



Epi Data Analysis and Interpretation For Vermont SPF-SIG Grantees ("Data 301")

Presented by.....

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Objectives

- 1) Review and discuss contents of data tables
- 2) Discuss approaches to examining data in order to help select secondary priority
- 3) Examine data from an example community
- 4) Synthesize the findings from the example
- 5) Identify other sources of information, if needed, to help select priority

Epi Data Tables: Key Features

- Provide community-level YRBS data
- Provide county-level BRFSS data
- Distinct years for YRBS / combined years for BRFSS
- BRFSS addresses alcohol but NOT marij
- State estimates also provided
- Estimates have been grade-adjusted
- No consequence (i.e., archival) data

Grade Adjustment Example

	Percent of Students Reporting Binge Drinking					
	Community A			Community B		
Grade:	Total N	N who drank	Percent	Total N	N who drank	Percent
8	40	4	10	20	2	10
10	40	10	25	40	10	25
12	20	8	40	40	16	40
Overall Percent (Unadjusted)			22			28
Grade-adjusted Percent*			24.25			24.25

*Based on grade distribution of students in state (e.g., 35, 35, and 30 percent)

Criteria for Examining and Comparing Prevalence Rates

Criteria:		
1. Examine <u>absolute value</u> of each rate (no comparisons)		
2. Compare <u>rates</u> of different problems within your community		
3. Compare <u>trends</u> of different problems within your community		
4. Compare rate of each problem with state rate		
5. Compare trend of each problem with state trend		
6. (Others?)		

**Lamoille Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition
(LNSU & LSSU)**

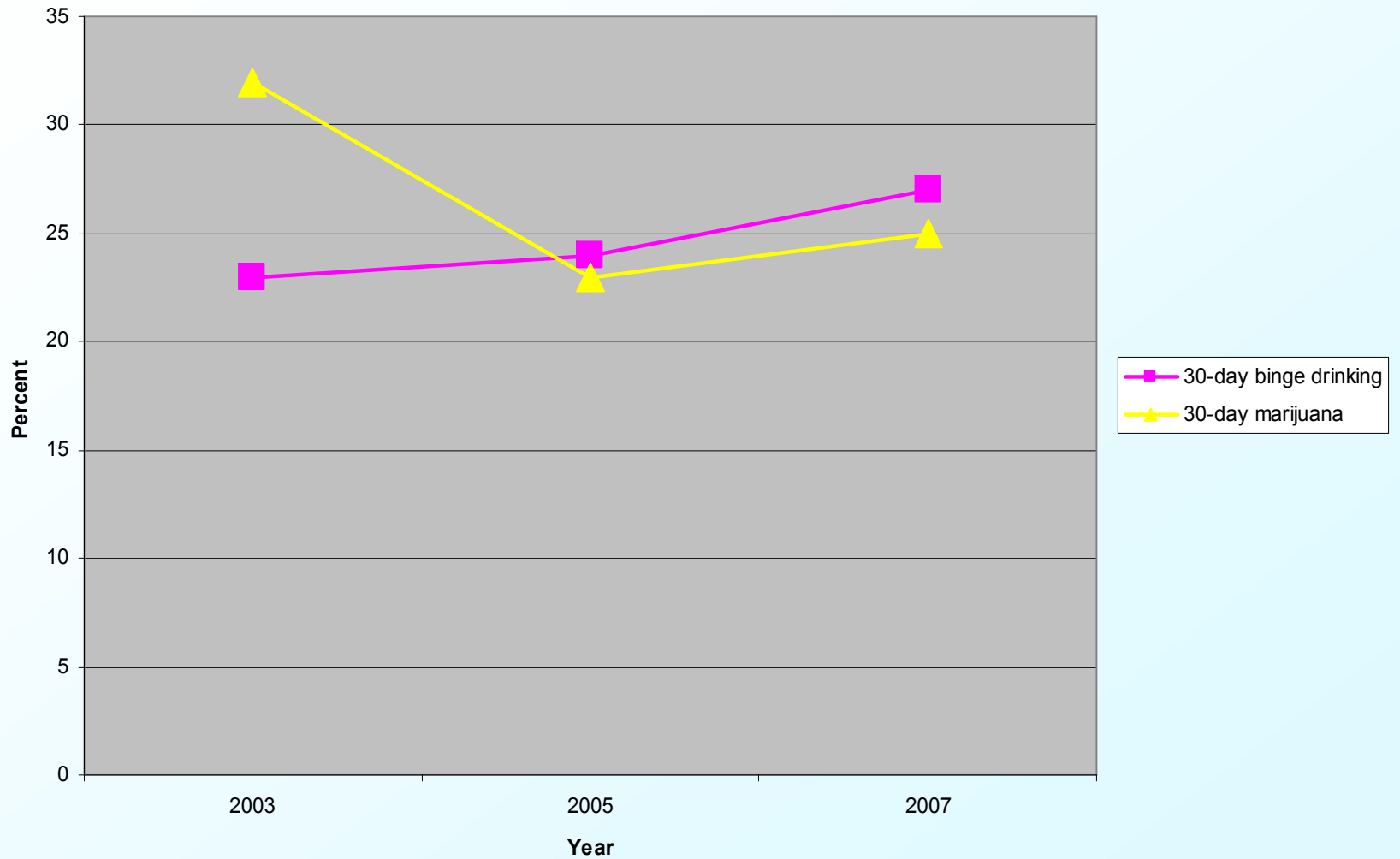
Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

