

Orange County
2025 Data Presentation and Overview
2018-2024
Presented by:
Safe Haven Recovery Engagement Center



As we review the last 7 years of our county's response to mental health, substance abuse, and social determinants of health, we see that all the programming that has been put into place is working! We are seeing a decrease in most of our data points compared to 2018 and despite increases during 2020 when COVID started. What we do know is that it is really hard to move the county needle in the right direction so to see some positive changes in the county level data is very encouraging.

Overall Orange County saw an overall decrease or improvement from 2018 to 2024 in the following measures:

- Alcohol related driving deaths
- Adult smoking rates
- Excessive drinking rates
- ED visits involving drugs
- Opioid prescriptions dispensed
- Uninsured percentage
- Unemployment percentage
- Children living in poverty
- Mental health provider ratio
- EMS naloxone use
- Drug overdose deaths
- Food environment index
- Teen births
- Food insecurity

Orange County saw an increase or worsening in the following measures:

- Suicide rate
- Poor Mental Health Days
- Frequent mental distress

While we have seen much improvement we remain ABOVE the state average in the following measures:

- Food Insecurity
- Teen Births
- Frequent mental distress
- Poor mental health days

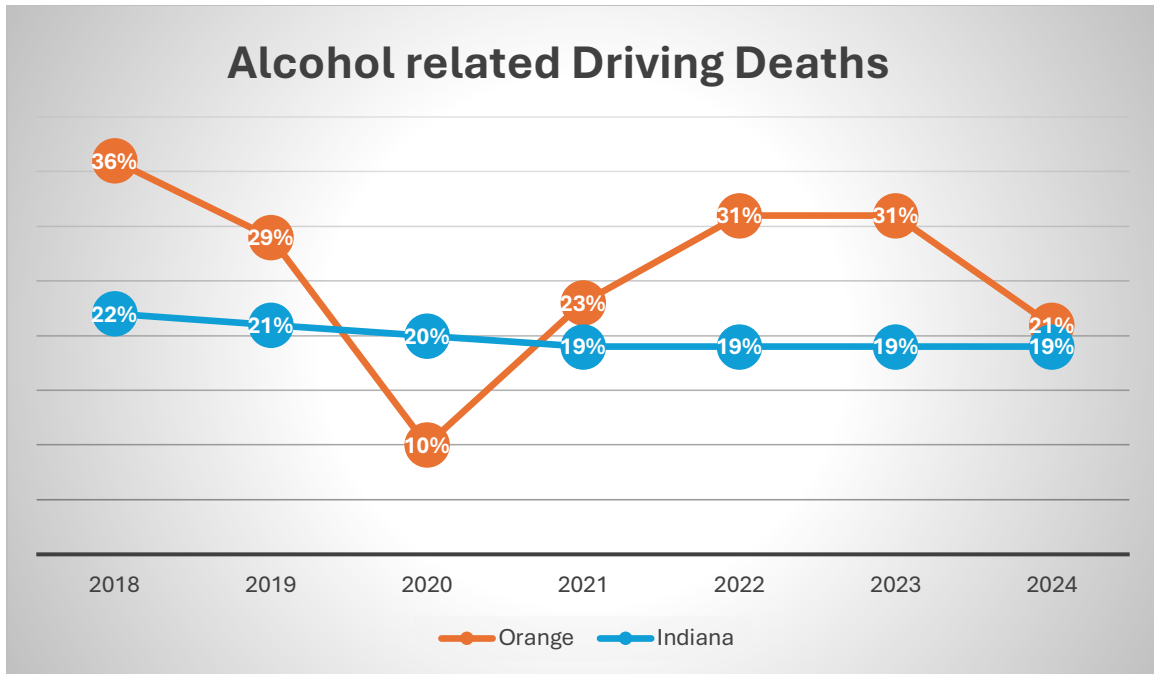
- Mental Health Provider ratios
- Children living in poverty
- Unemployment rate
- Uninsured rate
- Opioid Rxs dispensed
- Adult smoking
- Alcohol related driving deaths

Orange county rates also remain above the state average in most categories so there is still work to be done.

Emphasis should be placed on social determinants of health, mental health treatment and access, and substance use treatment and access, to ensure we can continue moving in the right direction. Efforts in prevention, treatment, and recovery should all continue full force. Any life lost to suicide or overdose is one too many and any child living in poverty is one too many. Efforts to improve the lives of our community members leads to improved health factors. Focus should continue on economic development, growth, housing, and healthy food and exercise.

All data was collected from County Health Rankings and Indiana Next Level Recovery dashboards.

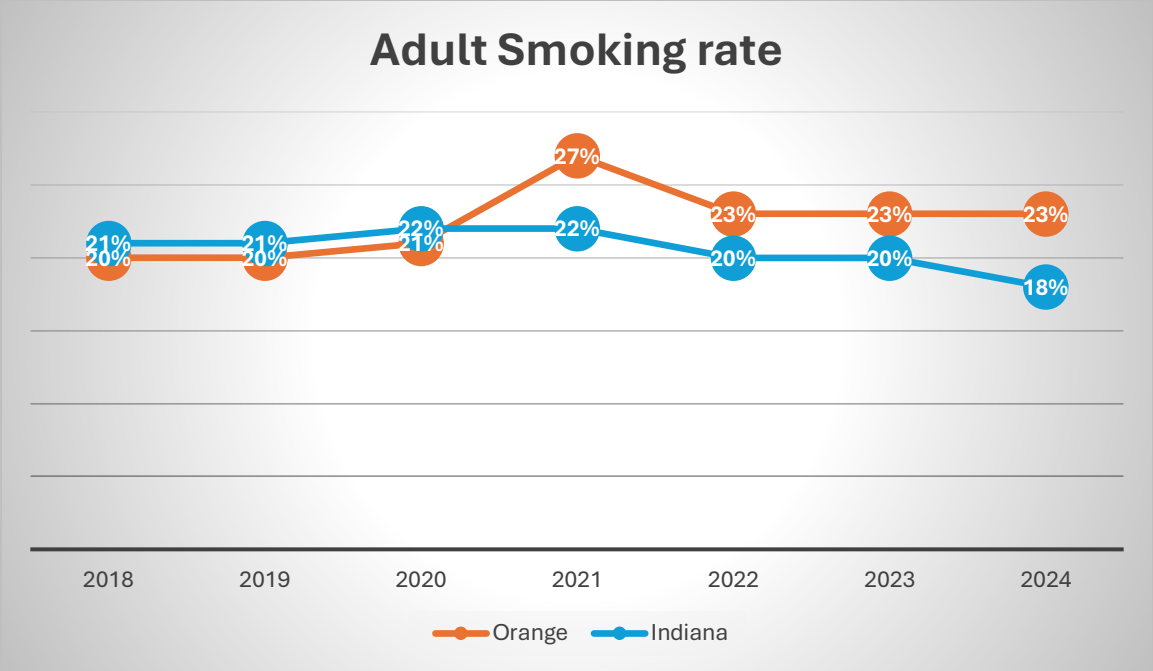
Attached is a list of things we currently do and could expand or could consider adding to help improve all the areas mentioned above.



