There’s a Gold Mine Right Under Your Nose: Data and Information Resources Available through the Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Barbara Seitz de Martinez, PhD, MLS, CPP
seitzb@indiana.edu
September 15, 2010
There’s a Gold Mine Right Under Your Nose:
Data and Information Resources Available through the Indiana Prevention Resource Center

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center is funded, in part, by a contract with the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, financially supported through HHS/Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. The IPRC is operated by the Indiana University Department of Applied Health Science and School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. It is affiliated with the Department’s Institute of Drug Abuse Prevention.

Barbara Seitz de Martinez, PhD, MLS, CPP
seitzb@indiana.edu
September 15, 2010
Outline

• PREV-STAT Service
• ATOD Survey Data
• TRIP Tobacco Retail Inspection
• Indiana College Survey (ICAN)
• IPGAP – Problem Gambling Awareness
• ARII – Afternoons R.O.C.K. in IN
• KeepRxSafe web site
• Latino.prev.info web site
• Veterans Resources Search Engine
• Virtual Home Library
Data

- a collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn; "statistical data"
  (wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)
- Information . . . that refers to or represents conditions, ideas, or objects.
- Data is limitless and present everywhere in the universe.

(http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/data.html)
ATOD Use by IN Children and Adolescents

THE INDIANA PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER
2010 PREVALENCE STATISTICS
MAIN FINDINGS

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG USE
BY INDIANA CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

www.drugs.indiana.edu
ATOD Survey Data for 6th-12th Graders

- Statewide Prevalence of Use
- Prevalence of Use by:
  - Race/Ethnicity
  - Gender
  - Region
  - DSA
- Trends and Prevalence Graphs
- Risk and Protective Factor Data
- Treatment-Related Data
• National Outcome Measures
  – thirty day prevalence of use
  – perceived risk of harm
  – age of first use
  – perception of peer disapproval

• Communities That Care

• YRBS Reports on Drug Use in IN
• New Questions:
  – What grades do you...get in school
  – Do you live with ...
  – Do you or your parents have a job?
  – Rx pain killer use....
  – How easy is it to get ....
  – About behaviors / following rules
Treatment Related Questions

- reasons for drinking
- where alcohol was typically drank,
- asked to show proof of age when purchasing alcohol,
- asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes,
- lifetime prevalence of prescription drug use without a doctor’s prescription,
- lifetime over-the-counter drug use to get high,
- thirty day prevalence of prescription drug use without a doctor’s prescription,
- thirty day prevalence of over-the-counter drug use to get high,
- frequency of accident or health problem due to drug use
- annual prevalence of gambling.
Youth Risk Behavior Survey

• type of alcohol typically drunk
• where alcohol was typically drank,
• asked to show proof of age when purchasing alcohol,
• asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes,
• lifetime prevalence of prescription drug use without a doctor’s prescription,
• lifetime over-the-counter drug use to get high,
• thirty day prevalence of prescription drug use without a doctor’s prescription,
• thirty day prevalence of over-the-counter drug use to get high,
• frequency of accident or health problem due to drug use
• annual prevalence of gambling.
ATOD 2010 Survey Key Findings: Monthly Marijuana Use, Grades 6-8

---

**Figure 1.** Monthly use of marijuana by Indiana 6th through 8th graders

Note. * Statistically significant (R-square > .80).
# ATOD 2010 Survey Key Findings: Monthly Marijuana Use, Grades 6-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>R-sq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>.98*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. Monthly use of marijuana by Indiana 9th through 12th graders

Note. * Statistically significant (R-square > .80).
### ATOD 2010 Survey Key Findings

Monthly Marijuana Use, Grades 9-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>R-sq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>.96*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>.90*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>.87*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increases in use of drugs other than alcohol and tobacco across multiple grades

- Hallucinogens
- Heroin (grades 6, 11, 12 – monthly use)
- Cocaine
- Crack
- Amphetamines
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>Alcohol*</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>White*</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless tobacco</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>Binge drinking</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>Binge drinking</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>White*</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars*</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>Marijuana*</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>White*</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine*</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Hispanic*</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. Significant differences (p<.05) between male and female prevalence rates for any use in the past month

Where females' prevalence is higher, the cell is black with white text; where males' prevalence is higher, the cell is white with black text. Differences of zero and non-significant differences between genders are indicated by a dash (-).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over the counter drugs</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription drugs</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription painkillers</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquilizers</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steroids</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokeless tobacco</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Significant differences (p<.05) between male and female prevalence rates alcohol use
Where females’ prevalence is higher, the cell is black with white text; where males’ prevalence is higher, the cell is white with black text. Differences of zero and non-significant differences between genders are indicated by a dash (-).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past 2-week binge drinking</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Month</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compared to all respondents, statewide, in the …

- Southeast Region, sixth through twelfth graders were more likely to report lifetime use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.
- Northwest Region, sixth through twelfth graders were more likely to report lifetime use of alcohol.
- Central Region, ninth through twelfth graders were less likely to report lifetime prescription drug use (such as Ritalin, Adderall, Xanax) to get high and prescription painkiller use (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet) to get high.
- Southwest Region, sixth through twelfth graders were less likely to report past-month use of marijuana.
- East Region, eighth, ninth, and eleventh graders were more likely to report past-month use of over-the-counter drugs to get high.
Figure 5. Trends in average reported age of first use of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana.
Figure 10. Line of best fit for the correlation of perceived availability of gateway drugs and monthly prevalence of gateway drugs.
Family members were the primary source of alcohol for Grades 6 to 9, excluding the “other ways” category.

