

Illegal Drug Activity

General

Legal drugs are drugs that an individual is allowed to have. This classification of course depends on the jurisdiction in which the individual is located in. If an individual purchases legal or over the counter drugs, they will not be punished by a governing body or law enforcement agency. Additionally, an illegal drug can carry legal use, typically for a medicinal application. Heroin or Morphine for example, is an effective painkiller, but in a generic setting, these drugs are deemed illegal and highly dangerous.

By contrast, illegal drugs are substances, which an individual, by law, is not allowed to possess, use or distribute. The penalties attached to such use as associated with illegal drugs are dependent on the type of drug, the location in which the individual was arrested or detained, the quantity of the drug and the presence of prior arrests for a similar offense. Illegal drugs are often addictive and deadly in nature. Illegal drugs are often damaging to an individual's mental state and physical healthy.

The classification of which drugs are considered legal or illegal will vary from country to country. Furthermore, the punishments tied-into possession, use and the intent to distribute such drugs will also vary based on location. For instance, being found with a certain illegal drug may be legal (subject to fine) in one location, but it may carry grave felonious charges in another.

One of the major physical and psychological effects of drug abuse is addiction. Physical addiction is when the body has grown so used to the presence of a certain drug in its system that when that drug isn't present the body begins to react in painful, unpleasant ways. Psychological addiction, which is sometimes called a person's "habit," is when a person still desires the drug for purely psychological reasons. The user might find the drug comforting, or might believe that he needs it for some reason. Psychological dependence involves a preoccupation with the drug's effects, and it usually results in lifestyle changes built around having and using that drug.

The emotional, psychological and social effects of drug use are even more prevalent in teens who use drugs, according to teendrugabuse.us. Teens are more emotionally, socially and psychologically fragile than older people, and drugs can impact their changing body chemistries more. Additionally, teens may use drugs as an emotional crutch, switching feelings of depression or loneliness for the numbness of a drug high. The more often they do this, the more the teens (or even older people, for that matter) may go to drugs to help them deal with negative emotions they don't feel they can face.

Below is a list of common illegal drugs.

Amphetamines (and methamphetamines)

Amphetamines and methamphetamines are stimulants commonly abused by young people at parties or raves. These types of illegal drugs enhance the user's energy levels, allowing the individual to stay up all night. Aside from recreational use, these forms of stimulants can be used to medicate individuals stricken with attention-deficit disorder. Methamphetamine is a highly addictive stimulant with effects similar to cocaine. Use of it can cause physical and psychological problems, such as rapid or irregular heart rate, increased blood pressure, anxiety and insomnia.

Cocaine & Crack Cocaine

When in powder form, cocaine is snorted or ingested by the user. Cocaine is a stimulant that leaves the user feeling more alert, talkative, strong and confident. Cocaine is extremely addictive and is a popular street drug. In a crystallized form, Cocaine is referred to as Crack; when solidified, the Cocaine is smoked by the user. Highs from crack are typically very short and powerful in nature. Crack cocaine is cheaper than the powdered form and highly addictive. Cocaine is a powerfully addictive stimulant that directly affects the brain. Users may develop tolerance and need more and more of the drug to feel the same effects. Cocaine use can cause a variety of physical problems, including chest pain, strokes, seizures and abnormal heart rhythm. Because Crack is smoked, the user experiences a very quick, intense, but short-term high. Smoking large quantities of crack can cause acute problems, including cough, shortness of breath, and severe chest pains.

Ecstasy

Also referred to as MDMA, has both stimulant and hallucinogenic effects. Ecstasy is a partial derivative of amphetamine and possesses effects similar to other drugs within the classification. Users of Ecstasy will feel a heightened sense of euphoria and an increased feeling of emotion, as well as sensitivity.

Hallucinogens

Also referred to as psychedelic drugs, hallucinogens create a range of perceptual distortion and various psychological symptoms. When a user is under the influence of these drugs, mushrooms, LSD or peyote for example, the individual will observe vibrant colors, transforming shapes and enhanced visions.