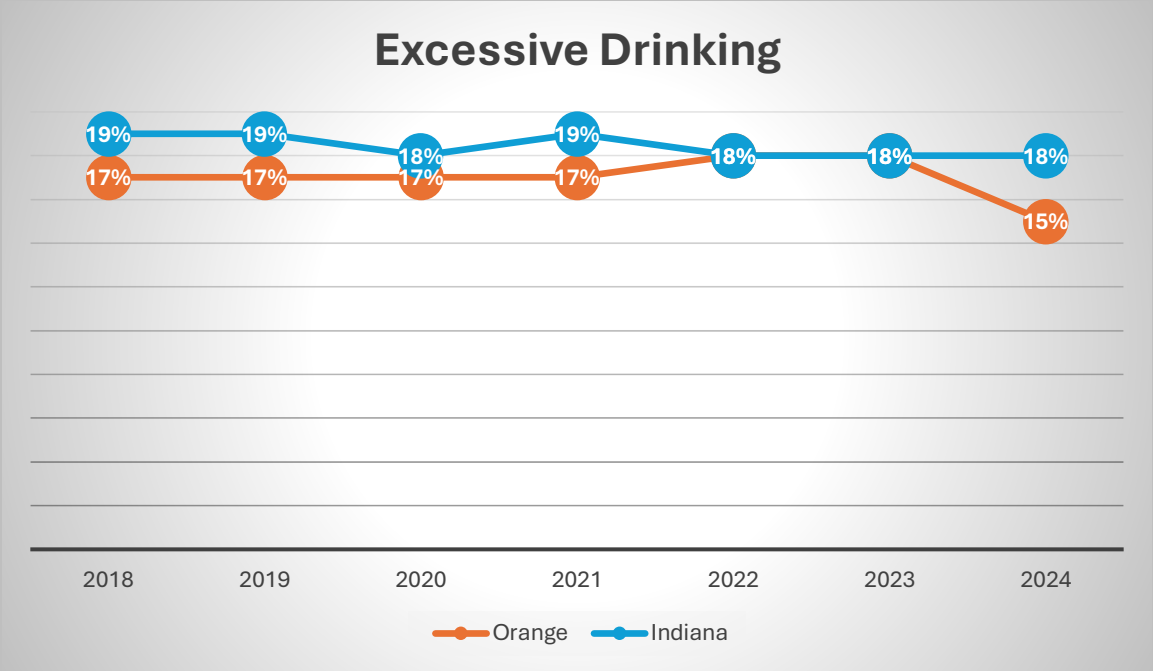
Percentage of driving deaths that involved Alcohol.

Orange County saw a sharp DECREASE during the COVID lockdown in 2020 and then a spike as people were getting out more. Compared to 2018, our percentage has decreased by 15%.

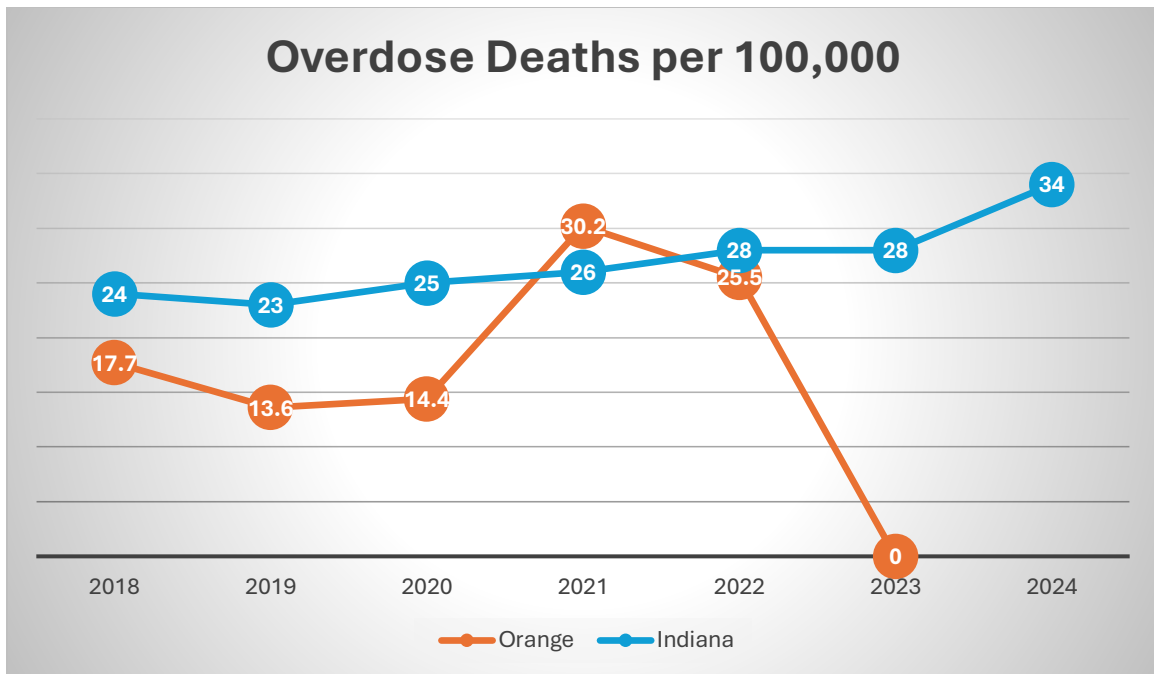
Orange County does remain above the state average for alcohol related driving deaths.



