




# CT's State Epidemiological Workgroup (SEW)

Determining Connecticut's SPF-SIG Priority Areas:  
Setting the Stage for Community-Level Planning



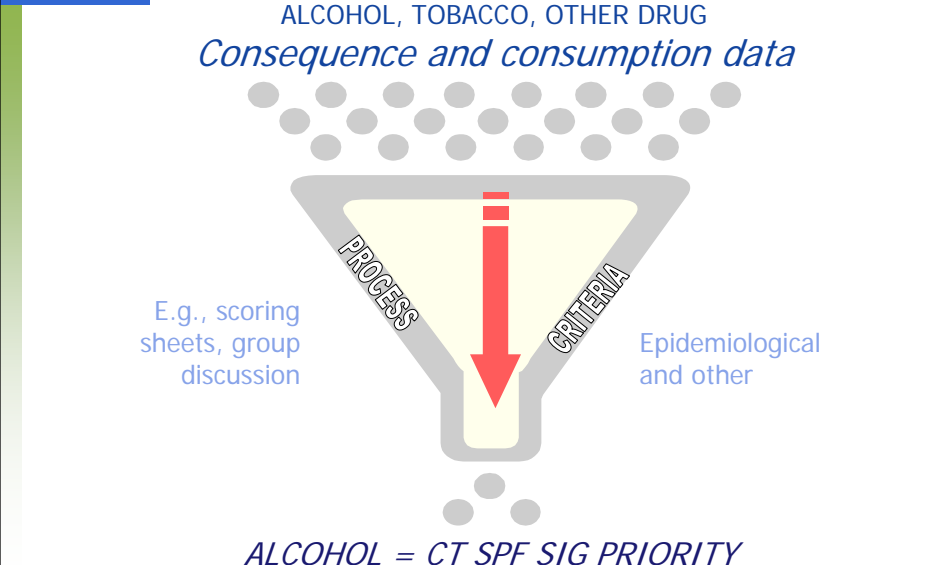
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## Determining State Priorities: Getting from there to here...

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, OTHER DRUG  
*Consequence and consumption data*



E.g., scoring sheets, group discussion

PROCESS

CRITERIA


Epidemiological and other

*ALCOHOL = CT SPF SIG PRIORITY*



## Identify, Collect & Analyze Data

- ❖ Interested in Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) Consumption Data Across Lifespan
  - Lifetime use
  - Current use
  - Age of Initiation
- ❖ Consequences Associated with Use
  - Morbidity and Mortality
  - Social Problems
  - Costs



## Connecticut SEW Process

1. **WHAT DATA and WHY?** Select indicators to describe substance-related consequence and consumption (burden)
  - Relationship with substance use (i.e., strong association)
  - Sensitivity to change (i.e., change in use lead to change in outcome)
  - Availability over time (i.e., two or more years)
  - Accessibility (including town-level)
  - Data quality (i.e., validity, consistency, state coverage)



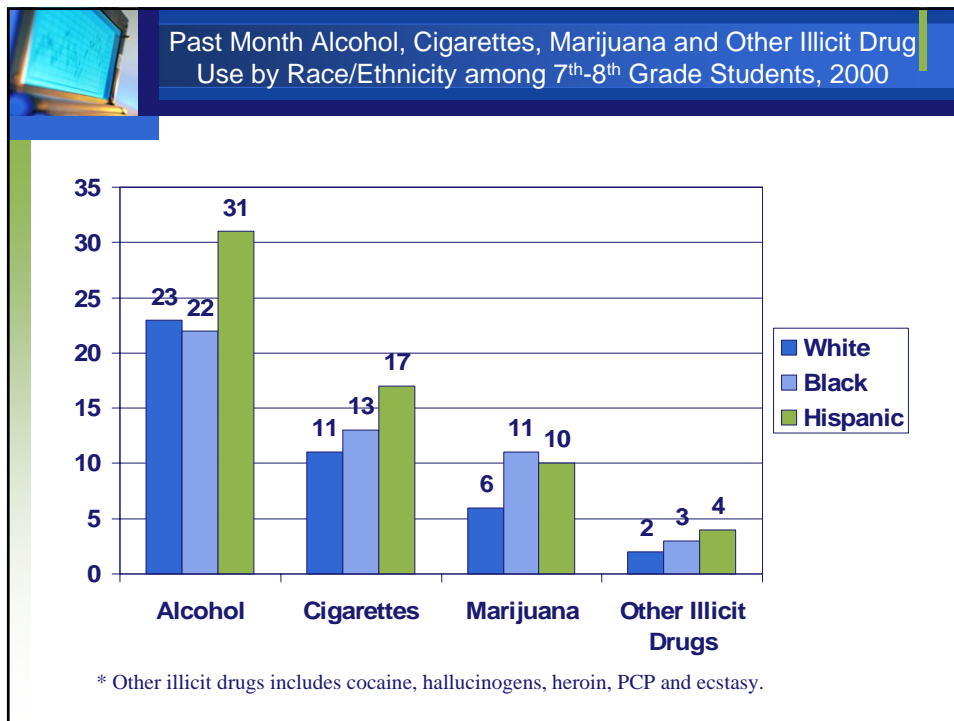
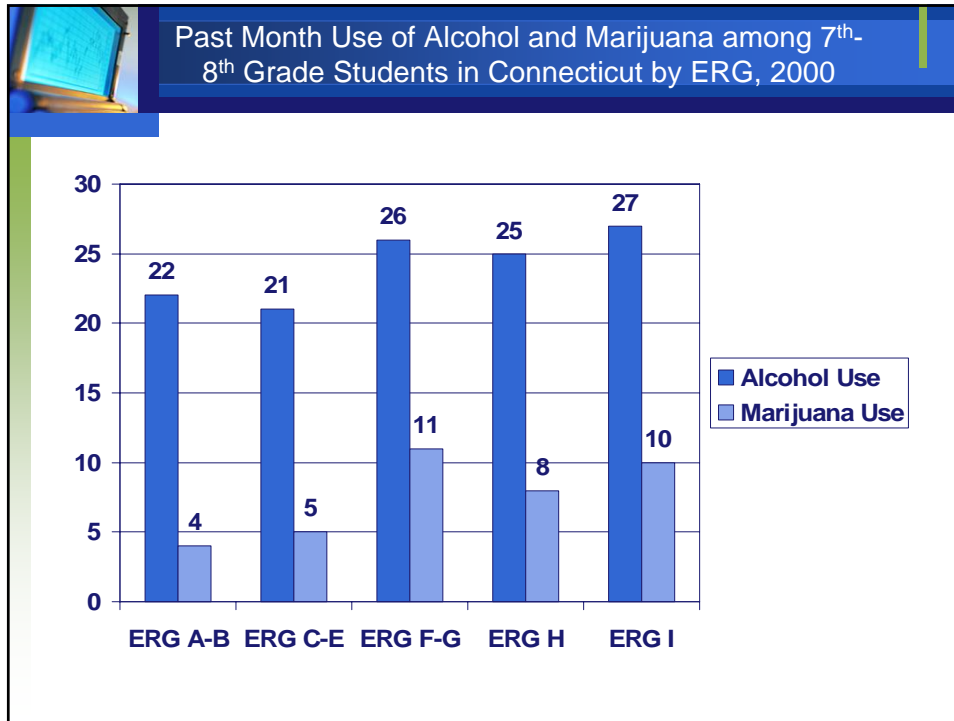
## CT SEW Process (continued)