<i>Indicator (%)</i>	<i>Coalition 2003</i>	<i>Coalition 2005</i>	<i>Coalition 2007</i>	<i>State 2003</i>	<i>State 2005</i>	<i>State 2007</i>
Used alcohol in past 30 days (8 th -12 th graders)	45	40	43	39	37	39
Binge drinking in past 30 days (8 th -12 th graders)	23	24	27	23	21	23
Marijuana use in past 30 days (8 th -12 th graders)	32	23	25	25	22	21
Driving after drinking (Youth age 16+)	7	6	10	8	8	8
Riding in a car with a driver who has been drinking (8 th -12 th graders)	24	18	29	22	22	23
Driving after using marijuana (Youth age 16+)	14	11	13	12	11	11
Riding in a car with a driver who had used marijuana (8 th -12 th graders)	32	20	25	24	23	22

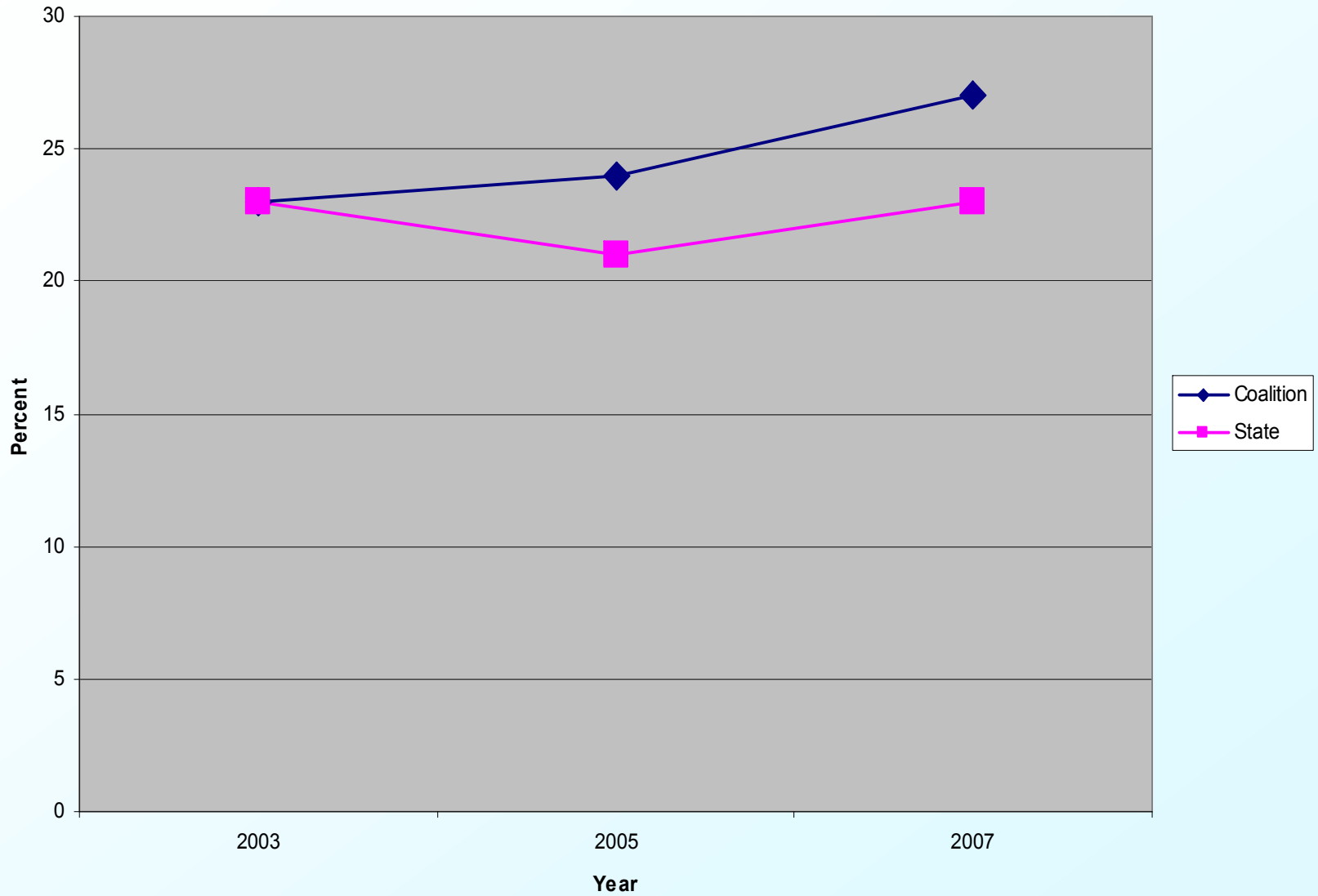
Vermont Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS), combined 2002-2006

<i>Indicator (%)</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Lamoille County</i>
Binge drinking (18-25 year olds)	37	43
Binge drinking (Adults)	16	18
Driving after perhaps having too much to drink (18-25 year olds)	10	13
Driving after perhaps having too much to drink (Adults)	3	4

