# Real-world application of reach ratios: 

ClearWay

## A tool to monitor quitline reach among priority populations

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## The next 30 minutes of your life...

 O What is a reach ratio?How to calculate a reach ratio?
Reach ratios in action:官 Minnesota example

## What is a reach ratio?

## BRIEF REPORT

## The Reach Ratio-A New Indicator for Comparing Quitline Reach Into Smoking Subgroups

## What is a reach ratio?

A ReRa compares the proportion of quitline participants from a subgroup to the proportion of the target population of tobacco users from the same subgroup.

## RORA<1

\% of QL participants that are 18-24 yrs old

## 5\%



## Reita = 1

\% of QL participants
that reside in a region

## 25\%



## Reia

\% of QL participants that are female

## ReBa = 1

## proportionate representation

 of subgroup in QL population

## - How to calculate a reach <br> 두뭄  ratio?

## questions hefore you heyin.

Who is your target population?
What is the time period (e.g. 1 year)?
What is the subgroup(s) of interest?

The key to success... DATA SOURCES

# Nimerator = B/A the \% of quitline enrollees in your subgroup 

0
How many unique people enrolled in services in [FY16]?

How many of the above are in your subgroup of interest?

## Numerator Iata Sources

- Monthly reports
- Monthly registration extracts
- Ask your vendor
- Ask your evaluator


## Numerator = B/4 the \% of quitline enrollees in your subgroup

A $=16,290$
The number of unique participants who enrolled in QUITPLAN Services from Mar 2014 - Feb 2015.
Source: Optum monthly data extracts
$B=7,246$
The subset of unique participants from above who are men.
Source: Optum monthly data extracts

## Numerator $=7,246 / 16,290=44.5 \%$

# There is a fine line मமणGen 

 NUMERATOR and DENOMINATOR
## Denominator = D/C

 the $\%$ of all tobacco users in [state] that are in your subgroup©
How many tobacco users were living in [state] in [FY16]?

How many tobacco users in your subgroup were living in [state] in [FY16]?

## Denominator = D/C

 the $\%$ of all tobacco users in [state] that are in your subgroupHow many tobacco users were living in [state] in [FY16]? (C1 * C2)

- C1 = Number of adults in [state] in [FY16]
- C2 = Tobacco prevalence rate in [state] in [FY16]


## Data Sources for Cl

Number of adults in [state] in [FY16]

- Census Bureaus' Annual Population Estimates [2015 or 2016] for 18+
- http://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2016/demo/po pest/nation-detail.html


# Data Sources for CD 

Tobacco prevalence rate in [state] in [FY16]

- [State] Adult Tobacco Survey [2015 or 2016]

BRFSS [2015 or 2016]

## Denominator = D/C the $\%$ of all tobacco users in [state] that are in your subgroup

$C 1=5,420,380 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { The number of adults living in Minnesota in } 2013 . \\ & \text { Source: Census Bureau Pop Estimates } 2013 \text { for } 18+\end{aligned}$
$C 2=20.7 \% \quad$ Tobacco prevalence rate for adults in MN.
Source: MATS 2014 (all tobacco types combined)
(C) $=5,420,380 * 0.207=1,122,019$

Adult tobacco users in Minnesota in 2013/2014

## Denominator = D/C

 the $\%$ of all tobacco users in [state] that are in your subgroup
How many tobacco users in your subgroup were living in [state] in [FY16]? (D1 * D2)

D1 = Number of adults in subgroup in [state] in [FY16]
D2 $=$ Tobacco prevalence rate of subgroup in [state] in [FY16]

## Data Sources for 01

## Number of adults in subgroup in [state] in [FY16]

- Census Bureaus' Annual Population Estimates
[2015 or 2016]: age, sex, geographic region, some racial/ethnic groups