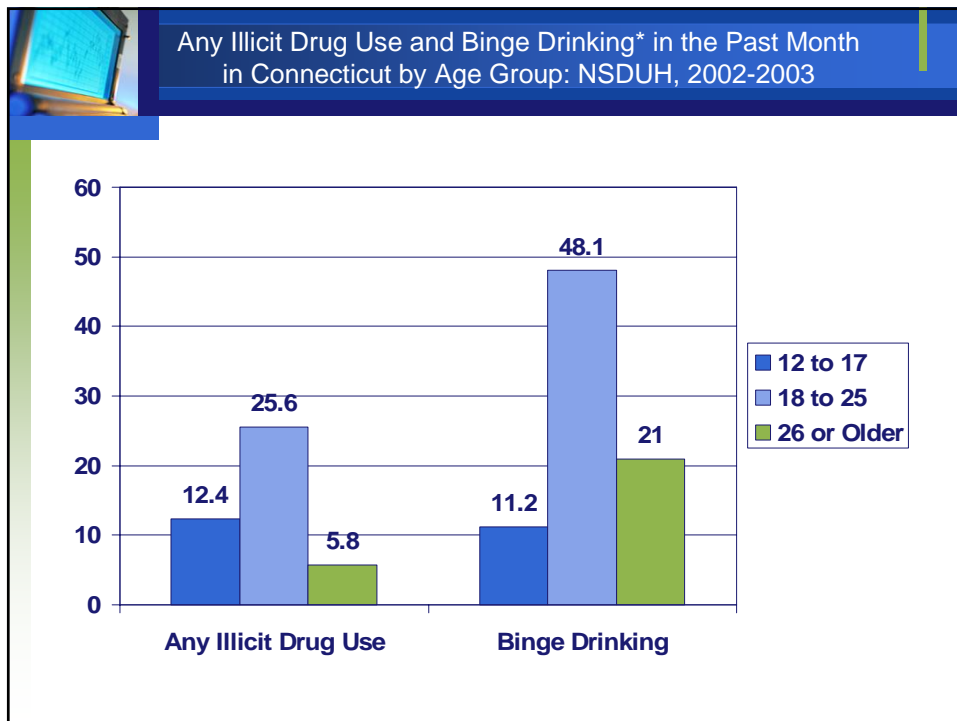
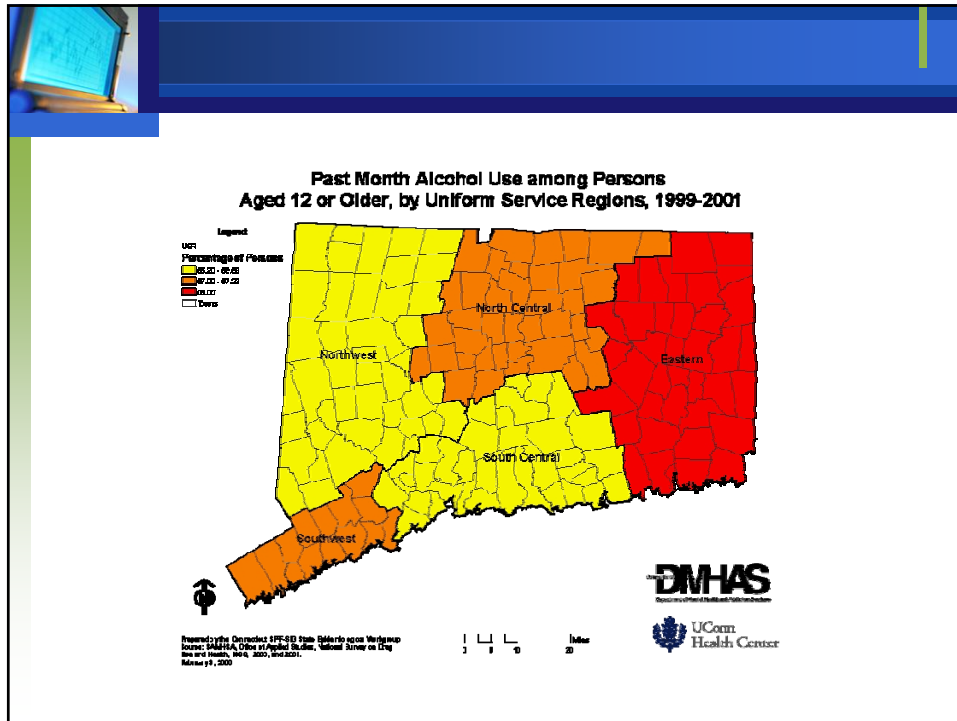
2. **WHAT DOES IT MEAN?** Analyze data implications according to key epidemiological dimensions
  - Size/Magnitude
  - Time and other comparisons (e.g., five-year time trends, higher/lower than national data)
  - Severity (i.e., years of potential life lost)
  - Costs (i.e., health, economic, social costs)
  
3. **WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?** Define State SPF SIG priorities based on epidemiological and other criteria relevant to state context
  - Changeability (i.e., able/amenable to change)
  - Readiness (i.e., to implement SPF/address this issue)

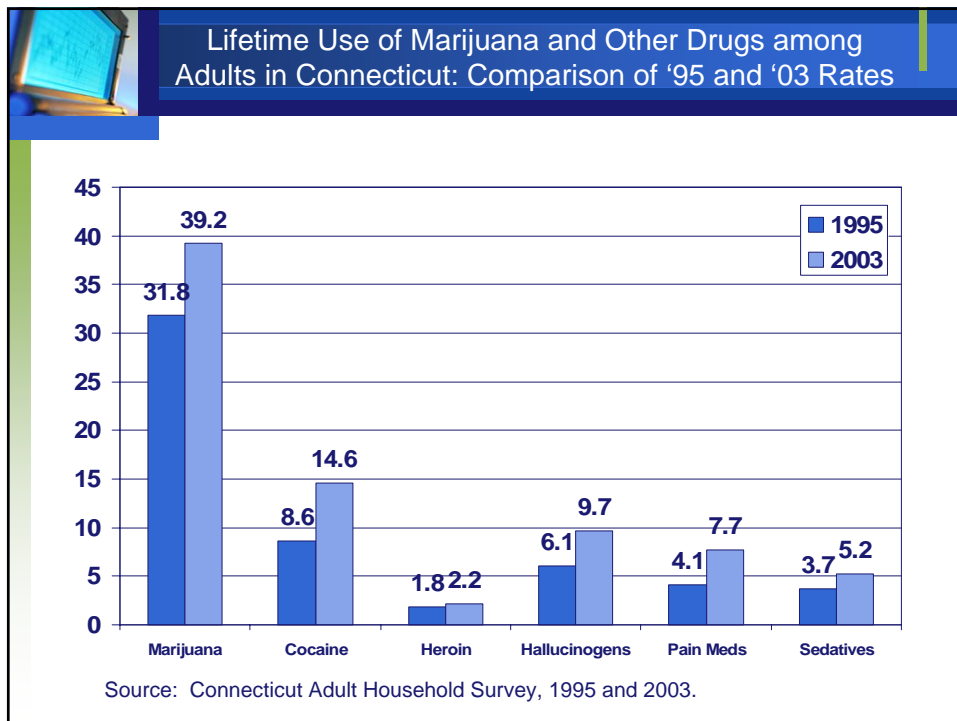
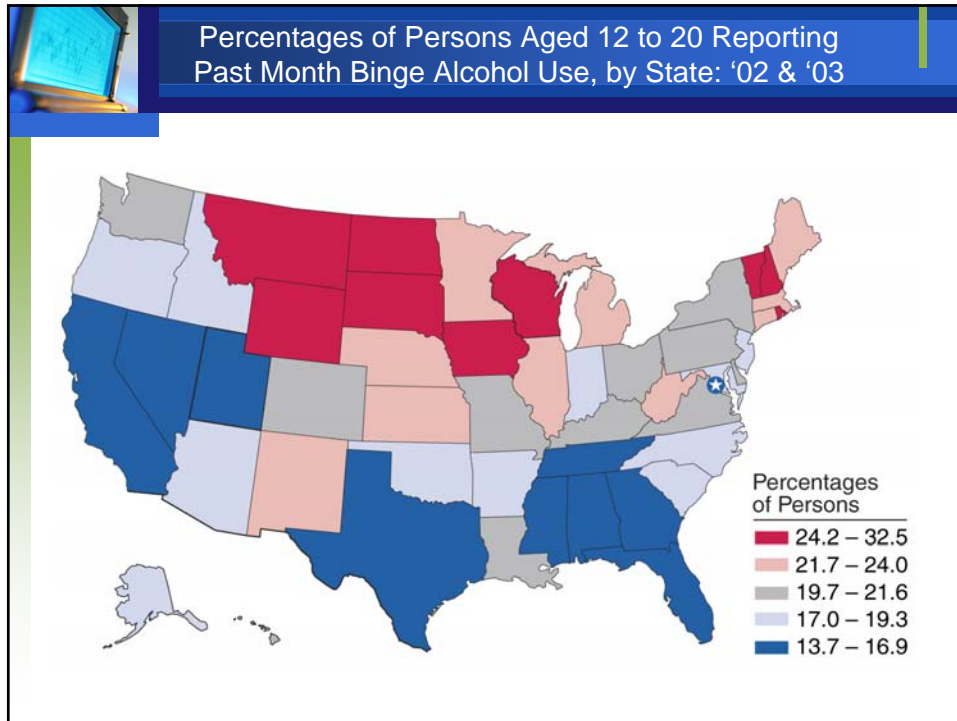


