Wayne County, Indiana
Strategic Prevention Framework ~ State Incentive Grant
Local Epidemiological Report

Our Vision:
Establish a strategic layout and time frame to implement the phases of the SPF~SIG project.

Our Mission:
Identify specific time frames to accomplish the tasks detailed in the SPF~SIG benchmarks, acquire the resources necessary for technical assistance with focus on community, stability, and infrastructure development, and identify those with whom the stewardship lies to accomplish the tasks. Wayne County will reduce substance abuse (with a focus on cocaine) in the 18-24 year old age bracket.
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings Regarding the Funded Priority Substance</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition of the Cocaine Problem in Wayne County</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of the Problem</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.1 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Survey Findings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.2 Age Brackets of Aurora Client</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.3 Economic Comparison of Wayne and Grant County</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.4 Persons Using Illicit Drugs By Gender</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.5 Male and Female Illicit Drug Use</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.6 Population Comparison</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.7 Drug Task Force Controlled Buys</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.8 Focus Group Demographics</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.9 Suspension/Expulsion Rate</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas in Which Documentation is Unavailable or Missing</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings Regarding Other Substances of Abuse</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consequences of Substance Abuse</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Factors</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing Protective Factors</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7.1 Percent of Students that Have been in Trouble for ATOD</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7.2 Percent of Students that Participate in Organized Family Events</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing or Minimal Protective Factors</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8.1 Percent of Students in Prevention Programs Outside of School</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8.2 Percent of Students that Missed School (ATOD Use)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8.3 Percent of Students that have not missed a day of school</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8.4 Students belief of risk of harming themselves with occasional use</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8.5 Students belief of risk of harming themselves with regular use</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix I Maps</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix II Acronyms</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wayne County is located on the state line on I-70 mid-way between Indianapolis, Indiana and Dayton, Ohio. The population is approximately 68,900. About one-half of the residents are in the city of Richmond and the remainder resides in the county outside of Richmond. In the 1970’s the population was nearly double its current estimate, and consisted of a mostly manufacturing and farming base. The county now supports mostly a service industry base and still has a significant amount of farmland.

Wayne County has remained above the state per capita for public assistance, teen pregnancies, and multi-unit housing occupancy. Wayne County is below the state per capita (ranking) in household income, the number of individuals over the age of 65, percent of females, percent of blacks and the percent of individuals with a higher education degree. Our largest high school was recently labeled a “drop out factory”.

While these statistics are depressing they are not the whole story of Wayne County. Nearly five years ago, Wayne County decided to move forward with a united “Vision”. Many focus groups were held to gather input from various populations in the county. During this process seven areas were defined as important and supportable by the residents of Wayne County. These seven areas became the strategic plan for “Wayne County Vision”. The seven areas are:

- Our county will respect, value, and celebrate the richness of the differences among us and actively work to build a unified community;
- People of Wayne County will be-well, safe, and enjoy healthy lifestyles;
- Wayne County will protect, preserve, and develop our land, homes, buildings and environment to enhance our future while honoring our heritage;
- The people of Wayne County will have education and training in order to be successful and productive in all parts of their life;
- Wayne County’s economic environment will support a diverse and sustainable economy that encourages innovation and risk taking;
- Wayne County-its people, organizations, communities and governments will be connected through coordination, collaboration and communication;
- Wayne County will have access to diverse cultural and recreational opportunities.
Progress is being made in the areas listed above and is measured annually. The SPF~SIG process is coordinated with the “Wayne County Vision” process and fits well with the healthy life styles committee.

Wayne County has also united for a countywide youth plan. The Wayne County Youth Development Plan (WCYDP) is organized around the social development model of risk and protective factor-focused prevention. The social development model is based on a review of over thirty years of research, and has been rigorously tested in longitudinal studies and experimental trials. Risk and protective factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: To prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risk.

After examining the risk and protective factors for our youth, the Wayne County has developed the following goals:

- Providing for all youth, Wayne County will ensure a strong economy, a safe non-violent environment and a stable, wholesome living situation.
- Wayne County will promote and support strong families that are able to nurture all children and youth to healthy adulthood.
- Wayne County will assure the development of social competence and positive peer relationships for all youth.
- Valuing the potential of all youth, Wayne County will provide quality schools that prepare students to work and live as productive, contributing citizens for the 21st century.
- The communities, systems and organizations of Wayne County will offer a purposeful, cohesive continuum of services and opportunities for all children and youth.