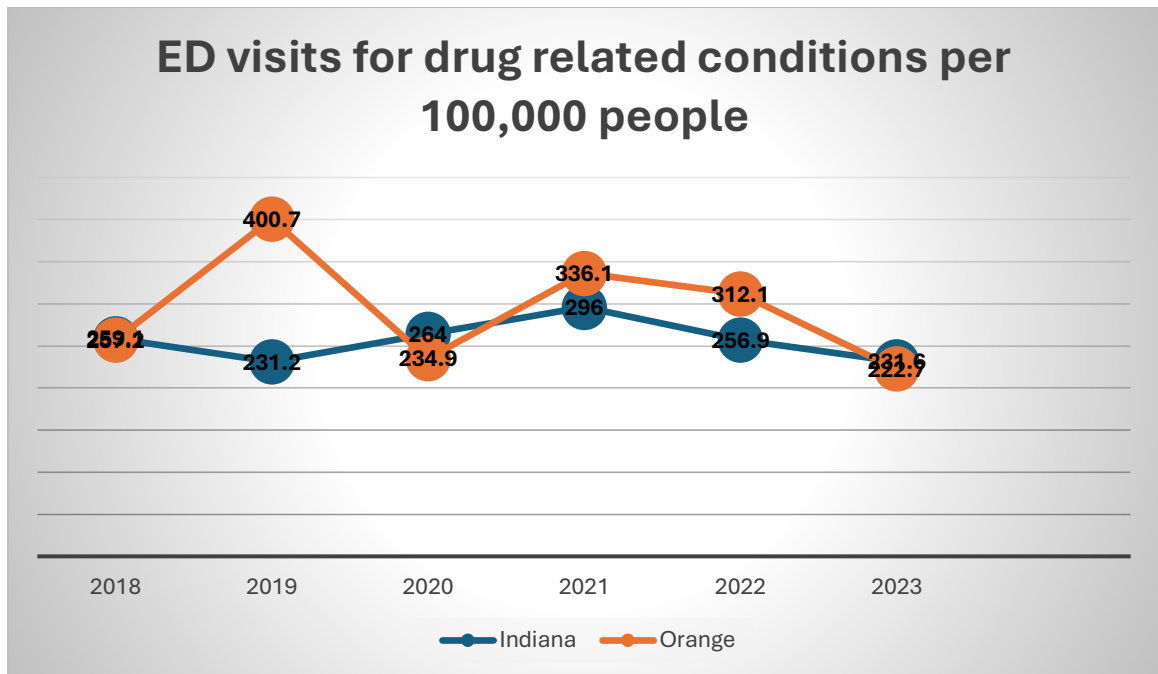
Orange County’s adult smoking rate has increased since 2018 by 3%. We saw a sharp increase in smoking rates after COVID in 2020. We are above Indiana state average for percentage of adults who smoke.



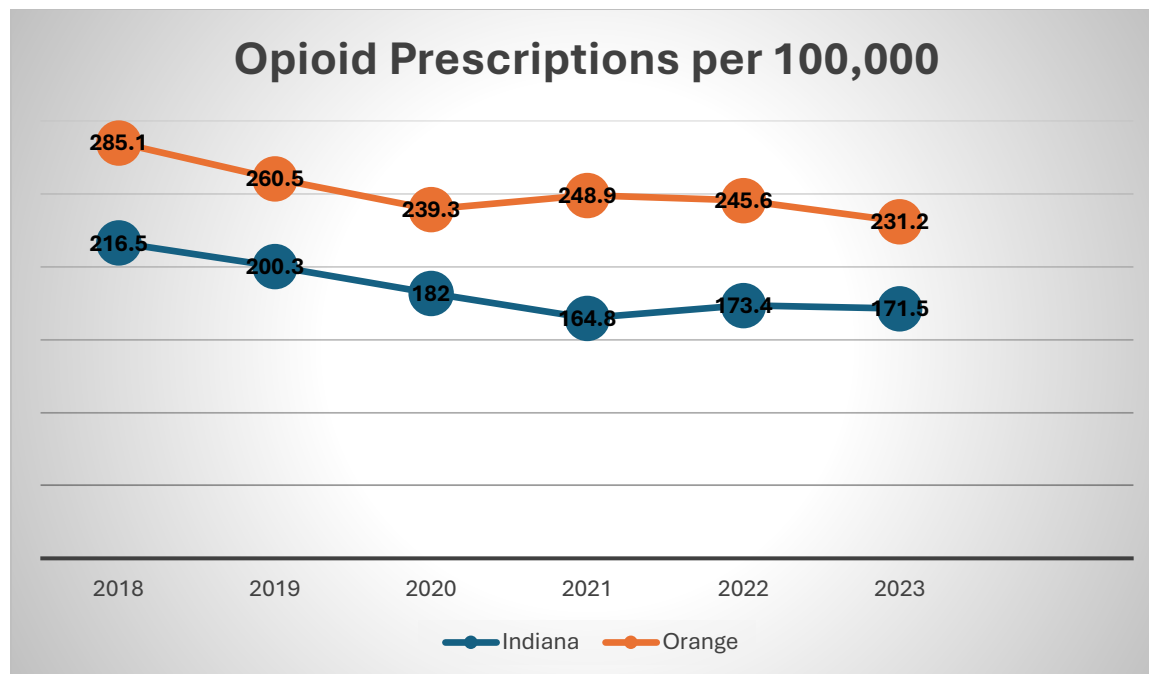
Orange County’s excessive drinking rate has decreased by 2% since 2018. Our excessive drinking rate has always been below or at the Indiana state’s average.



