

Nonprofit Basics: Strengthening Organizational Capacity



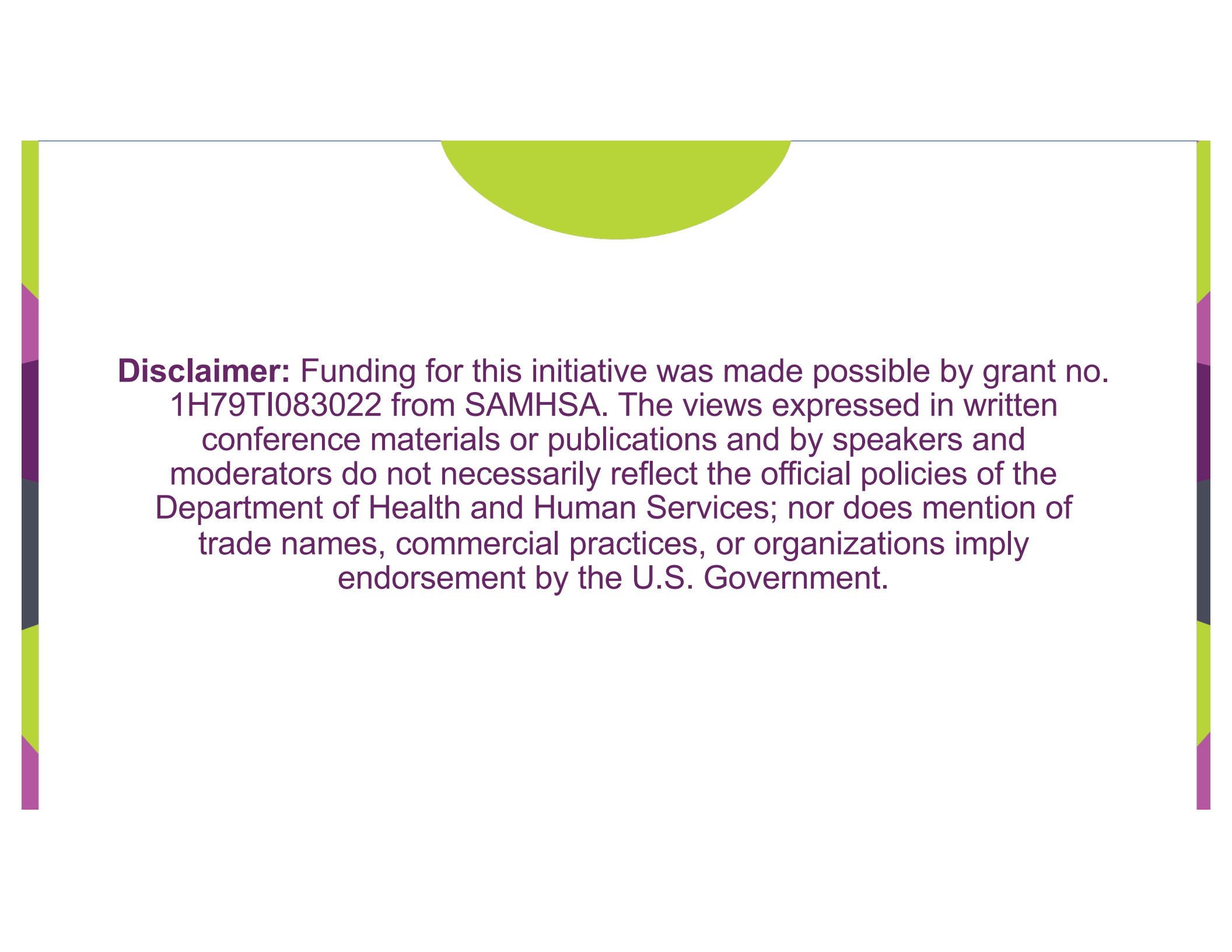
Data Management: Choosing What Works

4/11/23, 1-2:30pm ET/ 12-1:30pm CT/10-11:30am PT

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration



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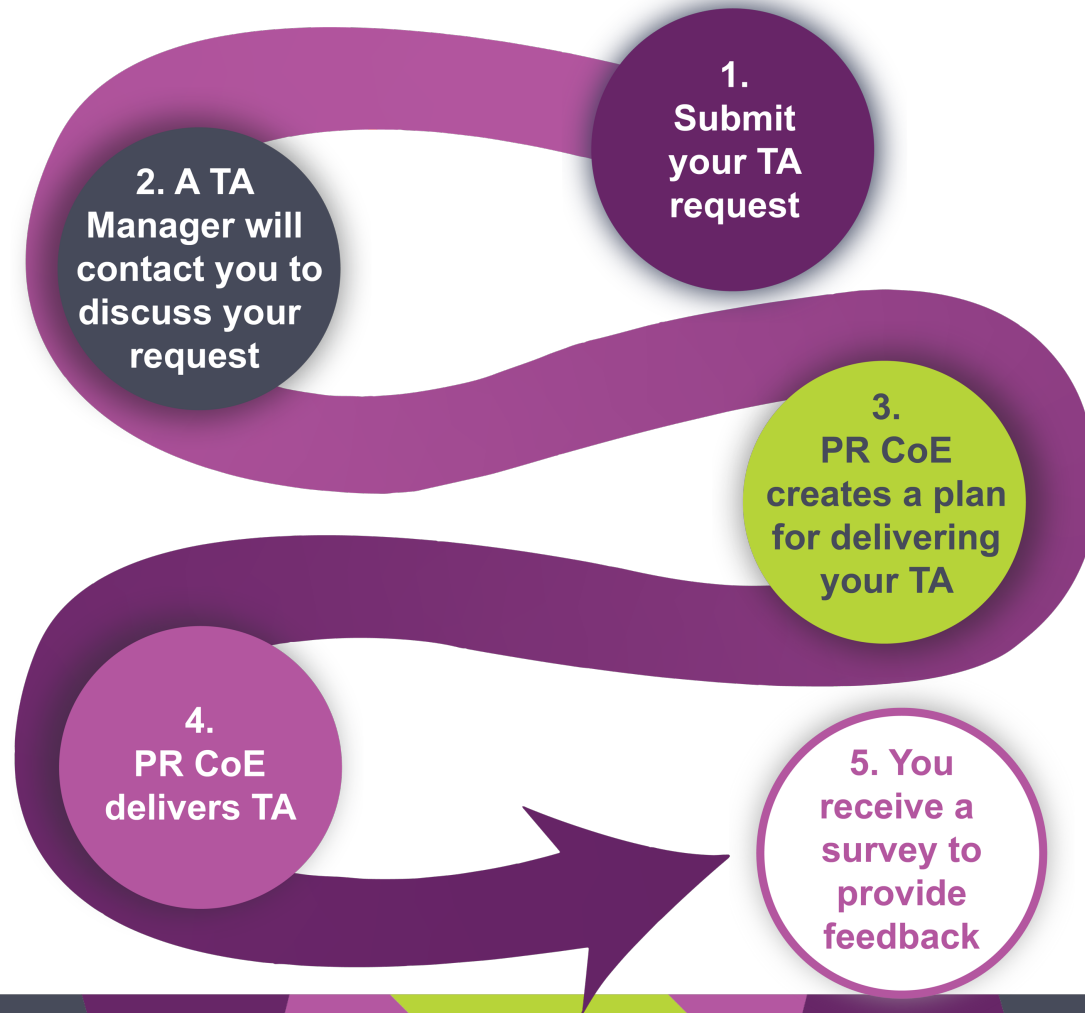


If we want addiction destigmatized, we need a language that's unified.

The words we use matter. Caution needs to be taken, especially when the disorders concerned are heavily stigmatized as substance use disorders are.

<https://www.recoveryanswers.org/addiction-ary/>

Technical Assistance Request and Delivery



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Agenda

- Welcome
- Overview – collect, govern, and share data
- Data management 10,000 feet
- Where data lives
- Collecting data in recovery organizations
- Recovery assets and resources
- Homework review



Learning Objectives

1. Discuss examples of how data is collected in recovery organizations
2. Create a recovery asset and resource map² outlining commonly used recovery assets and resources to identify where data lives
3. Understand your role in data collection, advocacy, and public health approaches to healing and wellness



Why data?

- Empowers informed decisions
- Helps identify needs and strengths
- Identifies gaps in services
- Allows for strategic approach
- Helps to obtain funding

