

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Johnson

LCC Name: Drug Free Johnson County

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County Commissioners: Brian Baird, Kevin Walls, Ron West

Address: 86 W. Court Street

City: Franklin

Zip Code: 46131

Vision Statement

We envision a healthy community with cohesive relationships between stakeholders to decrease substance use related problems.

Mission Statement

Drug Free Johnson County (DFJC) is a volunteer organization dedicated to serving as a catalyst for preventing, treating, and reducing the negative effects of substance abuse by youth and adults in Johnson County.

LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

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: Johnson

County Population: 156,225 (US Census Bureau, 2018)

Schools in the community: Center Grove Community School Corp., Clark-Pleasant School Corp., Edinburgh Community School Corp., Franklin Community School Corp., Greenwood Community School Corp., Nineveh-Hensley Jackson School Corp.

Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.):

Johnson Memorial Health, Community Health Network South Hospital, Windrose, Franciscan Alliance, St. Thomas Health Clinic, American Health Network, Adult & Child

Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.)

Adult & Child, Centerstone, Reach for Youth, Assist, George Jr. Republic, Valle Vista, School Counselors, New Outlook Counseling, Kenosis Counseling, Jane Pauley Center, Tara Treatment (substance use), and other Local Private Practices

Service agencies/organizations

Partnership for a Healthier Johnson County (including Tobacco Free Johnson County), Upstream Prevention (including Empower Johnson County), Reach for Youth, Girls Inc. of Johnson County, Boys and Girls Clubs of Johnson County, Youth Connections, United Way of Johnson County, Johnson County Community Foundation, Systems of Care, Turning Point Domestic Violence Services, and others.

Local media outlets that reach the community

Daily Journal, KORN County Radio, Indy Star

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

Heroin/Opiates, Marijuana, Methamphetamine, Alcohol, Nicotine

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

Above providers, plus school-based activities and programs

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
1. Acceptable community norms of substance use	1. Community organizations that address use (DFJC, Empower, TFJC, etc.) 2. Schools promoting non-use messaging 3. Data availability on community and youth perception	1. Trained doctors/others aware of prevention approaches 2. Employers need workers, and may/have relaxed screenings 3. Lack of ability for law enforcement to consistently enforce alcohol violations
2. Low perception of harm of substance use	1. Community organizations that address use (DFJC, Empower, TFJC, etc.) 2. School resource officers interested in supporting prevention efforts 3. Data availability on community and youth perception	1. Lack of prevention/awareness programs for adults related to adult misuse/abuse 2. Lack of reach to those who dabble, but are not yet addicted 3. Lack of factual information sharing
3. Mental health challenges (self-medication/coping)	1. Intensive outpatient counseling for youth 2. 12 Step meetings	1. Have mental health counseling resources in the County, but a large deficit in provider to population ratio

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

	3. Residential and outpatient treatment	2. No juvenile/youth NA meetings 3. Not enough trauma-informed care, trainings, and referrals
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Community capacity to address problems	1. School resource officers interested in supporting prevention efforts 2. Prosecutor willing to prosecute/increase enforcement 3. Free Narcan	1. Lack of transportation for adults to resources, or childcare while utilizing 2. Lack of consistent enforcement related to alcohol 3. Lack of treatment available (for the right ages, right type, at the right time)
2. Social connectedness	1. Religious/community-based organizations focused on increasing connection 2. Directors of Mental Healths in school (and similar positions) 3. Increase in focus (in community) on positive mental health/connection	1. Schools expected to do too much, and don't have the mental health/treatment/prevention support capacity 2. Lack of holistic approach to problems (involving family and immediate supports) 3. Uneven knowledge/connection to community resources for the entire population
3. Education (of substances and problems)	1. Existing efforts in schools to provide education to youth, including peer-to-peer education 2. Community organizations that address use (DFJC, Empower, TFJC, etc.) 3. School resource officers interested in supporting prevention efforts	1. Community awareness of problems (need more), but not of resources 2. Lack of education (outside of tobacco and nicotine) 3. Lack of concern

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. Identified problems are addressed over a three year period, where a full CCP is submitted to the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) April 1st of year 1, then two updates are submitted on April 1st of years 2 and 3.

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. Acceptable community norms of substance use	1. Youth perceive high rates of peer use. 2. Adults approve of other adult recreational use of substances. 3. Law enforcement lacks community support for enforcement of substance use infractions.
2. Low perception of harm of substance use	1. Youth in Johnson County misuse/abuse/use alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana because of a low perception of harm. 2. Adults use illicit drugs and abuse alcohol because of a low perception of harm. 3. Law enforcement is unable to focus on alcohol enforcement because of competing priorities.
3. Community capacity to address problems	1. Lack of comprehensive, evidence-based prevention programming for youth and adults. 2. Lack of treatment access for substance use disorders