Some of the illicit substances that fit this category are:

- LSD
- Psilocybin
- DMT
- 2C-B
- DOB
- Ayahuasca
- Peyote
- Peruvian Torch
- San Pedro Cactus

Heroin

This type of opiate is extremely addictive, relatively cheap and popular in urban environments. Heroin is fast acting and poses a number of deadly health risks. Because street heroine may contain a number of impurities, the drug can obstruct blood vessels that are crucial for the brain, liver, lungs and kidneys. Heroin may be taken via a pill form, snorted or smoked, or injected straight into the veins.

Marijuana

This popular drug comes from the leaves of the cannabis plant. Marijuana is smoked through a variety of instruments, such as a pipe, joint or bong. The typical effects of marijuana leave the user feeling relaxed and talkative. These effects typically plateau for roughly 90 minutes then taper off.

PCP

A synthetic drug, that comes in a white powder. PCP is easily dissolved in water or alcohol and is typically ingested via pill form. Users of PCP will experience severe distortions and heightened senses as well as vibrant illusions or images.

Rohypnol

This type of illegal drug is a tranquilizer similar to Valium or painkillers but approximately 10 times more potent. This classification of drugs is extremely addictive; Rohypnol is commonly abused either for its intoxicating, sedative or numbing characteristics.

Steroids

These types of drugs are used as supplements to increase performance in athletics.

Community Impacts of Drug Abuse

Drug abuse is a problem that involves communities as much as it does individual users. Drug abuse can increase family stress, crime and significant health problems. Treatment programs, designed to reduce the negative effects of drug addiction within a community are costly to implement and are not always effective.

Family Stress

Alcohol and drug addiction is pervasive within the United States, affecting approximately 11% of U.S. families. This can include parents, brothers, sisters, and grandparents – anyone who is part of the home. In addition to causing marital stress, drug additions also place children of users at greater risk of emotional problems, physical problems and learning difficulties. These children may engage in patterns of codependent behavior, merely enabling a parent's drug abuse. Drug abuse can also harm an unborn child.

Crime

Researchers have repeatedly asserted close correlations between drug abuse and criminal activity. According to the National Justice Institute, 80% of crimes committed by criminal offenders, parolees and probationers involve use of “multipliers of crime” such as alcohol or illegal substances. In order to support expensive drug habits, users sometimes engage in crimes such as robbery, prostitution or even aggressive panhandling.

Crimes related to drug abuse not only include stealing to obtain money needed to buy drugs, but also buying or selling drugs and offenses related to the lifestyle of drug abusers that result in illegal activities. Half of those arrested for serious crimes, including murder, robbery and assault were under the influence of illegal drugs. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that approximately 70% of state prisoners and 57 percent of federal prisoners used drugs on a regular basis before incarceration. The economic costs of crime include law enforcement, court and incarceration.

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the estimated economic cost to society for resources related to substance abuse crime and criminal justice is over 55 billion dollars in a given year.

For the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System, drug abuse violations include all violations of state laws and local ordinances relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacture, and making of narcotic drugs. A south central Pennsylvania county comparison of drug abuse offenses in 2000 and 2010, and any increase or decrease, is in the Table ___ below.

Table ____		
Drug Abuse Offenses Reported		
2000 & 2010 Comparison		
Data	2000	2010
Perry County		
Number of Offenses Reported	60	120
Offenses Per 1000 Population	1.4	2.4
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	71%
Cumberland County		
Number of Offenses Reported	574	831
Offenses Per 1000 Population	2.7	3.5
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	30%
Dauphin County		
Number of Offenses Reported	1749	2205
Offenses Per 1000 Population	7	8.2
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	17%
Adams County		
Number of Offenses Reported	93	182
Offenses Per 1000 Population	1	1.8
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	80%
Franklin County		
Number of Offenses Reported	500	428
Offenses Per 1000 Population	3.9	2.9
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	-26%
Lancaster County		
Number of Offenses Reported	1447	1246
Offenses Per 1000 Population	3.1	2.4
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	-23%
Lebanon County		
Number of Offenses Reported	340	380
Offenses Per 1000 Population	2.8	2.8
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	0%
York County		
Number of Offenses Reported	603	1699
Offenses Per 1000 Population	1.6	3.9
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	144%
Pennsylvania		
Number of Offenses Reported	39,726	52,133
Offenses Per 1000 Population	3.2	4.1
Percent Increase: 2000-2010 Per 1000 Population	n/a	28%
Source: Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting System		