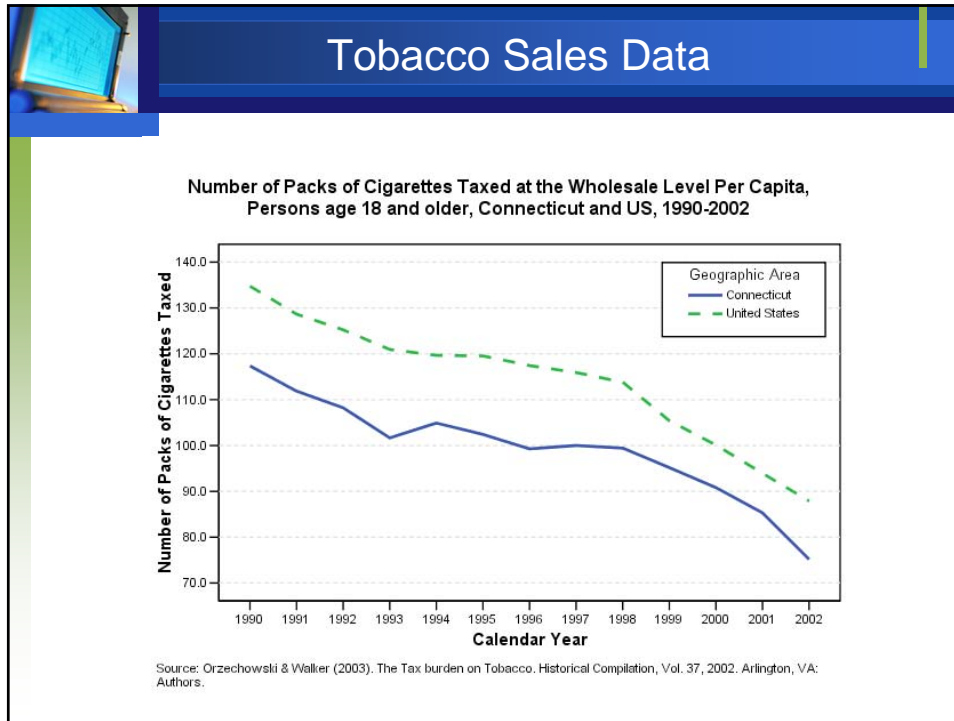
## Consumption Data Sources

- ❖ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey - CDC, Age 18+
- ❖ National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) – SAMHSA, Age 12+
- ❖ Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey – CDC, High school students Gr. 9-12
- ❖ Core Survey of College Students
- ❖ Prior State ATOD Surveys
  - Governor's Prevention Initiative for Youth (GPIY) – DMHAS/UCHC, Students Gr. 7-10
  - CT Adult Household Surveys – DMHAS/UCHC, Adults 18+, 1996 and 2003
- ❖ Sales Receipts for Tobacco and Alcohol

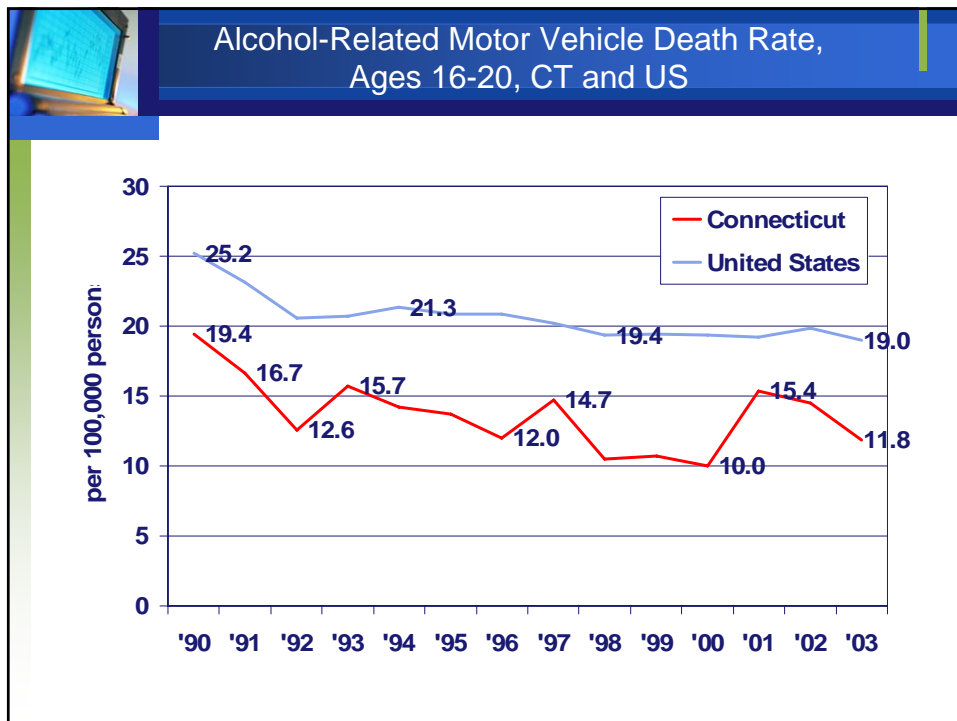
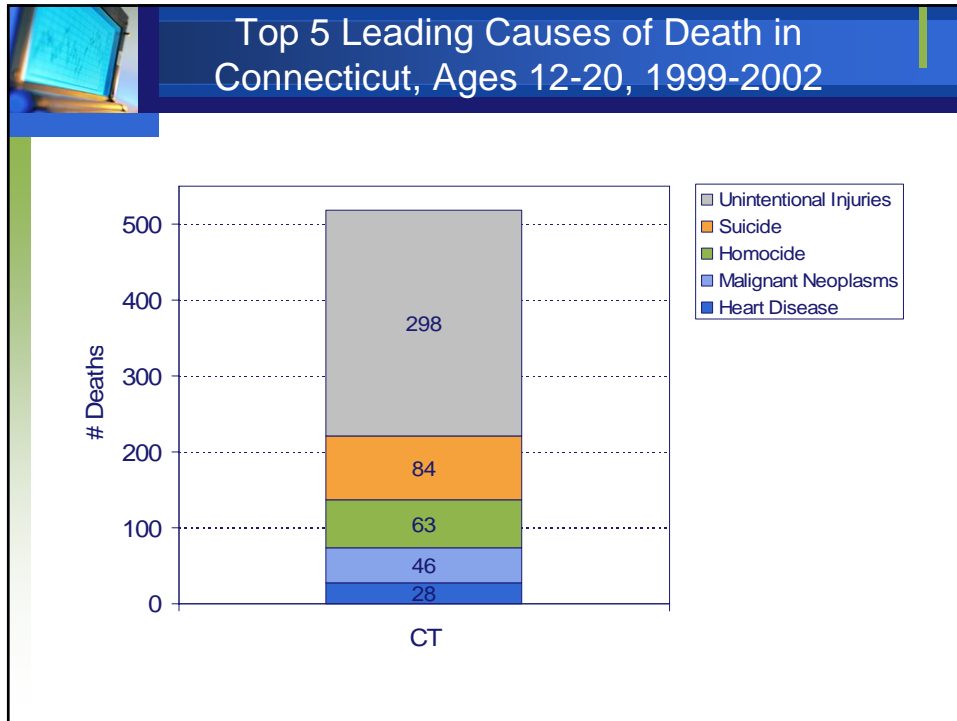


