Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative Needs Assessment Webinar

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Today's objectives

- Brief review CPWI related to assessment
- How to build an effective assessment workgroup (aka subcommittee)
- Understand and prioritize data
- Develop group decision making criteria



Brief history of Community Prevention and Wellness Initiative (CPWI)

- Focusses resources in the highest-risk communities in Washington
- Community driven and data informed planning
- Opportunity to leverage funding to support prevention
- Demonstrate that prevention works!

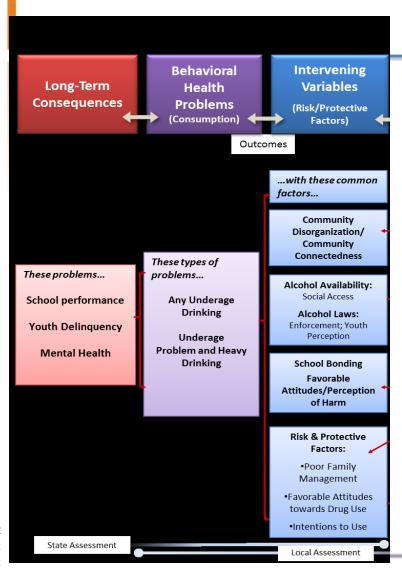


Community Prevention & Wellness Initiative Process Model





CPWI planning sequence





Prevention planning foundation

Substance abuse prevention planning is most effective when based on:

- Reliable information about substance abuse and its consequences;
- Reliable data and/or information about those factors that place youth at higher risk, and, protect/buffer youth from those risks...



Purpose of assessment

- Creates community-specific profiles
- Develops a focus for prevention planning
- Mobilizes the community
- Addresses misconceptions
- Establishes baselines and expected outcomes for prevention planning process
- Helps select effective prevention programs
- Evaluates progress
- Supports fund development



Elements of a good assessment

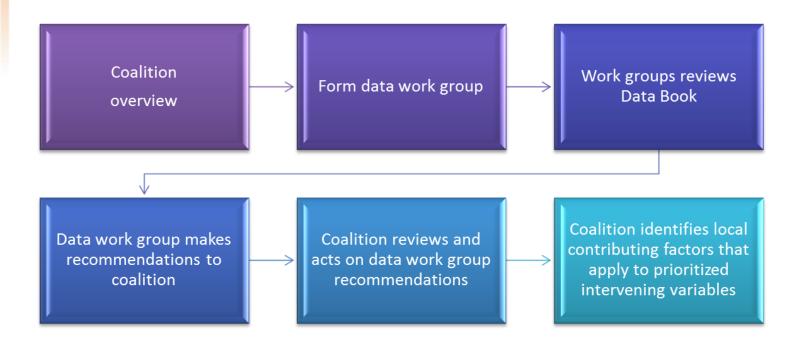
Needs

Today's Focus

- Resources
- Gaps



Needs assessment process





Poll

To what extent is your data workgroup or subcommittee established?

- A. We are not that organized yet.
- B. We have a workgroup but haven't met yet.
- C. We have a group and have met at least once.
- D. We've met multiple times and have priorities to vote on.



Forming an assessment work group

- Who are good workgroup candidates?
- What is a manageable number of workgroup members?
- Do workgroups need structure too?
 (i.e., a chairperson and secretary?)
- Who already has a group in place that would like to share what worked and what you would do differently?



Healthy Youth Survey data

Risk Factor Indicator	Think back over the last 2 weeks. How many times have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A drink is a glass of wine, a bottle of beer, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.)				
Protective Factor Indicator	There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.				
Problem Behavior Indicator	During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?				



Additional HYS data

<u>Consequence</u>

Measures

School Performance

- Low grades in school
- Skipping school

Youth Delinquency

- Fighting
- Weapon carrying
- Gang membership
- · Drinking and driving

Mental Health

- Depression
- Considering suicide
- Suicide attempts

Consumption

Measures

- · Current drinking
- Problem/heavy drinking
- Current tobacco use
- Current marijuana use
- Current other illegal drug use
- Current prescription drug use

Intervening Variable

Measures

Alcohol Availability

- Youth think alcohol is easy to get
- · Where youth usually get alcohol

Alcohol Laws

- Police don't enforce underage drinking
- School doesn't enforce underage drinking

Community Norms

- Youth don't think drinking is wrong
- Friends drink alcohol
- Community doesn't think drinking is wrong

Perception of Risk

Regular drinking isn't risky



Fundamentals for understanding data

- Validity and reliability
- Generalizability
- Confidence intervals
- Comparing state and local results
- Comparing data over time



Reliability

- Reliability: Does the survey consistently produce the same results under the same conditions?
- How we assure reliability:
 - Standardized administration procedures



Validity

- Validity: Does the item measure what it is intended to measure?
- How we assure validity:
 - Items from established instruments, validity checks



Generalizability

- What is generalizability?
- Why 70% participation is important
- Challenges to generalizability
 - School level
 - ESD, County, or District level
- How do these challenges affect data interpretation?