Wayne County SPF~SIG is also coordinating efforts with the Countywide Plan for Youth (CPY). We will be sharing information rather than duplicating efforts. The goals of the CPY coincide with SPF~SIG’s prevention focus.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SPF~SIG process has been helpful to our community. We have been using the same logic model in other projects in our community. Completing substance abuse analysis in the same manner as previous analyses of our community has been insightful. Grant County has many of the same economic and demographic characteristics as Wayne County. We looked at comparisons with Grant County in many areas where the data was available to us for Grant County. We have learned that:

- The areas of high crime, high poverty, low educational attainment etc. are basically in the same geographic areas in the county.

- The substance abuse problems affect the whole county, not just one community.

- Our county is not different from others in the progression of abuse. The progression of abuse is tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, pills, cocaine, ending with heroin and mind altering substances. There are exceptions to this but the majority would follow this pattern.

- Gateway substances are started at a very early age. Some abusers have elevated to cocaine by middle school. Cocaine, tobacco, alcohol and crack are all used at a higher rate than the state per capita usage in the 11th grade when all county school’s data is combined. This data was obtained from the ATOD report for 2006 & 2007 (Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs).

- There is concern about the lack of media coverage of the substance abuse issues in Wayne County.

- There is a belief that drug issues are not being recognized by the leaders of the county and drug issues are not a priority.

- There is a belief by both adults and youth, that law enforcement is overlooking the problem.
METHODS

In the beginning of the process, the LEOW met on an as needed basis. There are now scheduled regular meeting times for the future. The SPF~SIG staff provided notebooks to the committee members containing raw data from multiple sources. The data was divided amongst members to analyze and report back to the full committee. This allowed us to note that the various data sources confirmed the same information. This assisted us in triangulating the individual findings. Any questions regarding the findings were discussed and a consensus was reached by the committee.

A majority of the issues that command attention were also identified in a recent risk and protective factors report completed by the Countywide Partnership for Youth. As a result, the LEOW has requested that risk and protective factors be reported in the same format used in the Countywide Partnership for Youth report.

The following data sources were used for our analysis:

- Adult Household Survey
- Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Survey (ATOD) of all five school districts in Wayne County
- GIS data and block group mapping provided by IPRC (Indiana Prevention Resource Center)
- 2000 Census data with current estimates provided by IPRC
- Department of Child Services (DCS) data
- Court filings data
- Wayne County Drug Task Force data
- State Department of Health
- TEDS (Treatment Episode Data)
- Private treatment center data
- Focus groups (twelve focus groups were conducted in December 2007 & January 2008)
- Community Readiness Survey
- Kids Count data
- SIS (Social Indicator System)
- Maps from the State Epidemiological Report
- Aurora Treatment Center data
- TRIP (Tobacco Retailer Inspection Programs)
FINDINGS REGARDING THE FUNDED PRIORITY SUBSTANCE

Definition of the Cocaine Problem in Wayne County

General Patterns of Usage:

It has been determined that cocaine is being used throughout the county. There is a greater concentration of drug dealers in the city of Richmond but they are not absent from the surrounding rural areas. Because the pockets of dealing in the rural areas are scattered over the entire county, it gives the appearance of being less prevalent than in the city. Cocaine is all over the county while crack is more prevalent in the city.

The majority of arrests occurred within the Richmond city limits, with several occurring in the surrounding rural areas. This could be due to the fact that most cocaine sales occur in Richmond. It would be interesting to compare the home address of those arrested with the location of where they were arrested. This could show patterns of drug trafficking. Wayne County had over 100 arrests for cocaine/crack in 2005 among the target age group of 18-24 year olds.

A focus group was conducted with youth who had abused substances and were participating in a program for prevention of further abuse. They suggested the rural county youth are as involved in substance abuse as Richmond youth. The 2006/2007 ATOD data shows that in the 9th grade, cocaine usage is higher in the county than in the city. However, all the subsequent years show usage in the city is higher than in the surrounding rural areas. Based on the data, cocaine/crack usage peaked in the 11th grade. This could be due to reduced usage in the 12th grade or the students that were using dropped out or were expelled. One thing is very clear from the ATOD report: cocaine/crack use is starting as young as the 6th grade and slowly progresses to younger ages each year. The data from the ATOD covers a two year period. Richmond Community Schools completed the ATOD in 2006. The county schools completed the ATOD in 2007. All of the ATOD findings in this report combine (average) the two sets of data. The state data was also combined for the two years throughout this report.