Respondents in higher grades reported obtaining alcohol from commercial outlets at higher rates than those in lower grades.
ATOD 2010 Survey Key Findings: Reasons to Drink, gr. 6-9

Of those who did drink alcoholic beverages, the leading reasons reported were:

“to have a good time with friends,”
“to experiment,”
“because it tastes good,” and
“to relax or relieve tension.”
... infrequent drinkers tend to drink for social, recreational or coping reasons (e.g. to experiment; to fit into a group; boredom);

... the most frequent drinkers do so to manage the physiological effects of alcohol or other drugs.
ATOD 2010 Survey Key Findings: CTC Risk Factor Domains

Community
Family
School
Peer-Individual
Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program (TRIP)

The Indiana Tobacco Retailer Inspection Program (TRIP) is a state government program designed to systematically monitor the effectiveness of tobacco retail compliance. Indiana’s tobacco retailer compliance laws restrict the sales and distribution of tobacco products to minors. These laws are found in the Indiana Code at IC 35-46-1-10, IC 35-46-1-11 and IC 35-46-1-11.7.

TRIP conducts random unannounced inspections of retailers by a team consisting of a police officer, youth, and adult monitor. The youth attempts to purchase tobacco from the retail clerks under unobtrusive observation by a police officer. In the event of an illegal sale, both

- Tobacco product sales to teens hit an all-time low: 5.6%.
- District Summary Report
- Inspection Data by Month
- Press Release (2/24/2010) - Illegal tobacco sales during annual inspection in Indiana at all-time low

Resources
- Inspections Data
- Non-Compliance Rates
- District Summaries
- Tobacco Trends
- Youth Tobacco Statistics
State Non-Compliance Rates

2009

Statewide Average: 5.6%

By Year

By County

The Program
Resources
Inspections Data
Non-Compliance Rates
District Summaries
Tobacco Trends
Youth Tobacco Statistics
Signage
Links
By Role
Search TRIP
TRIP Tobacco Retail Inspection Program

Total Sales by Tobacco Type

- Cigarettes: 296
- Smokeless: 127
- Cigars: 94

Total Sales Percentage by Tobacco Type

- Cigars: 18.20%
- Smokeless: 24.60%
- Cigarettes: 57.30%

Red indicates Violation
New and Returning College Students

Beginning or returning to college is a major life change for young adults. This is an exciting and challenging time, particularly for new college students. College life means more responsibility, more stress and dealing with new pressures...

Full Story »

Hello Kitty Wine can currently be bought online. It may also be found on the shelves of various California retailers who claim to abide by The Wine Institute’s Advertising Code which states that entertainment celebrities may only be used for advertisement if...

Full Story »

- The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) is a systematic, community based process to support the effectiveness of prevention efforts.
- The SPF embodies the IPRC’s approach to prevention.
- The SPF State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) is a federal grant to support the implementation and institutionalization of the SPF at the state and local levels.

Tell us what online trainings you're interested in!

» Click here to take survey «
(Only 1-page long and it will take you less than 10 minutes.)
Indiana College Survey

by

Rosemary King, M.P.H.
Mi Kyung Jun, Ph.D.
Carla Janáe Brown, M.S.
Junghun Lee, M.S.

Indiana University

Indiana Prevention Resource Center
501 N. Morton St., Suite 110
Bloomington, IN 47404
www.drugs.indiana.edu

Funded by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration,
Division of Mental Health and Addiction
through a contract with the Indiana Collegiate Action Network
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Into, Methodology, Key Findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Prevalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge Drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of 1\textsuperscript{st} Time Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Selection and Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception of Peer Behaviors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References, Frequency Tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.drugs.indiana.edu
2010 KeepRxSafe.com PSA Video Contest Winners

1st: HAVE BEEN FROM ER Visit

Drug Facts
Common Myths
Data
Research
Breaking News
Photo
Multimedia
Links

Drug Facts

Sleep Aids
- An over-the-counter (OTC) sleep aid is intended to treat occasional sleepless nights...

Veterans Resources
- Soldiers returning from tours in Afghanistan and Iraq are already suffering from or are at high risk of developing substance abuse issues, particularly with alcohol and prescription medications...

Veterans Resources Search Engine

Indiana Youth Data
- Trends of Monthly/Annual RX and OTC drug use by Indiana Students Grade 8 to 12...
Breaking News: Prescription and Over-the-Counter Drugs Abuse

- National "Take Back" Initiative Sponsored by DEA  8/25/2010
- Local News in Boston, MA: "NH pharmacy gives candy-filled pill bottles to kids"  8/25/2010
- New Data Reveal 400% Increase In Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions For People Abusing Prescription Drugs  7/15/2010
- ONDCP's Efforts to Reduce Prescription Drug Abuse  7/6/2010
- CDC Survey Finds that 1 in 5 U.S. High School Students Have Abused Prescription Drugs  6/7/2010
- The war on prescription drugs in Lafayette  5/25/2010
- The Administration's New Strategy to Fight Illegal Drug Use  5/12/2010
- Fighting America's Drug Addiction  5/11/2010
- Prescription Drug Overdoses on the Rise in U.S.  4/7/2010
- North Dakota pharmacy board bans stardust, synthetic marijuana  3/22/2010
Coming soon
Please Search URL

Sub Category Name: ALL
Publisher Name: ONDCP
Title:
Description:

Search
Hello Kitty Gets Her Kicks from New Wine

July 1, 2010

Hello Kitty Wine can currently be bought online. It may also be found on the shelves of various California retailers who claim to abide by The Wine Institute’s Advertising Code which states that entertainment celebrities may only be used for advertisement if... Full Story »

Wellness 101 for New and Returning College Students

August 1, 2010

Beginning or returning to college is a major life change for young adults. This is an exciting and challenging time, particularly for new college students. College life means more responsibility, more stress and dealing with new pressures... Full Story »

Veterans Resources Search Engine

County Level Epidemiological Indicators

Tell us what online trainings you're interested in!

» Click here to take survey «
(Only 1-page long and it will take no more than 2 minutes.)
# Vet Resources Search Engine

## Library & Resources

- **IPRC Library**
  - Library Catalog
  - Veterans Resources
  - Contact for Reference Services

- **Drug Information**
  - Street Drug Slang Dictionary
  - Drug Information
  - Drug Pictures
  - Factline

- **Resources**
  - Hispanic/Latino Portal
  - Presentations
  - Archives
  - Prevention Acronyms
  - RADAR Network
  - Links

## IPRC Veterans Resources

This is just the beginning of resources that have been discovered yet. There will be more resources to add and will be growing this database over time. Help us make it the best possible. Send your suggestions to seitzb@indiana.edu.
Virtual Home Library

Wellness 101 for New and Returning Students

Beginning or returning students may experience change for young adults. College can be a challenging time, providing more stress and opportunities. For help, reference services and counseling, visit the IPRC Library.