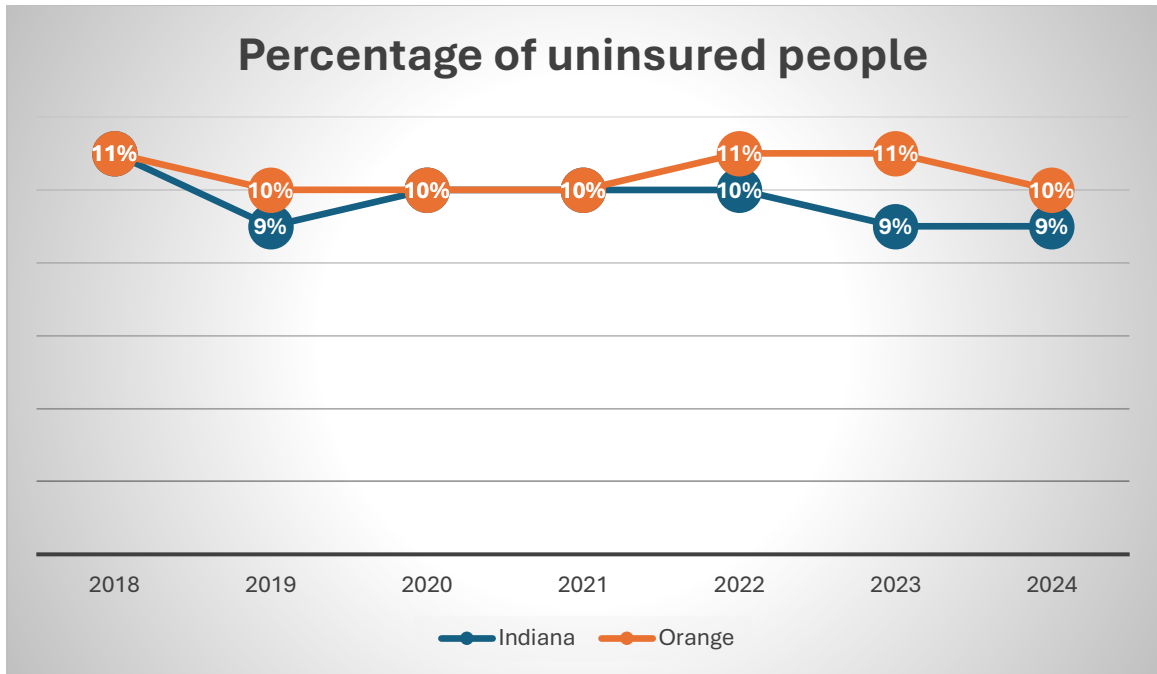
Orange County's Overdose death rate per 100,000 has for the most part always been below the state average. We saw a spike in overdose deaths after the isolation of COVID. We did not have any data for 2023 or 2024 as our rate was suppressed. This means we had less than 5 reported overdose deaths. Indiana on the other hand has seen a steady increase overall in overdose deaths.



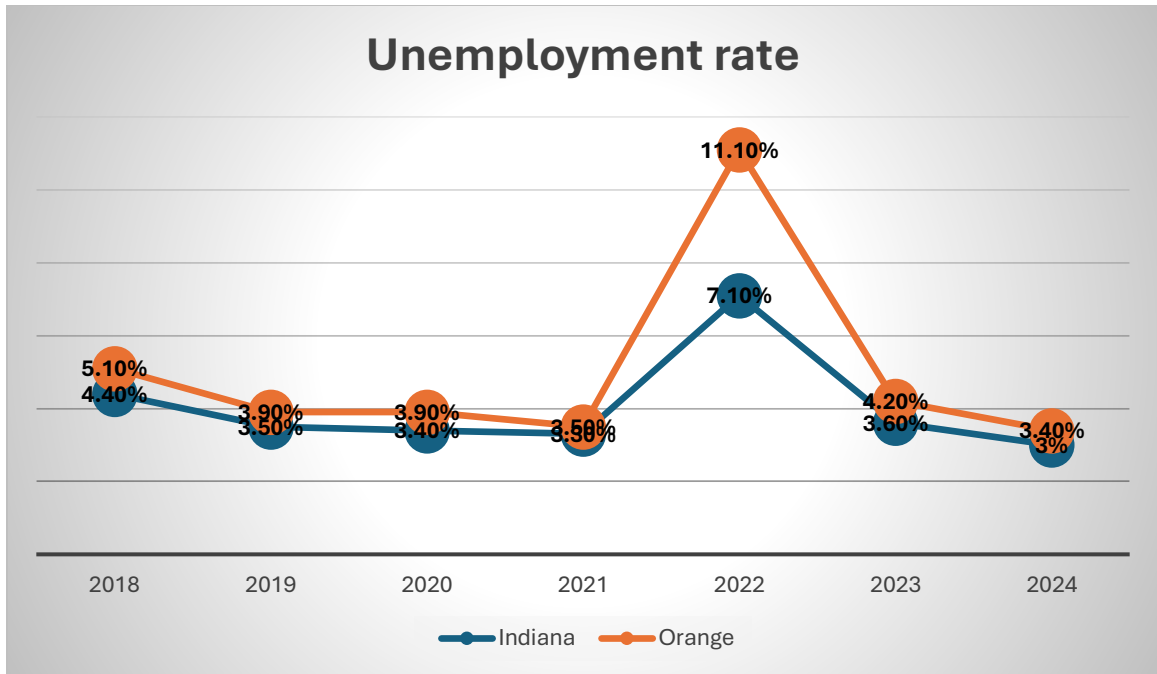
Orange County's rate of ED visits for drug related conditions has, for the most part, been consistently higher than the Indiana average. Our rate has decreased since 2018 by 32 visits.



Orange County has seen a steady decrease in the number of Opioid Prescriptions written from 285.1 in 2018 down to 231.2 in 2023. Our percentage still remains above the Indiana average.

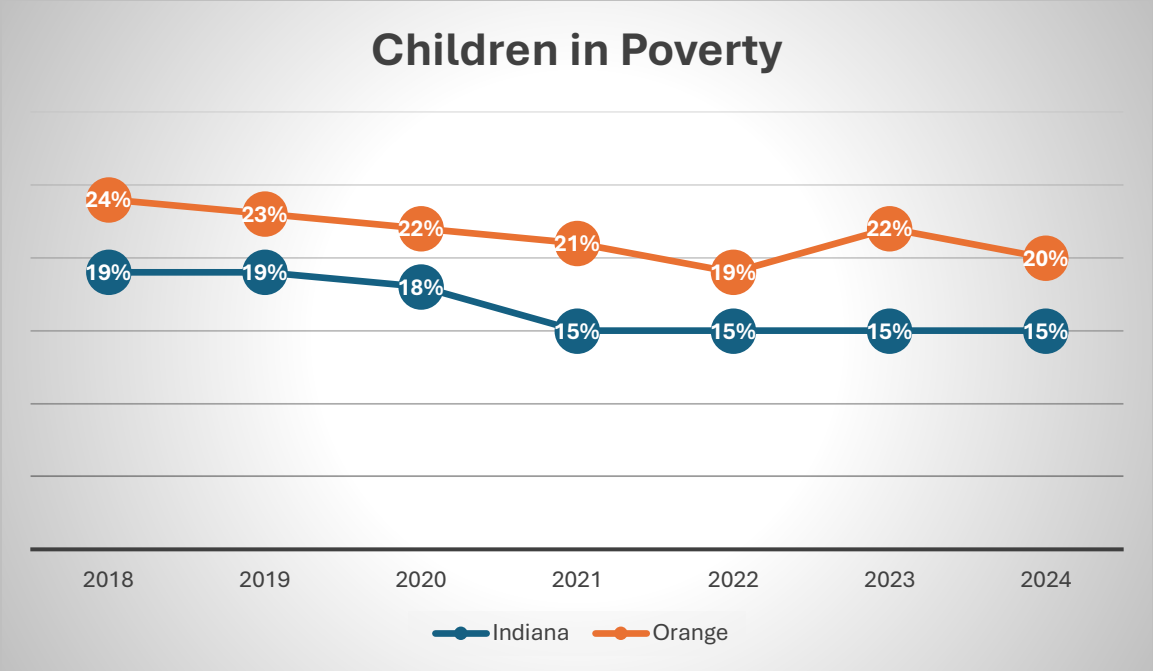


Orange County's Uninsured rate has remained steady over the years around 10% and is similar to the state average. We could anticipate given the potential changes in Medicaid and Obamacare that we will see this percentage increase in 2025.