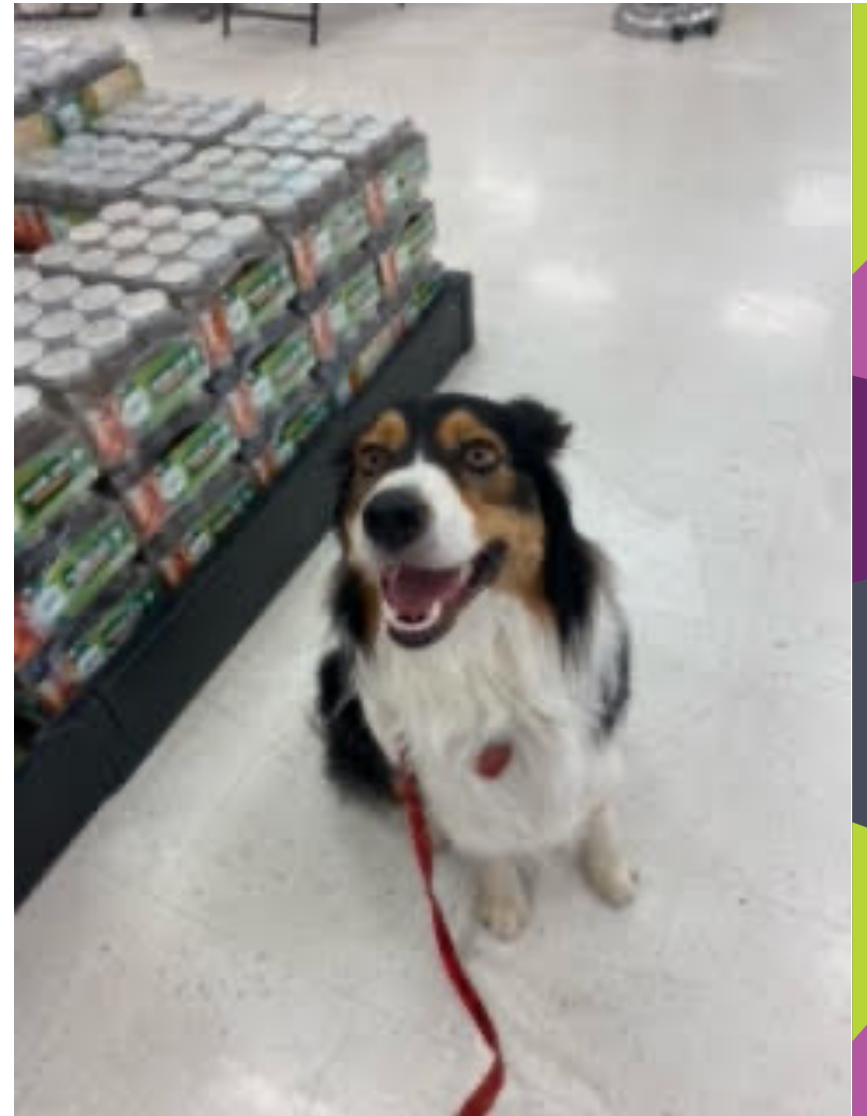
To make people count we first need
to be able to count people.

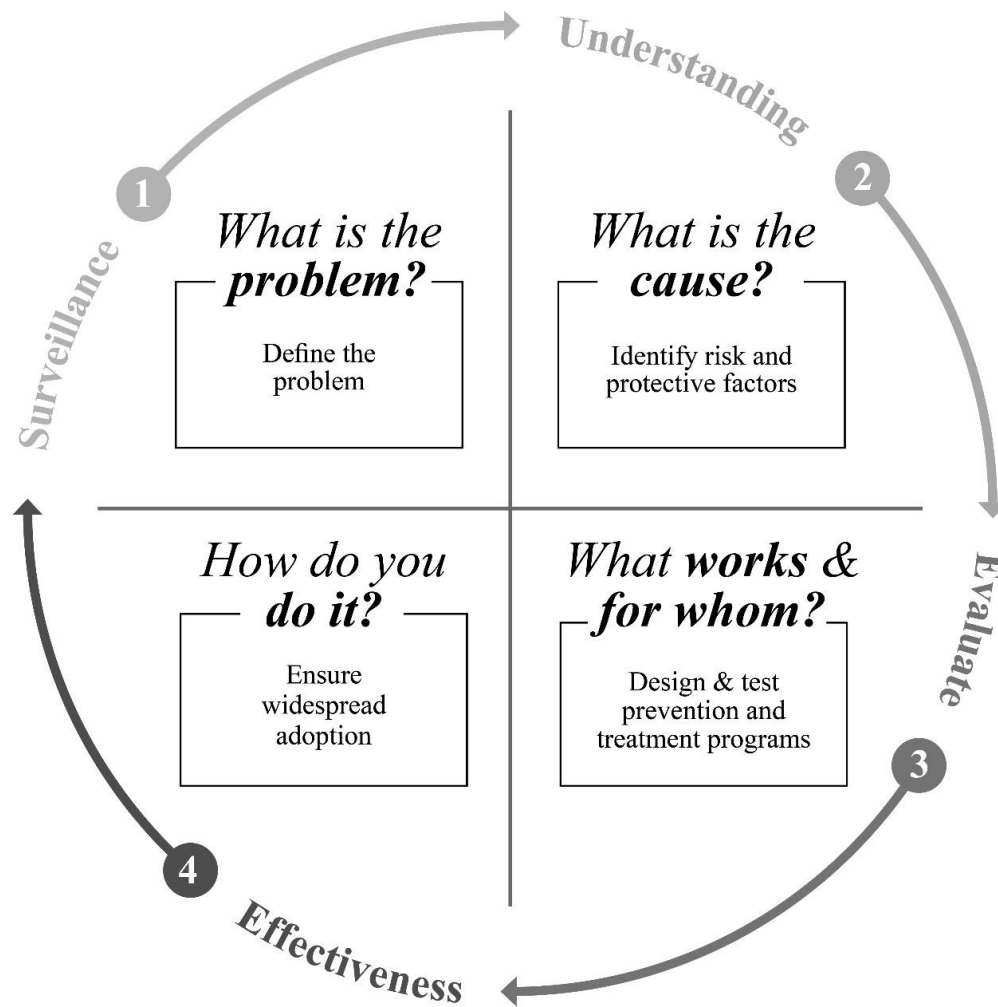
– GW Lee, Director General of World Health Organization, 2003