Drug Information

Street Drug Slang Dictionary
Drug Information
Drug Pictures
Factline
Resources
Hispanic/Latino Portal
Presentations
Archives
Prevention Acronyms
Radar Network
Links

Hello Kitty Gets Her Kick Out of Wine?

Hello Kitty Wine may also be found at a California retailer. The Institute's Advertorial Entertainment Center will conduct an advertisement if the product is available.

Veterans Resources

Aftercare B.C.S.K. In Action!

The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) is a systematic, community-based process to support the effectiveness of prevention efforts.

The SPF embodies the IPRC's approach to prevention.

The SPF State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) is a federal grant to support the implementation and institutionalization of the SPF at the state and local levels.

Tell us what online trainings you're interested in!

(Only 1-page long and it will take no more than 2 minutes.)

www.drugs.indiana.edu
## Search the Prevention Library Database...

Enter the information that you would like to search for in the boxes below. You do not need to enter something in every box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Input</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format:</td>
<td><strong>Electronic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience:</td>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year:</td>
<td>Choose start of range <strong>to</strong> 2009**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match terms</td>
<td><strong>Match any part of terms</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Consult Subject Headings List]

[Search] [Start Over]
Virtual Home Library

Search the Prevention Library Database...

Enter the information that you would like to search for in the boxes below. You do not need to enter search terms in all boxes.

Title: 
Author: 
Format: Electronic
Subject: Cocaine
Abstract: 
LC: 
Audience: All
Year: Choose start of range to 2009

Select a range of years

- Match terms exactly
- Match any part of terms

Search  Start Over
Virtual Home Library

www.drugs.indiana.edu

Information that refers to or represents conditions, ideas, or objects.
Data is limitless and present everywhere in the universe.

---

Year: 2009
Title: Smruti Patel - Cocaine addiction and relapse
Journal:
Corporate Author:
ID: 090-40
LC Call Number: URL: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0Xkcr3ySqA
Publisher: Rutgers College YouTube
Subject: Cocaine; Addiction; Brain
Note: Audience: Adult
Abstract: Smruti Patel, a student in neurophysiology discusses her research into the effects of cocaine on the brain, using rats.

---

Format: AV; Electronic
Year: 2009
Author: Calderon, Francisco Santos
Title: The Environmental Impact of Cocaine
Journal:
Corporate Author:
ID: 090-41
LC Call Number: URL: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0aTuxtd6d8
Publisher: UCLA YouTube
Subject: Cocaine
Note: Audience: High School, College, Adult
Abstract: Francisco Santos Calderon, Vice President of Columbia, speaks about a little-discussed aspect of drug use -- the environmental destruction and degradation of valuable rain forest land for conversion into coca plantations through the chemical waste resulting from hundreds of kilos of toxic waste.

---

Format: Electronic; Print
Year: 2009
Author:
Title: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions for Smoked Substances: 1992 to 2007
PREV-STAT Service
– GIS in Prevention, County Profiles
– CLEI -- Community Level Epi Indicators
New and Returning College Students
August 1, 2010

Beginning or returning to college is a major life change for young adults. This is an exciting and challenging time, particularly for new college students. College life means more responsibility, more stress and dealing with new pressures...

Full Story »

Get Her Kicks from New Wine
July 1, 2010

Hello Kitty Wine can currently be bought online. It may also be found on the shelves of various California retailers who claim to abide by The Wine Institute's Advertising Code which states that entertainment celebrities may only be used for advertisement if...

Full Story »

Tell us what online trainings you're interested in!

» Click here to take survey «
(Only 1-page long and it will take no more than 2 minutes.)
PRES-STAT Service

About the County Profiles

The Indiana Prevention Resource Center’s service called PREV-STAT uses GIS software and data from a variety of sources, customized project reports, including maps and tables. PREV-STAT enables you to understand the characteristics of a place, particular attributes, or to study a subset of the population of a given locale. Analysis can be done at any level from the zip code, neighborhood, or based on any arbitrary selected boundaries. Alternately, a radius can be drawn around a site and is its ability to zoom in on the very small geographic area!

GIS empowers the prevention landscape by attaching threads to statistics and tying them to precise locations on earth or the mile radius around your program site. GIS gives faces to the statistics by allowing you to study specific groups of live?" Ask “Who lives here?” to learn about people in a specific area (e.g., your county, neighborhood or school district), seek to serve, (e.g., single female-headed families with incomes below $30,000). GIS in prevention helps make statistical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIS in Prevention County Profiles Series</th>
<th>Keyword Search</th>
<th>Highlights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
GIS IN PREVENTION, INDIANA COUNTY PROFILES (SERIES 7, 2010)

Barbara Seitz de Martinez, PhD, MLS, CPP
Project Director

Project Staff:

Data Staff:
Andrew Denning
Emily E. King
Tiffany Renee Gray, MPA

Data Staff:
Andrew Denning

IT Support Staff:
Junghun Lee, MS
Roger Morris, MS, MIS
Clayton O’Brien
Snehal Patel, MA
Olgun Sadik

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Acknowledgements, Dedication, Background

Opinions expressed herein are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Trustees of Indiana University or the Division of Mental Health and Addictions. Indiana University accepts full responsibility for the content of this publication. ©2010 The Trustees of Indiana University. Permission is extended to reproduce this County Profile for non-profit educational purposes. All other rights reserved.
GIS IN PREVENTION, INDIANA COUNTY PROFILES (SERIES 7, 2010)

Barbara Seitz de Martinez, PhD, MLS, CPP
Project Director

Data Staff:
Andrew Denning
Emily E. King
Tiffany Renee Gray, MPA

IT Support Staff:
Jung Hun Lee, MS
Roger Morris, MS, MIS
Clayton O'Brien
Snehal Patil, MA
Olgun Sadik

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Acknowledgements, Dedication, Background

Opinions expressed herein are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Trustees of Indiana University or the Division of Mental Health and Addiction. Indiana University accepts full responsibility for the content of this publication. ©2010 The Trustees of Indiana University. Permission is extended to reproduce this County Profile for non-profit educational purposes. All other rights reserved.
Basic Demographics

Introduction to Basic Demographics

Basic Demographics are data that are collected as standard information. These data are not judged to be risk or protective factors in this section of the County Profile. They are comparable to Census Data that is neutral until evaluated based on some criteria. The subsequent sections of the County Profile present and apply such criteria, namely to identify risk and protective factors for substance abuse and related problems.

