving Organ.
21	Heather Law	Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiatives	W	F	Youth-Serving Organ.
22	Bobbie Foster	Mid-America Science Park	W	F	Business
23	Chris Owens	Scott Co. Prosecutor	W	M	Law Enforcement
24	Michelle Shelton	Scott Co. Tobacco Prevention Cessation	W	F	Youth-Serving Organ.
25	Tim Williams	New Creation Ministries	W	M	Religious/Fraternal Organ.
26	Kelly Dulaney	Greater Scott Co. Chamber of Commerce	W	F	Business
27	Stephanie Smith	Scott County Probation	W	F	Law Enforcement
28	Erin Schneider	Scott County Probation	W	F	Law Enforcement
29	Patti Hall	Scott County Health Dept.	W	F	State/Local Gov. Agency
30	Calle Janson	LifeSpring Health Systems	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
31	Joanna Spray	Scott Co. School District 2	W	F	School

32	Shannon Mount	Scott Co. School District 2	W	F	School
33	Liz Stauth	Anthem	W	F	Healthcare
34	Toby Deaton	Scott Co. Sheriff's Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
35	Wesley Money	Scott County Probation	W	F	Law Enforcement
36	Meagan Cothron	Human Trafficking	W	F	Youth-Serving
37	Lyndie Foster	Scottsburg High School	W	F	Youth
38	Lynn Snow	Centerstone	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
39	Bobby Shepherd	New Creation Ministries	W	M	Religious/Fraternal Organ.
40	Carin Hurt	Centerstone	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
41	Laura Nowling	Centerstone	W	F	Other Organ. Reducing Sub. Abuse
42	Becky Foster	Scottsburg High School	W	F	Youth
43	Melissa Thompson	Community Corrections	W	F	Law Enforcement
44	Amanda Hurt	Community Corrections	W	F	Law Enforcement
45	Shawn Hurt	Austin Police Dept.	W	M	Law Enforcement
46	Dan Daggett	WMPI 105.3	W	M	Media
47	Melinda Lowry	EMPOWER DFC Youth Coordinator	W	F	Youth-Serving
48	Jene Bridgewater	Scott County Partnership	W	F	Youth-Serving

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year:

CEASe meets the first Thursday of every month of the year, 11:45 am to 1 pm, with July being the only month the Coalition does not meet.

Community Needs Assessment: Results

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

Community Profile

County Name: Scott County
County Population: 23,878
Schools in the community: Two school districts that are comprised of 2 high schools, 2 middle schools, and 5 elementary schools.
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) Scott Memorial Health, a handful of primary care providers, a One Stop Shop housing HIV Testing/Treatment and the Syringe Service Program, periodic psychiatric and infectious disease clinics offered through the One Stop Shop and Austin LifeSpring Health Systems Integrated Treatment Center.
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Mental Health/Addiction Treatment: Centerstone, LifeSpring Health Systems, Still Water Individual & Family Therapy Services, Inc., National Youth Advocate Program
Service agencies/organizations New Hope Services, Scott County Partnership, Scott County United Way, Benchmark, Covering Kids and Families, CRADLE Crisis Pregnancy Center, New Creation Ministries, Goodwill Nurse Family Partnership, OVO Head Start, Energy Assistance, and Section 8, Hoosier Hills PACT, Purdue Extension, Scott County Family YMCA, Ireland Home Based Services
Local media outlets that reach the community The Scott County Herald newspaper (once a week), WMPI 105.3 Radio, Scott County Happenings weekly e-newsletter, Greater Scott County Chamber of Commerce weekly e-newsletter
What are the substances that are most problematic in your community? Prescription drugs, alcohol, marijuana, vaping, methamphetamine
List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community: 1. CEASe coordinates local action to prevent substance abuse in Scott County. The coalition uses the Strategic Prevention Framework community problem solving process to establish goals, track progress, and adjust community efforts as the landscape changes. CEASe's goals include increasing community collaboration, preventing and reducing prescription drug misuse by youth, and decreasing

youth alcohol use. Our focused activities and initiatives relate to building coalition capacity, strengthening collaboration and incorporating the seven proven core strategies of the DFC. We are now in Year 4 of our DFC grant and are continuing to build momentum. CEASe is in the implementation phase of our 12-Month Action Plan and has 5 active workgroups that are currently implementing activities within our plan. Our coalition has broad sector representation, an active membership, and is well known and highly respected as a regional leader in reducing substance use.