Health Care Costs

Several of the most costly health care problems are the result of drug abuse. Included are lung disease from smoking, liver cirrhosis from alcohol, heart disease in users of cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines, overdoses, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, tuberculosis, stroke, high blood pressure, kidney disease and lung disease. Although 16,000 deaths annually are attributed to illegal drug use, this is probably a conservative number.

Per the National Institute on Drug Abuse, more than half of people who have drug problems also have a mental health problem, such as: depression anxiety; bipolar disorder; ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder); or antisocial personality disorder. People with mental health problems like these are twice as likely to also have drug problems. This is partly because drug abuse and mental health problems affect the same parts of the brain.

According to the Marin Institute, annual health care expenditures for drug related problems exceed \$100 billion, not including alcohol-related health care issues.

Child Abuse and Neglect

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 50% to 80% of child abuse and neglect cases involve drug abuse by the children's parents. Endangered children put into foster care from their parent's drug abuse cost approximately \$904 million in 2005.

Risking Employment

Employed drug users are more likely than non-substance users to miss work frequently and have an unstable work history. Loss of productivity at work attributed to the drug user is due to illness, premature death or incarceration total over \$300 billion in a given year according to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Additionally, the National Drug Intelligence Center notes that job related accidents and stealing from the employer are risks that occur due to drug users attending work intoxicated.

Other Effects

Nationally, more than 75% of domestic violence cases were committed by a person using alcohol or drugs. Drugs, often combined with alcohol, are used by 10% to 22% of drivers nationally involved in crashes according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse. In 2005, exploding methamphetamine labs cost \$61 million for injuries, deaths, and toxic waste cleanup. One-third of homeless people suffer from drug or alcohol abuse.

Providing Treatment and Prevention

The longstanding problem in society with drug use has resulted in ongoing treatment and prevention in communities. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration states that beginning prevention in grade school saves society billions of dollars overall. However, prevention efforts can fail. Drug treatment centers aim to provide the most comprehensive services for recovery success, yet the nature of substance addition indicates that no matter the immediate success of treatment, relapse is often inevitable at least once in the substance abusers lifetime. Recovery from

addition is a life-long battle for most and consequently society is a part of that battle financially, legally and medically. There is a Cumberland-Perry Drug & Alcohol Commission. Its mission is to ensure that a full continuum of quality substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services is available to all eligible Perry County residents. These services include; tobacco abuse prevention; student assistance program support; local treatment; and case management.

Drug abuse and addiction have negative consequences for individuals and for society. Estimates of the total overall costs of substance abuse in the United States, including productivity and health- and crime-related costs exceed \$600 billion annually. This includes approximately \$193 billion for illicit drugs, \$193 billion for tobacco, and \$235 billion for alcohol. As staggering as these numbers are, they do not fully describe the breadth of destructive public health and safety implications of drug abuse and addiction, such as family disintegration, loss of employment, failure in school, domestic violence, and child abuse. [National Institute on Drug Abuse]

