In 2005, the State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was established as part of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention’s Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) initiative to collect and analyze epidemiological data and facilitate data-based decision-making regarding substance abuse prevention across Indiana. Though the grant funding has ended, the Division of Mental Health and Addiction continues to support the work of the SEOW.

As of this date, the Indiana SEOW has published nine annual comprehensive state epidemiological profiles on substance use. The complete series of The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile as well as additional documents are available at the Center for Health Policy website at www.healthpolicy.iupui.edu/SPFSIG/epi.

Based on the 2014 State Epidemiological Profile, the following substance abuse prevention priorities were identified:

**Our Vision**

Healthy, safe, and drug-free environments that nurture and assist all Indiana citizens to thrive.

**Our Mission**

To reduce substance use and abuse across the lifespan of Indiana citizens.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALCOHOL</th>
<th>TOBACCO</th>
<th>MARIJUANA</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Reduce past-month alcohol use among 12- to 17-year-olds from 12.4% to 11.2%  
Data source: NSDUH, 2012-2013  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (modified from Healthy People 2020, objective SA-13.1) | Reduce past-month smoking among adults from 21.9% to 18.0%  
Data source: BRFSS, 2013  
Target setting method: TPC, Strategic Plan 2015 (p. 32) | Reduce past-month marijuana use among 18- to 25-year-olds from 17.7% to 15.9%  
Data source: NSDUH, 2012-2013  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (SEOW consent) |
| Reduce past-month binge drinking among 12- to 17-year-olds from 7.0% to 6.3%  
Data source: NSDUH, 2012-2013  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (Healthy People 2020, objective SA-14.4) | Reduce smoking among pregnant women from 15.7% to 12.0%  
Data source: TPC, 2015  
Target setting method: TPC, Strategic Plan 2015 (p. 32) | Reduce past-month marijuana use among 12th grade students from 17.6% to 15.8%  
Data source: Indiana Youth Survey, 2014  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (SEOW consent) |
| Reduce past-month binge drinking among adults ages 18 years and older from 24.0% to 21.6%  
Data source: NSDUH, 2012-2013  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (Healthy People 2020, objective SA-14.3) | Reduce smoking among pregnant women from 15.7% to 12.0%  
Data source: TPC, 2015  
Target setting method: TPC, Strategic Plan 2015 (p. 32) | Reduce past-month marijuana use among 12th grade students from 17.6% to 15.8%  
Data source: Indiana Youth Survey, 2014  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (SEOW consent) |
### Indiana Strategic Substance Abuse Prevention and Mental Health Promotion Targets for 2020

(continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESCRIPTION (Rx) DRUGS</th>
<th>INJECTION DRUG USE (IDU)</th>
<th>SUICIDE</th>
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| Reduce past-year nonmedical use of Rx pain relievers among Hoosiers ages 12 and older from 5.3% to 4.8%  
Data source: NSDUH, 2012-2013  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (SEOW consent. This is also a Healthy People 2020 objective, SA-19.1; however, no target was set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) | Reduce IDU among adults ages 18 to 34 in treatment from 15.0% to 13.5%  
Data Source: TEDS, 2012  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (SEOW consent) | Reduce suicide mortality rate among all Indiana residents from 14.2 to 12.8 per 100,000 population  
Data Source: CDC Wonder, 2013  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (Healthy People 2020, objective MHMD-14. |
| Reduce past-month nonmedical use of any Rx drugs among high school seniors from 5.0% to 4.5%  
Data source: Indiana Youth Survey, 2014  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (SEOW consent) | | Reduce the percentage of female Hispanic high school students who made a plan about how they would commit suicide from 27.2% to 24.5%  
Data Source: YRBSS, 2011  
Target setting method: 10% improvement (modified from Healthy People 2020, objective MHMD-2) |

*Admission to substance abuse treatment is a consequence of drug abuse and addiction. IDU is a high-risk behavior associated with transmission of HIV and hepatitis B and C. While prevalence of IDU within the general population is unknown, it is estimated to be very low. However, the percentage of IDU within the treatment population has increased substantially over the years, particularly among young adults ages 18 to 34. The goal is NOT to make treatment less accessible to injection drug users, but to reduce IDU in general, which then will translate into less clients in treatment who inject drugs; i.e., an outcome we can measure because data are available.*
About Substance Abuse in Indiana

This issue brief provides an update on Indiana’s substance abuse prevention and mental health promotion priorities for 2020.

For detailed analysis of substance abuse in Indiana, see The Consumption and Consequences of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs in Indiana: A State Epidemiological Profile, 2014, a comprehensive epidemiologic profile created by the Indiana University Center for Health Policy for the State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). This and other reports are available at the Indiana University Center for Health Policy Web site (http://www.healthpolicy.iupui.edu/SEOW) or through the Indiana Prevention Resource Center’s SPF SIG website (http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/consult-spf.html).

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