2. **Coalition Marketing:** CEASe consistently posts on the radio station, radio station website, newspaper, CEASe Website, including pertinent information on the positive social norms campaign, and drug trends and the advertisement of upcoming community events.
3. **CEASe maintains the following social media sites and email list serves:** CEASe website (www.scease.org), CEASe on Instagram, CEASe Facebook Page, and comprehensive email distribution list (over 450 members). CEASe and Get Healthy Scott County coalitions send out a weekly e-newsletter called the “**Scott County Happenings**” to keep community abreast of upcoming events and news of interest to members.
4. **Scott County School-Based Alcohol & Drug Prevention / Education Programs** being taught to school-aged children K-12 include: Footprints for Life, Second Step-Elementary, Botvin Life Skills, All Stars, High School Conquer the CHAOS, Life Literacy Academy, EMPOWER Youth Coalition, Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD), Alcohol Literacy Challenge, and Guiding Good Choices.
5. **EMPOWER Youth Coalition** has grown in membership and has contributed to hosting educational events with CEASe and held their own meetings and new member orientation and celebration, in addition to regular monthly meetings.
6. **EMPOWER Jr.**, offered to 4th and 5th grade public school students of Scott County School District 2, goal are to learn about and support each other in living drug free, to learn and to practice ways to resist negative peer pressure, to perform community service, and to have fun.
7. Austin and Scottsburg both offer the **21st Century Learning Center** for elementary children.
8. **Kiwanis offers K-Kids (elementary), Builders’ Club (middle school) and Key Club (high school)** for students in the county. These are international student-led organizations providing members with opportunities to perform service, build character and develop leadership. Student members perform acts of service in the community and leadership skills by running meetings, planning projects, and holding elected leadership positions at the club, district and international levels.
9. Austin High School has a CDC Grant for the **Teens Linked to Care** Program for their high school age youth.
10. **Scott County Positive Social Norm Media Campaigns** “What’s Your Side Effect?” and “Stand With Us” continue to be promoted among youth in the county.
11. CEASe has a **booth at the Scott County Fair**, where they distribute education/prevention information, as well as information about the coalition.
12. LCC Coordinator and DFC Coordinator attend **CADCA’s National Leadership Coalition Training**, along with Scott County youth, every February.
13. **Scott County’s Recovery Community Organization THRIVE** was formed and meets monthly and has taken over the TI-ROSC strategies begun by the Get Healthy Scott County Coalition.
14. **Syringe Service Program** provides harm reduction supplies and education and serves as a gateway to additional counseling and services (located at the Austin One Stop Shop).
15. **One Stop Shop** offers HIV prevention, treatment, and care coordination, as well as primary care and mental health/addiction treatment.
16. **Covering Kids & Families of Scott County** offer free guidance in selecting affordable healthcare, including HIP, Medicaid, Hoosier, Healthwise, and Marketplace. They assist all individuals, including those with mental illness and Substance Use Disorder, to acquire and keep their insurance in order to get treatment.
17. **LifeSpring Health Systems** is Scott County’s Community Mental Health Center (CMHC) providing assessments, individual and group counseling, and substance abuse referrals in Scottsburg and Austin

at the One Stop Shop. They also offer Intensive Outpatient Treatment Groups at the One Stop Shop in Austin.