Kahoot!

- Go online [Kahoot.it](https://kahoot.it)
- Download app at [Kahoot!app](https://kahoot.app)
- Enter the Game Pin Add your nickname
- Wait for the music and fun to begin



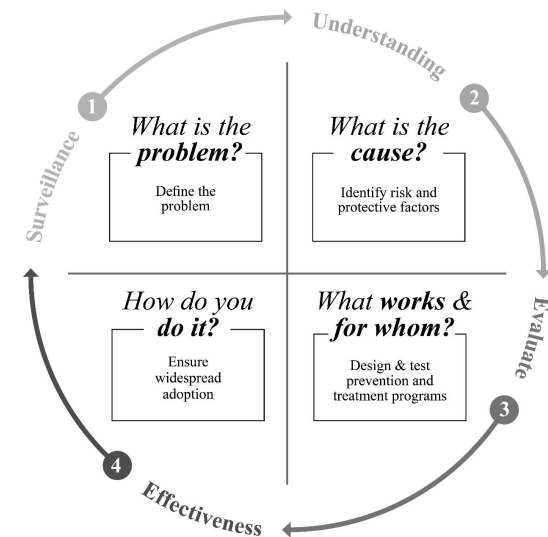


Breakout Group Discussion #1 – 15 minutes

Describe a problem at your recovery center

- How did you know it was a problem?
- What data sources were used?
- What is causing the problem?
- How did you decide on the solution?