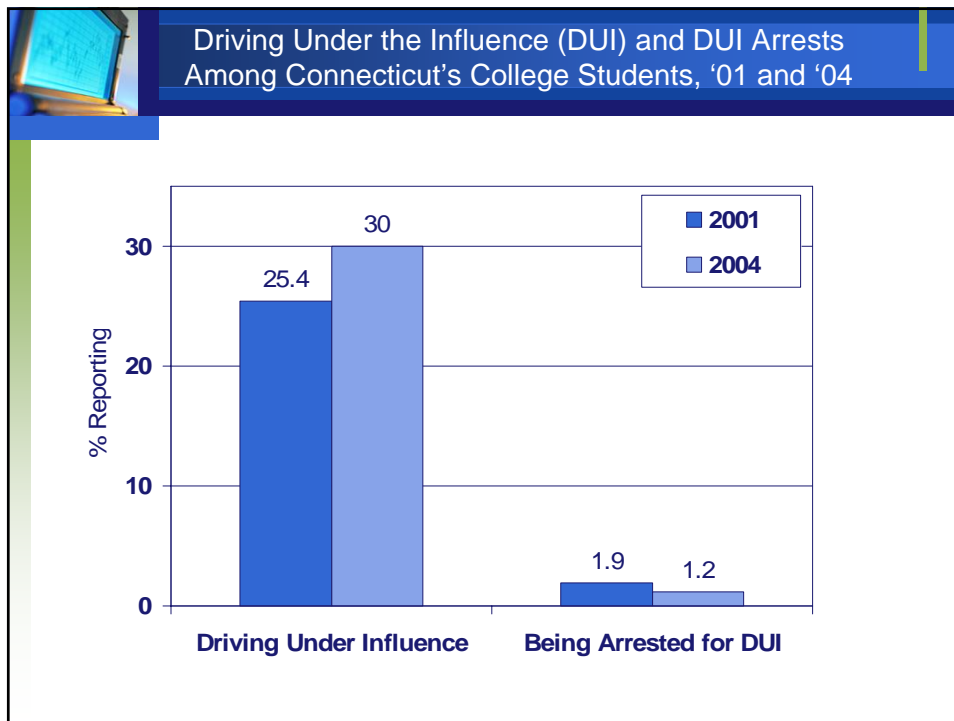
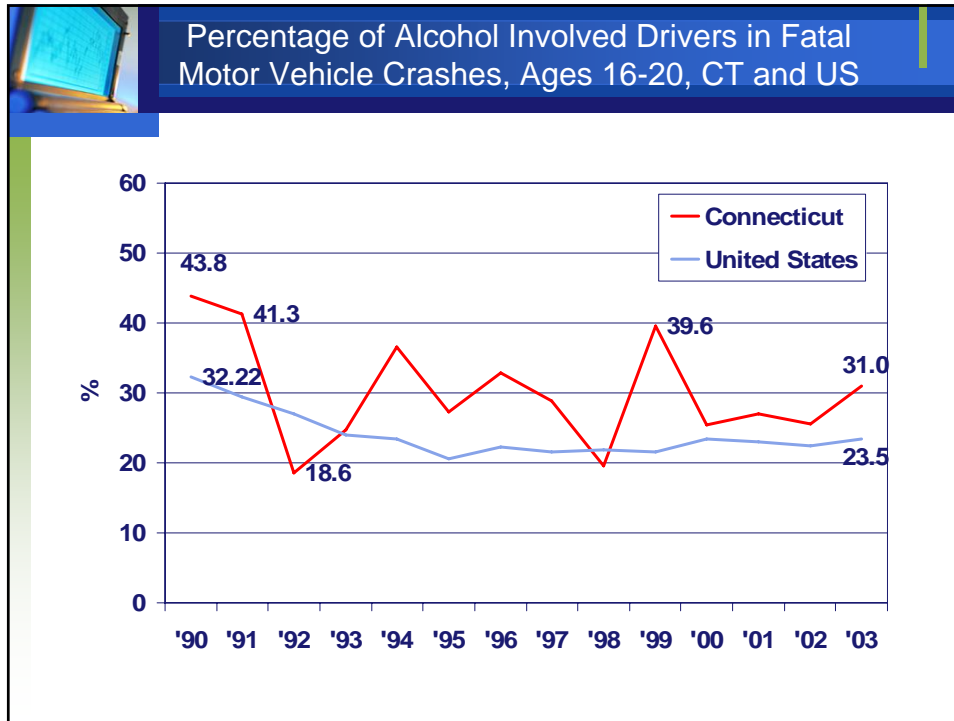


