

## SELECTION OF SPF SIG TARGET PRIORITIES

As noted above, the SEOW identified six priorities for the State of Indiana. The six priorities were identified based on the SEOW's analysis of available epidemiological data and emphasized identifying the most significant prevention needs at the state level. Because of the limited amount of SPF SIG funding, the Council determined that additional criteria should be applied to select a subset of the six priorities for which SPF SIG funding will be made available. With the advice and counsel of CSAP, three additional criteria were selected: 1) existing capacity and resources; 2) preventability and changeability; and 3) community readiness and political will. Because of its commitment to using SPF SIG funding to expand the capacity of the State to more effectively address high-need areas, the Council gave greater weight to its assessment of the State's existing capacity (e.g., existing funding, available infrastructure, the level of integration of prevention providers working on a particular substance, potential for leveraging non-SPF SIG funding, potential for sustainability). Based on an assessment of the available data on capacity and funding (reported above), the intervention science literature, and the political situation across the state, the Council, Executive Committee, and SEOW developed a matrix to guide the selection of the priorities to be the focus of SPF SIG funding.

Priority	Existing Capacity/ Resources	Preventability and Changeability	Community Readiness/ Political Will
Alcohol	Weak	High	High
Tobacco	Strong	High	High
Marijuana	Weak	Low	Low
Cocaine	Weak	Modest/Low	High
Methamphetamine	Weak to Moderate	Modest	High
Prescription Drugs	Weak	Low	Low

Because the primary concern was in improving the State's capacity, the Council determined that tobacco should not be a focus of SPF SIG funding because currently approximately 85% of the prevention dollars in Indiana are dedicated to reducing tobacco use. Within the five remaining priorities, the Council judged that marijuana and prescription drug use should not be the focus of SPF SIG funding because of their relatively low preventability and changeability and present low levels of political will and community readiness to address these substances. Consequently, the Council decided that SPF SIG funding should be dedicated to addressing the three remaining priorities regarding alcohol, cocaine, and methamphetamine. Because alcohol affects a significantly larger number of Hoosiers, the Council will target 60% of the available SPF SIG programmatic funding for communities identified as having high needs for alcohol prevention. The remaining funds will be used for communities with high prevention needs with regard to cocaine (20%) and methamphetamine (20%). While the Council will use these targets for making the final allocation decisions, the final proportions will also reflect the quality of the applications received and thus may vary somewhat from these targets.