Public Health Approach to Evaluating Substance Misuse Treatment Programs

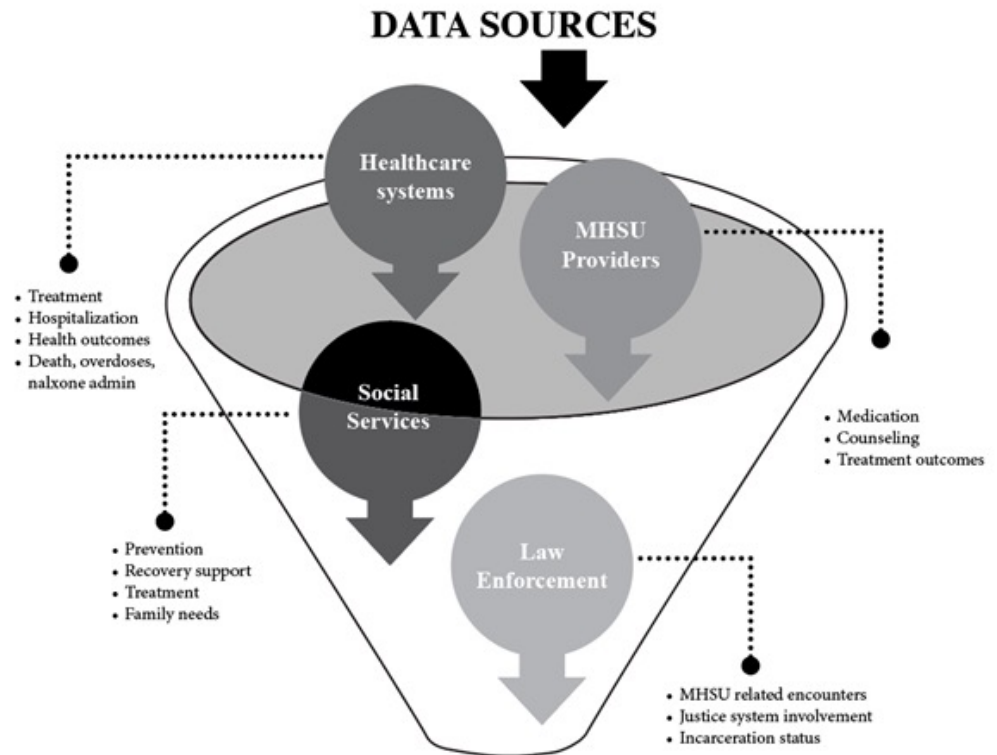


Recovery data at 10,000 feet

- Varied methods and types
- Data based on vision and mission of organization
- Data collection tied to funding agency requirements
- One-size fits all approach does not work
- Different levels of skills, engagement, and use of data within recovery organizations



Data lives everywhere



Data types and approaches used by RCOs

- Process – How do you collect data, and what data type is it?
- Data Source – Where does the data come from?
- Characteristics – What does the data tell us? What does the data not tell us that we want to know?



Types of Data

Qualitative	Quantitative
Interviews	Surveys with Numeric/Scaled Responses
Focus Groups	Statistical Measures
Presentations	Scales
Written Communications	Reports
Observations	Costs
Videos	
Magazines	
Art and Imagery	
Photographs	
Surveys with Text Responses	



And...

- Variables used may be process or outcome-focused, program, therapist, or participant variables, relationship level variables, cultural variables, change variables, or outcome variables.
- All require a slightly different approach to collect, analyze, and report.



And...

- Quantitative variables are often used to track progress throughout treatment, for example, "In the last 30-days, how many days have you used methamphetamines?" The response is a number between 1 and 30.