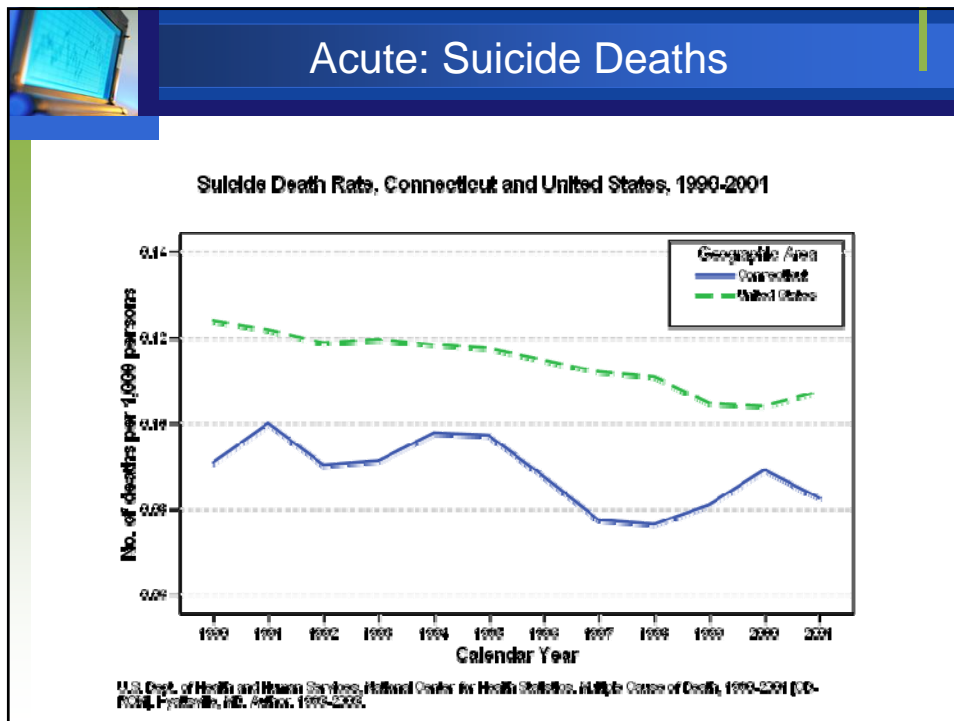
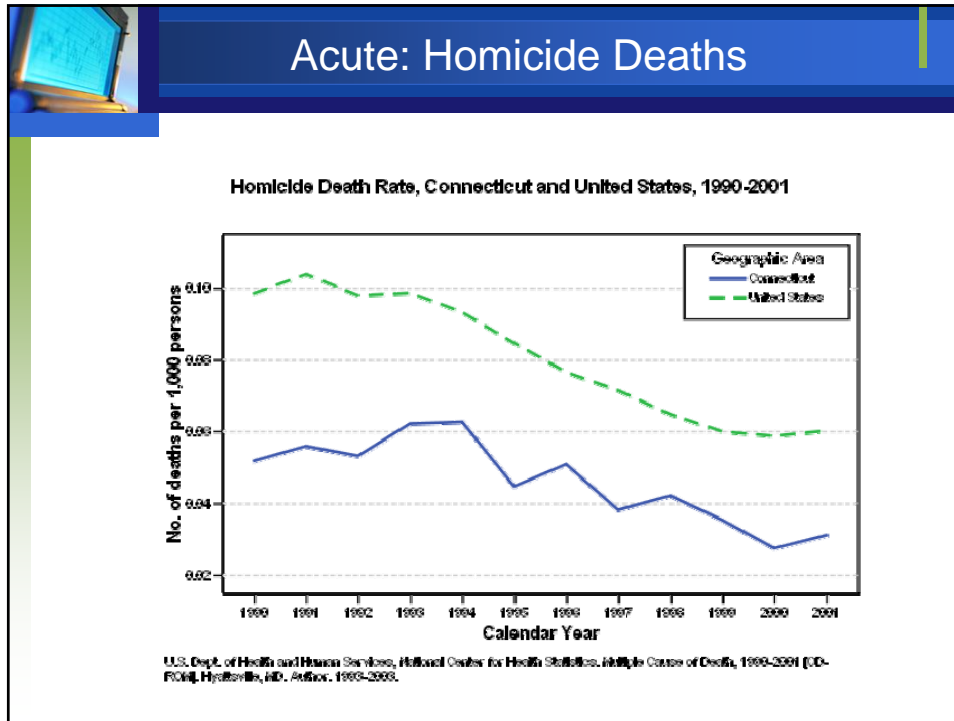


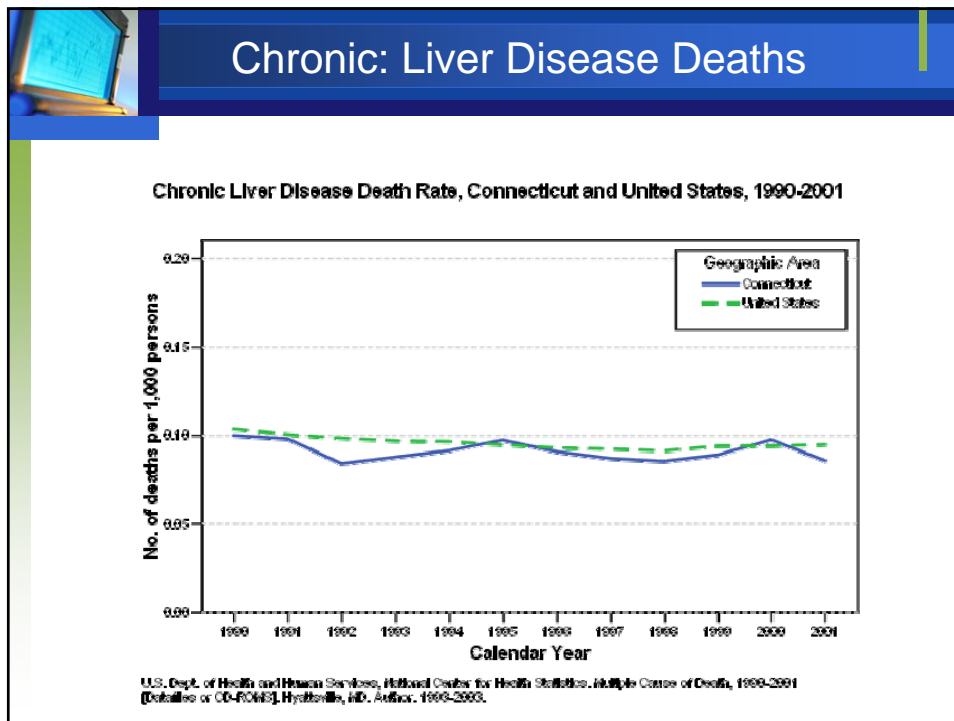
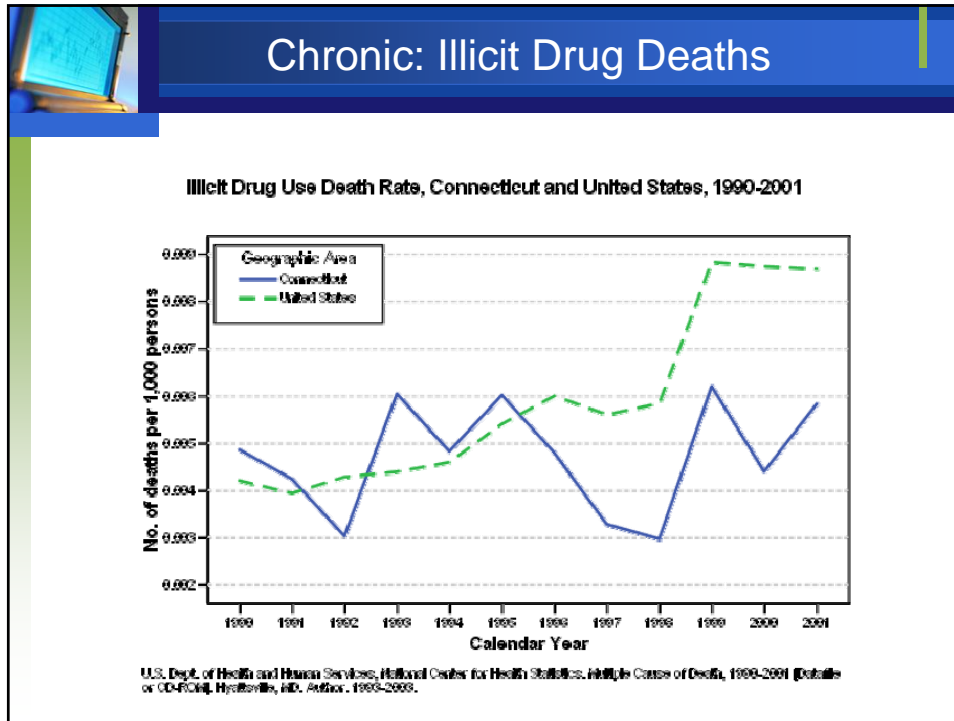