Adolescent Drug, Alcohol Use & Smoking

Since 1989, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has conducted a survey of secondary school students on their behavior, attitudes and knowledge concerning alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and violence. The *Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)* of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade public school students is conducted every two years. The 2011 findings from the *PAYS* build upon the data gathered during the five previous waves of the survey in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009, as well as the *Generation at Risk* survey, a biennial study of drug use prevalence rates that was conducted from 1989 through 1997. The data gathered in the *PAYS* serve two primary needs. First, the survey results provide an important benchmark for alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use and delinquent behavior among young Pennsylvanians, and help indicate whether prevention and treatment programs are achieving their intended results. Second, the survey assesses risk factors that are related to these behaviors and the protective factors that guard against them. This information allows community leaders and school administrators to direct prevention resources to areas where they are likely to have the greatest impact. By administering the *PAYS*, Perry County has assessed the risk and protective factors its young people face. In 2011, 823 students in grades 8, 10 and 12 participated in the survey.

**Table C.____
Percentage of Youth Reporting Drugs on School Property in the Past Year
2011**

Being Offered, Given, Or Sold An Illegal Drug	8th Grade %	10th Grade %	12th Grade %	Overall %
Perry County	10.7%	20.6%	10.7%	13.9%
Pennsylvania Statewide	7.2%	15.0%	18.3%	10.8%

Source: 2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

**Table C.____
Percentage of Youth Reporting Selling Drugs or Being Drunk or High at School, 2011**

	8th Grade %	10th Grade %	12th Grade %	Overall %
Selling Drugs				
Perry County	3.8%	9.1%	3.7%	5.5%
Pennsylvania Statewide	1.7%	6.1%	9.8%	4.6%
Being Drunk or High at School				
Perry County	7.5%	14.0%	11.6%	10.7%
Pennsylvania Statewide	4.7%	11.5%	15.9%	8.5%

Source: 2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

**Table C.____
Percentage of Youth Reporting Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs
Over Their Lifetime**

Substance	8th Grade %	10th Grade %	12th Grade %	Overall %
Alcohol				
Perry County	42.5%	63.0%	60.7%	54.1%
Pennsylvania Statewide	36.7%	53.2%	68.4%	44.0%
Cigarettes				
Perry County	23.4%	32.2%	39.6%	30.7%
Pennsylvania Statewide	15.6%	28.5%	43.1%	23.3%
Smokeless Tobacco				
Perry County	13.1%	21.7%	31.3%	20.9%
Pennsylvania Statewide	6.5%	13.4%	23.6%	11.5%
Marijuana				
Perry County	11.3%	26.3%	26.3%	20.2%
Pennsylvania Statewide	7.9%	24.9%	40.5%	19.0%
Inhalants				
Perry County	14.1%	9.4%	6.9%	10.6%
Pennsylvania Statewide	10.5%	8.7%	8.6%	8.6%
Cocaine				
Perry County	0.6%	4.3%	3.3%	2.5%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.5%	1.5%	4.0%	1.6%
Crack Cocaine				
Perry County	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%
Heroin				
Perry County	0.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.1%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Hallucinogens				
Perry County	0.3%	3.1%	2.3%	1.8%

Pennsylvania Statewide	0.9%	3.2%	6.1%	2.5%
Methamphetamine				
Perry County	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%
Ecstasy				
Perry County	0.0%	1.2%	2.8%	1.1%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.7%	2.0%	5.5%	2.1%
Steroids				
Perry County	0.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.5%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%
Any Illicit Drug (Other)				
Perry County	17.0%	13.2%	15.1%	15.3%
Pennsylvania Statewide	11.3%	11.8%	15.4%	11.4%

Source: 2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

**Table C.____
Percentage of Youths Reporting Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs
Within Past 30 Days**