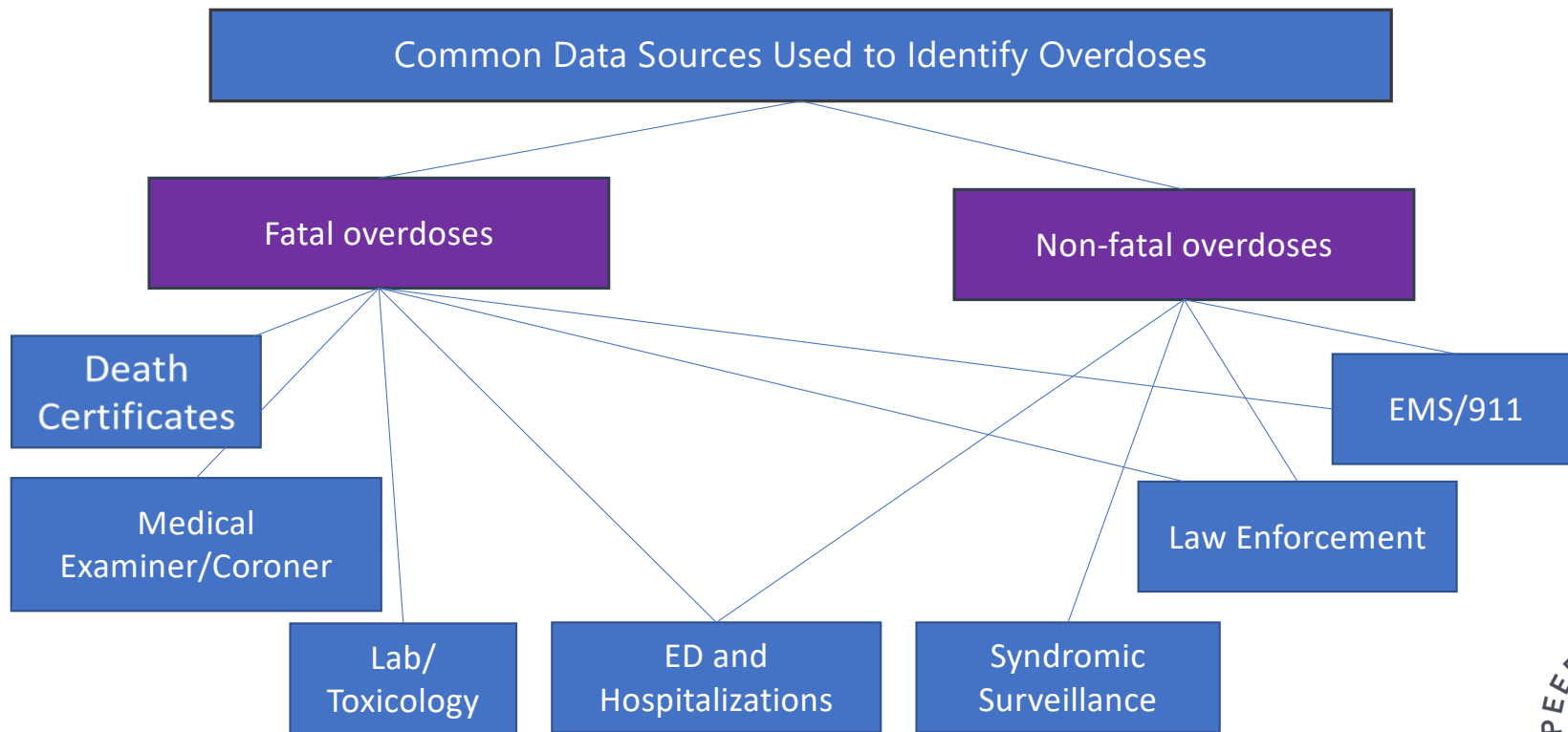


Breakout Group Discussion #2- 15 Minutes

- What data do use?
- Why did you collect the data?



Overdose Data Sources



Example Data Story

	PROCESS	DATA SOURCE	CHARACTERISTICS
WHO ARE THE PEOPLE THAT ESR SERVES?	Intake and screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake and screening Demographic intake data Accucare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Location Racial/ethnic status Other
HOW READY IS THE COMMUNITY?	Partnerships with State of Wyoming, IHS, Behavioral Health, RMTEC, Courts, SBC, local schools, and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opioid prescribing and mortality data Prevalence data for MHSU Need data Community readiness data Disparities data ESR strategic plan Research data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind River Reservation Freemont County American Indian Deidentified state surveillance data IHS data Community data Various years
HOW DO PEOPLE GET TO ESR?	Referral from courts, probation, family, DFS, state, or self. Some show up on their own- learn from social media, posters, billboard, word of mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social media analytics Website referral information Admin documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral sources Resources Supports ESR
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THEY SHOW UP?	Assessed for needs, screening and intake, Non-participants complete general activity/event forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSM IV MDA ASI TAD ASI Lite for TANF participants ESR activity evaluations and forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accucare SPARS Paper surveys Files Sign-in sheets
WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF THE PARTICIPANTS?	Home, health, purpose, community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant Intake forms GPRA forms Facebook surveys, WRAP plan PATH surveys: goal development Job status Family status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accucare SPARS WRAP plan Workbooks Paper surveys Facebook
THEN WHAT?	Participants attend various activities, sessions, events. Participants matched with ESR programs. Progress notes entered by clinicians. ESR follow-ups with participants regularly. ESR continues to support participants at every stage in their recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress notes Participant updates, University of Washington Surveys GPRA tools PATH surveys MSPI surveys General ESR data Accucare GPRA 5-month follow-up SPARS Path to Wellness weekly check-in Use data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accucare UW SPARS Path to Wellness Paper surveys Files Forms Partner Others
	LAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant discharge Celebrate success Invite individual and family to attend 	



Breakout Group Session #3 – Draft your data story (15 minutes)

In small groups discuss:

- Who are the people that you serve?
- How ready are the people/community?
- How do people get to the RCO?
- What happens when they show up?
- What are the needs of the participants?
- What happens once they begin services?
- What does the end/graduation/termination look like?



Tips on collecting data

- Limit collection of data to what will be utilized (e.g. Each data element should have a purpose).
- Expect data sources to change over time.
- Understand the limitations of your data sources (e.g. What the data can and cannot say.)
- Recognize when a data collection strategy and/or data source is not working (e.g. Substantial time and resource investment are not producing results.)



Questions?



Assets and Resources

- Assess community recovery capital by looking at community assets and resources.

COMMUNITIES RECOVERY-READY



Asset Mapping

- Asset maps are an inventory of community resources (e.g., local, state, virtual).
- Helps guide solutions, connect to resources, and inform needs.
- RCOs can build on community assets while addressing community needs.



Use of asset maps

- Guide advocacy efforts
- Build coalitions and partnerships
- Inform programmatic/funding/grant needs
- Connect individuals and families to recovery support services



Group Discussion #3 – 15 minutes

- Have any of you completed an asset map or resource guide?
- Could you share it if available and describe the process?
- What barriers did you face in creating the map?