Do I have to generalize?

- Yes, if you want to apply the results to a larger population.
 - 8th graders in our district said....
- Yes, if you want to compare to others or results over time
- No, if you want to just describe the students surveyed, in that moment, without confidence intervals:
 - Students at our school who took the survey said....

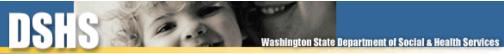


Confidence interval

- The reported value is unlikely to be exactly the same as the "true" value for all your students
- We are "95% confident" that the "true" value is within the +/- range, called the "confidence interval"



CORE GIS – Social Indicator Data



Research & Data Analysis Division

DSHS HOME

RDA HOME

RESEARCH REPORTS

CLIENT DATA

RISK PROFILE

County and State

Locale

School Districts

EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES (RSN)

ABOUT RDA

WORKING FOR RDA

HRRS/WSIRB

Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention for Washington State and its Communities

Current Report: 2013

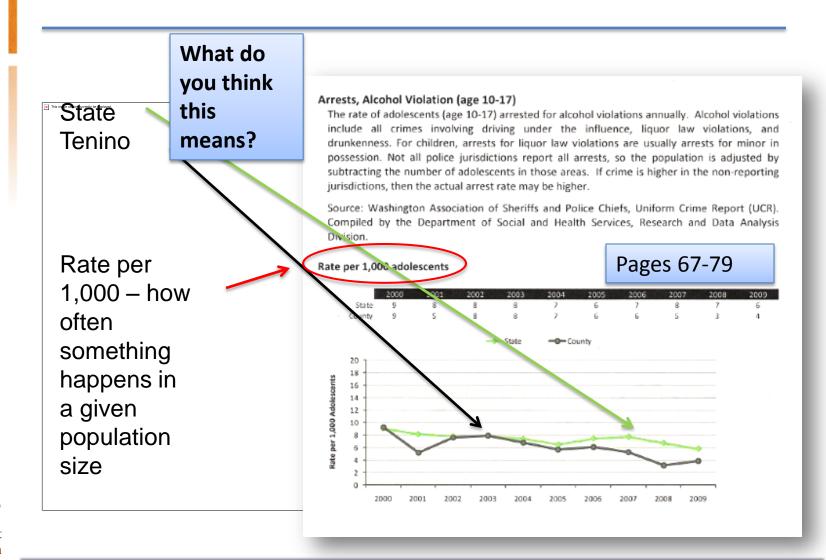
- County and State
- Locale
- School District

A comprehensive time-series collection of data related to substance use and abuse, and the risk factors that predict substance use among youth. Data are organized and presented within a risk and protective factor framework used across the state by substance abuse prevention planners. Data are available at the school district, locale, county and state level.

These reports contain the most recent data available. Up to ten years of historical data may be presented in each indicator. Some indicators may have been updated or otherwise changed from earlier published reports. If you need to access the data as it was presented in earlier reports, follow this link to the archive. Please be aware the earlier published data may have been updated or superseded by the current report. For more information click here.

DSHS Research & Data Analysis (RDA) website - http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/risk.shtm

Social indicator data





Social indicator data

CORE Youth Delinquency Measures		State Rate				
	2000/04 Combined	2005/09 Combined	Change from 00/04 - 05/09	Trend 2000-09	Compared to State 05/09	2005/09 Combined
Arrests: Alcohol Violations (County results among adolescents ages 10-17)	7.4 per 1,000	4.8 per 1,000	Decreased	Decreasing	Lower	6.8 per 1,000
Arrests: Drug Law Violations (County results among adolescents ages 10-17)	6.2 per 1,000	4.2 per 1,000	Decreased	Decreasing	Same	4.4 per 1,000
Arrests: Alcohol or Drug-Related (County results among children ages 10-14)	4.6 per 1,000	2.0 per 1,000	Decreased	Decreasing	Lower	2.6 per 1,000
Total Arrests (County results among adolescents ages 10-17)	69.6 per 1,000	49.7 per 1,000	Decreased	Decreasing	Same	46.5 per 1,000
Weapons Incidents in School (District results among students)	1.3 per 1,000	3.5 per 1,000	No change	Increasing	Same	3.0 per 1,000

^{*}The bar chart includes combined 2005/2009 CORE county and state result for Arrests and district results for Weapons Incidents.