Data from AGS and Claritas are estimates prepared by professional demographers who draw data from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Internal Revenue Dept., public records, surveys, etc. For more information on these sources, see www.tetrad.com.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Area: Allen County, IN

Population
The population in Allen County, IN is estimated to change from 331,849 to 351,864, resulting in a growth of 6.0% between the year 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the population is projected to grow by 1.6%.

The current year median age for this population is 36.2, and the average age is 36.6. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 37.2.

Of Allen County, IN's current year population:
- 79.7% are White
- 11.3% are Black or African American
- 0.4% are American Indian or Alaska Native
- 1.2% are Asian
- 0.1% are Native Hawaiian
- 3.6% are Some Other Race, and 3.7% are Two or More Races

Benchmark: All of US

The population in All of US is estimated to change from 281,421,906 to 306,069,955, resulting in a growth of 8.8% between the year 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the population is expected to grow by 3.6%.

The current year median age for All of US is 37.1, while the average age is 37.5. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 38.0

For All of US:
- 73.9% are White
- 12.4% are Black or African American
- 0.8% are American Indian or Alaska Native
- 4.4% are Asian
- 0.2% are Native Hawaiian
- 5.4% are Some Other Race, and 2.9% are Two or More Races

Household
The number of households in this area is estimated to change from 128,745 to 133,216, resulting in an increase of 3.5% between 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the number is expected to increase by 0.9%.

The number of households in All of US is estimated to change from 105,480,101 to 113,900,247, resulting in an increase of 8.0% between 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the number is projected to increase by 3.3%.
**Household Income**
For the current year, the average household income is estimated to be $59,487 and is projected to increase 2.8% over the next five years, from $59,487 to $61,160. The estimated per capita income for Allen County, IN is $22,865. For the current year, the average household income for All of US is estimated to be $69,346 and is projected to increase 31.0% over the next five years. The estimated per capita income for All of US is $26,485.

**Educational Attainment**
Currently, it is estimated that 7.6% of the population over 25 in Allen County, IN had earned a Masters, Professional, or Doctorate Degree and 18.5% had earned a Bachelor's Degree. In comparison, for All of US, it is estimated that 10.4% of the population over 25 had earned a Masters, Professional, or Doctorate Degree and 17.6% had earned a Bachelor's Degree.

**Dwellings**
Most of the dwellings (63.6%) in Allen County, IN are estimated to be Owner-Occupied for the current year. In All of US, most of the dwellings (58.3%) are estimated to be Owner-Occupied for the current year.

**Consumer Spending**
The total expenditures for Allen County, IN is estimated to be $48,726 per household. Over the next five years, total expenditures is projected to increase 1.9%. For All of US, the total expenditures is estimated to be $49,648 per household. Over the next five years, total expenditures is projected to increase 4.6%.

Source: 2009 Applied Geographic Solutions
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Study Area: Bartholomew County, IN
Benchmark: The United States

Population
- The population in this area is estimated to change from 71,435 to 75,655, resulting in a growth of 5.9% between the year 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the population is projected to grow by 3.6%.

The population in The United States is estimated to change from 281,421,906 to 306,624,699, resulting in a growth of 9.0% between 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the population is expected to grow by 5.1%.

- The current year median age for this population is 38.5, and the average age is 38.4. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 39.3.

The current year median age for The United States is 36.9, while the average age is 37.6. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 37.7.

- Of this area’s current year population:
  - 91.7% are White alone, 2.0% are Black or African American alone, 0.2% are American Indian or Alaska Native alone, 3.0% are Asian alone, 0.1% are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, 1.7% are Some Other Race, and 1.3% are Two or More Races.

For The United States:
- 72.5% are White alone, 12.5% are Black or African American alone, 0.9% are American Indian or Alaska Native alone, 4.4% are Asian alone, 0.2% are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, 6.7% are Some Other Race, and 2.9% are Two or More Races.

- This area’s current estimated Hispanic or Latino population is 4.2%, while The United States current estimated Hispanic or Latino population is 15.5%.
Households

- The number of households in this area is estimated to change from 27,936 to 29,690, resulting in an increase of 6.3% between 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the number is expected to increase by 3.7%.

The number of households in The United States is estimated to change from 105,480,101 to 115,306,103, resulting in an increase of 9.3% between 2000 and the current year. Over the next five years, the number is projected to increase by 5.2%.

Household Income

- The average household income is estimated to be $65,711 for the current year, while the average household income for The United States is estimated to be $69,376 for the same time frame.

The average household income in this area is projected to increase 9.8% over the next five years, from $65,711 to $72,148. The United States is projected to have a 10.3% increase in average household income.

- The current year estimated per capita income for this area is $26,164, compared to an estimate of $26,410 for The United States as a whole.
Employment

- For this area, 77.5% of the population is estimated to be age 16 and over for the current year. The employment status of this labor force is as follows: 0.2% are in the armed forces, 65.9% are employed civilians, 2.5% are unemployed civilians, 31.5% are not in the labor force.

For The United States, 78.5% of the population is estimated to be age 16 and over for the current year. Of this labor force: 0.5% are in the Armed Forces, 60.2% are employed civilians, 3.6% are unemployed civilians, and 35.6% are not in the labor force.

- For this area, 51.1% of the population is estimated to be employed and age 16 and over for the current year. The occupational classifications are as follows: 32.1% have occupation type blue collar, 54.6% are white collar, and 13.3% are service & farm workers.