Other examples of asset maps

- [Recovery Ecosystem Index Map \(norc.org\)](http://norc.org)
- [Community Assets and Resources Map \(arcgis.com\)](http://arcgis.com)
- [Maptive | WISHOPE SHARED MAP](#)
- [Tribal Recovery Organization Asset and Resources Map](#)
- [Tribe Resource Map](#)
- [Community Engaged Resource Mapping](#)



Creating an asset map

- Step 1: Determine the scope and level (e.g., program, community, county, statewide)
- Step 2: Scan, identify, and list resources under the recovery-ready model categories
- Step 3: Determine what is missing – what community needs are most important?
- Step 4: Identify partners, allies, decision-makers and advocates
- Step 5: Identify solutions and share map with partners and individuals



Tips for asset mapping

- Also consider accessibility (e.g., transportation, cost, telehealth, service areas)
- Share recovery/asset maps with others, including clients!
- Promote your map on social media, websites, and blogs
- Review and renew – keep them up to date



Questions?



Homework Review

Complete the [Data Inventory worksheet](#) for use during Session 2.

Reflect on...

- What kinds of data do you collect?
- How do you currently manage it?
- How would you like to manage it?
- How do you want to use the data that you have?



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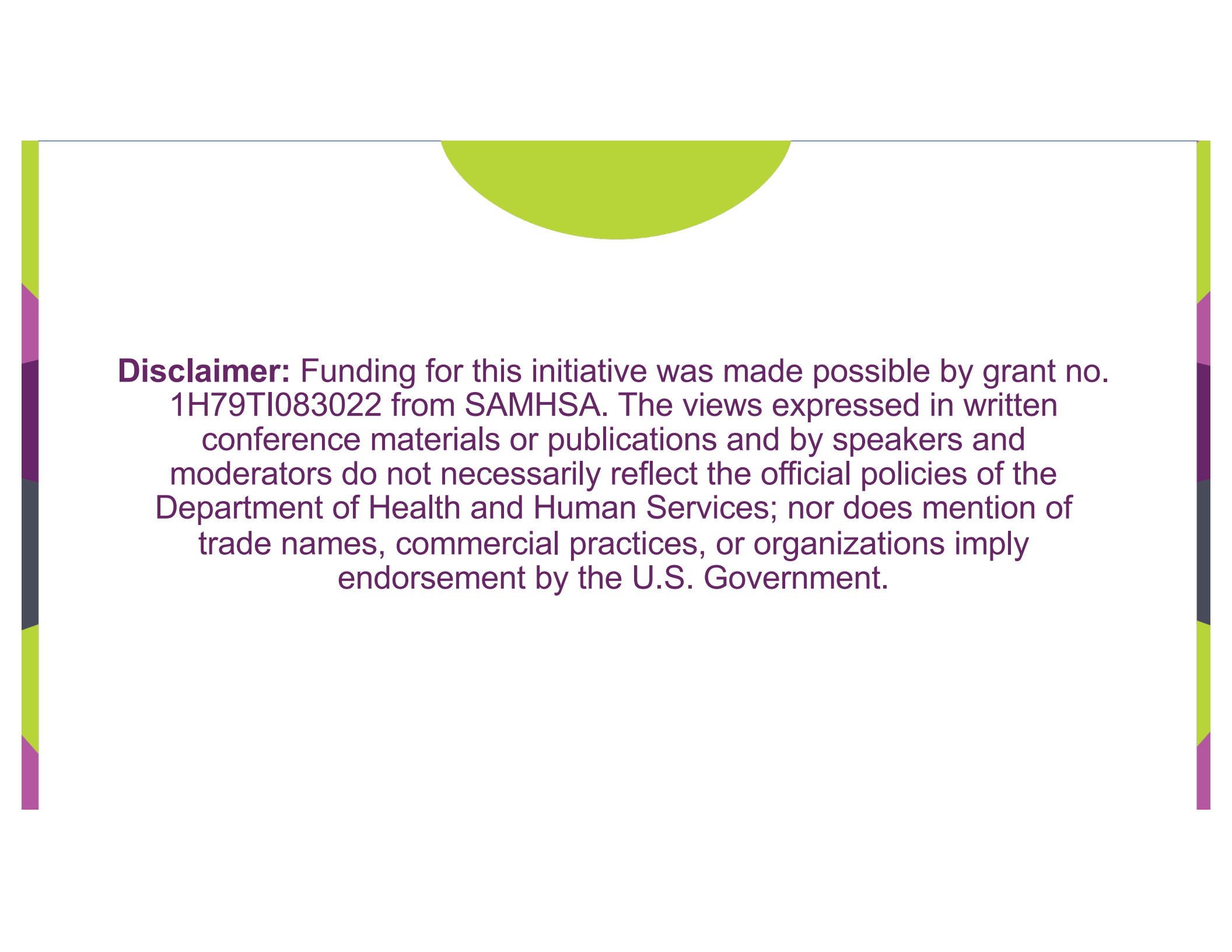