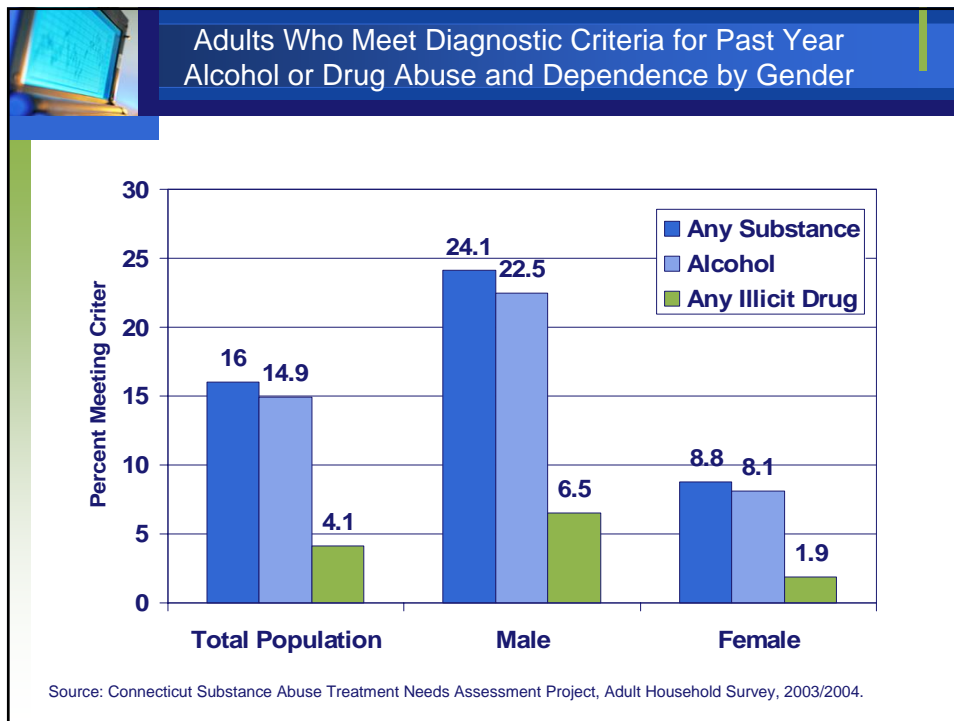
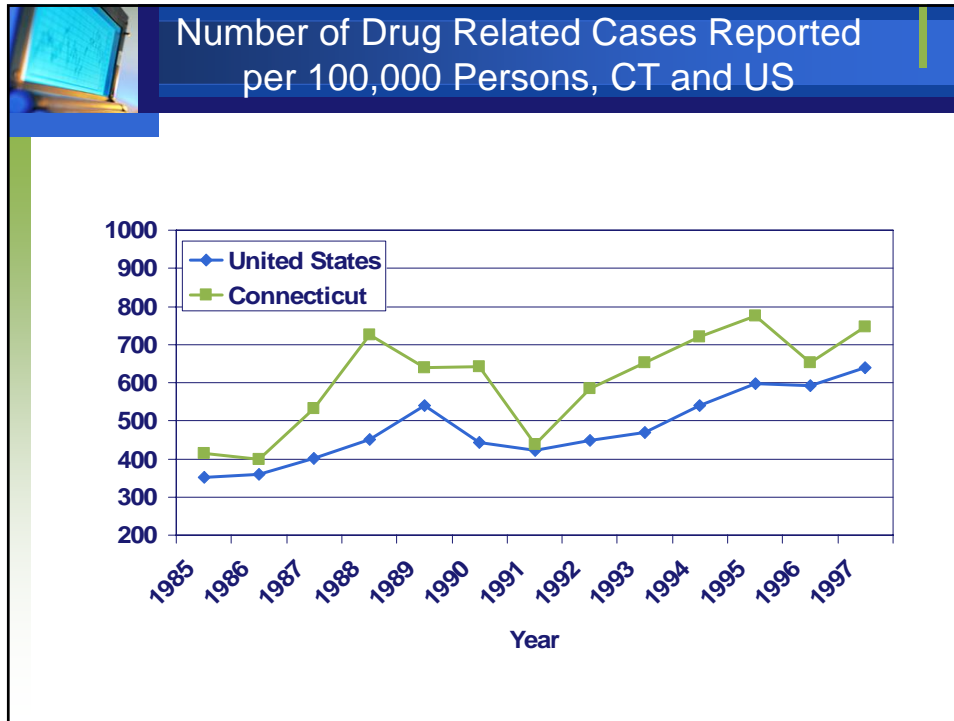
- ## Consequence Data
- ❖ **Mortality Data**
    - Acute: Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crashes, Homicide, Suicide
    - Chronic: Alcohol/Drug Induced Deaths, Liver Disease Deaths
  - ❖ **Morbidity Data**
    - Alcohol Related Injuries
    - Persons Meeting DSM-IV Criteria for Abuse or Dependence
  - ❖ **Crime**
    - Liquor Law Violations, DUI, Drug Arrests, Property & Violent Crime
  - ❖ **Other Consequences**
    - Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions
    - Substance Abuse Treatment Need
    - Alcohol/Drug Related School Suspensions/Expulsions
  - ❖ **Costs**