For The United States, 47.3% of the population is estimated to be employed and age 16 and over for the current year. The occupational classifications are as follows: 23.8% have occupation type blue collar, 60.2% are white collar, and 16.0% are service & farm workers.

- For the civilian employed population age 16 and over in this area, it is estimated that they are employed in the following occupational categories: 12.5% are in "Management, Business and Financial Operations", 19.6% are in "Professional and Related Occupations", 12.2% are in "Service", and 23.2% are in "Sales and Office". 0.4% are in "Farming, Forestry and Fishing", 7.5% are in "Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance", and 24.5% are in "Production, Transportation, and Material Moving".

For the civilian employed population age 16 and over in The United States, it is estimated that they are employed in the following occupational categories: 13.8% are in "Management, Business and Financial Operations", 20.3% are in "Professional and Related Occupations", 14.6% are in "Service", and 26.7% are in "Sales and Office". 0.7% are in "Farming, Forestry and Fishing", 9.5% are in "Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance", and 14.4% are in "Production, Transportation, and Material Moving".
Educational Attainment

- Currently, it is estimated that 8.5% of the population over 25 in this area had earned a Masters, Professional, or Doctorate Degree and 13.6% had earned a Bachelor's Degree.

In comparison, for The United States, it is estimated that 8.9% of the population over 25 in this area had earned a Masters, Professional, or Doctorate Degree and 15.8% had earned a Bachelor's Degree.

Dwellings

- Most of the dwellings (75.0%) in this area are estimated to be Owner Occupied for the current year. For the entire country, the majority of housing units are Owner Occupied.

- The majority of dwellings in this area (74.3%) are estimated to be "detached single units" for the current year. In The United States, the majority of dwellings are estimated to be "detached single units".

- The majority of housing units in this area (16.6%) are estimated to have been built between 1970 and 1979 for the current year. Most of the housing units in The United States (16.2%) are estimated to have been built between 1970 and 1979 for the current year.

Brought to you compliments of the Indiana Prevention Resource Center
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Occupations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td>Education Attain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Force</td>
<td>Families by Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Lifestyles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.drugs.indiana.edu
**Basic Demographics by County**

**Marital Status: Cass County, IN**

The following table shows the marital status of the population ages 15 and over.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Cass</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Married</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Married</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank for Currently Married</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank for Divorced</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5.3 Map: Currently Divorced (Percent)**

Currently Divorced (% Age 15+)
IN by County (AGS, 2009 est., 2010)

- 11 to 11 (0)
- 10 to 11 (10)
- 9 to 10 (24)
- 8 to 9 (28)
- 5 to 8 (30)

**Indiana Prevention Resource Center**

**AGS, 2009 est., 2010**
GIS IN PREVENTION, INDIANA COUNTY PROFILES (SERIES 7, 2010)

SEARCH BY KEYWORD

1. Select a County Name: Crawford

2. Enter a Keyword: [Text input]

(after 3 or more letters, it will automatically complete searchable keywords)
1. Select a County Name: Crawford
2. Enter a Keyword: toba

Options:
- Tobacco Outlets
- Table 6.2 Tobacco Outlet Density (TRIP, 2010; AGS, Omnibus 2008, 2009)
- Tobacco
- Table 6.7 Household Spending on Tobacco (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)
- Other tobacco products
- Table 6.7 Household Spending on Tobacco (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)
- Total No. of Tobacco Retail Outlets
- Table 6.9 Intensity of Inspection (TRIP) (ATC,TRIP, 2009)
1. Select a County Name: Crawford

2. Enter a Keyword: toba

Tobacco Outlets
Table 6.2 Tobacco Outlet Density (TRIP, 2010; AGS, Omnibus 2008, 2009)

Tobacco
Table 6.7 Household Spending on Tobacco (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)

Other tobacco products
Table 6.7 Household Spending on Tobacco (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)

Total No. of Tobacco Retail Outlets
Table 6.9 Intensity of Inspection (TRIP) (ATC, TRIP, 2009)
GIS IN PREVENTION, INDIANA COUNTY PROFILES (SERIES 7, 2010)

SEARCH BY KEYWORD

1. Select a County Name: Crawford

2. Enter a Keyword: tobac

Tobacco Outlets
- Table 6.7 Household Spending on Tobacco (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)
- Other tobacco products
- Table 6.7 Household Spending on Tobacco (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)
- Total No. of Tobacco Retail Outlets
- Table 6.9 Intensity of Inspection (TRIP) (ATC,TRIP, 2009)
Community Risk Factors: Availability of Drugs by County

Tobacco Outlet Density: Crawford County, IN

**Table 6.2 Tobacco Outlet Density (TRIP, 2010; AGS, Omnibus 2008, 2009)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Crawford</th>
<th>Crawford</th>
<th>Crawford</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Outlets</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Protective Factors

The importance of protective factors in determining outcomes in child development. Decisions and intervention models are based on the theory and prevention programs are designed to prevent the negative outcomes observed in children. The web of influence which affects each child is a complex system of characteristics that impact decisions. Influences within the family include parent experience, experience within the family, the quality of the family, and the enforcement of clear policies. Pressures from external factors and drugs. The availability of drugs in the child's environment and socioeconomic circumstances all contribute to the phenomenon of how these factors influence youth.
# Protective Factors

## Table 4.1 Protective Factors (InfoUSA, DOE, IPRC, LEAD, ISL, 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Monroe</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>9,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Serving Agencies</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Schools</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Public Schools</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Schools</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Library</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Library</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Community Risk Factors

### Availability of Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Outlets (Licenses) Density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Outlets (Density)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity of Failed TRIP to Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clandestine Meth Lab Seizures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Risk Factors

Clark

- Tobacco Outlets That Failed TRIP Inspections in 2009
- Public School
- Nonpublic School

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Source: IN State Excise Police, TRIP
Community Risk Factors

Clark-Clarksville town

- Tobacco Outlets That Failed TRIP Inspections in 2009
- Public School
- Nonpublic School