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Agenda

- Welcome
- Overview – Choosing the Right-Sized Approach
- Homework Session 1 Review
- Data inventories
- Data management systems
- Data sharing and sustainability



Learning objectives

1. Understand how to use data inventories to select the right sized data management system
2. Review current data management systems strengths and deficiencies
3. Select a data management system that will facilitate better reporting and decision-making with accurate and accessible data
4. Describe how to utilize data for sharing, governance, and sustainability





Choosing the Right Size

- Why do you need to manage data?
- How will you collect data?
- Where will your data live?
- How will it be stored, analyzed, and managed?
- What about data security, access, and protection?
- Volunteers please!

Prepare Data

- Follow protocols for data collection
- Develop a data analysis plan
- Check for accuracy
- Develop database
- Enter data
- Transform data
- Prepare to analyze



Data Inventories... What to Know

- What is it? A map of an organization's data assets
- From Session 1, this was a data inventory worksheet

Data Source	Name of File	Owner	Purpose	Location of File



Example of Data Inventory

- From Session 1 Participants
- Tribal Recovery Center
- CDC Modified Data Inventory and Tracking



Data Management Systems

- Qualtrics
- Google Forms
- Qualtrics
- Excel



Data Use and Sustainability



- ESR- Dashboard
- Pojoaque Data- Residential treatment eval
- Sustainability and Sharing- Slack, DropBox, Teams, Google Docs
- Volunteers Please!

Confidentiality and Data Use Agreements



- Helpful
- Required
- Volunteers Please!

Recommended Readings

- Data Management AKA PLLC, <https://www.allysonkelleypllc.com/post/data-management-choosing-what-works>
- Recovery Advocacy Project, <https://www.recoveryvoices.com/create-a-recovery-asset-and-resource-map/#:~:text=An%20asset%20map%20is%20an%20inventory%20of%20community,support%20services%2C%20and%20potentially%20identify%20what%20is%20needed.>

Websites and Videos on Data Management

- New York State Office of Addiction Services and Supports
<https://oasas.ny.gov/data>
- Toolkit
<https://dbhids.org/peer-support-toolkit/>

Sustainable community development: from what's wrong to what's strong

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a5xR4QB1ADw>



Questions?



Data Management: Choosing What Works

Please complete this evaluation before you leave the training today!

1. Point your phone camera at the QR Code and you will get a pop-up button on your phone screen.
2. Press the pop-up message and it opens the **GPRA form** for the PR CoE Event
3. Complete the survey on your computer or phone in 3 minutes and you are done!

Post-Event QR Code



<https://lanitek.com/P?s=666883>





COD 1990-2014 Montana & Wyoming	Rate	CHSDA v. CHSDA RR (95% CI)	P-value
All Causes of Death	1360.3	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)*	<0.0005
Diseases of the Heart	257	1.3 (1.1, 1.4)*	0.0011
All Malignant Cancers	226.1	1.3 (1.1, 1.4)*	<.0005
Accidents/Adverse Effects	146.1	2.5 (2.1, 2.9)*	<.0005
Diabetes Mellitus	114.9	5.2 (4.1, 6.6)*	<.0005
Cerebrovascular Diseases	59.5	.95 (.68, 1.3)	0.8024
Chronic Liver Disease Cirrhosis	58.9	6.6 (4.9, 8.7)*	<.0005
COPD	58.8	1.0 (.73, 1.4)	0.8653
Pneumonia Influenza	49.8	1.5 (1.0,2.2)*	0.0324
Ill Defined Conditions	27.6	2.3 (1.4, 3.6)*	0.0019
Suicide/Self Inflicted Injury	17.3	.79 (.48, 1.2)	0.3502
Homicide/Legal Intervention	12.9	4.7 (2.5, 8.7)*	<.0005

Rate per 100,000
 *Denotes statistical significance at the p<0.05 level

Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute SEER*Stat software (www.seer.cancer.gov/seerstat) version 8.3.2. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with County, Total U.S. for Expanded Races (1990-2014), National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Quantitative Data Analysis Results Example



Example Qualitative themes: What are the Obstacles?



“In order for me to help them that way, they are going to have to be honest. There is that shame that they won’t admit how they really feel. How do you break that barrier down?”

- “The young men between the ages of 10-13, there is a lost generation. You have the elders and the little kids. A lot of homes with single mothers. This is an obstacle that all of Indian country faces. It is a blessing to reach out and begin making a difference. It just takes one positive adult to help that child. I am thankful.”