The table also includes combined 2000/2004 CORE county and state results for Arrest and district results for Weapons Incidents.

Weapons Incidents were not available for 2009, so results presented are from 2000/2004 and 2005/2008.

This is another way of showing the information from the previous slide.

Trend
information
helps to
understand
what is going
on in the
community.



Local data and local experts

Examples:

- Hospital emergency room data
- Interviews with key individuals in your community about their feelings about substance abuse.

Why would this information be interesting to look at?



Example of data displayed in Data Books -school performance

uvev ded l	Wenatchee Rates						State Rate
HYS Youth School Performance Measures	Grade	2008	2010	Change from 2008	Trend 2002-10	Compared to State 2010	2010
Low Grades in School Putting them all together, what were your grades like	8 th	24%	24%	No change	No trend	Same	26%
last year? (District results: Getting mostly, C's, D's, or F's)	10 th	27%	29%	No change	No trend	Same	29%
Skipping School During the last 4 weeks, how many whole days of	8 th	21%	24%	No change	No trend	Same	19%
school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"? (District results: Skipped any days)	10 th	23%	27%	No change	No trend	Same	21%

^{*}The bar chart includes 2010 HYS district and state results.

The table includes 2008 and 2010 HYS district results and 2010 state results.



Consumption

Consumption

Measure of the number of youth using/consuming alcohol and other substances

Consumption measures refer to the number of people who use a particular substance, whether alcohol, tobacco, or an illicit substance. In the PRI communities, the primary consumption variable we will measure is youth alcohol use.

Measures

Youth Substance Use

- · Current drinking
- · Problem or heavy drinking
- Other substance use tobacco, marijuana, other illegal drugs, prescription drugs



Risk/Protective Factors most strongly associated with alcohol use

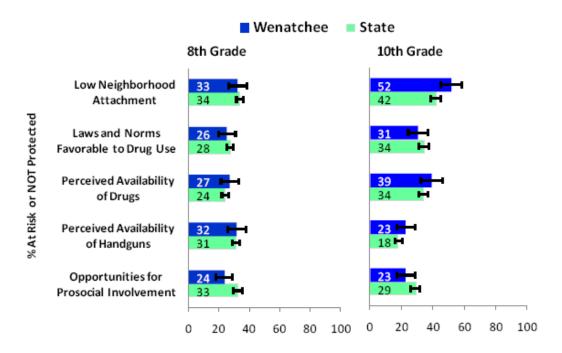
- Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
- Early initiation of drugs
- Intentions to use drugs
- Friends' use of drugs
- Social skills (Protective factor)
- Data on all of the risk and protective factors are available at the end of the data book

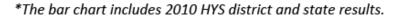


Risk & Protective Factors

All Risk and Protective Factor Measures

Community Risk and Protective Factor Scales Compared to the State







Begin reviewing the data

- 1. Make two columns on a piece of paper. At the top of the left column write 8th grade. At the top of the right column write 10th grade.
- 2. Write down the indicators in the chart that are higher for your community than the state.



Reviewing the data

- 3. Now, underline any of the items on your list that appear in the following list of risk and protective factors strongly associated with alcohol use for both 8th and 10th grade.
 - Parental attitudes favorable towards drug use
 - Early initiation of drug use
 - Intentions to use drugs
 - Friends' use of drugs
 - Social Skills (Protective)



Reviewing the data

- 4. How many total intervening variables do you have written down for 8th grade? For 10th grade?
- 5. How many of the factors most strongly associated with youth alcohol use do you have written down?



Decide how to prioritize

- Data workgroup will make recommendations for prioritization to the full coalition based on a review of all the data.
- In this section, you will identify the criteria you will use to make prioritization easier



1. Determine the important considerations, e.g., drug use trends?, numbers of people involved?

Hint: Start with a list of suggested criteria

THEN,

- Ask if there are others to be added
- B. Ask if there are items on the suggested list that should come off



Suggested list of criteria

- Availability of data
- Biggest "bang" for the buck
- Community readiness
- Drug use trends
- Impact on community overall
- Number of people impacted
- Problem can be impacted with available funding



- 2. Explain each criterion and make sure that people understand it
- Test for agreement that criterion is on the list – thumbs up, flat palm, thumbs down
- 4. Thumbs up and flat palm criterion are added to list



- 5. Discuss thumbs-down criterion one person gives reason for inclusion, another gives a reason for exclusion
- 6. After 3-5 minutes, test for acceptance again thumbs up and flat palm are added to list. Thumbs down criterion are not added to the list.