	3. Substance abuse is a significant contributor to crime and crises in Johnson County.
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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
1. Youth in Johnson County misuse/abuse/use alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana.	Alcohol – Past 30 Days 13% 8 th Grade 18% 10 th Grade 30% 12 th Grade Marijuana – Past 30 Days 8% 8 th Grade 14% 10 th Grade 16% 12 th Grade Cigarettes – Past 30 Days 4% 8 th Grade 8% 10 th Grade 9% 12 th Grade EVPs – Past 30 Days 13% 8 th Grade 21% 10 th Grade 28% 12 th Grade	Indiana Youth Survey, Central Region
2. Adults use illicit drugs and abuse alcohol.	Treatment Episodes # and % RX Opioid Misuse 79 of 424 (18.6%) RX Opioid Dependence 47 of 424 (11%) Heroin Use 128 of 424 (30%) Heroin Dependence 97 of 424 (23%) Alcohol Misuse	Treatment Episode Dataset, 2018 (SEOW 2018)

	<p>148 of 424 (34.9%) Alcohol Dependence 102 of 424 (24.1%)</p> <p>Marijuana Use 161 of 424 (38%) Marijuana Dependence 54 of 424 (12.7%)</p> <p>Meth Use 137 of 424 (32.3%) Meth Dependence 84 of 424 (19.8%)</p> <p>19% of Johnson County adults reported binge or heavy drinking</p>	<p>CountyHealthRankings.org, 2020</p>
<p>3. Substance abuse is a significant contributor to crime and crises in Johnson County.</p>	<p>138 alcohol-related collisions (SEOW, 2018)</p> <p>1993 alcohol and drug cases filed (Johnson County Prosecutor Data) 777 alcohol related (39%) 972 drug related (49%) 244 drug dealing (12%)</p> <p>Adult & Juvenile Probation Data 518 total Adult Screens; 252 positive (49%) 444 total Juvenile screens; 193 positive (44%)</p>	<p>State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup</p> <p>Johnson County Prosecutor Data</p> <p>Adult & Juvenile Probation Data</p>

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 in Johnson County misuse/abuse/use alcohol, nicotine, and marijuana.</p>	<p>1. Increase support and awareness of organizations that address these issues.</p> <p>2. Support schools in their prevention programming.</p> <p>3. Increase ability of law enforcement to address alcohol violations.</p>
<p>2. Adults use illicit drugs and abuse alcohol.</p>	<p>1. Increase prevention programming and awareness aimed at adults.</p>

	<p>2. Increase programming and access of individuals who use substances.</p> <p>3. Increase factual information sharing in the community.</p>
<p>3. Substance abuse is a significant contributor to crime and crises in Johnson County.</p>	<p>1. Provide supportive resources for school resource officers.</p> <p>2. Encourage enforcement of substance use infractions.</p> <p>3. Increase ability for law enforcement to enforce drug-related infractions.</p>

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	
Goal 1: Reduce substance use by middle school youth, for each substance, by 1% point as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (Central Region) by 2022.	
Goal 2: Reduce substance use by high school youth, for each substance, by 1% point as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (Central Region) by 2022.	
Problem Statement #2	
Goal 1: Increase treatment episodes by 3% from the 2018 baseline (424 episodes), as measured by the Treatment Episode Dataset data available through the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup state report, by 2022.	
Goal 2: Decrease adult excessive drinking by 2% (from a baseline of 19%), as measured by the 2022 County Health Rankings.	
Problem Statement #3	
Goal 1: Increase charges by 1%, due to utilizing better equipment to increase consistent enforcement– (drug related infractions).	

Goal 2: Decrease positive drug screen results of adults & juveniles placed on probation in Johnson County by 1% by 2022, as measured by Johnson County Probation Departments.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1: Reduce substance use by middle school youth, for each substance, by 1% point as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (Central Region) by 2022.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theory-based/research informed programs for youth to decrease use of substances. 2. Provide support for substance-free alternatives activities for youth. 3. Provide resources and tools to providers to aid in the treatment of substance abuse.
<p>Goal 2: Reduce substance use by high school youth, for each substance, by 1% point as measured by the Indiana Youth Survey (Central Region) by 2022.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theory-based/research informed programs for youth to decrease use of substances. 2. Provide support for substance-free alternatives activities for youth. 3. Provide resources and tools to providers to aid in the treatment of substance abuse.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1: Increase treatment episodes by 3% from the 2018 baseline (424 episodes), as measured by the Treatment Episode Dataset data available through the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup state report, by 2022</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce barriers for adults to reduce their use and move towards recovery 2. Provide information to the community to increase awareness for local resources. 3. Theory-based/research-informed programs for adults to decrease use of substances. 4. Provide resources and tools to providers to aid in the treatment of substance abuse.

<p>Goal 2: Decrease adult excessive drinking by 2% (from a baseline of 19%), as measured by the 2022 County Health Rankings.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce barriers for adults to reduce excessive use. 2. Provide information to the community to increase awareness for local resources. 3. Theory-based/research-informed programs for adults to decrease use of alcohol.
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1: Increase charges by 1%, due to utilizing better equipment to increase consistent enforcement.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide resources and tools to law enforcement to aid in the enforcement of substance-related crimes. 2. Increase positive community engagement with law enforcement entities to reduce substance related crimes. 3. Increase positive relationships and engagement between law enforcement and the court system.
<p>Goal 2: Decrease positive drug screen results of adults & juveniles placed on probation in Johnson County by 1% by 2022, as measured by Johnson County Probation Departments.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide resources and tools to law enforcement to aid in the enforcement of drug-related crimes. 2. Provide resources and tools to offenders (while in jail) to decrease recidivism when released.