

A Community Needs Assessment Data Book January 2019



Washington State Health Care Authority

### **Learning Objectives**

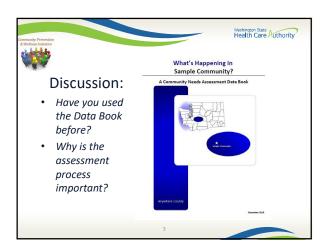
- 1. Understand the purpose of assessment.
- Describe the contents of this data book and articulate how the data relates to the Community Prevention Wellness Initiative (CPWI) logic model.
- 3. Describe the two different templates of the data book.
- 4. Understand the source and types of data presented in the data book.
- Apply data analysis skills to interpret tables and charts included in the data book.
- 6. Understand how to communicate about your data book data.
- 7. Explore additional data resources.

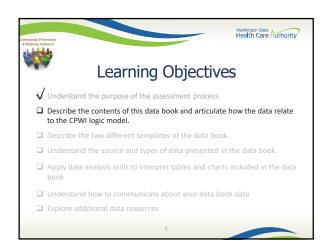


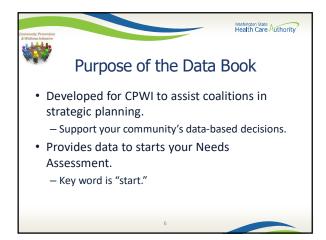
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### Purpose of Assessment

- Purpose: to develop and update the "picture of your community".
  - Identify and review data that demonstrates the needs of the community (Needs Assessment).
  - Identify people, community readiness, and resources (Recource Assessment)
  - Identify gaps of services for community needs (Gap Analysis).









### What is a Needs Assessment?

- A systematic process for examining the current conditions of a situation (such as substance abuse) and to identify the level of risk and protection in your community.
- A community assessment will assist you in:
  - Creating an objective profile of your community.
  - Determining the geographic and demographic areas that are at greatest risk
  - Ensuring you are putting your time and money where it will have the greatest impact.
  - Showing policy makers the need for funding your prevention programs.
  - Identifying research-based strategies to implement in your community.



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### **Needs Assessment Process**

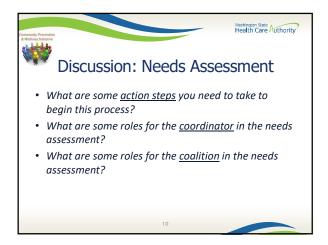
- Work with your coalition to identify the process they will take to conduct a needs assessment.
- Your role is to help facilitate the conversation.
- Sample process:
  - Coalition overview.
  - Form data work group.
  - Review Data Book.
    Work groups review data, including information in the data book.
  - work groups review data, including information in the data
     Data work group makes recommendations to the coalition.
  - Data work group makes recommendations to the coalition.
     Coalition reviews and acts on data work group recommendations.
  - Coalition identifies local contributing factors that apply to prioritized intervening variables.

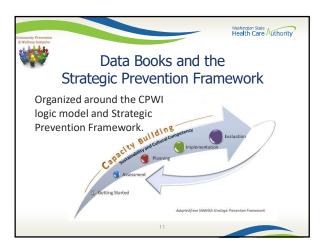


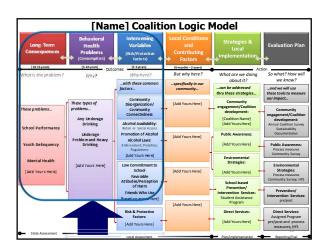
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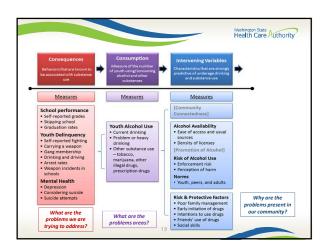
### Considerations for a Data Workgroup

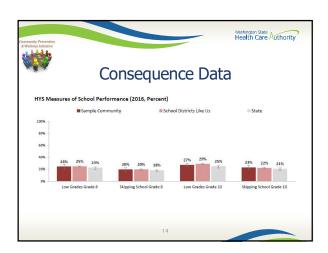
- Identify and engage local stakeholders.
- Identify members that have specific experience and/or skills.
- Include at least one team member that has an understanding of data and an ability to explain it to the larger team.
- Begin the recruitment process with an existing coalition or advisory board if applicable.