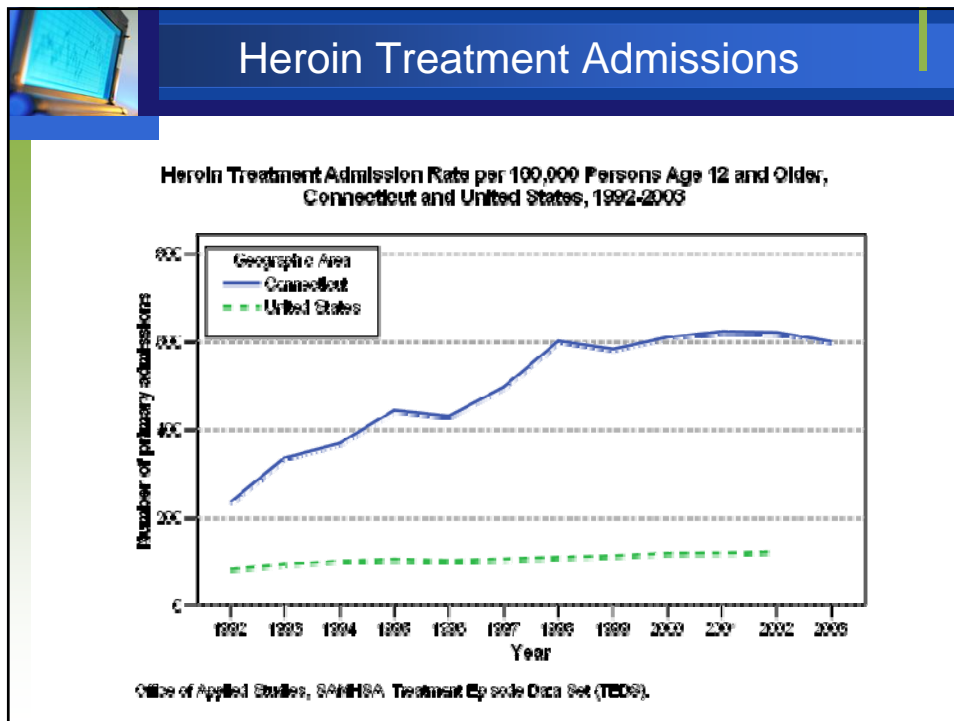
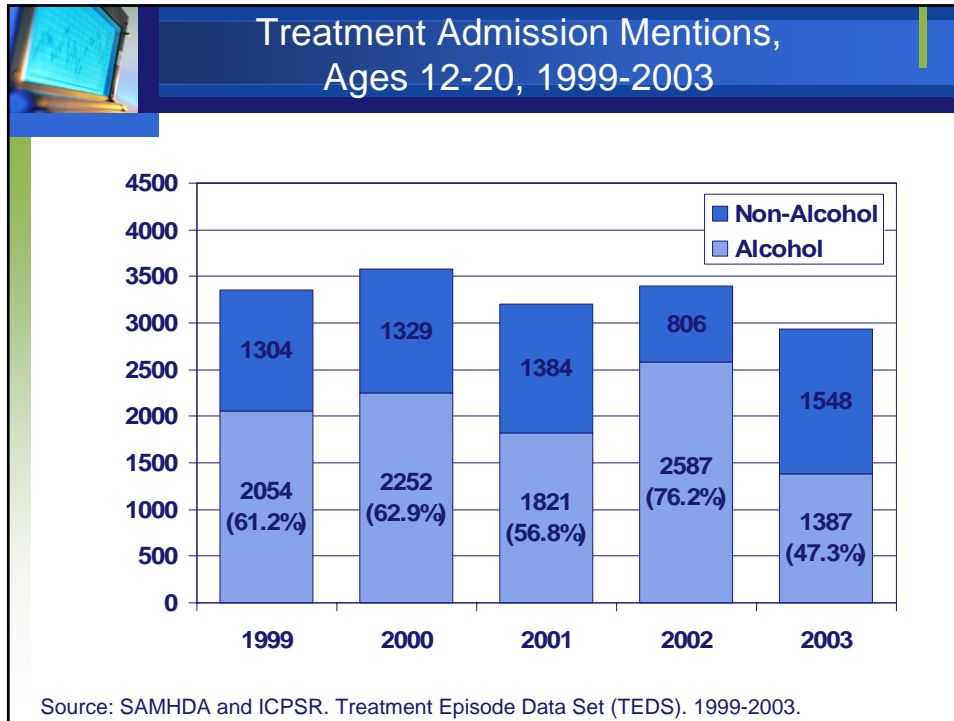


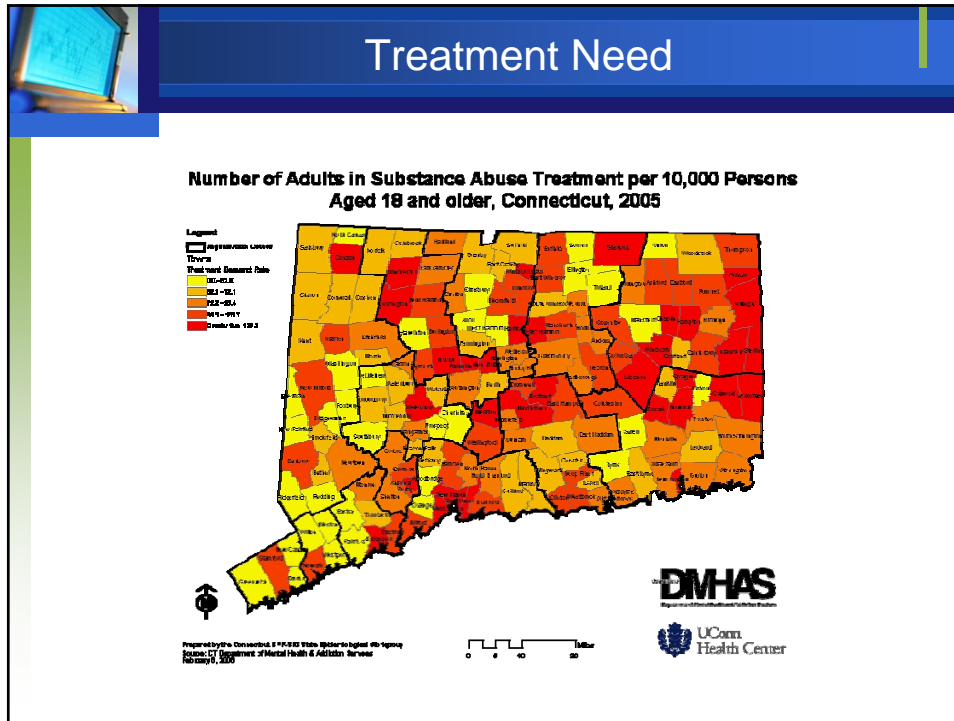












### Societal Cost of Substance Use by Substance, United States, 2001

Substance	Cost
Tobacco	\$177.2 Billion
Alcohol	\$101.9 Billion
Cocaine	\$62.6 Billion
Heroin	\$26.4 Billion
Opioid Analgesic Abuse	\$9.2 Billion
Marijuana	\$9.1 Billion

### Table of Consequence and Consumption Indicators

Construct	Indicator	Rate	%	Estimate or Actual #	Trend	Relative Ratio
Current Alcohol Use - Adults	% of Persons Age 18+ reporting any use of alcohol in past 30 days	N/A	68.1	1,816,528	↑	1.225
Current Alcohol Use - Youth	% of Students in grades 7 through 10 reporting any use of alcohol in past 30 days	N/A	34.1	62,540	↓	N/A
Juvenile Liquor Law Violations	No. of JUVENILE arrests per 100K juveniles (ages 10-17) for state or local liquor law violations, except drunkenness and DUI.	120.4	N/A	486	↓	N/A
Alcohol-Related Drivers in Fatal Crashes	% of drivers age 16-20 involved in fatal motor vehicle crashes with BAC>0	N/A	23.1		—	0.621
Alcohol Treatment Admissions	% of alcohol treatment admissions for youth age 12-20	N/A	76.2	2587	↑	N/A

- ### State Level: SEW Identified Six Substances of Concern
- ❖ Alcohol
  - ❖ Tobacco
  - ❖ Marijuana
  - ❖ Heroin
  - ❖ Prescription Drugs
  - ❖ Cocaine

## Profile: Series of Substance-Specific Fact Sheets

**Alcohol**

**Consequences**

- Alcohol is the most commonly used substance nationally and worldwide. According to the 2002 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 12% of adults in Connecticut use alcohol. The 2002 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse found that 10% of adults in Connecticut use alcohol.
- Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Connecticut. In 2002, 12% of adults in Connecticut used alcohol, up from 11% in 2001. The 2002 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse found that 10% of adults in Connecticut use alcohol.

**Population Groups**

- Alcohol use is highest among young adults (18-24) and is also high among older adults (65+).
- Alcohol use is highest among males and is also high among females.
- Alcohol use is highest among those with a high school diploma or less and is also high among those with a college degree or more.
- Alcohol use is highest among those with a low income and is also high among those with a high income.