The Social Indicator Systems data from the Adult Household Survey in 2005 shows that illicit drug use among females was greater then use among males in the span of one month. The same survey shows that whites, particularly females used at a greater rate than any other race. The highest illicit drug usage was in the 18-24 year old age range. Arrest data shows that more males were arrested than females for illicit drug use. This conflict could be due to the Adult Household Survey addressing all illicit drugs and the arrest records were exclusive to cocaine. This would
imply that females are more likely to use drugs other than cocaine or that law enforcement concentrates more on the male arrests. Wayne County female illicit drug usage was twice as high as in Grant County.

Refer to the maps 3.4, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, and 11.1 in Appendix I. They indicate that Wayne County is one of the highest per capita for arrests for public intoxication, marijuana possession, cocaine/opiate possession, and cocaine sales in the state. In each category, only one or two counties exceeded Wayne County in number of arrests. Table 9.1 indicates a higher than average rate of Oxycodone dosages being purchased by registrants (pharmacies, hospitals, and practitioners).

The risk and protective factor analysis has been used previously in our county and shows that we have many areas of concern. There is a high rate of poverty, teen pregnancy, high school drop outs, crime and child neglect. The consequences have been increasing for several years. The county is ready to tackle the issues surrounding these problems. In so doing they will have to tackle the drug problem at an early age to make a difference in a young persons life before they become and adult.
Documentation of the Problem

Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data 2007:
Wayne County ranks in the top 10\textsuperscript{th} percentile for:
- Cocaine possession arrests (adult)
- Cocaine sales arrests (adult)
- Cocaine possession arrests (juvenile)
- Cocaine sales arrests (juvenile)

Why is Wayne County ranked so high for cocaine related arrests? Our population ranking is 23\textsuperscript{rd}.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ATOD):
Richmond Schools did not take the ATOD in 2007. Therefore, 2006 data from Richmond was combined with 2007 data from the surrounding rural area school corporations. The state percentages were reached by averaging the state information from 2006 and 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9th Grade</th>
<th>10th Grade</th>
<th>11th Grade</th>
<th>12th Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>15.45</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>19.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>26.65</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>22.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 *Yellow highlights indicate usage higher than the state

Wayne County’s usage of Marijuana among students exceeds the state in three out of four grades (9\textsuperscript{th}, 11\textsuperscript{th}, and 12\textsuperscript{th}). Crack and cocaine appear to peak in the 11\textsuperscript{th} grade along with all illicit drug use reviewed in the chart above.

Why does Wayne County have such a high percent of our students experimenting and/or abusing substances? Is the rate lower for seniors because the students that are using illicit drugs have dropped out or been expelled?
**Wayne County Treatment Episode Data System (TEDS) data compared to the state:**

- Wayne County is in the top 10th percentile for cocaine use of those who were admitted for treatment in a community mental health center (18-25).
- Wayne County is in the top 10th percentile for cocaine abuse (18-25).
- Medicaid is paying for less than half of the cost of cocaine abuse treatment in Wayne County.
- White male use of illicit drugs is higher than female use. White females are higher than female use in all other races. Racially, whites have the highest treatment episodes for primary and secondary drug of choice for cocaine/crack.

**Why do we have such a high rate of cocaine treatment episodes but Medicaid appears to not cover many treatment episodes? Does this indicate that the wealthier in our community are using substances?**

**Aurora Treatment Center:**

The chart below indicates more entries for those between 21 and 29 which would support prevention prior to age 21. Aurora does not service juveniles so no data was available for people under the age of 18.

Table 4.2 Chart provided by Aurora Treatment Center, Reid Hospital
**HIV/STD Data:**

- Wayne County had 40% more HIV cases than Grant County as reported by the Indiana State Department of Health. The higher HIV level could be due to a large amount of IV drug use.

- Wayne County Data indicates 40% more cases of sexually transmitted diseases than Grant County. This would coincide with the female focus group member’s statement of prostitution being a means to support a drug habit.

