

NORTH DAKOTA

SUBSTANCE ABUSE DATA RESOURCES

The following data resources may be useful when assessing community needs specific to substance abuse prevention.

The **State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW)** is a group of data experts and prevention stakeholders whose mission is to identify, analyze and communicate key substance abuse and related behavioral health data to guide programs, policies and practices.

More information on ND's SEOW and the products produced by the group are available here:
www.prevention.nd.gov/data.

SELECTION OF DATA RESOURCES

The **North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)** is a statewide household survey conducted to measure community and state level attitudes and awareness of drugs and alcohol use and abuse and to assess the public's support for drug and alcohol abuse prevention initiatives. The results illustrate North Dakota adults' perception of the problem, which may not represent the actual problem. The survey was completed in 2008, 2015 and 2017.

- The Community Readiness Survey is available here: www.prevention.nd.gov/data.

The **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)** was developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. North Dakota began participating in the YRBS survey in 1995. Students in grades 7-8 and 9-12 are surveyed in the spring of odd years. The survey is voluntary and completely anonymous. The North Dakota survey is administered biennially in late winter/early spring of odd years through the Department of Public Instruction.

- The North Dakota YRBS results are available here: <https://www.nd.gov/dpi/SchoolStaff/SafeHealthy/YRBS/>.

The **National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)** provides up-to-date information on tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, mental health and other health-related issues in the United States. NSDUH began in 1971 and is conducted every year in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Information from NSDUH is used to support prevention and treatment programs, monitor substance use trends, estimate the need for treatment and inform public health policy.

- NSDUH data can be found here: <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/population-data-nsduh>

The **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)** is a health-related telephone survey that collects state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Established in 1984 with 15 states, BRFSS now collects data in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and three U.S. territories. BRFSS completes more than 400,000 adult interviews each year, making it the largest continuously conducted health survey system in the world. By collecting behavioral health risk data at the state and local level, BRFSS has become a powerful tool for targeting and building health promotion activities.

- BRFSS data can be found here: https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm

The 2016 **Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Survey (ATOD)** was developed to identify high-risk drinking predictors for North Dakota college students and to develop evidence-based interventions specific to North Dakota and for each campus within the University System. The 2016 ATOD was administered in an electronic format with email survey invitations using the Qualtrics survey software.

- To access university-specific data, contact your local University.

The **ND Young Adult Survey** is a telephone survey among North Dakota young adults, aged 18-29 conducted by the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center (WYSAC) on behalf of the North Dakota Department of Human Services to assess substance abuse and other health related behaviors, awareness, and attitudes. The survey sought to establish estimates by the eight human service regions of the state as defined by the North Dakota Department of Human Services and included both landline and cell phone numbers to reflect the prevalence of cell phone only and cell phone mostly households in the state. The survey was conducted in 2016 and will be conducted in 2018.

- The survey can be found here: www.prevention.nd.gov/data.

The **Crime in North Dakota** report is an annual report released by the Attorney General and includes crime (violent and property) and arrest analyses, including drug and alcohol arrests.

- The report is available here: <https://www.ag.nd.gov/Reports/BCIReports/CrimeHomicide/CrimeHomicide.htm>

The **North Dakota Crash Summary** is an annual report released by the ND Department of Transportation describing the trends and effects of traffic crashes in North Dakota, including alcohol-related crashes, injuries and fatalities. The data for this summary is derived from North Dakota crash reports. These reports are completed by law enforcement officers throughout the state who collect data from crash scenes on public roadways. Information is collected when a crash involves fatalities, injuries, or at least \$1,000 property damage. Crash reports are forwarded to NDDOT for central collection. NDDOT reviews the crash report forms and enters the data into a database called the Crash Reporting System (CRS).

- The report is available here: <http://www.dot.nd.gov/divisions/safety/trafficsafety.htm>.

Local Public Health Units' **Community Health Assessments**. These assessments completed by North Dakota Local Public Health Units typically use both primary and secondary data to characterize the health of the community:

- Primary data are collected first-hand through surveys, listening sessions, interviews, and observations
- Secondary data are collected by another entity or for another purpose
- Indicators are secondary data that have been analyzed and can be used to compare rates or trends of priority community health outcomes and determinants

Data and indicator analyses provide descriptive information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics; they can be used to monitor progress and determine whether actions have the desired effect. They also characterize important parts of health status and health determinants, such as behavior, social and physical environments, and healthcare use. <https://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/cha/data.html>

The **Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health** reviews what we know about substance misuse and how that knowledge can be used to prevent substance misuse and reduce its related consequences. The report describes the considerable evidence showing that prevention, treatment, and recovery policies and programs really do work. It also describes the opportunities to bring substance use disorder treatment and mainstream health care systems into alignment so that they can address a person's overall health, rather than a substance misuse or a physical health condition alone or in isolation.

- The report can be found here: <https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/surgeon-generals-report.pdf>