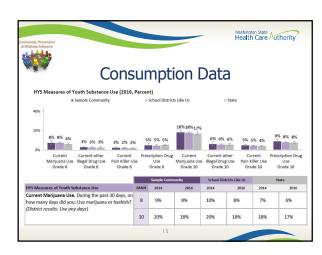


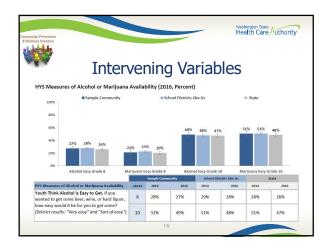


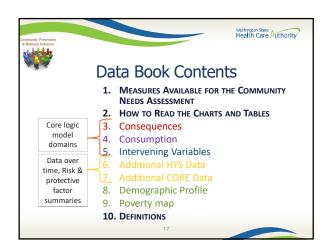


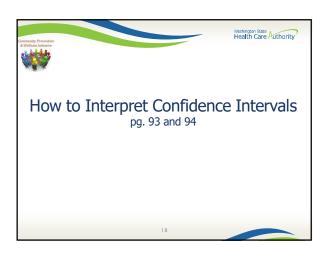


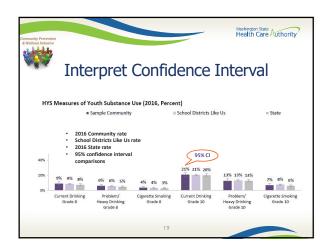


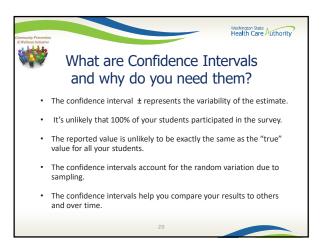


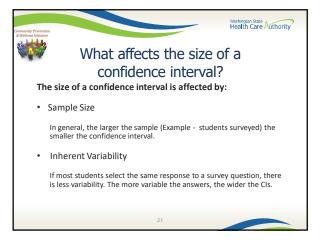


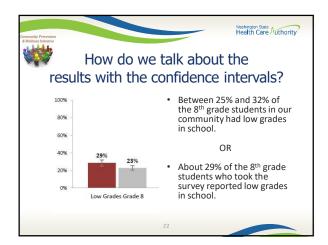


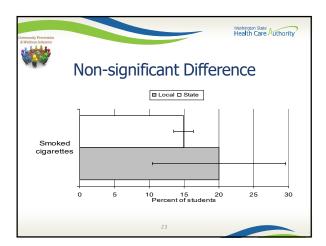


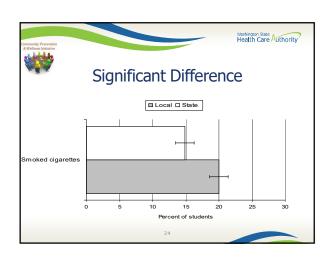


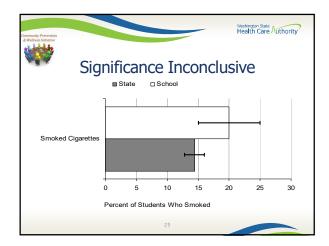


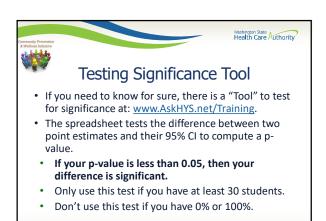


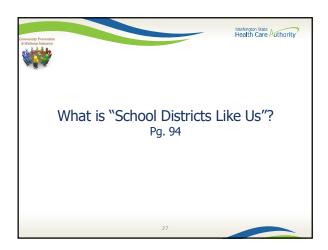












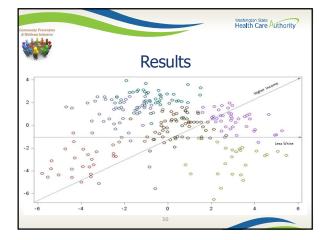


- Cluster analysis: grouping of a set of objects so that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters).
- Characteristics are selected from factors associated with substance use outcomes.
- Characteristics must not be prevention work outcomes (e.g. school performance).
- This cluster analysis is not an evaluation of school districts.

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### SDLU Analysis Variables

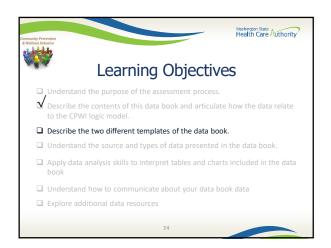
- Race/ethnicity: % students by race/ethnicity in K-12 school enrollment.
- Poverty level: % of students eligible for free/reduced
- <u>Urban/rural proxy</u>: population density.
- Relationship between school district and community: % school levy approved.

