



Using the Best Data Available for Needs Assessments and Planning

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What Do You Think When I Say Needs Assessment?





What I Think When I Hear Needs Assessment



- Data
 - Who, What, Where, When, How
- Pragmatics and Feasibility
 - Funding, Resources, Cultural Environment
- Priorities
 - Mine, My bosses, Funders, Community, Stakeholders
- All the Feelings
 - Overwhelmed, Frustrated, Hope
- Where to Start and When to End
- Organizational Headaches

How I Feel



CAUTION: BAD DATA



BAD DATA QUALITY MAY RESULT IN FRUSTRATION AND LEAD TO DROP KICKING YOUR COMPUTER



BAD DATA = BAD EVERYTHING





BAD Data = <u>Best Available Data</u>

What can I change?

- Constantly surprised
- What do I have to accept?
- Constantly surprised

Needs Assessment





http://www.healthycommunities.org/Resources/toolkit.shtml#.XW70kEF7mM9

Reflect and Strategize



- Why do you do what you do?
- How do you do what you do?
- What do you want to change?
 - Activities
 - Outcomes
 - Other
- What do you have control over?

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Define the Community

- One county?
- Several counties?
- A group of interest?
- Other?
- How does data availability affect your definition of the community?
- Proxy?

Heal

BEHAVIORAL HEAL

Needs Assessment





http://www.healthycommunities.org/Resources/toolkit.shtml#.XW70kEF7mM9

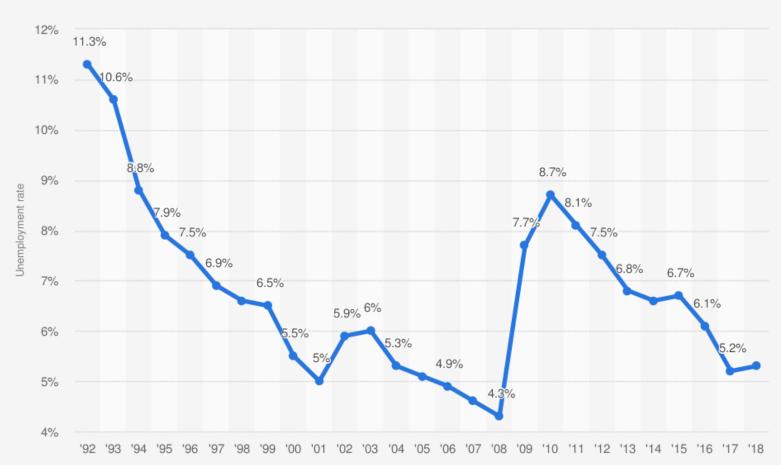
What Do You Think When I Say Data?





Quantitative





Unemployment rate in West Virginia from 1992 to 2018

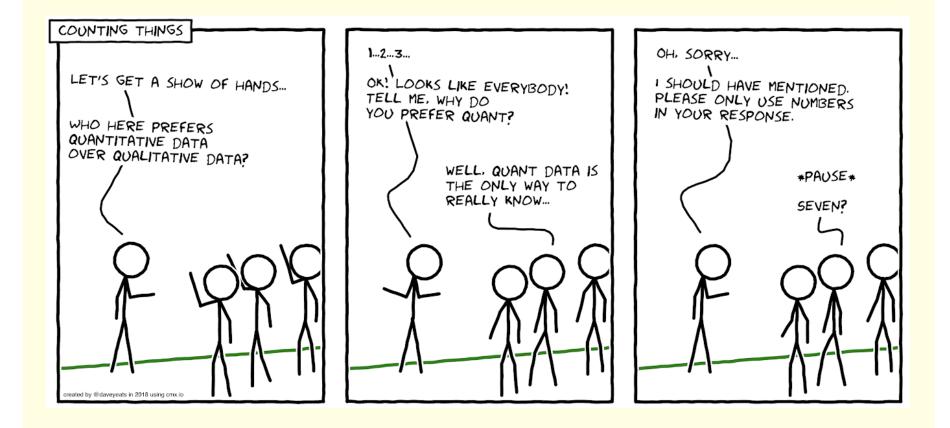
Source Bureau of Labor Statistics © Statista 2019 Additional Information: United States; 1992 to 2018

Qualitative











	vs (iii)					
Basis for	Qualitative	Quantitative				
Comparison	Data	Data				
Definition	Qualitative data is information that can't be expressed as a number	Quantitative data is data that can be expressed as a number or can be quantified				
Can data be counted?	NO	YES				
Data type	Words, objects, pictures, observations, and symbols	Number and statistics				



Questions that data answer	How and why this has happened?	"how many, "how much" and "how often"		
Examples	 Names as John, Maria, Ethnicity such as American Indian, Asian, etc. Colors e.g. green, white, blue 	 Scores on tests and exams e.g. 85, 67, 90 and etc. The weight of a person or a subject Your shoe size 		
Purposes of data analysis	Understand, explain, and interpret social interactions and patterns	Test hypothesis, develop predictions for the future, check cause and effect		
Types of data analysis	Patterns, characteristics, theme identification	Statistical relationship identification		