**Kid’s Count Data Book:**

In 2007 there were 22 births to mothers 17 and under in Wayne County. There were 68 children born to single mothers under the age of 20 without a high school diploma. This is an indicator of significant high risk sexual behavior.

**Government Information Center (GIS) Data:**

- The population size of Wayne County ranks 23rd and Grant County ranks 22nd in the state of Indiana. However, Wayne County has a much higher percent of individuals not in the labor force than Grant County.

- Wayne County has a high rate of single parent families as compared to the state as a whole. Wayne County’s rate is 32.5% compared to the Indiana rate of 29.9%.

- Wayne County has 4.5% fewer owner occupied homes. Nearly 1/3 of the Wayne County population resides in rental homes. This indicates a great deal of mobility which can lead to low neighborhood attachment.
Social Indicator System (SIS):

Table 4.3

The previous chart indicates many similarities in the economic picture of Wayne and Grant Counties.

Table 4.4
Wayne County data indicates that 25% of the population has used illicit drugs at some point in their life. The data is from the 2005 Adult Household Survey and is published in the County Level Epidemiological Indicators report (CLEI).

![Male and Female Illicit Drug Use In The Past 30 Days, By Percentage (2005)](image)

Table 4.5

The graph above shows that significantly more females in Wayne County have used drugs in the past thirty days than in Grant County (2.3%). The 2006 census population profile (est.) indicates that Wayne County is approximately 6% higher than Grant County for female head of households with children below the poverty level. The highest illicit drug usage was between the ages of 18-24 for females and 25 to 44 for males. Wayne County females are twice as likely to have used drugs in the last thirty days as in Grant County.

![Population Comparison, By Percentage](image)

Table 4.6
The overall population in Wayne and Grant Counties are very similar. Note that Wayne County is 2.3% higher than Grant County for female illicit drug use. While 2.3 percent does not seem significant, it indicates 841 more females using illicit drugs in Wayne County than Grant County.

Why does Wayne County have more drug usage than Grant County when the population demographics, economic factors and geographic factors are similar?

Department of Child Services (DCS) Data:

The Department of Child Services data was manually collected and indicates that 22 cases were open in the last 90 days that included cocaine abuse. The total number of open cases was not provided.

How can we assist in improving the collection of substance abuse related child neglect/abuse cases?

Wayne County Drug Task force:
The drug task force made controlled buys for various substances in 2007. Prescription drug buys were the largest contributing category for controlled buys and cocaine was second. In the focus groups we were told that pills are usually taken before cocaine in the progression of substance abuse. There has been a reduction of staffing due to funding cuts in the area of cocaine enforcement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Task Force Controlled Buys, 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.7
What will the impact be of the shifting focus from cocaine enforcement to prescription drug enforcement?

Focus Group Data:

There were twelve focus groups held between August 2007 and January 2008. The demographics were recorded as followed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>ETHNICITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28 FEMALES 51 CAUCASIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39 MALES 12 AFRICAN AMERICAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-57</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2 BI-RACIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 HISPANIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 NATIVE AMERICAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.8

- Among adults interviewed, cocaine was consistently viewed as a serious problem in Wayne County.

- Cocaine is viewed as readily available and affordable. Cocaine is usually paid for through prostitution by the females and theft by the males.

- The sequence of drug abuse remained consistent throughout the focus groups with only one or two exceptions. The sequence is as follows: cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, pills, cocaine, and ending with heroin and/or mind altering substances.

- All adults interviewed agreed that methadone clinics were not effective and that they just replace one addiction with another. The participants further stated that methadone was much more difficult to withdraw from than cocaine or heroin. They believe that the local methadone facility does not try to wean people off of drugs but causes addiction to methadone. They also indicated that the local clinic does not do drug screens to determine if the drug is being used properly.

- The youth saw tobacco and alcohol as the major problems but indicated there is also cocaine use. They were of the opinion that if we waited until kids were in high school to work on prevention, it was probably too late. The majority agreed that it was one or more of three things that started drug use:
  - Home environment in which substances were used regularly
  - The desire for peer acceptance
- The thrill of not getting caught using illicit drugs
- There needs to be a concerted effort to bring positive role models to the community. This is needed to offset the bad influences of the celebrity world that youth are choosing to be their role models.

- It was also noted that punishment is not consistent in the schools. If someone is on a sports team, they may have a delayed punishment until after the game. Sometimes, no punishment is rendered at all. If the student is not a valued athlete, they are given more immediate and severe punishments.