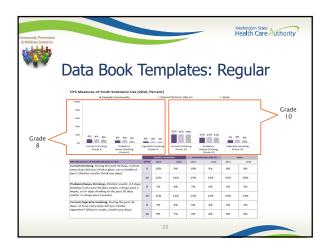


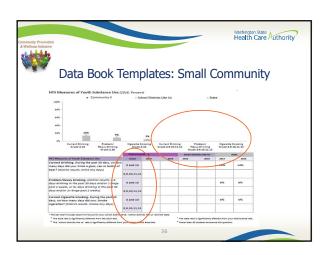


Prevention Intrinstive Result	s: SD	LU (	Clust	er M		re Authori
	1	2	3	4	5	6
K-12 enrollment	2,410	455	723	2,928	15,085	7,354
Population density	151	13	12	139	2,576	692
% Student white	21%	80%	84%	73%	50%	78%
% Student Hispanic	59%	12%	8%	18%	19%	8%
% Student Native American	16%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%
% Eligible for lunch program	79%	62%	36%	50%	51%	26%
% Levy approved	40%	57%	70%	85%	92%	97%
N of communities	31	48	39	59	23	44
<ol> <li>High % of minorities poverty; 4. Average; 5. poverty</li> </ol>						

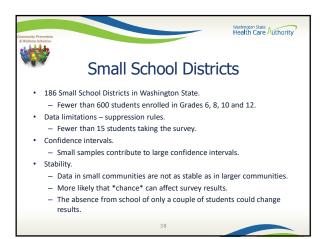




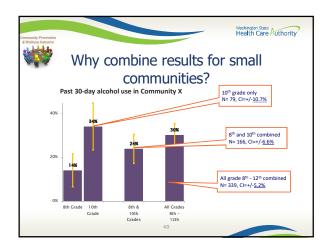


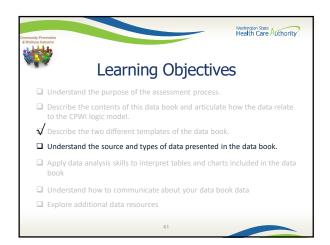


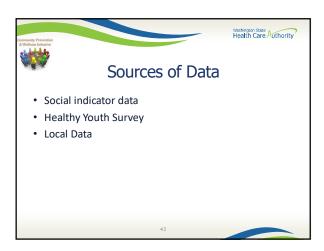


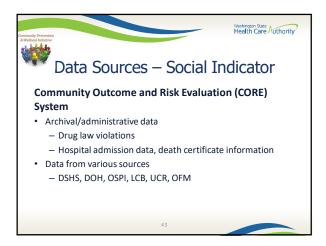


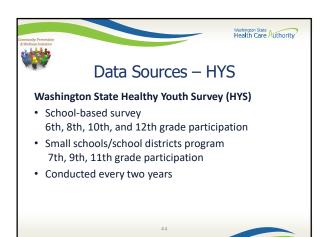


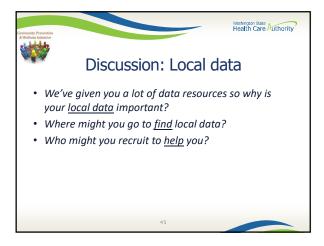


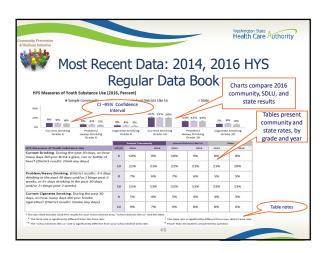


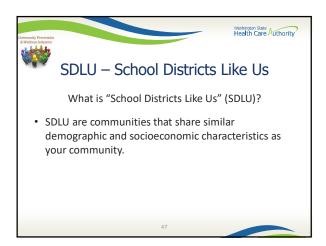




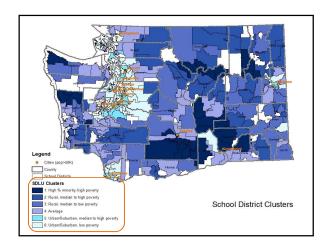




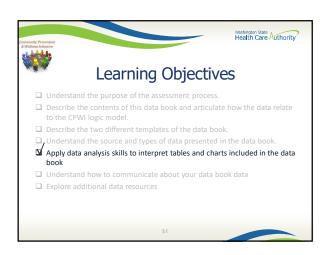