18. **National Youth Advocate Program (NYAP)** offers Outpatient Alcohol and Drug services, such as Substance Use Disorder Assessment, Individual and Family Counseling, Drug Screens, Outpatient Treatment Counseling Groups, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and Education Programs.
19. **Centerstone** provides comprehensive psychiatric, mental health treatment, and recovery services in the community and the office to adults, children and families.
20. **Centerstone Recovery Center** is a voluntary women's residential substance use treatment program providing innovative, comprehensive, holistic, and long-term recovery options with an emphasis on building skills for long-term sobriety, employment readiness, improved relationships, parenting, emotion management, and community integration.
21. **New Creation Ministries** refers and transports Scott County men to regional drug treatment programs. They are helping young men by sharing the gospel of Jesus Christ with those who are experiencing life-controlling problems, such as drug addiction and alcoholism.
22. **Support Groups for Families and Addiction**—We now have 15 Recovery Meetings for those who suffer from substance use disorder, as well as their family members. A separate list is updated every few months and sent out to community.
23. **Substance Abuse Reduction Course** at Scott County Jail provided by LifeSpring. Jail Participants completed a 6 week course. After completion of the course and release, inmates now have the opportunity for further counseling free of charge thru LifeSpring.
24. **JCAP (Jail Chemical Addiction)** Program is just starting up at the Scott County Jail.
25. **"Recovery Supports"** is now a priority within THRIVE, Scott County's RCO who is exploring and researching different types of recovery groups (Peer Recovery Support Services, 12-Step Recovery Programs, Faith-Based Recovery Programs, non-12 step recovery programs and Recovery Programs for Families). They have identified what is going on at various locations, types, times, days of recovery meetings, which has also provided information on gaps in groups being offered.
26. A **Recovery is Beautiful Wall** is in the lobbies of Scott Memorial Hospital, the One Stop Shop, and the Lifelong Learning Center, in order to showcase people in Scott County in long-term recovery and to provide encouragement to those who strive to be.
27. There has been a **1000% increase in the number of individuals identifying themselves in recovery** and attending all of the support groups that Scott County now has to offer.
28. The **Recovery Community held their 4th Annual Christmas Recovery Bash** inviting all from the recovery community to fellowship and enjoy sober fun.
29. The **Great Lakes Prevention Technology Transfer Center** led a Recovery Community Organization Bootcamp.
30. **Rx Drug Abuse Prevention Public Education:** Large Rx drug abuse displays and take-away information on the warning signs of addiction, and the proper storage and disposal of Rx drugs are located in medical and dental provider offices, as well as pharmacies in Austin and Scottsburg.
31. **Scott Memorial Hospital has a well-enforced ER Narcotics Pain Policy** to promote safety of patients and discourage the use of narcotic and sedative medications except when necessary and to provide safer prescribing practices for patients.
32. **Naloxone Training and Kits** are given out to clients of the Syringe Exchange Program; every Scott County first responder carries naloxone.
33. The Scott County Partnership's Partnerships For Success held an **INSPECT training** for Scott County medical and dental providers in order to increase the use of INSPECT to prevent an increase of prescription drugs on the streets, as well as 2 DEA Drug Take Back Day events each year at Scottsburg Walmart.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

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

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

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

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
Retail Availability and Social Access	Alcohol is sold only in liquor stores and not at any family shopping establishments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adults and older siblings are purchasing alcohol for underage youth. Parents are allowing youth to drink in their homes.
Perceived Risk of Drug/Alcohol Use	CEASe/EMPOWER are addressing this in their DFC 12-Month Action Plan	Getting the information out to all youth is challenging.
Mental Health, trauma, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Social services and those within the coalition realize the impact of mental health issues, ACEs and trauma on youth and adults.	Getting everyone in the county trained and on board with trauma-informed care training is challenging.
Community Norms Favorable toward drug use.	Most citizens realize the adverse impact of drug and alcohol use on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes.	There is still a minority of community citizens that believe there is no danger in using drugs and alcohol on a weekly basis.
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
Restricted access to alcohol and other drugs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scott County's family shopping establishments and convenience stores do not sell any alcohol. DEA Drug Takes Backs and 24/7 Drug Disposal Bins exist within the county. 	Youth are still getting alcohol, Rx drugs, and marijuana from older siblings and adults.

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

Increase perception of risk of drug/alcohol use by youth.	Scott County's DFC has been targeting this in our 12-month action plan.	Implementing a full blown campaign to educate the community regarding the risks of alcohol use on adolescent development has been challenging.
Offer Resilience building positive activities that offer meaningful youth engagement.	These activities are being offered.	It is challenging to get youth to attend these events being offered.

Making A Community Action Plan

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

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

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

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

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

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

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

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Availability and Social Access 2. Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use (favorable youth and adults attitudes toward alcohol use).	1. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.
3. Mental illness, trauma, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).	2. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.
4. Community Norms Favorable toward use.	3. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana.