Apply criterion to your data-based priorities – recommended process

- A. Each person makes a chart
 - Left side is list of accepted criteria
 - Top is list of data-based priorities
- B. Draw a line across the page left to right below each criterion
- C. Draw a line up to down on the page to the right of each data-based priority



	Criteria	Add Name	Add Name2	Add Name3	Add Name4	Add Name5	Add Name6	Add Name7	Add Name8
1.	Availability of data	1	6	8	2	5	7	3	4
2.	Biggest "bang" for the buck								
3.	Community ready to address								
4.	High number of people impacted								
5.	Impact on community								
6.	The problem can be impacted with our funding								
7.	Trends								
8.	Add criteria								
9.	Add criteria								
10.	Add criteria								
T	OTAL								



Apply criterion to your data-based priorities

D. Rank order each data-based priority by each of the criteria

For example, look at the first criterion in the list. Determine which of the data-based priorities is most important for that criterion and assign a "1.

- E. Continue until you have assigned a number for each of the data-based priorities
- F. Then, move to next criterion and repeat the process



	Criteria	Add Name	Add Name2	Add Name3	Add Name4	Add Name5	Add Name6	Add Name7	Add Name8
1.	Availability of data	1	6	8	2	5	7	3	4
2.	Biggest "bang" for the buck								
3.	Community ready to address								
4.	High number of people impacted								
5.	Impact on community								
6.	The problem can be impacted with our funding								
7.	Trends								
8.	Add criteria								
9.	Add criteria								
10.	Add criteria								
T	OTAL								



- D. Each person total the numbers associated with each of the data-based priorities at the bottom of the page
- E. Seek volunteer "accountant" to use a calculator to develop an average score for each data-based priority
- F. Have each member give his/her score out loud. As each score is given, the accountant will enter it into the calculator.



- G. When all scores are given, accountant totals the scores and then divides by the number of people in the group to develop an "averaged score" for the data-based priority.
- H. Averaged score is given to facilitator who writes it on easel sheet below the first data-based priority.



- Repeat for subsequent data-based priorities.
- J. Select the 3 to 5 data-based priorities with the lowest averaged scores for prioritization in the strategic plan.



What's missing

What is still missing from your picture and how will you go about getting it?



Report out to larger group

- Based on our review and application of our prioritization criteria, we recommend the coalition prioritize the following:
 - A.
 - Because...
 - B.
 - Because...
 - C.
 - Because...

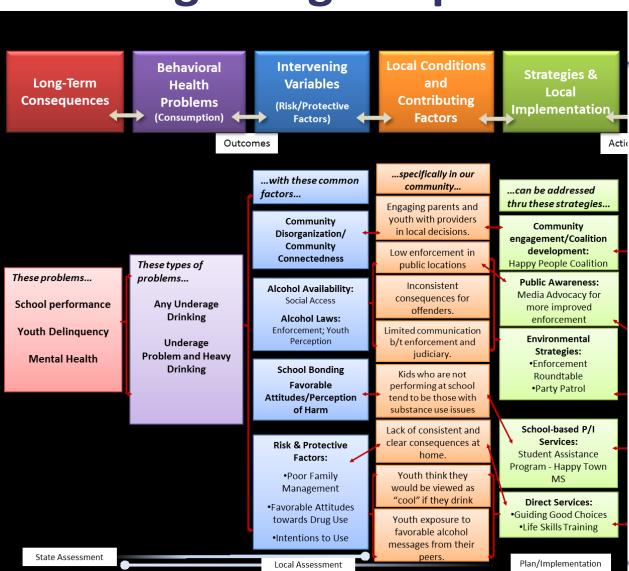


From "What?" to "Why?"

- You've now reviewed and adopted a set of data-based priorities.
- As you move forward that becomes "what" you are trying to change.
- You also need to understand "why" these problems exist in your community.



Moving along the process





Next training Resources Assessment and Gaps Poll

What would you like to learn most about?

- A. What to include on the collection form?
- B. When to conduct the resources assessment?
- C. Who conducts the assessment?
- D. How to prioritize gaps?



Thank you

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