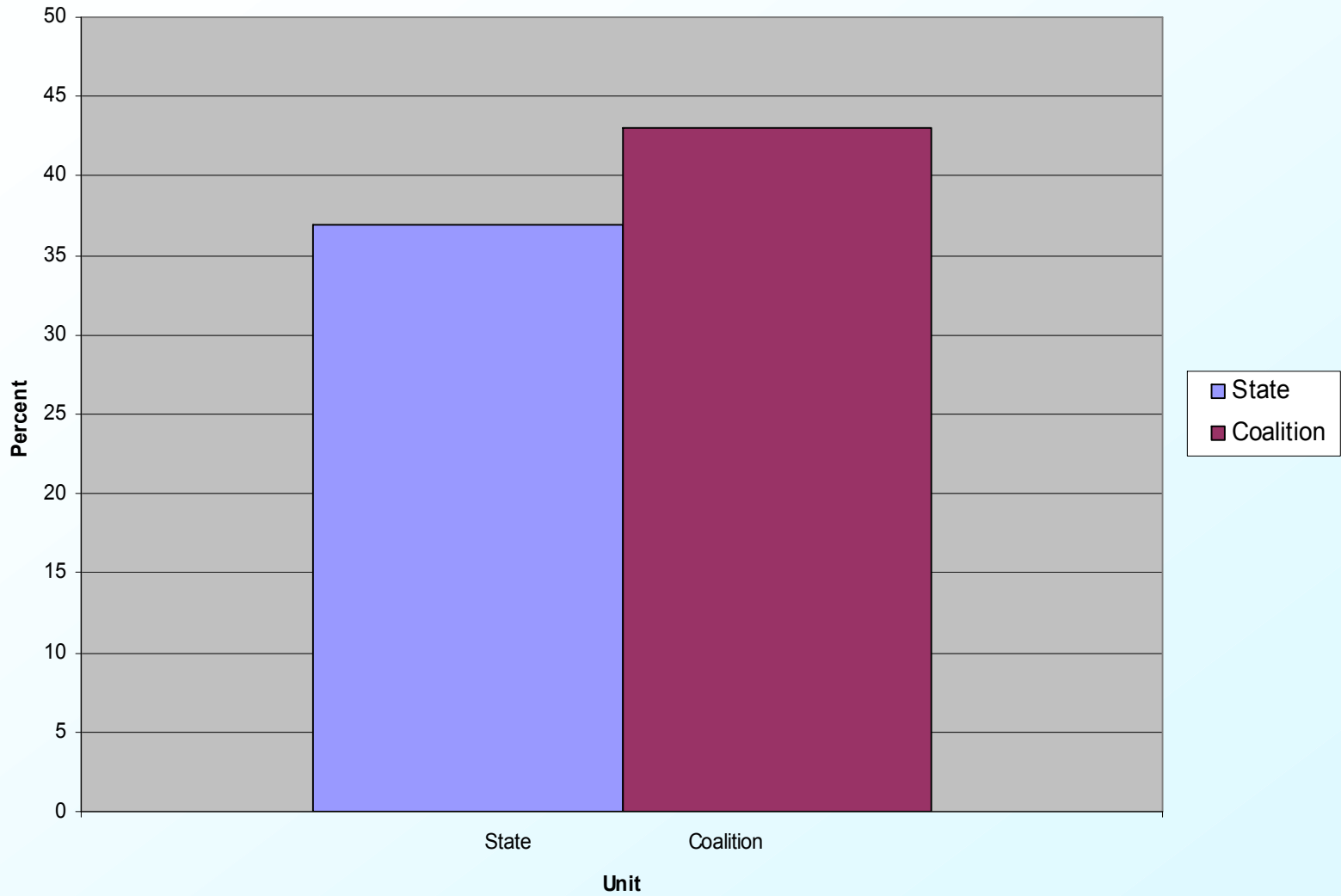
Binge Drinking and Marijuana Use Trends Among Students in Grades 8 to 12: Coalition