**Suspension/Expulsion Data:**

The following information was gathered from the SIS from 2005. Wayne County lost most of its students in the 9th grade while Grant County lost most of their students in the 12th grade. Overall, Wayne County has lost more students than Grant County.

![Suspension/Expulsion Rate (2005)](image)

Table 4.9

**Why is Wayne County losing so many more students than Grant County when the economic circumstances are so similar?**

**Law Enforcement Data:**

- Wayne County probation data shows that there were 900 arrests of juveniles in the last year and 193 of those were drug related.
• There were 13 allegations of prostitution investigated in 2006. There was also a concerted effort to reduce prostitution in the areas east and south of downtown Richmond. This area has a high poverty level, a high percent of divorce, a large population consisting of adults without a high school diploma, single parent households, family income level below poverty, and a large amount of vacant housing. This area was also identified by our focus groups as a hot spot. This information came from the 911 call center and the Wayne County Drug Task Force.

• The crime indices rankings indicate that Wayne County is ranked at 17th for property crimes, 19th for personal crime and 16th for total crime index. Again our population rank is 23rd indicating that we rank higher than the state overall.

• 911 calls in 2007 showed 394 calls for an intoxicated person, 78 for DUI, 3 prostitution and 283 drug complaints.

Why is Wayne County ranked so high for crimes? How can we determine if the high crime rate is related to the high rates of substance abuse and cocaine in particular?

Community Readiness Survey:

The community readiness survey was given to key stakeholders in Wayne County; 139 responses were received.

• The majority of the responses indicate that the people of Wayne County are mildly aware or not aware of substance abuse prevention in Wayne County (64%).

• The majority of the respondents believe there is a need to expand the substance abuse prevention efforts (84.1%).

• The majority of the respondents believe substance abuse prevention is not a concern to the leadership of the county (54%) and they are unsure the leadership would support additional prevention efforts (60.4%). Most did not know who the substance abuse prevention leaders were in the county; but of those who did respond the majority indicated that law enforcement was responsible for prevention.

• Approximately 22% were unsure and 13.5% were certain that members of the county think that substance abuse should be tolerated.

• The majority thought it was important to prevent substance abuse among youth (75.8%).
• The majority (69.7%) did not think that members of our county were knowledgeable about substance abuse (such as statistics, symptoms, consequences etc.).

• The majority believed that the community members were not knowledgeable about the risk factors leading to substance abuse (73.8%).

• Of those surveyed, 62.2% do not know if there is local data on substance abuse available.

• The majority believe that the local media does not do very much to inform and educate the county on substance abuse related problems (79.7%).

Why is there a prevailing belief that substance abuse is accepted and that the leaders of our community are seen as not being willing to address substance abuse issues. Remember that the leaders were defined as law enforcement by most respondents. Why did most respondents believe the media did not do much to educate the community on substance abuse related problems?
AREAS IN WHICH DOCUMENTATION IS UNAVAILABLE OR MISSING

- The DCS computer system does not enable them to pull a report indicating the number of cases in which cocaine and other drugs are issues. A manual count is necessary to obtain this information which makes it error prone and difficult to obtain. It also does not allow for comparison data to be made over time periods.

- Law Enforcement Agency data was also difficult to obtain. It is available on the UCR, but it is only calculated annually. Current Wayne County data is not readily available. Some information was received but it took several contacts to obtain the information.

- Information from the courts was easy to obtain but was not extremely useful as the charges were not filed the same for all cases. Some indicated Schedule I, II or III (IC 35-48-2) substances but did not signify which drug was charged within those classifications. Out of 980 charges there were 459 charges for various controlled substances that did not specify which controlled substance was involved. Only 17 of the charges specified cocaine.

- The ATOD report was difficult to use for compiled data. The information was from two different school years; the format had changed and not all charts reported the same information in the same manner. As a result, some of the information in the report could not be used.

- Information regarding cocaine only was not readily available. It is usually combined with other drugs under the category of “illicit drug use”.

- Information separating crack and cocaine was not readily available.

- Information regarding a breakdown between cocaine and crack was minimal.
The drug task force of Wayne County is currently concentrating their efforts on prescription drug abuse, which is indicted in table 4.7. They feel that the need to focus on this issue is of the highest importance. There have been several instances of drug stores being burglarized for OxyContin. The number of bank robberies has also increased over the last year. The increase in criminal behavior is thought to be due to an increase in OxyContin use. The task force states that many previous cocaine dealers have now added OxyContin to their inventory. This is based on observation and no documentation was available.