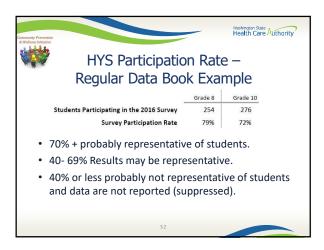


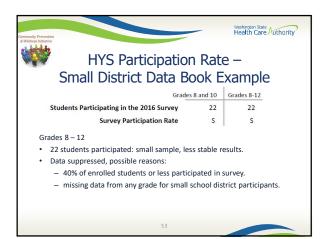


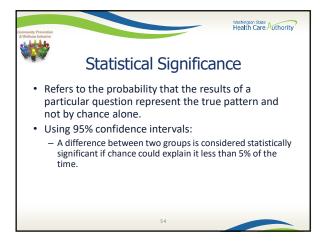


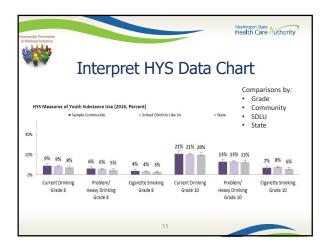


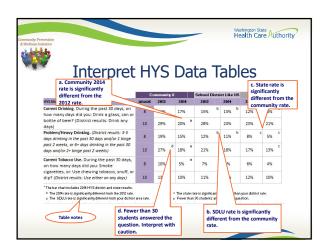


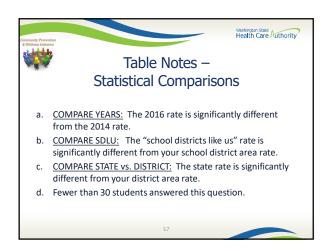


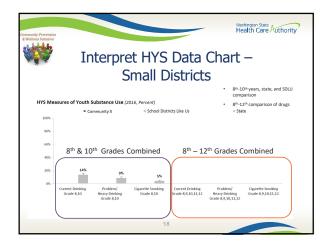


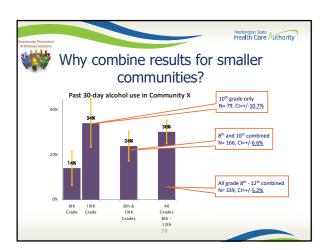


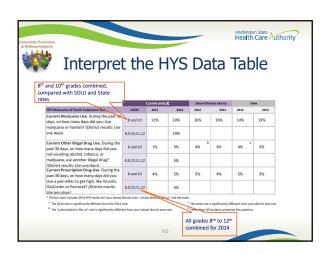


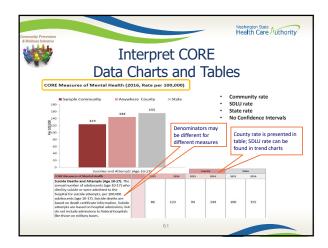


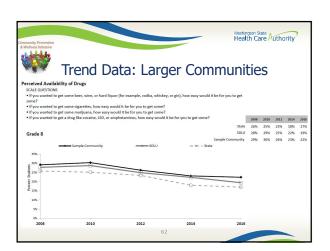


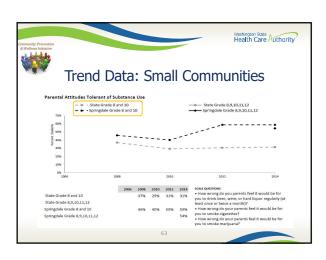


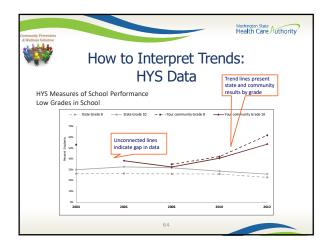


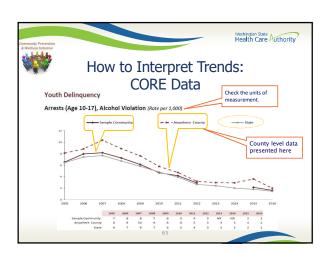


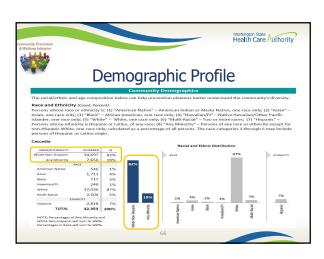


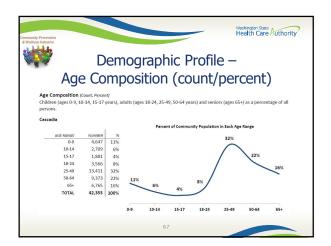




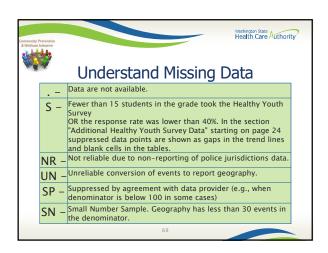


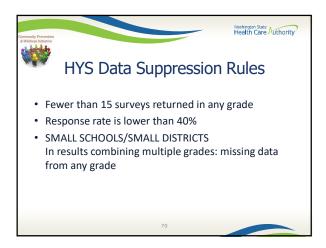




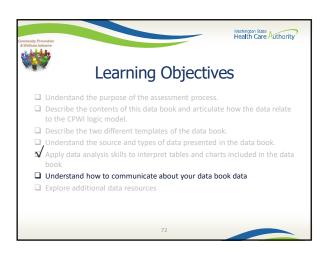














### Using Data to Tell a Story

- · Assess community needs.
- Share important info about the community.
- Evaluate impact of prevention efforts.
- Having real data can help to change people's minds.
- Caveats
  - Data Books are not the only type of data.