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

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

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source																								
<p>1. Youth in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.</p>	<p>Indiana Youth Survey 2018 Past 30-day Use of ALCOHOL: Scott County Students</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 495 727 806"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grade</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>20.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>16.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>17.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>18.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indiana Youth Survey 2018 Binge Drinking Past Two Weeks: Scott County Students</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 907 727 1218"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grade</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>6.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>9.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In 2018, LifeSpring Health Systems saw 1134 unduplicated clients seen in Scott County:</p> <ul data-bbox="493 1318 1107 1419" style="list-style-type: none"> • 288 were diagnosed with an Opioid use disorder • 107 were diagnosed with Alcohol use disorder • 107 were diagnosed with Polysubstance abuse <p>In 2018, Turning Point Center in Jeffersonville reported for Scott County:</p> <ul data-bbox="493 1520 1243 1654" style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Male admissions • 14 Female admissions • Discharges of above include: 18 successful, 2 managerial, 4 against medical advice <p>Centerstone (2018) treated 172 (21.9%) clients for opioid use, 97 (12.3%) for alcohol use, 224 (28.5%) had more than 1 substance diagnosis, and 654 (83.1%) were diagnosed with mental illness for a total of 787 individuals treated.</p> <p>In 2018, there were 56 (26.4%) Scott County treatment admissions for alcohol use reported.</p>	Grade	Percentage	8	20.5	9	10	10	16.4	11	17.2	12	18.6	Grade	Percentage	8	7.2	9	7.1	10	6.9	11	8	12	9.5	<p>Indiana Youth Survey</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>Centerstone</p>
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	<p>According to the Scott County Department of Child Services 2018 data, Scott County received 787 reports alleging child abuse and/or neglect; an estimated 256 of the reports alleged substance abuse by the caregiver. Of the 787 reports, 94 were substantiated, 42% involved substance abuse by a caregiver; 85 new cases were opened that involved 163 children.</p> <p>(2018) There were 14 Alcohol Related Collisions in Scott County, a decrease of 9 from 2017.</p> <p>In 2018 there were 22 completed SAC Alcohol Compliance Checks in Scott County. Of these, 3 received violation notices and 19 passed. Pizza Hut (serves Beer) was fined \$500 for furnishing alcohol to a minor and also received a violation for their “Employee Permits-exam and display by employer”. Bulls Cork and Bottle received a \$750 fine for selling alcohol to a minor.</p> <p>In 2018, there were 28 licenses Alcohol Points of Public Access for alcohol sales. The 2018 alcohol outlet density per 1000 persons was 1.18.</p>	<p>Scott County Department of Child Services</p> <p>Indiana Survey for Alcohol Compliance</p> <p>Indiana Survey for Alcohol Compliance</p>																																																													
<p>2. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.</p>	<p>Mental Health among Scott County Youth as self-reported in the 2018 Indiana Youth Survey:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="511 1050 1161 1281"> <caption>Mental Health in the Past Twelve Months Scott County Schools Students, 2018 (Values are percentages, valid cases only)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="6">Grade</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>7th</th> <th>8th</th> <th>9th</th> <th>10th</th> <th>11th</th> <th>12th</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Q21 Feel sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks in a row</td> <td>No</td> <td>70.3</td> <td>55.8</td> <td>67.0</td> <td>65.5</td> <td>63.2</td> <td>70.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>29.7</td> <td>44.2</td> <td>33.0</td> <td>34.5</td> <td>36.8</td> <td>29.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Q21 Seriously consider attempting suicide</td> <td>No</td> <td>83.5</td> <td>69.9</td> <td>78.8</td> <td>77.6</td> <td>77.8</td> <td>84.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>16.5</td> <td>30.1</td> <td>21.2</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>22.2</td> <td>15.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Q21 Make a plan about attempting suicide</td> <td>No</td> <td>87.4</td> <td>77.6</td> <td>83.3</td> <td>86.7</td> <td>80.4</td> <td>85.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>12.6</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>16.7</td> <td>13.3</td> <td>19.6</td> <td>14.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>According to the 2018 Indiana Youth Survey, Scott County Youth self-reported: The following percentages represent students in grades 8, 10, and 12 that reported there is a Risk of People harming themselves if they misuse Rx drugs</p> <p><u>GRADE:</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u> <u>12</u> 92.5% 91.3% 84.6%</p> <p>Scott County reported 68 prescription opioid use admissions in 2018.</p> <p>Centerstone (2018) treated 172 (21.9%) clients for opioid use, 97 (12.3%) for alcohol use, 224 (28.5%) had more than 1 substance diagnosis, and 654 (83.1%) were diagnosed with mental illness for a total of 787 individuals treated.</p>			Grade								7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Q21 Feel sad or hopeless for 2+ weeks in a row	No	70.3	55.8	67.0	65.5	63.2	70.5	Yes	29.7	44.2	33.0	34.5	36.8	29.5	Q21 Seriously consider attempting suicide	No	83.5	69.9	78.8	77.6	77.8	84.7	Yes	16.5	30.1	21.2	22.4	22.2	15.3	Q21 Make a plan about attempting suicide	No	87.4	77.6	83.3	86.7	80.4	85.4	Yes	12.6	22.4	16.7	13.3	19.6	14.6	<p>Indiana Youth Survey</p> <p>Scott Memorial Health</p> <p>Centerstone</p>
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	<p>In 2018, LifeSpring Health Systems saw 1134 unduplicated clients seen in Scott County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 288 were diagnosed with an Opioid use disorder • 107 were diagnosed with Polysubstance abuse <p>2018 Data on Opioids Dispensed for Scott County: Q1: 7509, Q2: 7395, Q3: NA, Q4: 8105 Total number of Opiate Rx filled in 2018 = 23,009 This is above the Indiana average. This data does not reflect from which medical providers Scott County residents are receiving their prescriptions.</p> <p>In all of 2018, the Scott County Coroner reported that there were 12 drug overdose deaths out of a total of 46 coroner calls.</p> <p>Scott County is the third highest county behind Fayette (58.8) and Wayne (49.2) for the highest number of Drug Poisoning Deaths between 2013-2017; 46.2 deaths per 100,000.</p>	<p>LifeSpring Health Systems</p> <p>Indiana Pharmacy Board</p> <p>Scott County Coroner</p> <p>SEOW Report</p>												
<p>3. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana.</p>	<p>Focus groups revealed community members believed the number one reason that youth and adults use marijuana in Scott County is that community norms are favorable toward use.</p> <p>Indiana Youth Survey 2018 Past 30-day Use of MARIJUANA: Scott County Students</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="492 1066 724 1377"> <thead> <tr> <th>Grade</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>9.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>10.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>8.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Grade	Percentage	8	9.4	9	7.4	10	6.4	11	10.3	12	8.9	<p>CEASe Focus Group data</p> <p>Indiana Youth Survey</p>
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Step 3: Brainstorm

