New Mexico Tribal Data Workgroup

June 25, 2010

Nadine Tafoya, LISW
Charlene Poola, LISW
Ann DelVecchio, PhD
Deborah Alchul, PhD

Funded by: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & New Mexico Behavioral Health Purchasing Collaborative
Development History

- Tribal Data Workgroup developed to:
  - “Normalize” conversation about data
  - Help Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) & other agencies use data for planning
  - Address tribal concerns about research & evaluation
  - Build capacity in tribal communities
  - Develop Native-driven approach to data collection
  - Educate Non-Native agencies on evaluation and research protocols in Native communities
Development History

- Data workgroup was developed based on feedback from tribes requesting training and technical assistance on:
  - Collecting data
  - Conducting needs assessments, focus groups, and evaluation
  - Accessing data for reports and funding opportunities
  - Retaining ownership of data to avoid outside dissemination
History

- **May 2008**: Tribal Data Workgroup established
- **July-Aug. 2008**: Developed draft of data guidebook
- **Sept.-Nov. 2008**: Met with tribal leadership to obtain input on draft of guidebook
- **January 2009**: Based on input drafted first version of guidebook
- **March 2009**: Presented guidebook to BHPC
- **May 2009**: Worked on second version of guidebook
- **December 2009**: Completed first and second Guidebook
- **Jan. 2010**: Disseminated guidebooks to tribes and organizations
- **June 2010**: Tribal Data Project complete
Contributors

- Jicarilla Apache Nation
- Laguna Pueblo
- Pueblo of Isleta Prevention
- Ramah Navajo BHS
- Santa Clara Pueblo
- Zia Pueblo
- Zuni Pueblo
- Albuquerque Area SW Tribal Epidemiology Center
- Behavioral Health Collaboratives

- IHS-Behavioral Health Services
- Nadine Tafoya & Associates
- Local Collaborative 14
- NMASTOD
- NMDOH Epidemiology
- NMDOH-Office of Substance Abuse Prevention
- Optum Health NM
- PIRE
- UNM-CNAH
- UNM-CRCBH
Using Your Data

• Definition and types of data
  – Information that can be organized for analysis & discussion
  – Quantitative vs. Qualitative Data Collection Approaches

• Where and how to locate data
  – Federal/State/County/City/Tribal entities
  – Local community needs assessments
  – Current program evaluation reports
  – Stories and personal experiences from community stakeholders
Using Your Data

- Compiling and Managing Data
  - Gather and review existing data to identify gaps/needs
  - Seek assistance for collecting data

- Analyzing Data

- Reporting Data
Controlling Your Data

- There are formal /informal Tribal Policies through Tribal governments
- Establishing a Memoranda of Agreement/Understanding (MOAs or MOUs)
- Institutional Review Board (IRB)
- Learn about Funding Sources
- Work with Funding Sources
Whose Data is It?

A Guide for Non-Native Researchers
Version II
Ethical Use & Access to Data in Tribal Communities

- Acquiring permission from Tribal government - following Tribal protocol on:
  - Collection
  - Reporting & Publication
- Develop Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding (MOAs or MOUs)
- Institutional Review Board (IRB)
Using Data to Plan Programs
Where did this data come from?

- New Mexico’s Tribal Youth from three reservations were sampled by the Southwest Tribal Youth Project, Albuquerque Area Southwest Tribal Epidemiology Center
- Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey administered by the Albuquerque Area Southwest Tribal Epidemiology Center (2007)
- It included questions to measure protective (resiliency) and risk factors.
- Data were collected from a variety of New Mexico Pueblo, Apache Navajo, and Urban Native youth in grades 9-12. The total sample size was 594 students and the response rate across all sites was 70%.
Protective Factors

Perception of parental disapproval - youth were asked “How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?”

% by Grade Whose Parents Disapprove of Youth Alcohol Use

![Bar Chart](chart.png)
Perception of Parental Disapproval

- Youth across all grades (usually 90-100%) say their parents disapprove of their use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.
- Youth know that their parents disapprove and this knowledge can be used as an “excuse” not to use when peers put pressure on them to try alcohol, tobacco or other drugs.
Protective Factors: Youth Perception of Risk from Using

Youth were asked, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?”

% by Grade Who Said Marijuana Use is Risky

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>% Risky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>83.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Protective Factors – Risk from Using Regularly

- When youth use regularly they know what the risk is.
- They may not be aware of subtle changes in their own behaviors, attitudes, and motivation.
Percentage of Youth Who Tried Substances Before Age 13 Years

% of SWTYP Youth who used Before 13 Compared to the New Mexico
Initiation

- The percentage of youth who used alcohol before the age of thirteen in SWTYP is 8% higher than the state of New Mexico.
- Marijuana use before the age of thirteen is approximately 35% higher than the state of New Mexico.
- Use of commercial tobacco before the age of thirteen is more than double.
- Substance abuse prevention research (SAMHSA, 2007) indicates that younger age of initiation is highly related to substance abuse problems including addiction, later in life. Recent use (past month / past 30 day use) also is high among SWTYP adolescents.
Current Alcohol Use Compared to State and National Rates

% of youth who reported binge drinking in the past 30 days compared to New Mexico and the United States

- SWYP: 36%
- New Mexico: 37.4%
- United States: 35.1%
Current Alcohol Use Compared to State and National Rates

Over 36% of the SWTYP sample reported binge drinking during the past month (five or more drinks at one sitting). This is higher than both New Mexico and the Nation.
Program Planning

• Focus on strengths and positives first as this provides a foundation to build upon.
• Next, review areas of concern.
• Identify a process to prioritize needs.
• If you were allocating money for prevention programs, related to substance initiation, current substance use, and sadness and suicide who has the largest need and where would you allocate the funding?
Technical Assistance

- Jicarilla
- Zia Pueblo
- Ramah
  - Currently the RWJ link is under construction
  - http://www.rwjf.org/grants/product.jsp?id=61028
  - www.regionvi.org
Questions

- **Nadine Tafoya, LISW**
  - nayanet2426@gmail.com

- **Charlene Poola, LISW**
  - cpoola@salud.unm.edu

- **Ann DelVecchio, PhD**
  - delvecchio.nm@comcast.net