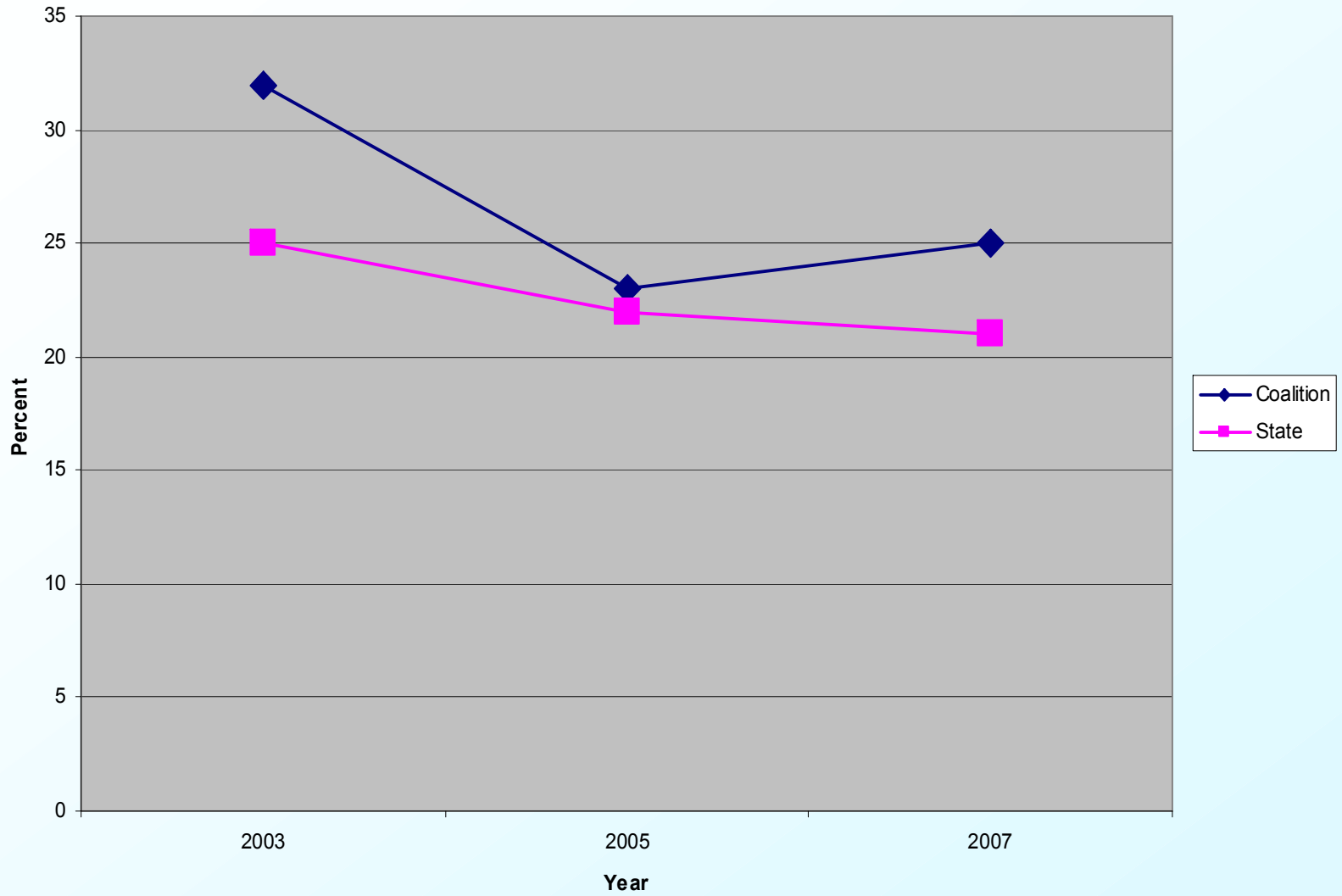
Trends in Binge Drinking: Students in Grades 8 to 12