Substance	8th Grade %	10th Grade %	12th Grade %	Overall %
Alcohol				
Perry County	15.1%	36.2%	31.1%	26.3%
Pennsylvania Statewide	14.1%	29.9%	44.2%	23.3%
Binge Drinking				
Perry County	5.0%	16.7%	16.6%	11.9%
Pennsylvania Statewide	5.1%	15.0%	26.9%	12.4%
Cigarettes				
Perry County	6.8%	16.3%	17.2%	12.7%
Pennsylvania Statewide	5.3%	11.7%	19.4%	9.5%
Smokeless Tobacco				
Perry County	5.0%	12.8%	15.2%	10.3%
Pennsylvania Statewide	3.1%	7.3%	11.4%	5.7%
Marijuana				
Perry County	5.0%	15.2%	10.8%	9.9%
Pennsylvania Statewide	4.5%	14.9%	21.9%	10.7%
Inhalants				
Perry County	7.7%	5.5%	2.8%	5.7%
Pennsylvania Statewide	6.4%	4.0%	3.2%	4.5%
Cocaine				
Perry County	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%
Crack Cocaine				
Perry County	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Heroin				
Perry County	0.3%	0.8%	0.0a%	0.4%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Hallucinogens				
Perry County	0.6%	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.9%	1.7%	2.4%	1.3%
Methamphetamines				
Perry County	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Ecstasy				
Perry County	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.5%	0.8%	2.4%	1.0%
Steroids				
Perry County	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%
Any Illicit Drug (Other Than Marijuana)				
Perry County	8.3%	7.4%	4.1%	6.9%
Pennsylvania Statewide	7.3%	6.2%	6.8%	6.3%

Source: 2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

Inhalant use is more prevalent with younger students, perhaps because inhalants are often the easiest drugs for them to obtain. The health consequences of inhalant use can be substantial, including brain damage and heart failure.

**Table C.____
Percentage of Youth Reporting Use Prescription Drugs
Over Their Lifetime**

Substance	8 th Grade %	10 th Grade %	12 th Grade %	Overall %
Pain Relievers				
Perry County	6.6%	12.2%	9.3%	9.2%
Pennsylvania Statewide	3.7%	8.1%	13.1%	6.7%
Tranquilizers				
Perry County	0.0%	5.5%	2.8%	2.5%
Pennsylvania Statewide	1.1%	3.1%	6.1%	2.7%
Stimulants				
Perry County	2.2%	7.8%	3.7%	4.4%
Pennsylvania Statewide	1.2%	4.4%	8.2%	3.6%

Source: 2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

**Table C.____
Percentage of Youths Reporting Use of Prescription Drugs
Within Past 30 Days**

Substance	8 th Grade %	10 th Grade %	12 th Grade %	Overall %
Pain Relievers				
Perry County	4.0%	7.8%	3.8%	5.2%
Pennsylvania Statewide	3.3%	6.0%	7.9%	4.6%
Tranquilizers				
Perry County	0.9%	3.9%	1.4%	2.0%
Pennsylvania Statewide	0.9%	2.0%	3.2%	1.6%
Stimulants				
Perry County	2.2%	5.9%	0.9%	3.0%
Pennsylvania Statewide	1.1%	2.9%	4.9%	2.3%

Source: 2011 Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

Some studies have reported increased usage of prescription drugs. Adverse health consequences related to prescription drug abuse can include addiction, physical dependence and the possibility of an overdose.

Perry County Human Service’s (PHS) Available Services to Perry County Residents

Outpatient Treatment and Counseling Services

Trained and competent counseling staff offers Perry County residents professional and confidential drug and alcohol services.

- **Assessments and Evaluations**
PHS offers drug and alcohol assessment services and referrals to treatment. It provides evaluation services to individuals arrested under Pennsylvania's DUI laws.
- **Drug and Alcohol Outpatient Treatment**
PHS provides treatment to individuals struggling because of substance use. Counseling is also available to those suffering because of someone else's substance abuse. Target populations include individuals, couples, families, adolescents, pregnant women, women with children and injecting drug users.

Prevention and Intervention Services

PHS's prevention and intervention services involve educating people of all ages, providing information about alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, and giving them tools to make healthy choices for life.

