Finding and Using Data From Across the Lifespan

Wendy Wolfersteig, PhD, Director
Kathryn D. Hamm, MPA, Research Analyst
Marisol J. Diaz, JD, Research Analyst

Office of Evaluation & Partner Contracts
Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center
Arizona State University

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SIRC Mission

➢ To generate use-inspired knowledge through Community Based Participatory Action Research on the cultural determinants of health in order to prevent and reduce the burden of health disparities in the overall quality of life of communities of the Southwest.

➢ SIRC is an Exploratory Center of Excellence funded by the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Awards: P20MD002316 & R01MD006110
Purpose

Work in partnership with local, city, county, state and national agencies to perform evaluations and disseminate findings that support effective research-based interventions aimed at preventing, reducing, and eliminating health disparities.
“CBPR in health is a collaborative approach to research that equitably involves all partners in the research process and recognizes the unique strengths that each brings. CBPR begins with a research topic of importance to the community and has the aim of combining knowledge with action and achieving social change to improve health outcomes and eliminate health disparities.”

- W.K. Kellogg Foundation
Health Disparities

- Health disparities are differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and burden of diseases and other adverse health conditions that exist among population groups in the U.S.

- Race/ethnicity, gender, sexual identity, age, disability, socioeconomic status, and geographic location all contribute to an individual’s ability to achieve good health (Healthy People 2020)
Health Disparity Research

1. Identifies differences in health and illness among populations

2. Validates if these differences lead to health disparities

3. Designs, tests and translates interventions to reduce health disparities
Using Data to Empower Arizona Communities

Training Request Form Link
GOYFF, ACJC, SIRC

Funded by the HHS, SAMHSA, Partnerships for Success grant

Governor’s Office of Youth, Faith and Family
Using Data to Empower Arizona Communities

- Goal – locate and present data
- 3 Modules
- Manual
- Activities
- Webinars
The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) Approach

Need/Problem in Your Community

• Your County agency has approached you to look at the effects of alcohol abuse on people across the ages from high school to the elderly.

• Where do you start?

• What data are available to make your case?

• To support your conclusions and recommendations?
Using Data for Prevention and Intervention Planning

Identifies:

• **What** is the problem?
• **Who** is most affected? (target population)
• **When** it became a problem?
• **Where** are the most affected people located?
• **Why** is problem increasing or decreasing?
• **Where** to put resources?
Using Data to Inform the Public

To inform the public and stakeholders, items such as fact sheets, executive summaries and one pagers are useful.

These are....

- Easy to understand
- Able to include a large amount of data in a small amount of space
- A snapshot of information around one issue
One Pager

• Captures the core of a project
• Quickly and clearly presents specific information
• Provides brief background on an issue
• Includes analysis of the facts and data
• Presents conclusions and/or policy recommendations
One Pager

Marijuana in the Lives of Arizona Youth

The State of Arizona and prevention providers work together to improve the health and well-being of 1.6 million youth, who represent over 25% of its population.¹

Marijuana use can pose long-term social and health risks to our youth (and adults). Currently, the morbidity rate for cannabis use for all persons is 174.1 per 100,000 for all of Arizona. Maricopa County has a rate of 186.7 per 100,000; Yuma County has a rate of 216.8 per 100,000. While this is 18 percent of the rate for alcohol use (950.5 per 100,000 for AZ), it is nearly double the rate of hallucinogen use (89.7 per 100,000), nearly triple the rate of cocaine use (56.7 per 100,000), ten times the rate of barbiturate use (17.5 per 100,000), and just under opium and amphetamine rates of use (216.1 per 100,000, 208.2 per 100,000, respectively).²

Marijuana use also appears related to lower academic performance for AZ youth (see Figure 1).³

Prevalence of Use

Figure 2 highlights the relative prevalence (i.e., above or below the Arizona average) of youth marijuana use in the past 30 days.⁴

Age of Initiation

- Arizona youth are trying marijuana for the first time at a later age.⁵
- Yuma County reports the earliest age of initiation (12.5 in 2014), while in Maricopa and Graham counties reports the latest (13.8 in 2014).⁶

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1 Arizona Indicators Project. Morrison Institute for Public Policy at ASU (n.d.). http://ArizonaIndicators.org
How do I know if the data I am working with are “good”? 