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

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse alcohol.</p>	<p>1. <i>Educate the community regarding the risks of alcohol use on adolescent brain development and future life outcomes. (Provide Information)</i></p> <p>2. <i>Implement evidence-based alcohol prevention program for 9th and 10th graders in SCSD 1 & 2 through schools. (Enhance Skills)</i></p> <p>3. <i>Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems. (Provide Support)</i></p>

<p>2. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse prescription medications.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate the community regarding the dangers of opioid and prescription drug misuse. (Provide Information) 2. Reduce access to prescription drugs in homes. (Change Access/Increase Barriers) 3. Gain and share an in-depth understanding of the prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Scott County, a unique local condition, and create a baseline for measuring improved resilience in order to reduce the impact of ACEs on youth prescription and opioid misuse. (Provide Information) 4. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for opioid and prescription drug misuse. (Provide Support) 5. Increase the probability that youth will attend alternative and resilience building activities by providing incentives for participation. (Change Consequences/Increase Incentive)
<p>3. Youth and Adults in Scott County use and abuse marijuana.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate the community regarding the risks of marijuana use on adolescent brain development. (Provide Information) 2. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for marijuana use. (Provide Support) 3. Increase access of youth to participation in weekly alternative and resilience building activities. (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers) 4. Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems. (Provide Support)