- Resource Materials
PHS provides a variety of resources to schools, agencies, community organizations, parents or any requesting individual.
- Student Assistance Program (SAP)
PHS has a Student Assistance Program (SAP). The SAP teams function to identify and refer student who may be using substances or dealing with mental health concerns. PHS prevention staff serves on SAP teams in all four school districts in Perry County.
- School-Based Prevention Services
The above services include:
 - *Classroom presentations for all school age groups on topics ranging from substance abuse to making healthy choices*
 - *Faculty in-service training*
 - *Consultation services*
 - *Educational support groups*
 - *One-to-one student contacts*
- Teen Choices and Consequences Group
PHS offers help to teens struggling with making healthy choices, with substance abuse, etc.
- Parents/Family Support Group
PHS offers help for parents /families struggling with a family member's substance abuse.
- Prison Education /Counseling
PHS offers educational programs and counseling services to inmates at the Perry County Prison.
- Community Prevention Services

PHS offers workshops and seminars to parents, organizations, and businesses including churches, civic groups and PTOs. By participating in local health fairs, PHS provides resources about substance abuse and makes information about its services readily available to the community.

- Information and Referral Services
PHS can help with information for locating proper services for someone's specific needs.
- Newsletter
PHS publishes a newsletter highlighting various topics which is distributed to individuals,

Drugs of Choice by Clients in 2012

The table below identifies the drug s of choice of outpatient counseling clients of PHS in 2012.

**Table C-__
Perry County Human Services Outpatient Counseling Clients
Drug of Choice
2012**

Drug of Choice	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Alcohol	102	21	15
Cocaine / Crack	7	16	10
Marijuana / Hashish	21	67	18
Heroin	32	13	6
Non-Prescription Methadone	3	0	0
Other Opiates / Synthetics	17	16	11
PCP	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	1	3
Methamphetamine	0	0	0
Other Amphetamines	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	0	1
Benzodiazepine	1	0	0
Other Tranquilizers	0	0	0
Barbiturates	0	0	0
Other Sedatives / Hypnotic	0	0	0
Inhalants	1	0	0
Over-the-Counter	0	0	0
Other	3	0	1

Source: Perry County Human Services

The table below indicates the age by primary drug of choice of outpatient counseling clients of PHS in 2012.

Table C-__

**Age At Admission to Program of Perry County Human Services
Outpatient Counseling Clients By Primary Substance
2012**

Primary Substance	Age						
	Under 15	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	Over 54
Alcohol	0	4	21	33	23	14	7
Cocaine / Crack	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Marijuana / Hashish	0	4	10	6	0	1	0
Heroin	0	0	14	13	4	1	0
Non-Prescription Methadone	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Other Opiates / Synthetics	0	1	4	10	0	2	0
PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benzodiazepine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Tranquilizers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbiturates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sedatives / Hypnotic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Over-the-Counter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

Source: Perry County Human Services

PHS Drug & Alcohol Abuse Client Trends

The number of clients admitted to outpatient counseling for substance abuse has been increasing.

2008: 113
 2009: 168
 2010: 156
 2011: 170
 2012: 187

The above figures are the clients that were substance users. The figures do not include non-user family members, etc. included in the counseling service. It is worth noting that those substance users who have private insurance go out-of-county for counseling services.

Vulnerability

When it comes to addictive drugs anyone taking them can become addicted. When it comes to being impacted by illegal drug activity as collateral damage the possibilities however low, do exist.

Probability

The probability of a large-scale illegal drug operation locating within the county is quite real. As with any business, the region's highway system provides ease of access to major markets in the Northeastern US. Because of this, the region's highways are clearly being used to traffic

Maximum Threat

Chemicals associated with clandestine methamphetamine labs are dangerous to surrounding neighborhoods. Explosions can take place causing damage to structures and/ or individuals. This illegal activity also comes with a certain brand of individuals who are not above taking the life of others. Whether it is from the poison they sell to their victims, to delivering a bullet to those that interfere with their operations, lives can certainly be jeopardized.

Illegal drug activity is an ever-present concern for the public and especially for our emergency service providers.