- Authority of the Source
  - Peer reviewed journal article
  - Government agency
  - For profit agency
  - Google Scholar
  - Wikipedia-NO
- Sample Characteristics
- Methodology
- Who funded the study and why?
  - How do negative/positive study outcomes impact the funder?
Community Data Sources

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC)
- Community Data Project (CDP): Arizona Youth Survey, Substance Use, Crime in Arizona, and Criminal Justice Indicators

Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS)
- Substance Abuse and Health Indicators and Community Health Profiles
- [http://www.azdhs.gov](http://www.azdhs.gov)

Arizona Health Matters
- Information to improve health and quality of life in your community
- [http://www.arizonahealthmatters.org](http://www.arizonahealthmatters.org)
Data Indicator

- Indicators are data pieces which help define a problem by measuring the extent that an issue impacts a community
Substance Abuse Data Specifics

Common indicators

- Prevalence
- Consumption
- Consequences
- Context
- Other Factors
Welcome to the Statistical Analysis Center’s (SAC) new repository for criminal justice data and information. The website contains data from a variety of criminal justice agencies and ACJC’s Arizona Youth Survey. At the SAC, every effort is being made to provide stakeholders and the public with the most relevant and up-to-date data as it becomes available. SAC staff hopes you will find this site to be a very useful source of data for needs assessments, grant applications, performance measurement, and strategic planning.
Indicator Search

Enter a Keyword or Exact Phrase: alcohol

Fields to Search:  □ Indicator  □ Description  □ Source

Category:  □ Crime  □ Criminal Justice  □ Substance Use  □ Arizona Youth Survey

Indicator Type:  □ Consequence  □ Consumption  □ Contextual Factor  □ Criminal Justice  □ Other

Substance Type:  □ Alcohol  □ Alcohol and Drugs  □ Illicit Drugs  □ Tobacco  □ Not Specific

Search  Clear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Contextual Factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>Age Of Alcohol Initiation</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Average age of first sip of alcohol as reported by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.</td>
<td>AYS Arizona Youth Survey</td>
</tr>
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<td>Age Of Initiation Of Regular Alcohol Use</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Average age of initiation of regular alcohol use (&quot;at least once or twice a month&quot;) as reported by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.</td>
<td>AYS Arizona Youth Survey</td>
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<td>Alcohol Related Crashes</td>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Number of alcohol-related crashes as reported by the Arizona Department of Transportation.</td>
<td>ADOT Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related Crashes/People</td>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Number of Persons Injured in Alcohol Related Crashes as reported by the</td>
<td>ADOT Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>Number of Persons Killed in Alcohol Related Crashes reported by the Arizona Department of Transportation</td>
<td>Transportation, Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Alcohol Related Crashes-Persons Killed</td>
<td>Consequence Alcohol Not Applicable</td>
<td>ADOT-Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Related ER Visits - Adult</td>
<td>Consequence Alcohol Not Applicable</td>
<td>Arizona Department of Health Services, Health Status and Vital Statistics Reports</td>
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<td>Alcohol Related ER Visits by Diagnosis Type</td>
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<td>Arizona Department of Health Services</td>
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<td>Alcohol Related ER Visits - Youth</td>
<td>Consequence Alcohol Not Applicable</td>
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<td>Contextual Factor Alcohol Disapprove of peer use of alcohol regularly</td>
<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
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<td>Contextual Factor Alcohol Disapprove of peer use of alcohol regularly</td>
<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
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<td>Parental Disapproval Of Alcohol Use - Categorical</td>
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<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
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<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Youth Survey: Age of Initial Drug Use Data Page

Select Drug: Age of Initiation of Regular Alcohol Use ▼
Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data ▼

Chart
- Coconino County ▼
- Maricopa County ▼
- Pima County ▼

Create Chart

County Map
- SELECT A YEAR-- ▼

Average Age of Initiation of Regular Alcohol Use, 2004-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Coconino</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.
Source: Arizona Youth Survey
Arizona Youth Survey: Age of Initial Drug Use Data Page

Select Drug: [Age of Initiation of Regular Alcohol Use ▼]
Select Data Level: [State, County & Coalition Data ▼]

Chart
- Coconino County ▼
- Maricopa County ▼
- Pima County ▼

Create Chart

Average Age of Initiation of Regular Alcohol Use, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>County Age Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apache</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochise</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gila</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenlee</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Paz</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohave</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajo</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinal</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yavapai</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.
Source: Arizona Youth Survey