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

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

Problem Statement #1
<p>Goal 1: Decrease past 30-day alcohol use among high school youth (grades 9, 10, 11, and 12) by 5% from 2017 baseline data by 2021 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Decrease the percent of high school youth that report there is slight to no risk if drank daily by 10% from 2017 baseline data to 2021 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>
Problem Statement #2
<p>Goal 1: Decrease past 30-day prescription drug misuse among high school youth (grades 9, 10, 11, and 12) by 15% from 3.8% in 2017 to 3.2% in 2021 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Reduce the overdose death rate 5% by the year 2021.</p>
Problem Statement #3
<p>Goal 1: Decrease past 30-day marijuana use among high school youth (grades 9, 10, 11, and 12) by 5% from 2017 baseline data by 2021 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Increase the number of youth subscribed to the EMPOWER App (that encourages youth participation in positive resilience building activities) from the current rate in 2020 to a 10% increase in 2021.</p>

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Decrease past 30-day alcohol use among high school youth (grades 9, 10, 11, and 12) by 5% from 2017 baseline data by 2021 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate the community regarding the risks of alcohol use on adolescent development. (Provide Information) 2. Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems. (Provide Support)
<p>Goal 2 Decrease the percent of high school youth that report there is slight to no risk if drank daily by 10% from 2017 baseline data to 2020 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement evidence-based alcohol prevention program for all 9th graders in SCSD 1 & 2 through youth groups and schools. (Enhance Skills)
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Decrease past 30-day prescription drug misuse among high school youth (grades 9, 10, 11, and 12) by 15% from 3.8% in 2017 to 3.2% in 2020 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce access to prescription drugs in homes by distributing Rx drug lock boxes at community events. (Change Access/Increase Barriers) 2. Gain and share an in-depth understanding of the prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in Scott County, a unique local condition, and create a baseline for measuring improved resilience in order to reduce the impact of ACEs on youth prescription and opioid misuse. (Provide Information) 3. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for opioid and prescription drug misuse. (Provide Support)
<p>Goal 2 Reduce the overdose death rate 5% by the year 2021.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce access to Rx drugs in Scott County Homes by holding 2 DEA Drug Take Back events each year, one in April and one in October. (Change Access/Increase Barriers) 2. Provide INSPECT Training for law enforcement and health practitioners once every other year to help prevent Rx drug diversion. (Enhance Skills)
Problem Statement #3	Steps
<p>Goal 1 Decrease past 30-day marijuana use among high school youth (grades 9, 10, 11, and 12) by 5% from 2017 baseline data by 2021 as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate the community regarding the risks of marijuana use on adolescent brain development. (Provide Information) 2. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in activities that will increase their resilience and reduce their risk for marijuana use. (Provide Support)
<p>Goal 2 Increase the number of youth subscribed to the EMPOWER App (that encourages youth participation in positive resilience building activities) from the current rate in 2020 to a 10% increase in 2021.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase access of youth to participation in weekly alternative and resilience building activities. (Enhance Access/Reduce Barriers) 2. Provide opportunities for youth connections to healthy support systems. (Provide Support)

Fund Document

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

Funding Profile

Amount of funds deposited into the County Drug Free Community Fund from fees collected last year (\$23,175.77):		
Amount of unused funds that rolled over from the previous year (\$4300.74):		
Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for the upcoming year (\$27,476.51):		
Amount of funds granted the year prior (\$21,336.66):		
How much money is received from the following entities (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00):		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): 0		
Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA): 0		
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP): 0 (CEASE is not fiscal agent for Scott County's DFC Grant)		
Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH): 0		
Indiana Department of Education (DOE): 0		
Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA): 0		
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA): 0		
Local entities: 0		
Other: 0		
Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
Prevention/Education: \$7825	Intervention/Treatment: \$7825	Justice: \$7826
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$4000.00)</i>
Coordinator's Part Time Salary (\$300 per month)		\$3600
Miscellaneous Expenses: Secretary of State Filing Fee, Chamber of Commerce Membership, Fair Booth Rental, PO Box Rental, etc.		\$400
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$3912	Goal 1:\$3912	Goal 1: \$3912
Goal 2: \$3912	Goal 2: \$3912	Goal 2: \$3912