Gallop: LGBTQ
Other state, local, or population-specific sources

## Data Sources for 12

## Tobacco prevalence rate of subgroup in [state] in [FY16]

- [State] Adult Tobacco Survey [2015 or 2016]
- BRFSS [2015 or 2016]
- Other state, local, or population-specific sources


## Denominator $=\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{O}$

## the \% of all tobacco users in [state] that are in your subgroup

## D1 $=\mathbf{2 , 6 9 3 , 2 9 9}$ <br> The number of adult men living in Minnesota in 2013. Source: Census Bureau Pop Est 2013 for males 18+

D2 $=27.3 \%$
Tobacco prevalence rate for adult men in MN. Source: MATS 2014 (men, all tobacco types combined)
(D) $=2,693,299 * 0.273=735,271$

Male adult tobacco users in Minnesota in 2013/2014

## Putiong it all together

A $=16,290$
B $=7,246$
$B / A>44.5 \%$
C $=1,122,019$ ReRa
(D) $=735,271$

65.5\%

## Calculate confidence intervals (Cls)

Campbell et al. and PDA use Katz Log method found in the following journal article:

Recommended confidence intervals for two independent binomial proportions

Morten W Fagerland,' Stian Lydersen ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ and Petter Laake ${ }^{3}$

Statistical Methods in Medical Research. 2015 Vol 24(2) 224254

## ReRa (Men): 0.679

## Cl: 0.668 to 0.691

# How to calculate a Refa? 

## 88

Who is your target population?

What is the one year time period?
What is the subgroup(s) of interest?
DITA SOUTHES ${ }^{2}$ and Cls

## olocolo Reach ratios in action: Linnesota eramile

## all ratios?



## Measurement leads to action




## QUITPLAN Services ReRas for demographic groups of interest

## Reach Ratio for American Indians



Based on a prevalence of cigarette use among American Indians of 59.0\% per TTUP 2013. Minnesota Adult Tobacco Survey (MATS) 2014 reported a tobacco use prevalence rate of $36.1 \%$, which results in a higher reach ratio of .6165 (.5505-.6903). Both estimates show that American Indians are underserved.

## Reach Ratio for GLBT

## GLBT

(Helpline only)


#  <br> $=$ <br> <br> Multiple uses for Reach Ratios... 

 <br> <br> Multiple uses for Reach Ratios...}

## Programmatic

Marketing
Key reference
\%e. One-stop data source

Table 2. Detailed reach ratio calculations for American Indians

|  | Cigarette use <br> prevalence*: | Number of <br> adults: Census <br> Bureau 2013 | Number of <br> cigarette users: <br> prevalence $\mathbf{x}$ <br> number adults | Average MN <br> tobacco users: | Average QP2 enrollees using <br> cigarettes |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Overall N | $14.4 \%$ | $5,420,380$ | $780,534.72$ |  |  |

*Overall $=$ MATS 2014, American Indian=TTUP
Table 3. Detailed reach ratio calculations for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender

|  | Cigarette use prevalence**: | Number of adults: Census Bureau 2013 | Number of cigarette users: prevalence $x$ number adults | Average MN tobacco users: | Average Helpline enrollees using cigarettes$2,102$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overall N | 14.4\% | 5,420,380 | 780,534.72 |  |  |  |
| GLBT | 25.0\% | 157,191*** | 39,297.76 | 5.03\% | 106 | 5.04\% |

**Overall $=$ MATS 2014, GLBT=Voices of Health Study
${ }^{* * *}$ Not available via the 2013 Census. A 2012 Gallup poll estimated that $2.9 \%$ of adults in MN were GLBT. The number of adults in the state $(5,420,380$ per the 2013 Census) were multiplied by $2.9 \%$ to estimate the proportion of MN adults identifying as GLBT.

## In sum....

,
A reach ratio measures how well a subgroup is represented in quitline services.

Break the reach ratio into small pieces and use the best data source available for each piece. Calculate Cl's.

Use reach ratios to inform program and marketing decisions and as a quick reference.

## Thank <br> you!

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