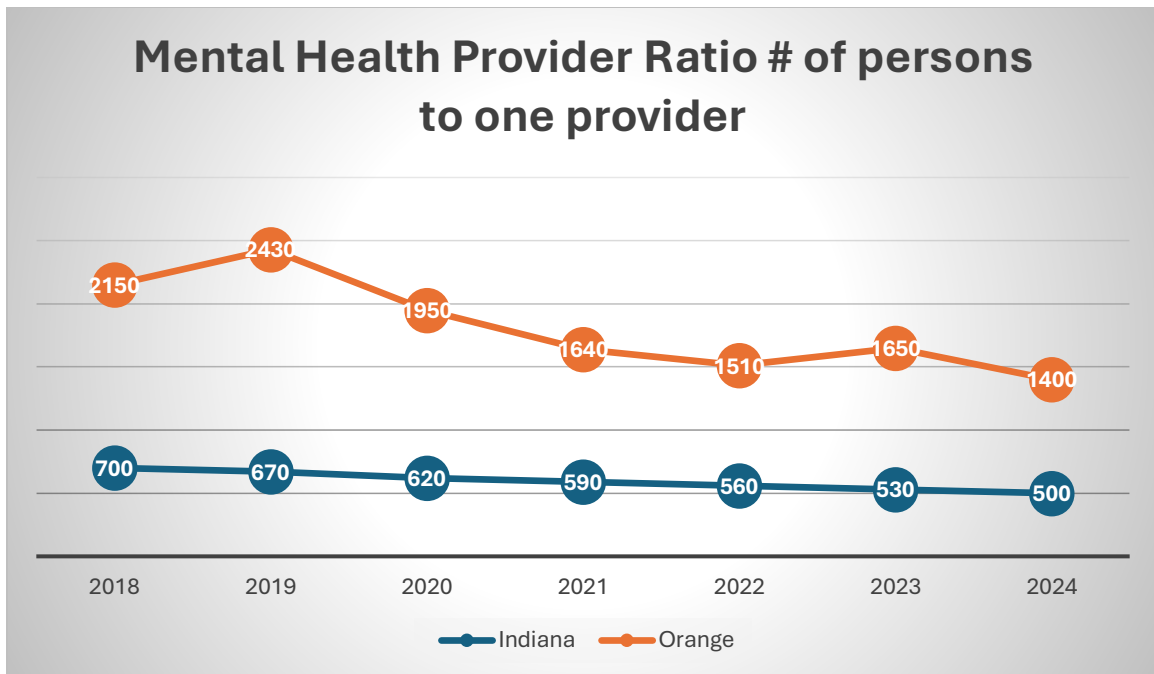


Orange County's unemployment rate is better in 2024 compared to 2018, down 1.7%

Our rate has always been slightly above the state average and you can see the spike that happened at the county and state level in 2022 after COVID.

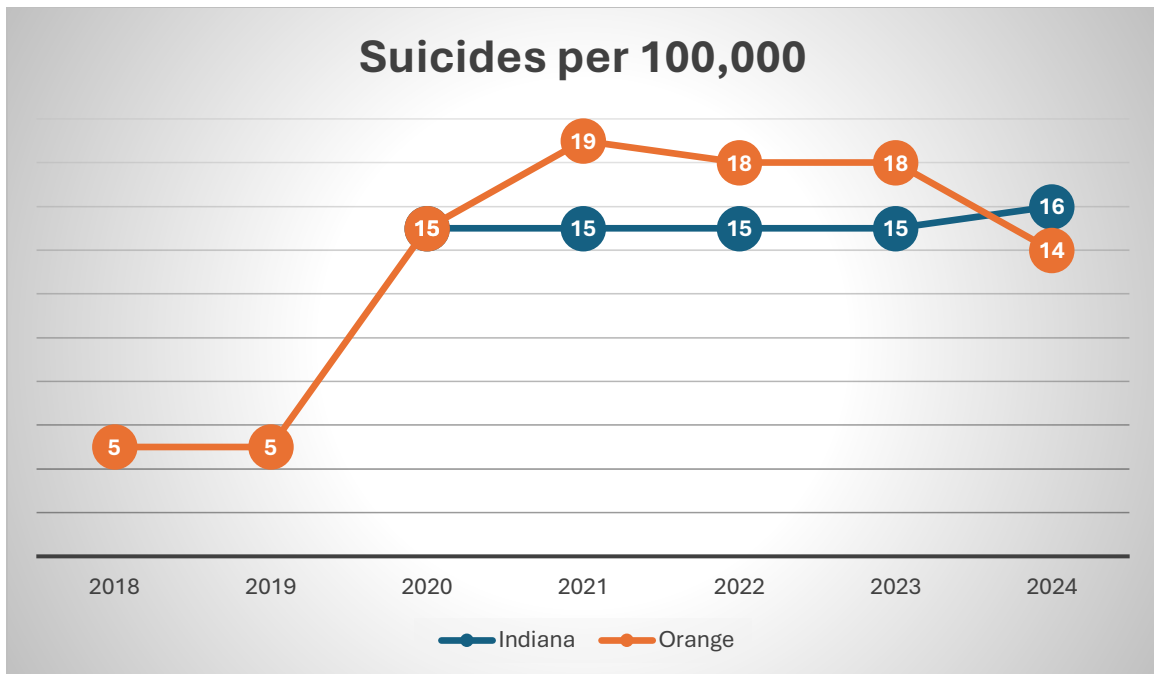


Orange County’s percentage of children in poverty has decreased 4% since 2018 but our percentage is still above the state average.