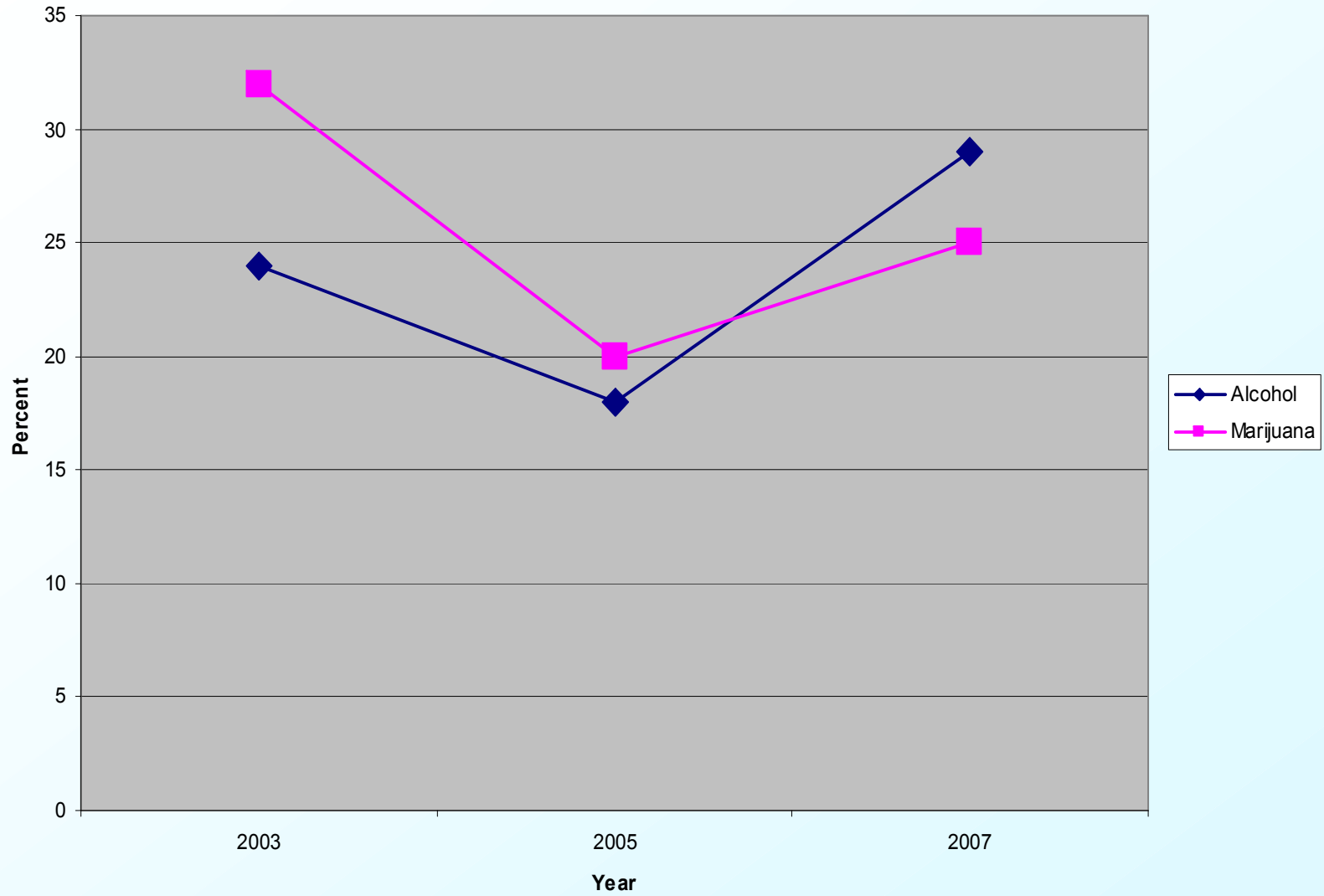
Binge Drinking Among Persons Aged 18 to 25



Trends in Marijuana Use: Students in Grades 8 to 12



Riding in a Car with Driver Who Had Used Substance: Coalition



Criteria for Examining and Comparing Prevalence Rates

Criteria:	Binge	Marij
1. Examine <u>absolute value</u> of each rate (no comparisons)	✓	✓
2. Compare <u>rates</u> of different problems within your community	(w)	
3. Compare <u>trends</u> of different problems within your community	(w)	
4. Compare rate of each problem with state rate	w	w
5. Compare trend of each problem with state trend	w	(w)
6. (Others?)		

Other Sources of Information to Use in Selecting Priority

1. Other epidemiological data if available (?)
2. A consideration of severity and costs of each problem
3. Community readiness and resources survey
4. Attitudes and concerns of residents (e.g., via focus groups, town meetings, etc.)
5. Local events
6. Political priorities and will
7. Availability of suitable, evidenced-based strategies
8. Feasibility of strategies identified

Always examine your data before making your choice...