## Excel File Download

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Youth Survey: 30-Day Drug Use Data Page

Select Drug: Alcohol
Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data

Percentage of Youth Indicating Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, 2004-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.
Source: Arizona Youth Survey
Arizona Youth Survey: 30-Day Drug Use Data Page

Select Drug: Heavy Alcohol

Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data

Chart
- Coconino County
- Maricopa County
- Pima County

County Map

Percentage of Youth Indicating Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, 2004-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*代表数据样本大小低于可接受的阈值。

Source: Arizona Youth Survey
Data Sentences

Age of Initiation and Regular Alcohol Use

• All – in AZ - 14.2 in 2004 and in 2014 it was 14.5 – same in Maricopa County, 14.2 in 2004 and in 2014 it was 14.5 (youth starting at a slightly older age)

• Use in the past 30 days decreased statewide from 36.3% in 2004 to 24.1% in 2014. Of the 3 counties, the greatest decrease was in Coconino with 41.6% in 2004 to 20.2% in 2014 followed by Maricopa County with 35.1% in 2004 to 23.4% in 2014. In Pima County, the percent decreased from 36.3% in 2004 to 24.1% in 2014.
Arizona Youth Survey: Talked to Parents about Substance Use Data Page

Indicator: Talked to Parents about Alcohol

Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data

Chart
- Coconino County
- Maricopa County
- Pima County

Create Chart

County Map

Percentage of Youth Reporting that They Talked to Parents about Alcohol, 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.
Source: Arizona Youth Survey
Arizona Youth Survey: Obtaining or Being Offered Substances Data Page

Indicator: Places Where Alcohol is Obtained - Categorical
Select Data Level: State & County Data by Category
Select Category: All

Chart

Maricopa County

Create Chart

Percentage of Maricopa County Youth Who Reported Obtaining Alcohol by Category, 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From a Store</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took It from Home</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took It from a Store/Another's Home</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a Restaurant</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a Public Event</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone Else Bought It for Me</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Arizona Youth Survey

Crimes Reported in Arizona: Juvenile Arrests Made by Police Data Page

Select Offense: Driving Under the Influence
Select Data Level: National, State & County Data
Select Data Type: Rate
Only state and national rates are included in charts.
Select Years From: 2000 To: 2013

Chart
- Coconino County
- Maricopa County
- Pima County

Create Chart

County Map
- SELECT A YEAR--

Rate (per 100,000) of Driving Under the Influence Juvenile Arrests, 2000-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>29.9</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>62.4</td>
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<td>26.8</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>19.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>50.2</td>
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<td>41.7</td>
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<td>28.1</td>
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<td>19.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

http://www.azcjc.gov/cdp_site/Crime/DWYouthArrests.aspx?id=0
Crimes Reported in Arizona: Adult Arrests Made by Police Data Page

Select Offense: Driving Under the Influence

Select Data Level: National, State & County Data

Select Data Type: Rate

Only state and national rates are included in charts.

Select Years From: 2000 To: 2013

Chart

Coconino County
Maricopa County
Pima County

Create Chart

County Map

--SELECT A YEAR--

Rate (per 100,000) of Driving Under the Influence Adult Arrests, 2000-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>1,089.4</td>
<td>1,375.0</td>
<td>1,260.5</td>
<td>1,304.0</td>
<td>1,302.0</td>
<td>1,362.0</td>
<td>1,439.8</td>
<td>1,260.6</td>
<td>1,380.7</td>
<td>968.0</td>
<td>1,051.4</td>
<td>955.4</td>
<td>1,148.0</td>
<td>791.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>1,044.6</td>
<td>1,055.9</td>
<td>1,202.3</td>
<td>1,125.7</td>
<td>1,023.1</td>
<td>924.3</td>
<td>906.9</td>
<td>966.6</td>
<td>987.4</td>
<td>976.2</td>
<td>946.0</td>
<td>953.5</td>
<td>827.5</td>
<td>706.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>634.3</td>
<td>655.5</td>
<td>716.0</td>
<td>756.5</td>
<td>779.3</td>
<td>642.4</td>
<td>663.0</td>
<td>632.7</td>
<td>587.2</td>
<td>621.8</td>
<td>577.7</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>438.9</td>
<td>412.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>955.1</td>
<td>889.8</td>
<td>1,006.9</td>
<td>909.4</td>
<td>906.0</td>
<td>808.7</td>
<td>701.7</td>
<td>848.8</td>
<td>847.4</td>
<td>833.7</td>
<td>784.9</td>
<td>731.3</td>
<td>601.8</td>
<td>627.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Driving Under the Influence - Juvenile and Adult Arrests

• The rate in AZ decreased from 37.1 in 2000 to 18.0 in 2013. That rate also decreased in Maricopa County from 44.0 in 2000 to 19.7 in 2013. However, the rate remained relatively stable in Coconino County decreasing only slightly from 20.9 in 2000 to 19.7 in 2013.