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

Source: IN State Excise Police, TRIP
Community Risk Factors

Clark- Borden town

- Tobacco Outlets That Failed TRIP Inspections in 2009
- Public School
- Nonpublic School

Source: IN State Excise Police, TRIP

Indiana Prevention Resource Center
Community Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DeKalb</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998 (Total)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 (Total)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (Total)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (Total)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (Total)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 (Total)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 (Total)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 (Total)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (Total)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 (Total)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 (Total)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 (Total)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5 Map: Meth Lab Busts (prism)

Total lab busts in 2009, 1364

Source: IN State Police, 2010

Indiana Prevention Resource Center
Community Risk Factors

Data Tables and Maps

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

CSAP'S ARCHIVAL INDICATORS OF PROTECTION AND RISK

- Introduction
- Protective Factors
- Risk Factors

Community Risk Factors
- Availability of Drugs
- Laws and Norms
- Transitions and Mobility
- Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation

www.drugs.indiana.edu
## Community Risk Factors

### Laws and Norms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Spending</th>
<th>Intensity of Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Consequences</td>
<td>Adult Gambling &amp; Leisure Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Spending</td>
<td>Crime Indices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Behaviors</td>
<td>FBI UCR Arrests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Consequences</td>
<td>Alcohol Related Crashes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Keyword Search**

- Alcohol Spending
  - Select a County
- Alcohol Consequences
- Tobacco Spending
  - Select a County
- Smoking Behaviors
  - Select a County
- Tobacco Consequences
- Intensity of Inspection (TRIP)
  - Select a County
- Adult Gambling Behavior & Leisure Activities
  - Select a County
- Crime Indices
  - Select a County
- FBI Uniform Crime Report Data
  - Select a County
- Alcohol Related Crash
  - Select a County

« Back to the Contents
### Table 6.6 Household Spending on Alcohol (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Alcohol Spending per HH</td>
<td>531.0</td>
<td>578.0</td>
<td>642.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer and ale not at home</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine away from home</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey away from home</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol On Out-Of-Town Trips</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer and ale at home</td>
<td>158.0</td>
<td>171.0</td>
<td>190.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine at home</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>103.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey at home</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey and other Liquor at home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Alc Spending per HH as % of Med Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.6 Map: Average Annual Spending on Alcoholic Beverages per Household

- **Annual Alcohol Spending per Household IN by County (AGS, 2009 est., 2010)**
  - 590 to 900 (18)
  - 557 to 590 (18)
  - 537 to 557 (18)
  - 511 to 537 (19)
  - 461 to 511 (19)

**Indiana Prevention Resource Center**

*AGS, Consumer Spending, 2009 est., 2010*
## Laws & Norms: Alcohol Spending

### Alcohol Spending: Delaware County, IN

**Table 6.6 Household Spending on Alcohol (AGS, 2009 estimates, 2010)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Alc Spending per HH as % of Med Income</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Risk Factors: Laws and Norms

CSAP designated Alcohol Consequences:
1) Number of deaths from alcohol per 1,000 residents: [link to CLEI stat for Mortality for Alcohol-Related deaths](Source: IN Health Department)
CSAP defines this as the sum of all alcohol conditions, including deaths from alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver + acute alcoholic hepatitis + alcohol dependence syndrome + alcohol psychoses + alcoholic cardiomyopathy
2) Suicide death rate per 1,000 population (suicide plus self-inflicted injury). Equation is: all such conditions/ population * 1,000
3) Homicide death rate. [CSAP’s Alcohol Consequences recommended indicators](http://www.drugs.indiana.edu)

Examples include:
- Chronic liver disease death rate. Number of deaths from chronic liver disease per 1,000 population. See CDC Vital Statistics
- Suicide death rate. Number of deaths from suicide per 1,000 population (including all means of self-inflicted injuries)
- Homicide death rate. Number of deaths from homicide per 1,000 population. See CP, Community Risk Factors, Laws and Norms
- Percent of fatal motor vehicle crashes that are alcohol-related. See CP, Community Risk Factors, Laws and Norms
- Alcohol-related vehicle death rate. See CP, Community Risk Factors, Laws and Norms Percent of alcohol-related drivers among all drivers in fatal crashes. See CP, Community Risk Factors, Laws and Norms
- Violent crime rate. Refers to simple and aggravated assaults, sexual assaults and robberies. See CP, Community Risk Factors, Laws and Norms. See CLEI, Arrest Data, Alcohol-related arrests.
Community Risk Factors: Laws and Norms

CSAP designated Alcohol Consequences:
1) Number of deaths from alcohol per 1,000 residents: link to CLEI stat for Mortality for Alcohol-Related deaths (Source: IN Health Department)
CSAP defines this as the sum of all alcohol conditions, including deaths from alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver + acute alcoholic hepatitis + alcohol dependence syndrome + all alcohol-related accidents.
2) Suicide death rate per 1,000 population
3) Homicide death rate. CSAP’s Alcohol Consequences recommend indicators

Links to Related Data Web Sites

- CLEI – Mortality Stats, Alcohol-Related Deaths
- CSAP’s Alcohol Consequences recommended indicators
- CDC’s Vital Statistics
## Laws & Norms: Alcohol Consequences

### Alcohol Consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator RECOMMENDED</th>
<th>Chronic Liver Disease Death Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justification</td>
<td>Long term, heavy alcohol consumption is the leading cause of chronic liver disease, in particular cirrhosis, one of the 12 leading causes of death. Approximately 15,000 people in the U.S. die from cirrhosis each year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Number of deaths from chronic liver disease per 1,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator</td>
<td>Annual number of deaths with ICD-9 codes 571.0-571.9 or ICD-10 codes K70 and K73-K74 as underlying cause of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator</td>
<td>Total resident population for same calendar year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Sources</td>
<td>Death certificate data from the National Center for Health Statistics National Vital Statistics System as reported in the Mortality Detail Files (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (denominator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Levels</td>
<td>National, State, and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Categories</td>
<td>Age by Gender by Race/Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths</td>
<td>Readily available for many years in all states. The measure has been used consistently as an indicator of heavy chronic drinking for many years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>This indicator is only based on deaths; cases of cirrhosis morbidity are not reflected in this indicator. Alcohol-related cirrhosis may have a long latency; there may be a lag of several years between changes in behavior and population mortality. The stability of this indicator is directly related to the size of the population in which these deaths occur. Therefore, this indicator may be unstable for less populated states and counties that have low numbers of annual deaths, especially when used for demographic subgroups. There also is variability in the procedures used within and across each state to determine cause of death.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Risk Factors: Laws and Norms by County

**Smoking Behaviors: Jasper County, IN**

In order to highlight the significance of tobacco spending in terms of both the amount and more beneficial ways this money could be spent, we provide data on household spending on miscellaneous reading materials (newspapers, magazines, and books) and personal insurance.