  - Data are not the only type of info useful for telling your community's story.
  - For survey data: statistical significance vs. real world importance.



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### **Talking About Data**

- Simplify!
  - Round decimal places.
  - Include CI carefully where appropriate.
- Think about ways of stating the same result.
  - About 75% of 8th graders.
  - About 3/4 of 8<sup>th</sup> graders.
  - About three out of four 8<sup>th</sup> graders.
  - Turn percentage into number of people.

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## Talking About Data

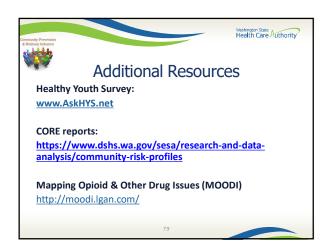
- Key considerations
  - Audience.
  - Aims.
- Be ready to back up your talk
  - Know where the data came from, where to point people to additional resources.

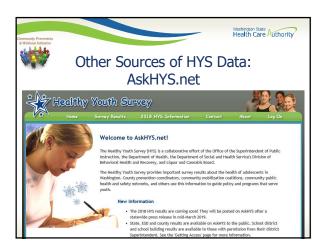
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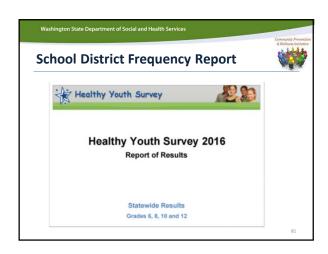


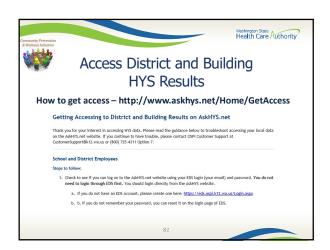


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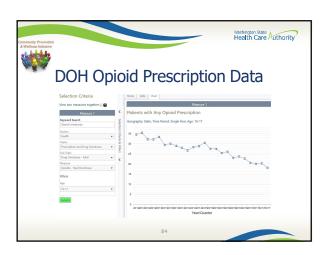