• Adult rates, however, decreased across the state and counties from 2000 to 2013. The largest decrease was statewide with a 277.6 difference while the largest county decrease was Coconino with a 269.4 difference followed by Maricopa County with a 245.5 difference and Pima County with 221.9 difference.
Risk and Protective Factors

Risk factor

Personal and environmental factors that may increase chances for engaging in or demonstrating risky behavior

Protective factor

Conditions or attributes in individuals, families, and communities that increase resiliency, health, and well being of people
Welcome to the Statistical Analysis Center’s (SAC) new repository for criminal justice data and information. The website contains data from a variety of criminal justice agencies and AGJC’s Arizona Youth Survey. At the SAC, every effort is being made to provide stakeholders and the public with the most relevant and up-to-date data as it becomes available. SAC staff hopes you will find this site to be a very useful source of data for needs assessments, grant applications, performance measurement, and strategic planning.
Accident and Emergency Departments (AEDs)

These are hospital facilities designated to serve as one of the first places of care for patients requiring immediate medical attention. Depending on the severity of the medical condition, AEDs may provide advanced medical treatments. 

- **Emergency Department**: A specialized department within a hospital where patients requiring emergency medical care are treated.
- **Emergency Room**: A specific area within the hospital where patients can receive immediate medical attention.

**Emergency Services**

Emergency services are crucial for providing immediate care to patients requiring urgent medical attention. These services may include:

- **Emergency Medicine**: The medical specialty that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of acute illnesses and injuries.
- **Emergency Surgery**: Surgical procedures performed in an emergency setting.

**Emergency Appointments**

Patients can schedule appointments through the hospital's online service or by calling the medical center directly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Contextual Factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Risk Of 1-2 Drinks Nearby Every Day</td>
<td>Contextual Factor</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Perceived risk of alcohol</td>
<td>Percentage of youth who indicated they perceived moderate or great risk in taking 1 or 2 alcoholic drinks nearly every day.</td>
<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Risk Of 1-2 Drinks Every Day - Categorical</td>
<td>Contextual Factor</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Perceived risk of alcohol</td>
<td>The percentage of youth in grades 8, 10 and 12 combined who indicated each response option when asked how much people risk harming themselves if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?</td>
<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Risk Of 5+ Drinks in a Row Once Twice A Week - Categorical</td>
<td>Contextual Factor</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Perceived risk of alcohol</td>
<td>The percentage of youth in grades 8, 10 and 12 combined who indicated each response option when asked how much people risk harming themselves if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?</td>
<td>AYS- Arizona Youth Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arizona Youth Survey: Perceived Risk of Substance Use Data Page

Moderate/Great Risk in: 1-2 Drinks Nearly Every Day

Select Data Level: State, County & Coalition Data

Chart

County Map

Percentage of Youth that Perceive Moderate/Great Risk in 1-2 Drinks Nearly Every Day, 2004-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>67.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* represents data where sample size fell below acceptable limit.
Source: Arizona Youth Survey
ADHS Website as a Data Source
http://www.azdhs.gov/
Public Health Statistics
Public Health Statistics

Home

Population Health & Vital Statistics
Patterns and trends in the health status of Arizonans.

Cancer Registry
Information on the incidence, survival and mortality of Arizona residents diagnosed with cancer.

Birth Defects Monitoring
Information on Arizona children with reportable birth defects diagnosed within the first year of life.

Health Facility Cost Reporting
A wide range of financial data from approximately 2,600 health facilities in Arizona.

Hospital Discharge Data
Patient visit data from all hospitals licensed by the State of Arizona.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Collects data from Arizona adults aged 18 and over living at home.

Community Profiles Dashboard
An interactive public resource that allows users to visualize and analyze a variety of health trends.