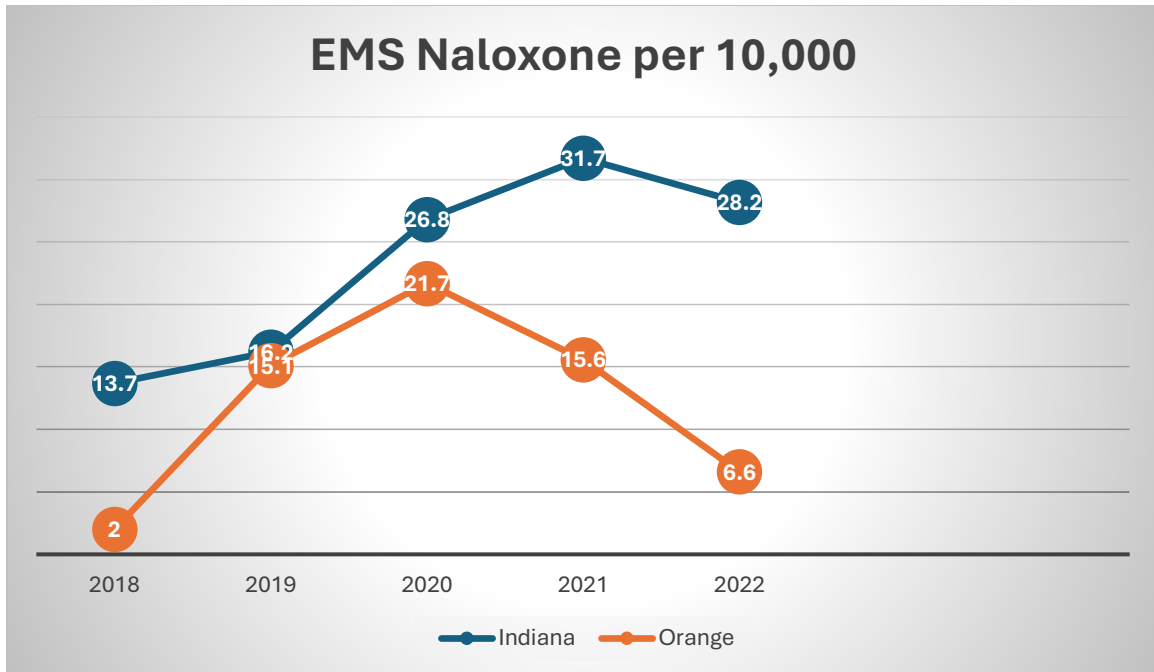


This number is the number of patients to each mental health provider we have available. You can see our numbers are significantly higher than the state average ending 2024 with a 1400:1 ratio while the state is at 500:1. Both of these numbers are too high and one mental health provider cannot see 500 patients, let alone 1400.

You will see we have made significant strides though and our ratio has decreased from 2150:1 to 1400:1 since 2018.

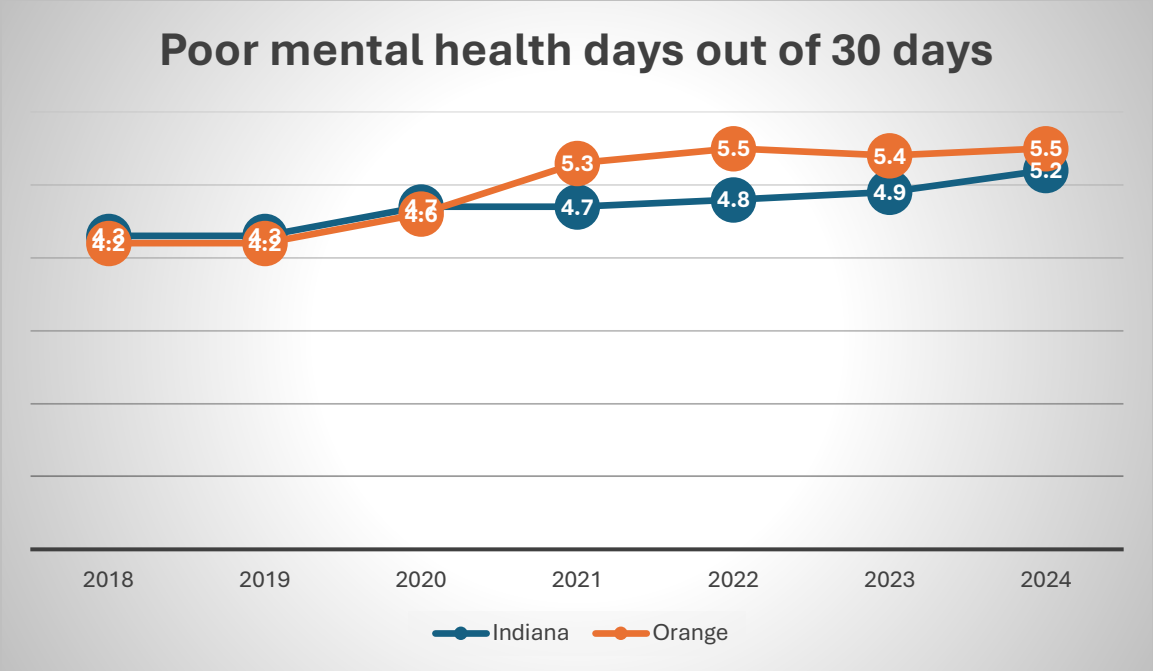


Suicide rates are per 100,000 population. Orange County has seen a sharp increase in the number of suicides since 2020 and the start of the COVID pandemic. We have since seen a decrease back down to 2020 levels but still remain higher than 2018 or 2019. Up until 2024, our suicide rate was higher than the state average.