In addition to smoking rates, CSAP suggests calculating the incidence of the following tobacco consequences per 1,000 population: deaths from lung cancer; COPD and emphysema (see in this County Profiles, CLEI mortality data). For additional relevant statistics see the ATOD survey published by the IPRC; Univ. of Michigan's Monitoring the Future; Indiana Vital Statistics presented by the IU Business Research Center; CDC's National Center for Health Statistics - NCHS; CSAP's National Survey of Drug Use and Health - NSDUH; CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey - YRBSS; and Indiana Family and Social Services Administration - FSSA.
### Table 6.7b Smoking Behaviors (ESRI, 2009 Update, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Jasper</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoked cigarettes in last 12 months</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoked cigarettes in last 12 months</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked 4+ packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoked 4+ packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked 4-7 packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoked 4-7 packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked 8+ packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoked 8+ packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke cigarettes: menthol</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoke cigarettes: menthol</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke cigarettes: non-menthol</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoke cigarettes: non-menthol</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke cigarettes: filter</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoke cigarettes: filter</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke cigarettes: menthol filter</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoke cigarettes: menthol filter</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke cigarettes: non-menthol filter</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoke cigarettes: non-menthol filter</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used cigarette rolling paper in last 6 months</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Used cigarette rolling paper in last 6 mo</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked cigar in last 6 months</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoked cigar in last 6 months</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked 2+ cigars in last 7 days</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank Smoked 2+ cigars in last 7 days</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year: 2009
## Laws & Norms: Smoking Behaviors
### Jasper County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smoking Behavior</th>
<th>Jasper</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoked cigarettes in last 12 months</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoked 8+ packs of cigarettes in last 7 days</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.drugs.indiana.edu
Community Risk Factors: Laws and Norms

Deaths from the following tobacco-related conditions per 1,000 population: lung cancer; COPD. (CSAP’s recommended indicators).

To find Vital Statistics on death rates:

Examples include:
• Deaths from lung cancer. Need death certificate data
• Deaths from COPD and emphysema
• Number of deaths from cardiac and circulatory diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Links to Related Data Web Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSAP “Tobacco Consequences”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC’s Nat Ctr for Health Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat Survey on Drug Use &amp; Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Family and Social Services Adm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Tobacco Prevention Cessation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATOD Indiana Survey, IPRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YRBS for IN (ISHD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Youth Tobacco Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laws & Norms: Tobacco Consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator RECOMMENDED</th>
<th>Deaths from Lung Cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justification</td>
<td>Lung cancer results from long-term tobacco use, and is the most common form of cancer mortality in the U.S. Eighty to 90 percent of all lung cancer is attributable to cigarette smoking. In 1998, there were slightly more than 125,000 smoking-attributable lung cancer deaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Number of deaths from lung cancer per 1,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator</td>
<td>Resident deaths during a calendar year with ICD-9 codes of 162.2-169.9 or ICD-10 codes C34 as the underlying cause of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator</td>
<td>Total resident population for the same calendar year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Sources</td>
<td>Death certificate data from the National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Detail Files (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (denominator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Levels</td>
<td>National, State, and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Categories</td>
<td>Age by Gender by Race/Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths</td>
<td>Readily available for many years in all states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>Death from lung cancer reflects long-term, chronic cigarette smoking, and lung cancer has a long latency period. Therefore, it may be many years before changes in smoking affect population mortality. The stability of this indicator is directly related to the size of the population in which these deaths occur. Therefore, this indicator may be unstable for less populated states and counties that have low numbers of annual deaths, especially when used for demographic subgroups. There also is variability in the procedures used within and across each state to determine cause of death.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Laws & Norms: FBI UCR Arrest Data

### Table 6.13a FBI Uniform Crime Report Data -- All Arrests (FBI, ICPSR, 1st Ed., 2009, Arrests, All Ages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Kosciusko</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population-Agencies report arrests</td>
<td>76,511</td>
<td>6,345,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Agencies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Indicator</td>
<td>22.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-county jurisdictional flag</td>
<td>One county</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Under the Influence</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>32,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>15,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkenness</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>22,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Possession Subtotal</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>22,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium/Cocaine</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>14,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Narcotics</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Drug Possession</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Abuse-Sale/Manufacturing</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium/Cocaine Sale</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Drug</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sale: Dangerous Non-narcotics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex offenses</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenses against Family/C/Child ILD (20)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly conduct</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>9,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagrancy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Off Except Traffic</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>74,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curfew, Loitering Viol: Juv</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaway Juveniles</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons Violations</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.drugs.indiana.edu
### Laws & Norms: FBI UCR Arrest Data

#### Table 6.13a FBI Uniform Crime Report Data -- All Arrests (FBI, ICPSR, 1st Ed., 2009, Arrests, All Ages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kosciusko</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population-Agencies report arrests</td>
<td>76,511</td>
<td>6,345,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Agencies</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Indicator</td>
<td>22.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-county jurisdictional flag</td>
<td>One county</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Under the Influence</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>32,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>15,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkenness</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>22,229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Links to Related Data Web Sites

