The Indiana State Epidemiological and Outcome Workgroup (SEOW)

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The Indiana SEOW

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Purpose:
- To review the epidemiological profile of substance use and abuse in Indiana
- To develop data-based recommendations to the Governor’s Advisory Council (GAC) regarding SPF priorities for prevention funding
SEOW Members

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Dave Bozell, Division of Mental Health and Addictions
Terry Cohen, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Karla Carr, Division of Educational Information Systems
Niki Crawford, Indiana State Police
Roland Gamache, Indiana State Department of Health
Barbara Lucas, Indiana Youth Institute
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Maggie Lewis, Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
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SEOW Non-Voting/Proxy Members

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Barbara Seitz de Martinez, Indiana Prevention Resource Center
Sheila Nesbitt, Central Region SAMHSA/CSAP
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SEOW Technical Support Team

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Chandana Saha, Center for Health Policy, IUPUI
Marion Greene, Center for Health Policy, IUPUI
Rachel Thelin, Center for Urban Policy and the Environment, IUPUI
SEOW Data Sources

- Alcohol and Drug Treatment Episodes and Admissions Data/Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)
- Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Use by Indiana Children and Adolescents Survey (ATOD)
- Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)
SEOW Data Sources Continued

- Indiana Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)
- Mortality Data
- Monitoring the Future
- National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data
- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)
State Epidemiological Profile

Published: September 2006

Available Online at:
http://www.urbancenter.iupui.edu/PubResources/pdf/208_State_Epidemiological_Profile.pdf
State-Wide Priorities

- To prevent and reduce underage drinking and binge drinking among 18 to 25 year olds
- To prevent the first use of tobacco among 12-17 year olds and reduce tobacco use among 18 to 24 year olds, blacks, and individuals with lower income and/or less than a high school education
- To prevent the first use of marijuana among 12-17 year olds and reduce the use of marijuana among 18-25 year olds
Figure 3.14: DUI Arrest Rates per 1,000 Population for Adults (18 and Older) in Indiana and the U.S., (UCR, 1999 – 2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4.74</td>
<td>4.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>3.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.5: Adult (18 Years and Older) Smoking Prevalence for Indiana and the U.S., by Race/Ethnicity, for 2005 (BRFSS, 2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5.13: Indiana and U.S. Marijuana Possession Arrest Rates, per 1,000 Population, from 1999 to 2003 (UCR, 1999 – 2003)
Regional/Local Priorities

- Prevent the first use and reduce the use of cocaine among 18-25 year olds.
- Prevent and reduce the abuse of prescription drugs among individuals 12 to 25 years old.
- To Prevent and reduce the use of methamphetamine among black youth and among white women and men 18 to 44 years of age.
Figure 6.13: Percentage of Indiana and U.S. High School Students (9th – 12th Grade) Reporting Current (Past Month) Cocaine Use, by Grade, for 2005 (YRBSS, 2005)
Figure 9.2: Percentage of Indiana and U.S. Patients Reporting Any Pain Reliever or Other Morphine-like Drug Use at Admission, from 2000 to 2004 (TEDS, 2000 – 2004)
Figure 8.11: Percentage of Indiana Treatment Admissions Reporting Methamphetamine as Primary Drug, by Age, from 2000 to 2004 (TEDS, 2000 – 2004)
Reasons for Narrowing the Number of Priorities

- Limited resources available through the SPF SIG grant
- CSAP requested number of priorities be reduced
Criteria Used to Narrow Priorities

- Existing Capacity/Resources
- Preventability and Changeability
- Community Readiness/Political Will
## Matrix for the Priority Subset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Existing Capacity/Resources</th>
<th>Preventability and Changeability</th>
<th>Community Readiness/Political Will</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Modest/Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>Weak to Moderate</td>
<td>Modest</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drugs</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Target Allocation of SPF SIG Community Funds

- Alcohol: 60%
- Cocaine: 20%
- Meth: 20%
Identification of High Need Communities

- Highest need/highest contributor model
- Selected proxy indicators for alcohol (6), cocaine (2), and methamphetamine(2) from the UCR and Crash Records
- Assigned scores for each indicator are based on community’s percentile ranking as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50th</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A total priority score was computed by summing the scores for the rankings of each county within the three selected substance priorities
Proxy Indicators for Alcohol

- Number of alcohol-related fatal auto accidents
- Rate of alcohol-related fatal auto accidents
- Number of alcohol-related crashes
- Rate of alcohol-related crashes
- Number of arrests for public intoxication
- Rate of arrests for public intoxication
## High Need Communities for Alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tippecanoe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Elkhart</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaPorte</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderburgh</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kosciusko</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigo</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proxy Indicators for Cocaine and Methamphetamine

- Total number of arrests for possession
- Rate of arrests for possession
High Need Communities for Cocaine and Methamphetamine

Cocaine
- Marion (HN/HC)
- Wayne (HN/HC)
- St. Joseph (HN/HC)
- Howard (HN/HC)
- Allen (HN/HC)
- Grant (HC)
- Elkhart (HN/HC)
- Lake (HC)
- Tippecanoe (HC)

Methamphetamine
- Gibson (HN)
- Bartholomew (HN/HC)
- Vigo (HN/HC)
- Daviess (HN)
- Warrick (HN/HC)
- Greene (HN)
- Vanderburgh (HN/HC)
- Tippecanoe (HC)
- Elkhart (HC)
Next Phase

- **Ongoing Support for the SPF SIG initiative**
  - Continue to develop and publish annually a State Epidemiology Profile
  - Work with funded communities, through the LEOWs, to increase data available for policy-making at state level
- **Identify critical data needs and work with state and community agencies to improve existing and implement new data collection methods**
- **Work with other policy-making bodies (i.e., the Governor’s Commission for a Drug Free Indiana and the Meth-Free Indiana Coalition) to coordinate and enhance data-driven decision-making regarding resources for substance abuse prevention**