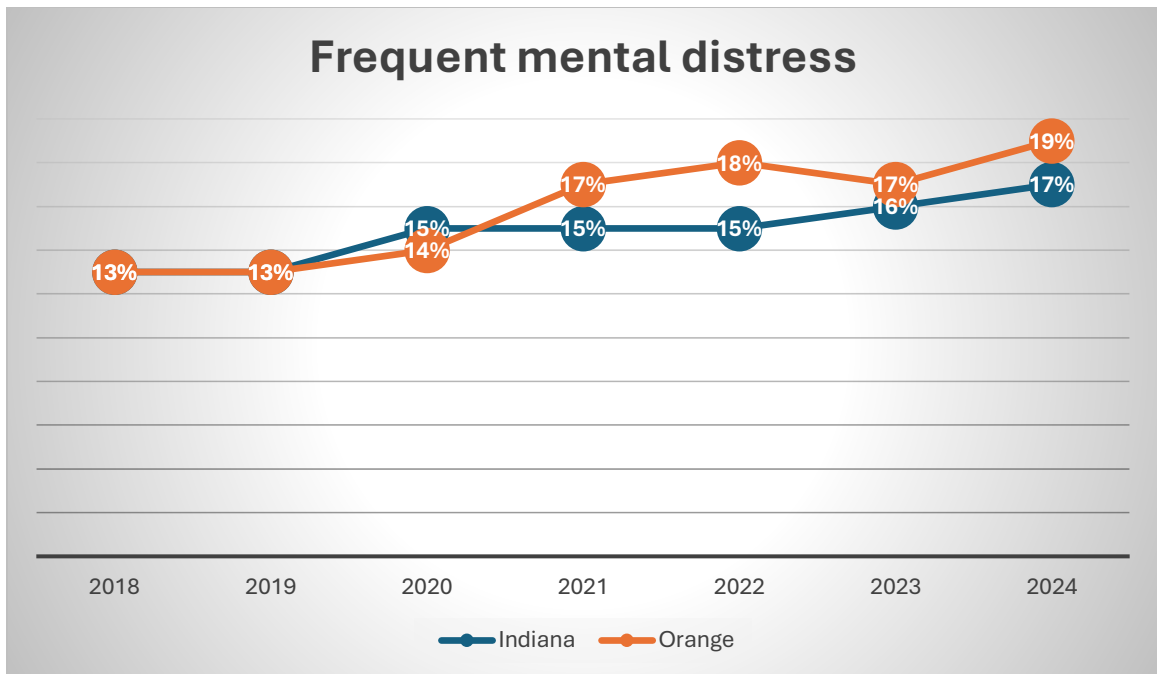


Orange County's Naloxone use rate through EMS increased sharply between 2018 and 2020 which while that indicates more overdoses it also indicates more use of the life saving reversal again, Naloxone, indicating increased access.

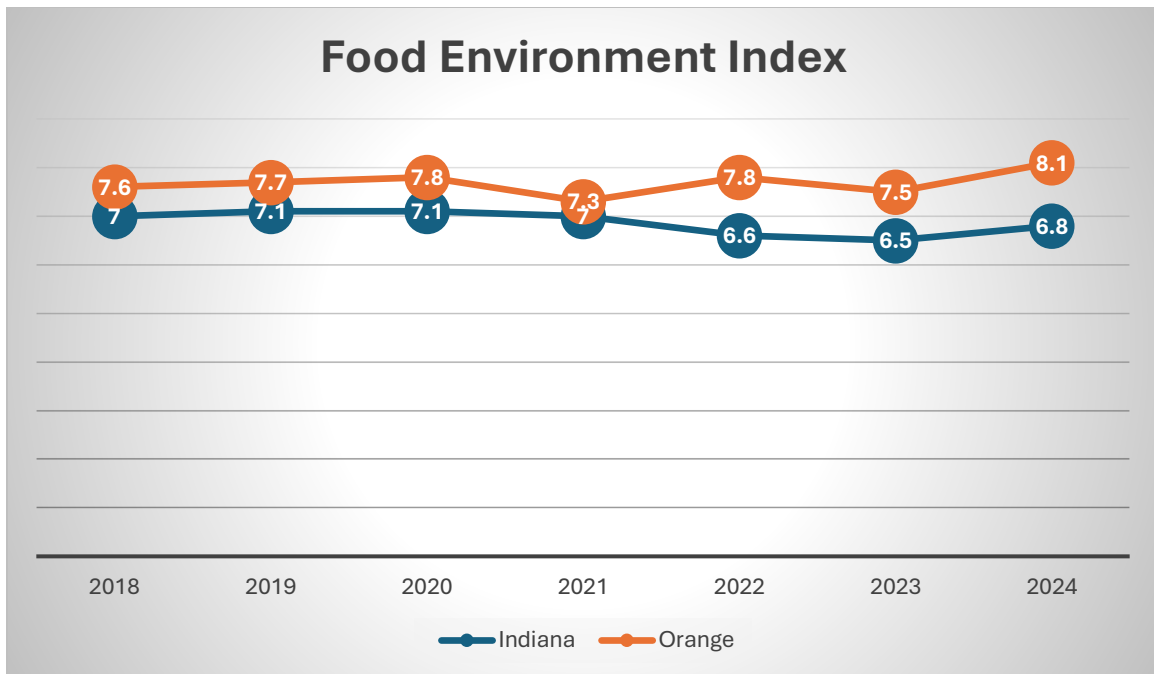
Our rate of naloxone use remains below the state average and has dropped since 2020. This could indicate less overdoses are happening that need to be reversed.



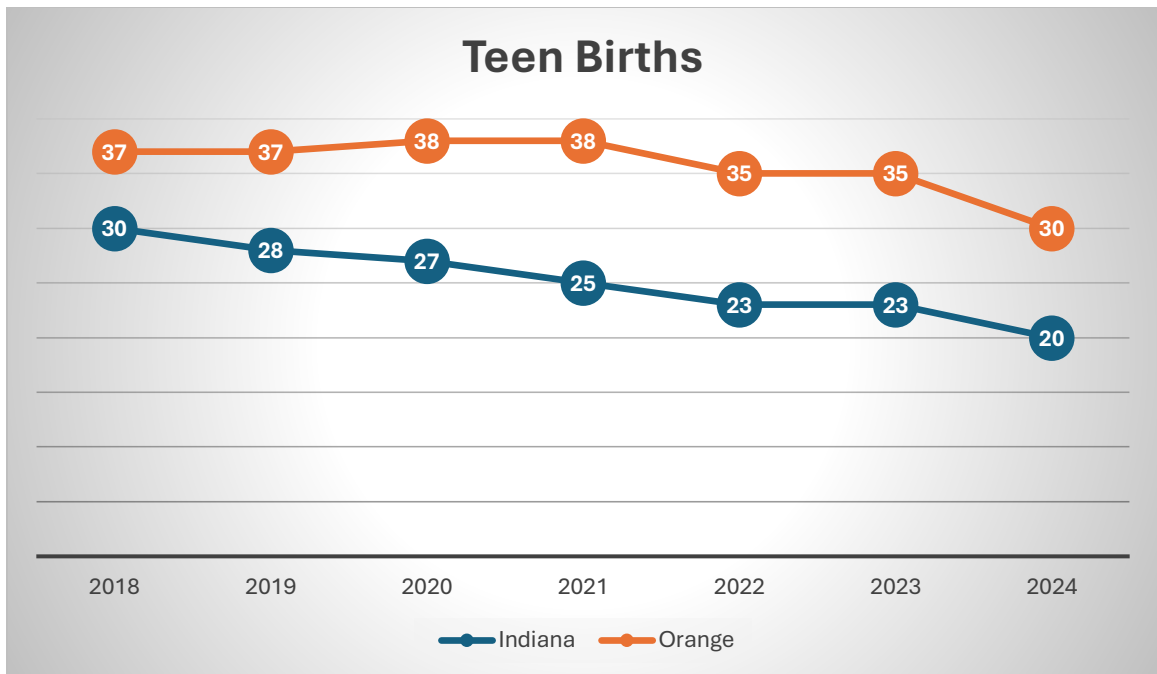
Poor mental health days is the number of days out of 30 that individuals reports poor mental health on average. Orange county’s number has increased over the last 6 years, as has the state’s. This is a testimony to the extra stress that many people have endured related to environmental and social factors.