**Health**

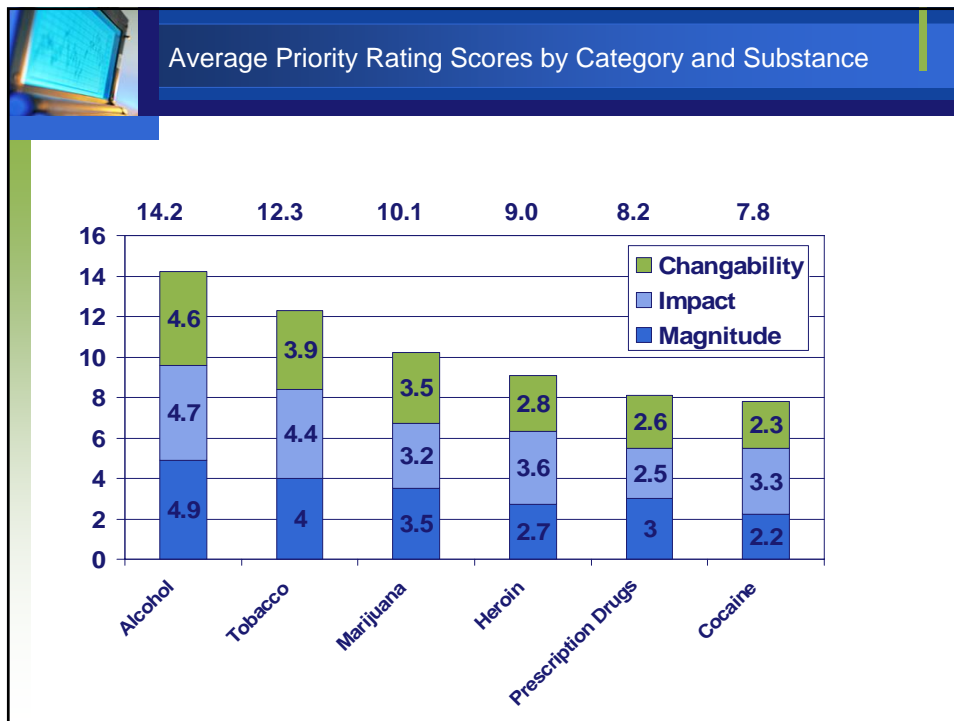
- Alcohol use is linked to a wide range of health problems, including liver disease, heart disease, and cancer.
- Alcohol use is linked to a wide range of social problems, including family violence and child abuse.
- Alcohol use is linked to a wide range of economic problems, including lost productivity and increased healthcare costs.

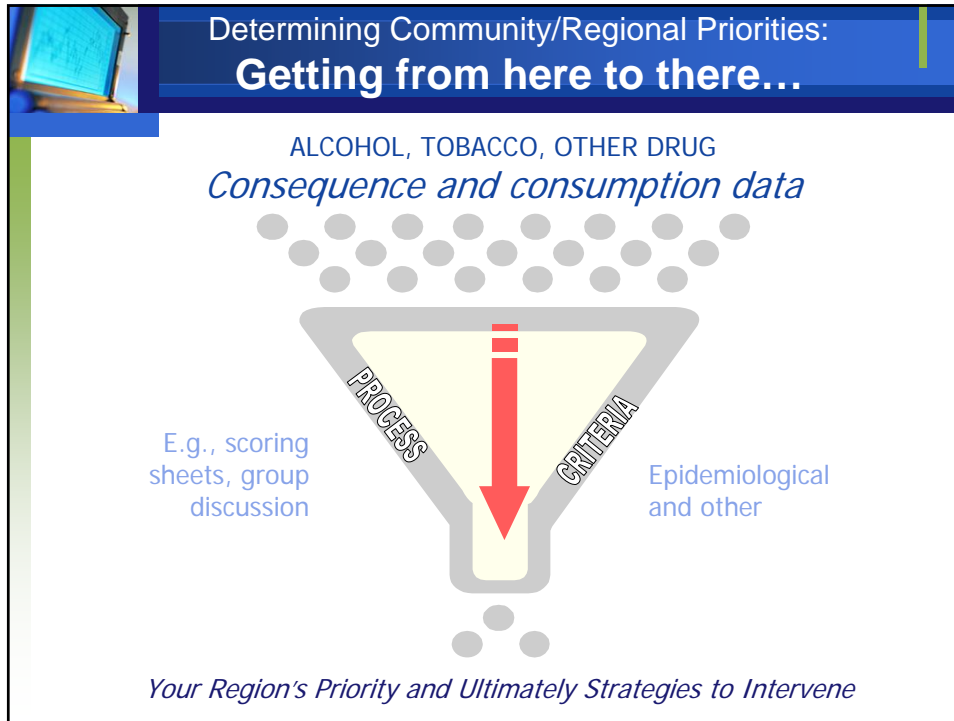
**Behavioral**

- Alcohol use is linked to a wide range of behavioral problems, including impaired judgment and increased risk-taking.
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**Summary of Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Consequences**

Substance	Prevalence	Consequences	Behavioral
Alcohol	12% of adults use alcohol	Alcohol use is linked to a wide range of health, social, and economic problems.	Alcohol use is linked to a wide range of behavioral problems, including impaired judgment and increased risk-taking.
Marijuana	10% of adults use marijuana	Marijuana use is linked to a wide range of health, social, and economic problems.	Marijuana use is linked to a wide range of behavioral problems, including impaired judgment and increased risk-taking.
Heroin	9% of adults use heroin	Heroin use is linked to a wide range of health, social, and economic problems.	Heroin use is linked to a wide range of behavioral problems, including impaired judgment and increased risk-taking.
Prescription Drugs	8% of adults use prescription drugs	Prescription drug use is linked to a wide range of health, social, and economic problems.	Prescription drug use is linked to a wide range of behavioral problems, including impaired judgment and increased risk-taking.
Cocaine	7% of adults use cocaine	Cocaine use is linked to a wide range of health, social, and economic problems.	Cocaine use is linked to a wide range of behavioral problems, including impaired judgment and increased risk-taking.





### Understanding Alcohol's Burden in CT: Data Resources (Examples)

Logic Model Domain	Indicators/Measures
Mortality	<i>Acute:</i> Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths <i>Chronic:</i> Liver Disease Deaths
Morbidity/Injury	Alcohol Abuse or Dependence
Crime	Alcohol/Drug Related Arrests
Other Social Consequences	Treatment Need
Consumption	30-day Alcohol Use by Youth and Adults

### Understanding the Burden of Alcohol in CT: State, Regional, and Community Data Resources

Logic Model Domain	Data Provided by CT SEW	Local Data Resources (Ex.)
Mortality	<b>Acute:</b> Alcohol-Related Homicide Deaths Alcohol-Related Suicide Deaths	
	<b>Chronic:</b> Alcohol/Drug Induced Deaths Liver Disease Deaths	
Morbidity/Injury	Alcohol Abuse or Dependence	
Crime	Alcohol/Drug Related Arrests – Liquor Law Violations, Drug Offenses, Property Crime, Violence Crime, DUI	
Other Social Consequences	Substance Abuse Treatment Need Alcohol and Drug TX Admissions School Suspensions/Expulsions (Alcohol/Drug Related)	
Consumption	GPIY 2000 School Survey Data on Recent Use of ATOD (7 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> ) Regional ATOD Consumption Data Ethanol Sales Per Capita	
Intervening & Causal Variables	Liquor Permit Density	

*NOTE: Also providing demographic information (US Census)*