We discovered that the county youth are more inclined to chewing tobacco than smoking it, and the city youth are more prone to smoking tobacco than chewing it. Chewing tobacco is observed to be more acceptable among the agricultural youth. The city of Richmond and the Wayne County Government are both considering smoking ordinance for public places. Nothing has passed at the time of this report.

It was apparent in the focus groups that tobacco was the first step in substance abuse and that tobacco is readily available. The focus group participants indicated that they obtained their tobacco from older friends and siblings as well as other family members. The use of tobacco and alcohol among our youth is alarming because it tends to start the progression of substance abuse. The TRIP inspections state that Wayne County had more inspections than Grant County. Wayne County retailers had no failed inspections in 2005 and 2006.
CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Wayne County has the following consequences that can be related to substance abuse:

- Excessive suspension/expulsion rates
- High drop out rates
- Excessive rates of poverty
- High crime rate
- High rate of sexually transmitted diseases
- Poor family management skills
- Vacant housing
- High Mobility
- Low rate of home ownership
CONCLUSION

The LEOW has recognized the following “hot spots” to recommend to the LAC for the strategic action plan in 2008. The LEOW believes that addressing the “hot spots” is the place to start. More definitive information and analysis needs to take place in the next year. Until the “hot spots” are addressed, it will be difficult to make significant changes to the substance abuse problem in Wayne County. The “hot spots” are being defined as risk factors and lack of protective factors. It is not feasible to address all of the following domains in the first year.

Risk Factors

COMMUNITY RISK FACTORS:

Community Norms

There is a perception by the community (youth and adults, former users and non users) that there is an underlying sentiment that the community leaders accept the use of cocaine as a part of our community. The focus groups were very vocal about the local methadone clinic, which they feel is adding to the substance abuse problems of the community. The belief is that the clinic does not wean people off of methadone. They are letting clients take supplies of methadone home, which increases the flow of illegal distribution of methadone.

Enforcement

It appears that there is a belief that law enforcement turns a blind eye to illicit drug use. They are said to know where the problems are and allow illicit drug use to continue. These issues were brought to the forefront by the majority of the participants from the focus groups, which consisted of both former abusers and non-abusers. The current funding of WCDTF has prompted them to focus on prescription drug abuse rather than cocaine. If the focus group statement that “pills come before cocaine in the progression of substance abuse” is valid, this could be a good focus. However, it could also lead to more cocaine use if it is perceived that law enforcement does not care about cocaine use.

Availability

The focus groups were unanimous in their statements regarding availability of illicit drugs in the community. They were clear that they used to go to Dayton, Ohio for the supply but that it is currently easy to obtain in Richmond. They indicated that individuals can walk down the street in certain areas and the dealers will find them.
Lack of Media Coverage Regarding the Drug Issue in Wayne County

The Community Readiness survey indicated a strong belief that the media is failing to inform the public of drug related issues in Wayne County. Sixty percent of the respondents from the Community Readiness Survey indicated that they believed the media did very little to inform and educate the public on substance abuse related issues.

What can the community help the media better represent the issues surrounding substance abuse in Wayne County?

SCHOOL RISK FACTORS:

Lack of Commitment to School

In a recent report, released by Johns Hopkins University, the largest school system in Wayne County was labeled a “drop out factory”. This is a strong indication that the students have a lack of commitment to their school. The rural school systems are not devoid of problems either. The data used for table 4.9 combines all five school systems and each contributed to the numbers shown.

FAMILY RISK FACTORS:

Family Management Problems

Wayne County has a high rate of births to unwed mothers. Wayne County’s rate of single parent households exceeds the rate of the state. This leads to high levels of poverty and family management issues. Wayne County had 30% more female illicit drug users than Grant County. This can lead to child neglect and negatively impact brain development in Wayne County’s preschool children.

INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS:

High Risk Sexual Behavior

High risk sexual behavior is indicated by the number of births to teens without a high school diploma. This can also relate back to poor family attachment and or family management problems.
Existing Protective Factors

Protective Factors are the things in our county that protect our youth from participating in substance abuse and other unhealthy behaviors. Protective factors are factors that buffer individuals from the risk factors in their environments and then find ways to increase the protection.