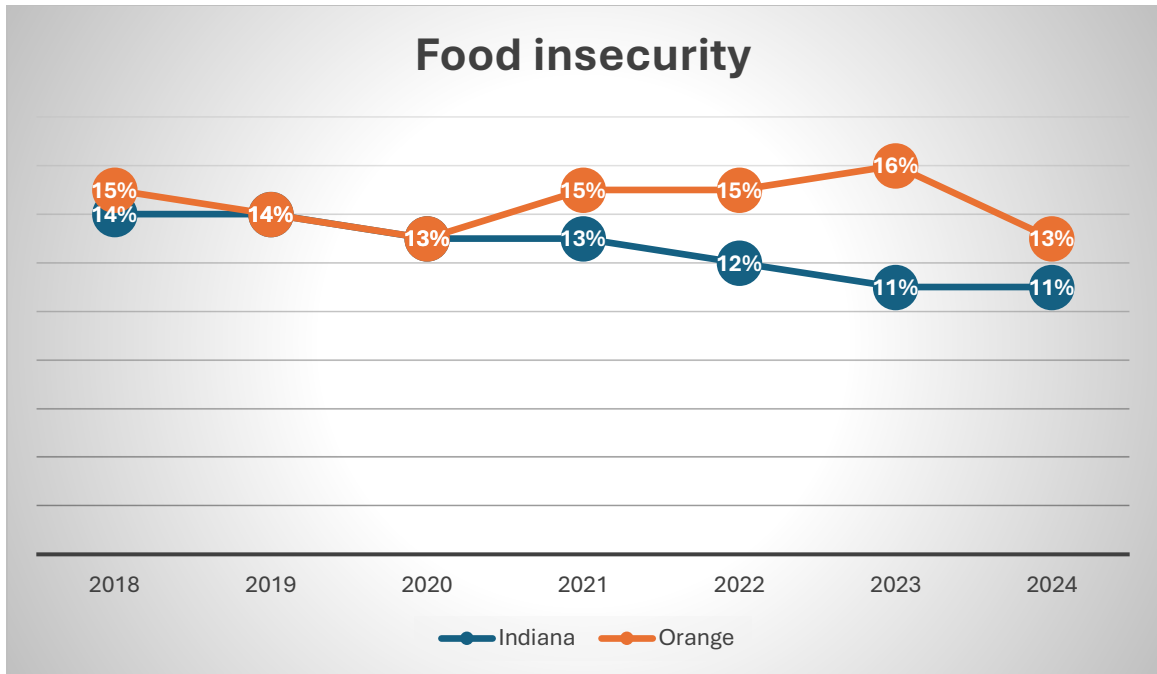
This measure is the percentage of people that reports frequent mental distress. Orange County's and the state's percentage have both increased over the years. This is evidence of increased stress in our community and the need to continue to offer preventative measures to offset stress.



The Food Environment index is a scoring of multiple factors that go into a healthy food environment. It is rated on a scale of 1-10 with 10 being the best. Orange County's food environment index has increased by 0.5 points over the last 6 years and has consistently been above the state's average. This is testament to the many activities throughout the county that have contributed to food options such as community gardens, food pantries, accepting EBT at farmer's markets, farm to table initiatives, nutrition prescriptions, and food co-ops.



Orange County has seen a decrease in teen births by 7 since 2018. The state has also seen a decrease. Orange County's average remains higher than the state average.



Orange County's food insecurity percentage has decreased by 2% since 2018. Our average still remains above state average. We have made good progress in food security but efforts should continue. While our food environment index has improved, insecurity continues due to income restrictions.

Initiatives that can improve outcomes

Alcohol related driving deaths, Alcohol use, Tobacco use

- Access to treatment and medications
- Responsible beverage server training (RBST)
- School based prevention programs
- Mass media prevention/treatment campaigns
- Smoke free policies
- Advertisement of the quit line and national help lines
- Advertisement of local resources
- Increased taxes on alcohol and/or tobacco
- Providers utilizing SBIRT
- Alcohol or tobacco outlet density regulation
- Designated driver promotion

Drug use, overdose deaths, ED visits for drug use

- Increased access to Naloxone
- Training on Naloxone use and signs of overdose
- Increased access to therapy, medication, and treatment
- Peer recovery coaching
- Harm reduction programs to encourage safe use
- Advertising campaign for treatment and recovery options
- Stigma reduction campaigns

Uninsured

- Insurance navigators
- Health literacy education programs
- School based health
- FQHC

Unemployment

- Vocational training programs
- Broadband access
- Flexible scheduling
- GED access
- On site child care
- Paid family leave or sick leave

- Increased transportation availability

Children living in poverty

- Financial education for parents
- On site child care
- Economic development for improved incomes
- Housing stability projects, rehab project, or new builds

Mental Health Provider ratios

- Community Health Workers
- Crisis Lines
- EAP services with employers
- Faith based community support
- FQHC
- Health literacy programming
- Mental health first aid training
- School based health
- Telemedicine initiatives

Suicides, Poor mental health days, and increased mental distress

- Crisis line awareness
- Faith based community support
- Recovery coaching support
- Mental Health first aid
- Mental health awareness campaigns
- Campaigns to teach coping skills, meditation, awareness of stress
- Education campaigns about stress and coping

Food Environment Index and food insecurity

- Community Gardens
- Nutrition education
- EBT at farmer's markets
- Farm to school programs
- Farmer's markets
- Food Co-ops
- Healthy foods available at food pantries
- Mobile produce markets

- Nutrition prescriptions
- School based nutrition programs
- Soda and unhealthy snack taxes
- WIC
- Zoning to allow chickens and bees in the community

Teen Births

- Education about contraception and STIs
- Condom programs
- Prevention programming
- Increased access to contraception and education through health department