- US Office of Juvenile Justice NCJRS
- Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics
- Coverage Indicator – meaning of
- FBI Data Dictionary of Terms
- Jurisdictions w/ 90% + coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kosciusko</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Runaway Juveniles</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons Violations</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Estimated arrests of all persons in Kosciusko County, Indiana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Indicator</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Arrests</td>
<td>see notes</td>
<td>see notes</td>
<td>see notes</td>
<td>see notes</td>
<td>see notes</td>
<td>see notes</td>
<td>see notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder/nonneg. mans.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible rape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Crime Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny-theft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonindex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assaults</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FBI Arrest Data

Easy Access to

Data dictionary

- Aggravated assault
- All other offenses
- Arrest rate
- Arson
- Burglary
- Coverage indicator
- Curfew & loitering laws
- Driving under the influence
- Drug abuse violations
- Drunkenness
- Embezzlement
- Forcible rape
- Forgery & counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Gambling
- Larceny-theft
- Liquor laws
- Motor vehicle theft
- Murder & nonnegligent manslaughter
- Offenses against the family & children
- Other assaults (simple)
- Population
- Property crime index
- Prostitution & commercialized vice
- Robbery
- Runaways
- Sex offenses
- Stolen property
- Suspicion
- Total crimes
- Vagrancy
- Vandalism
- Violent crime index
- Weapons
### Alcohol-Related Crashes

#### Fatal Crashes and % Alc-Impaired Driving, by Time of Day and Crash Type - State of Indiana, 2008


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>No Sgl Vehicle</th>
<th>Alc-Related Sgl Vehicle</th>
<th>No Multi Vehicle</th>
<th>Alc-Related -- % Alc-Related Multi Vehicle</th>
<th>Total No</th>
<th>Total Alc-Related</th>
<th>Total % Alc-Related</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midnight to 2:59 a.m.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon to 2:59 p.m.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 p.m. to 5:59 p.m.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 p.m. to 8:59 p.m.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Time and % Alc-Related

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>% Alc-Related</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midnight-3am</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6 am</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 pm</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.drugs.indiana.edu
### Persons Killed, by COUNTY and Highest Driver Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) in Crash - State: Indiana, Year: 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>BAC = .00</th>
<th></th>
<th>BAC = .01-.07</th>
<th></th>
<th>BAC = .08+</th>
<th></th>
<th>BAC = .01+</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total Killed</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE (000)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS (1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLEN (3)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTHOLOMEW (5)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENTON (7)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACKFORD (9)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOONE (11)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN (13)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARROLL (15)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASS (17)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Risk Factor: Transitions

6.15 Map: Domestic Migration

Domestic Migration (% 2009 Population Estimate)
IN by County (U.S. Census Bureau 2009 est, 2010)

- 1.72
- 0.17
- 0.4
- 0.58
- 2.24

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

U.S. Census Bureau
2009 estimates (2010)

www.drugs.indiana.edu
Community Risk Factor: Transitions

6.15 Map: International Migration

International Migration (% 2009 Population Estimate) IN by County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 est, 2010)

- 0.5
- 0.11
- 0.07
- 0.05
- -0.01

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

U.S. Census Bureau 2009 estimates (2010)
Community Risk Factor: Transitions

6.15 Map: Natural Increase

Natural Increase (% 2009 Population Estimate)
IN by State (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 est, 2010)

- Red: 1.28
- Yellow: 0.42
- Green: 0.3
- Light Blue: 0.2
- Blue: -0.24

Indiana Prevention Resource Center

U.S. Census Bureau
2009 estimates (2010)
CSAP's Archival Indicators of Protection and Risk

- Protective Factors
- Risk Factors
  - Community Risk Factors:
    - Availability of Drugs
    - Laws and Norms
    - Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation
  - Family Risk Factors:
    - Family Management Problems
    - Family Conflict
    - Family Attitudes and Involvement
  - Neighborhood Risk Factors – Vacant Housing
### Extreme Social/Economic Deprivation

#### Table of Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Single Par Fam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free/Reduced Lunch</td>
<td>Total Poverty and Child Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamps</td>
<td>Fam w/ Ch in Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp Aid to Needy Families</td>
<td>Health Insurance Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educ Attain &lt; HS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Keyword Search

- Unemployment Rates
  - Select a County
- Free/Reduced Lunch
  - Select a County
- Food Stamp Recipients
  - Select a County
- Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)
  - Select a County
- Educational Attainment
  - Less Than HS Diploma
    - Select a County
- Single Parent Family Households
  - Select a County
- Total Poverty and by Age
  - Select a County
- Families with Children in Poverty
  - Select a County
- Health Insurance Status
  - Select a County

« Back to the Contents
PREV-STAT Service -- CLEI

• Treatment Episode Data
  – By county of residence
  – By primary drug of abuse
  – By Gender
  – By Age
  – By Race
  – By Ethnicity
  – By Combinations of these
PREV-STAT Service

• Mortality Data
  – Drug-Related Death
  – Alcohol-Related Death
PREV-STAT Service

• Arrest Data
  – Drug-Related Arrests
  – Alcohol-Related Arrests
PREV-STAT Service

• Drug or Weapon Related Suspension/Expulsion
  – By county of residence and year

• Drop Out
  – By county of residence and year
Complementary Resources

- STATS Indiana
- Statistics from the Indiana youth Institute
- The Indiana Department of Education
- The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
- FBI Uniform Crime Report
- U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder
- SAVI
- Indiana State Department of Health
Thank You!

Visit us on the web
Call us
E-mail us
Laws & Norms: Smoking Behaviors

Smoking Behaviors: Jasper County, IN

In order to highlight the significance of tobacco spending in terms of both the amount and more beneficial ways this money could be spent, we provide data on household spending on miscellaneous rather than personal insurance.

In addition to smoking rates, C is no tobacco consequences per 1,000 emphysema (see in this Count statistics). see the ATOD survey Future; Indiana Vital Statistics National Center for Health Statistics Health - NSDUH; CDC’s Youth Family and Social Services Adm.

Links to Related Data Web Sites

- ATOD Indiana Survey – IPRC
- Monitoring the Future
- Indiana Vital Statistics
- CDC’s Nat Ctr for Health Statistics
- Nat Survey on Drug Use & Health
- IN Family and Social Services Adm
- IN Tobacco Prevention Cessation