The following protective factors were chosen because they have been proven to positively impact substance abuse issues.

*Strong Parental Bonding: (ATOD)*

Table 7.1
Less than 25% of the students indicated trouble with parents. The higher percentages fall in the upper grades as students gain more independence.

Table 7.2
This chart indicates that over 50% of our students participate in organized family activities. Although this number is not the most desirable response, it is at least a good foundation to build on. The ATOD report did not specify what organized events are included.

*How can Wayne County build on this foundation to increase the number of students participating in organized family events?*

### Missing or Minimal Protective Factors

#### Indications of Missing Protective Factors:

*Strong External Support System:*

![Percent of Students Participating in Prevention Programs Outside of School, By Grade](chart)

Table 8.1

This chart indicates only 30% of our students are participating in organized activities outside of school. This would indicate a weak external support system. Organized activities included Afternoons R.O.C.K., Youth Leadership Programs, S.A.D.D., S.T.A.N.D., and other prevention programs.
Strong Commitment to School:

Table 8.2

Table 8.2 indicates that our youth are not committed to school. Tenth graders had the highest commitment to school with 92% not missing due to ATOD use. It is alarming that over 8% of our 8th grade students have missed school due to ATOD use.

Table 8.3

Table 8.3 indicates that absenteeism and truancy are areas of concern. As many as 90% of the students have missed some school in the past year. This relates to both the risk and protective factors and would indicate little commitment to school.
Belief in Expectations:

Table 8.4

Table 8.5

Tables 8.4 and 8.5 would indicate the protective factor of expectations of harm from use of cocaine are minimal after the 10th grade. This would correspond with the increased use of illicit substances in the 11th grade as shown in table 4.1.
APPENDIX I: MAPS

Map 3.4 Public Intoxication Arrest Rates in Indiana by County, 2005 (UCR, 2005)

Map 5.1 Marijuana Possession Arrest Rates in Indiana by County, (UCR, 2005)

Map 6.1 Indiana Cocaine/Opiate Possession Arrest Rates, by County, 2005 (UCR, 2005)

Map 6.2 Indiana Cocaine/Opiate Sales Arrest Rates, by County, 2005 (UCR, 2005)

Map 11.1 Indiana Total Drug Possession and Sale/Manufacture Arrest Rates, by County, (UCR, 2005)
Map 3.4 Public Intoxication Arrest Rates in Indiana by County, 2005 (Uniform Crime Reports, 2005)

Source: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, n.d.
Map 5.1  Marijuana Possession Arrest Rates in Indiana by County, 2005 (Uniform Crime Reports, 2005)

Rate per 1,000 Population

Source: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, n.d.
Map 9.1  Indiana Rate for Oxycodone Dosage Units Purchased by Registrants (Pharmacies, Hospitals, and Practitioners), per Person, by County, 2006

Dosage Units per Person

- 0.01 - 3.00
- 3.01 - 5.00
- 5.01 - 8.00
- 8.01 - 11.00
- > 11.01

Source: Drug Enforcement Agency, 2007
Map 11.1  Indiana Total Drug Possession and Sale/Manufacture Arrest Rates, by County, 2005 (Uniform Crime Reports, 2005)

Source: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, n.d.
## APPENDIX II: ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATOD</td>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Center for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEI</td>
<td>County Level Epidemiological Indices</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPY</td>
<td>Countywide Plan for Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSAP</td>
<td>Center for Substance Abuse and Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>Department of Child Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>Driving Under the Influence</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Government Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<td>IC</td>
<td>Indiana Code</td>
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<td>Indiana Prevention Resource Center</td>
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<td>LAC</td>
<td>Local Advisory Council</td>
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<td>LEOW</td>
<td>Local Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIS</td>
<td>Social Indicator System</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPF ~ SIG</td>
<td>Strategic Prevention Framework ~ State Incentive Grant</td>
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<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
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<td>TEDS</td>
<td>Treatment Episode Data Set</td>
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<td>Tobacco Retailer Inspection Programs</td>
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<td>UCR</td>
<td>Uniform Crime Reports</td>
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<td>WCDTF</td>
<td>Wayne County Drug Task Force</td>
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<td>WCYDP</td>
<td>Wayne County Youth Development Plan</td>
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