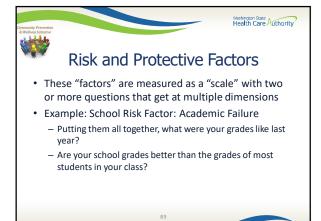


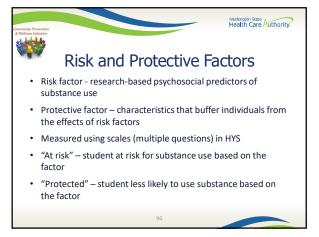


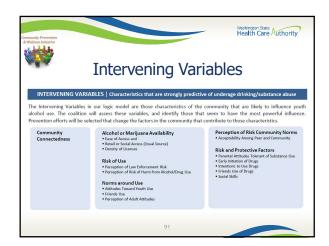




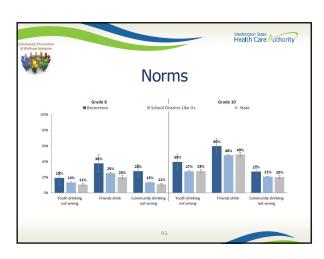




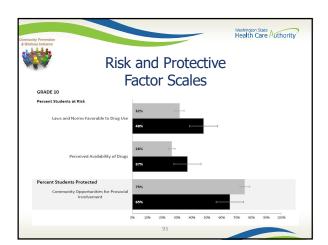


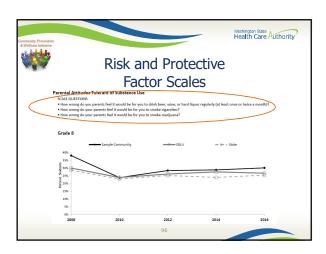


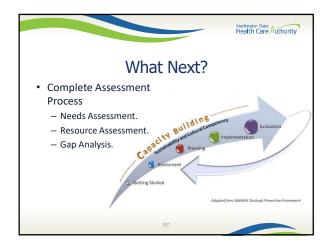


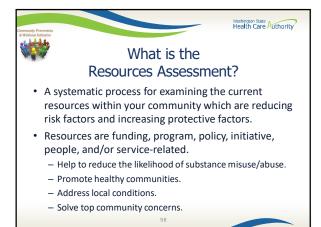


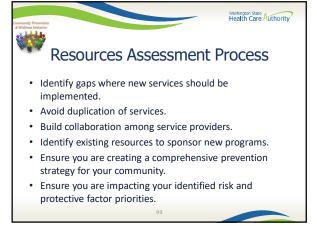














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### **Collecting Information**

Interviewing a community resource provider:

- 1. Deliver opening comments in 1 minute.
  - a. Introduce yourself.

and sustainability.

- $b. \quad \hbox{Introduce the coalition you are representing}.$
- c. Describe CPWI and the Strategic Prevention Framework.
- d. Clarify you are conducing a Resources Assessment and Gap Analysis.
- 2. Ask if they would like to participate in the effort.
- 3. Ask questions to gather information on their resource(s).
- 4. Thanks!

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### Gap Analysis

- A community review of gaps will assist you to:
  - Identify gaps in services.
  - Avoid duplication in services.
  - Build collaboration among service providers.
  - Ensure you are putting your time and money where it will have the greatest impact.
  - Ensure you are creating a comprehensive prevention strategy for your community.
  - Ensure you are effectively impacting your priority intervention variables and contributing factors.

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### What is a gap?

- Program and service gaps exist in a variety of forms.
- Developmental gaps identify if services are available at appropriate developmental ages?
- Geographic gaps are services available throughout the community?
- Population/Demographic gaps are services reaching all potential participants appropriately?
- Intervening variable/contributing factors are these being adequately addressed?

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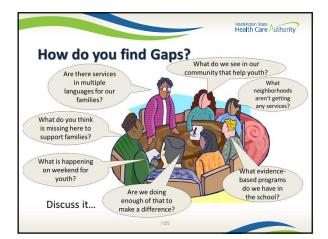


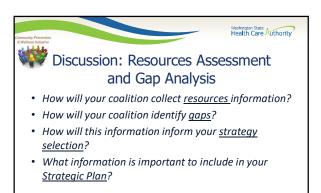
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# Example: How to determine gaps in resources

- · Priority intervening variable: Family Management
- · Resource gaps:
  - No parenting classes for parents of 12-14 year olds.
  - No parenting classes provided in Spanish.
  - Existing parenting classes are not evaluated for effectiveness.
  - Existing parenting classes are not filled to capacity.
  - No family crisis counseling provided 24/7.
  - Lack of skilled parenting instructors in the community.
  - No existing parenting classes to teach appropriate skills to promote attachment with newborns.

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Questions to Consider for Coalition
Involvement

Consider the individuals and groups that work with you currently, what is their engagement level?

If you wanted to sustain their involvement, what do you need to do?

If you wanted to strengthen their engagement with you, what do you need to do?

What might a new member need from the group in order to feel involved and engaged as opposed to someone who has been involved for a while?

What might someone from another culture or someone who is not familiar with group problem-solving and decision-making need from a group in order to feel involved and engaged as opposed to someone who is very familiar with those processes?