Publications
Forms, discussion papers, research briefs, infographics, presentations, and reports.
Mortality: death rate

Morbidity: rate of disease

Natality: birth rate

Demographics: statistical data relating to the population and particular groups within it
Looking at a specific community

Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons) | Alcohol use | 2013

Select a geography to display

- Counties
- Primary Care Areas
Primary Care Areas

http://www.cadhs.gov/gis/comunity-profiles-dashboardatlas.html
# Performance Indicator Chart

## 5/28/2017

### Infant Mortality (per 10,000 Live Births)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mortality (per 100,000 Persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 10,000 Live Births)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Asthma (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>312.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial Pneumonia (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>128.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Diseases (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>3,389.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>448.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congestive Heart Failure (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>191.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Hem Complications from Diabetes (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncontrolled Diabetes (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>991.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>186.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary and Secondary Syphilis (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccidioidomycosis (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foodborne (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccine Preventable (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vectorborne Zoonosis (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>★</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Drug use (2013)</td>
<td>Tempe North</td>
<td>302.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- ✔ Statistically compared to Arizona rate: Rate worse
- ✔ Rate better
- ✔ No difference
- ★ Indicates unreliable rate due to small count (<6)
Map/Trends 3 Primary Care Areas

Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons) | Alcohol use | 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Highest</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (per 100,000 Persons)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics

PCAs:
- 0 - 413
- 414 - 607
- 608 - 701
- 702 - 1,182
- 1,183 - 1,972

Cities (Population >20,000):

Pharmacies:

Help | Print | Share

Comparing Demographics

**Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons) | Alcohol use | 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (per 100,000 Persons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 10,000 Live Births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morbidity (per 100,000 Persons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natality (per 1,000 Live Births)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Alcohol Use Demographics for Maricopa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Maricopa</th>
<th>2012 Population</th>
<th>2012 Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County total population (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>3,841,819</td>
<td>8.592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County male (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>47.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County female (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>46.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County 19 years of age or younger (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>18.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County 65 years of age or older (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>12.23</td>
<td>9.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County race White (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>83.39</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County race Black (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County race American Indian or Alaskan Native (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County race Asian (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County race Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County race other (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County ethnicity Hispanic (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>29.58</td>
<td>5.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County no health insurance (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>11.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County education less than high school degree (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>13.85</td>
<td>9.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County high school degree (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>23.18</td>
<td>22.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County some college education (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>33.51</td>
<td>23.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County college graduate (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>29.47</td>
<td>10.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County language other than English spoken at home (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>26.41</td>
<td>10.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County below federal poverty level (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>15.82</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County 200% below federal poverty level (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>34.69</td>
<td>34.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County age 18 or less below federal poverty level (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>22.72</td>
<td>20.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of County unemployed (2012)</td>
<td>Maricopa</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>3.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Print, Share, Help
CDC Funded Program

http://cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/ for information on behavioral risk factor prevalence and trends

https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/ for information on chronic disease and health promotion
Select a region
Adults who Binge Drink (Maricopa County)

The total percentage of adults who have engaged in binge drinking in the last 30 days, as defined by having more than 5 alcoholic drinks on a single occasion. This data is obtained through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, a self-reporting survey.

Why is this important?

Excessive drinking both in the form of heavy drinking or binge drinking is associated with numerous health problems including: chronic diseases such as liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis, high blood pressure, and various cancers as well as psychological disorders, unintentional injuries, violence, homicide, suicide, child neglect including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), alcohol dependency, and harm to a developing fetus in pregnant women such as fetal alcohol syndrome.

County: Maricopa

13.6

Percent of adults

COMPARSED TO

Prior Value
(13.8)

Trend

HP 2020 Target
(16.4)

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System MASTER
Measurement period: 2015
Maintained by: Arizona Department of Health Services
Last update: May 2017

Graph Selections

INDICATOR VALUES

County Data:

SELECT A COMPARISON

- Ranked
- Prior Value
- Trend over Time
- Healthy People 2020 Target
The triangle represents a comparison to a prior value.

△ △ △ The current value is higher than the previously measured value.
▼ ▼ ▼ The current value is lower than the previously measured value.
≡ The current value is not statistically different from the previously measured value.

Our icons are color-coded. Green 🟢 is good. Red 🟥 is bad. Blue 🔴 is neither.

The total percentage of adults who drank heavily in the last 30 days, as defined by having more than two alcoholic drinks per day on average. This data is obtained through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, a self-reporting survey.