Scope of the results	Less generalizable, particular findings. Do not drive conclusions and generalizations across a population	Generalizable findings. Draw conclusions and trends about a large population based on a sample taken from it		
Popular methods of data analysis	 Content analysis Thematic analysis Discourse analysis Grounded theory Conversation analysis 	 Linear regression models Logistic regression Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Statistical significance Correlation analysis Central tendency Dispersion Distribution 		
	http://intellspot.com			

Individuals Affected





Proportion of Population Affected?







	Population	Number with a Pet Gecko	Percent of Population			Population	Number with a Pet Gecko	Percent of Population	5% of Population
Wirt	5800	1000	17.2%	290	Kanawha	187827	1000	0.5%	9391
Tucker	7035	1000	14.2%	352	Berkeley	111610	1000	0.9%	5581
Pendleton	7138	1000	14.0%	357	Monongalia	103715	1000	1.0%	5186
Calhoun	7450	1000	13.4%	373	Cabell	96100	1000	1.0%	4805
Pleasants	7527	1000	13.3%	376	Wood	86016	1000	1.2%	4301
Gilmer	8305	1000	12.0%	415	Raleigh	77097	1000	1.3%	3855
Doddridge	8570	1000	11.7%	429	Harrison	68438	1000	1.5%	3422
Pocahontas	s 8574	1000	11.7%	429	Mercer	60963	1000	1.6%	3048
Webster	8637	1000	11.6%	432	Putnam	56644	1000	1.8%	2832
Clay	8901	1000	11.2%	445	Marion	56575	1000	1.8%	2829



We often forget to think about including these items.

But in general what are you usually trying to increase? And for what purpose?





What Data Sources Do You Use?



How Do You Find Data Sources?



Do You Use Online Query Data Sources?

Data Requests?



- Primary vs. Other
 - Primary is usually more work, but also has more flexibility and control
 - Do you want to go and count everyone every year yourself?
- Reports are easy to use and condense information in easy to use formats, but may not have exactly what you need
- Prevention field is also hard in terms of data for many reasons
 - The effects of prevention are not always seen short term and when trends are increasing overall how do you show a slow down?
- I always want to complicate things, but truthfully simple is best

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- Numbers? Rates? Resources?
- Workforce available?
- Funding?
- Nature vs. nurture argument it's always a 100% of both (except this case has usually more than two variables).
- You know your communities.

But back it up with data when able.

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Document and Communicate Results

Harder than it seems

- Transparency
- Appropriate comprehension level



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Heal

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Plan Implementation



Keep in mind what you can do to achieve the big goal instead of just saying the big goal will happen

Measure as you go

• Baselines are crucial and a needs assessment can provide it

Example: Trained Teachers on Trauma Informed Practices



- Direct result?
 - How do you measure it?
 - Timeframe?
- Result of that result?
 - How do you measure it?
 - Timeframe?
- Result of that result of the other result?
 - How do you measure it?
 - Timeframe?
- Etc?

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Nothing goes as planned, change as needed

Collect data that is relevant and required

We come at it from a different angle, so talk to us about it

Our requirements don't mean you can't do your own data collection

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Many, many, many definitions

But it all comes down to two things (at least for me)

- Realistic outcomes
- Data that can guide programmatic changes

We follow medical documentation rules.....

It didn't happen if there is no documentation....

Data Links



https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm http://wvde.state.wv.us/healthyschools/YRBS.htm https://wonder.cdc.gov/ https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/index.html https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/data tools.htm https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/measures-datasources/2019-measures https://oeps.wv.gov/hiv-aids/Pages/default.aspx https://oeps.wv.gov/ob hav/pages/default.aspx https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2014-2016-substate-estimates-substance-use-andmental-illness https://grants6.tvisdata.hrsa.gov/PrioritiesAndMeasures/NationalPerformanceMeasures https://dhhr.wv.gov/bcf/Reports/Pages/Legislative-Foster-Care-Reports.aspx https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/West-Virginia-Child-Maltreatment-Factsheet 2015.pdf https://dhhr.wv.gov/vip/pages/default.aspx https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey http://wvrha.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2018-FINAL-WV-Workforce-updated-9 26.pdf

How Am I Using Data



- Big Ask Do we have enough treatment beds?
- But what does that actually mean?
- Things I keep in mind:
 - Research vs. Emotion
 - What are the data points that I have available?
 - BBH data, Medicaid, Overdoses, etc., Do I know someone?
 - What data am I missing?
 - Can I get it and how?
 - Need vs. services
- Bigger shortage is probably in out-patient treatment and how do I incorporate that?

Progress



https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm

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