Why is this important?

Excessive drinking both in the form of heavy drinking or binge drinking is associated with numerous health problems including: chronic diseases such as liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis, high blood pressure, and various cancers as well as psychological disorders, unintentional injuries, violence, homicide, suicide, child neglect including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), alcohol dependency, and harm to a developing fetus in pregnant women such as fetal alcohol syndrome.

County: Maricopa

5.0
Percent of adults

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System MASTER
Measurement period: 2015
Maintained by: Arizona Department of Health Services
Last update: May 2017

Graph Selections

INDICATOR VALUES
☐ Change over Time

Adults who drink heavily - Change over Time

Percent of adults

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

County Data:

Data Sentences

Heavy Alcohol Use/Binge Drinking

• The percentage of youth indicating heavy alcohol use decreased statewide from 22.7% in 2004 to 12.6% in 2014. Of the 3 counties, Coconino had the greatest decrease with 27.6% indicating heavy alcohol use in 2003 to 8.9% in 2014. Maricopa decreased about 50% from 21.4% in 2004 to 11.9% in 2014 with Pima remaining relatively stable over the years with 21.9% in 2004 and 17.6% in 2014.

• For adults, the percentage also decreased in Maricopa County with 18% reporting binge drinking in 2011 and 13.6% in 2015. However, in Pima County, the percentages increased from 12% in 2011 to 17.5% in 2015.

*Coconino did not report on these data.
Data Analysis in Brief

- Integrate several pieces of data to tell the story or results
- Changes over time are known as trends
- Differences among and between groups
- Relationships between variables
- Answer: who, what, where, why, when and how
What are trends, trend lines, and data projections?

Trends and trend lines are important to sustainability.

Once trends are identified, they can usually be predicted.

Trends can help us project the future, but we have to be careful in our projections.
Data Analysis in Brief

• Differences among and between groups
  – Compare central tendencies
  – Percent difference or percent change
  – Test of significant difference
    • t-test for mean scores
    • Chi-square for other data types
Marijuana in the Lives of Arizona Youth

The State of Arizona and prevention providers work together to improve the health and well-being of 1.6 million youth, who represent over 25% of its population.¹

Marijuana use can pose long-term social and health risks to our youth (and adults). Currently, the morbidity rate for cannabis use for all persons is 174.1 per 100,000 for all of Arizona. Maricopa County has a rate of 186.7 per 100,000; Yuma County has a rate of 216.8 per 100,000. While this is 18 percent of the rate for alcohol use (950.5 per 100,000 for AZ), it is nearly double the rate of hallucinogen use (89.7 per 100,000), nearly triple the rate of cocaine use (56.7 per 100,000), ten times the rate of barbiturate use (17.5 per 100,000), and just under opium and amphetamine rates of use (216.1 per 100,000, 208.2 per 100,000, respectively).²

Marijuana use also appears related to lower academic performance for AZ youth (see Figure 1).²

Prevalence of Use

Figure 2 highlights the relative prevalence (i.e., above or below the Arizona average) of youth marijuana use in the past 30 days.³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used once or more times in their lifetime</th>
<th>Used once or more times in the past 30 days</th>
<th>Tried before age 15</th>
<th>Used an illegal drug in the past 30 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61.0%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 Marijuana Use ⁴

**Past 30 Day Use**
- 86.4% did not use
- 4.7% used once or twice
- 8.8% used more than three times

**Lifetime Use**
- 27.1% have used before
- 13.4% have used fewer than ten times
- 13.7% have used more than ten times
- 7.9% have used more than forty times

Age of Initiation
- Arizona youth are trying marijuana for the first time at a later age.⁴
- Yuma County reports the earliest age of initiation (12.5 in 2014), while in Maricopa and Graham counties reports the latest (13.8 in 2014).⁴

---

¹ Arizona Indicators Project. Morrison Institute for Public Policy at ASU (n.d.). http://ArizonaIndicators.org
THANK YOU!

Wendy Wolfersteig, PhD
Director, Evaluation and Partner Contracts
Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University
(602) 496-1086
wendy.wolfersteig@asu.edu

Kathryn D Hamm, MPA
Research Analyst, Evaluation and Partner Contracts
khamm@asu.edu

Marisol J Diaz, JD
Research Analyst, Evaluation and Partner Contracts
Marisol.j.diaz@asu.edu