Session Two: Supporting Community Needs Assessment and Strategic Planning

10:55am-12:05pm

Scott Formica

Moderator

Massachusetts Municipal Opioid Abatement Conference
Day Two – Wed. March 20

Session 2: 10:55am – 12:05pm
Supporting Community Needs Assessment and Strategic Planning

PURPOSE

Supplement and strengthen resources available to communities and families for substance use disorder **prevention**, **harm reduction**, **treatment**, and **recovery** in a manner that…….

APPROACH

Assessment of Needs, Resources, and Capacity

Encourages innovation, fills gaps and fixes shortcomings of existing approaches

Community Involvement and Input

Reflects the input of communities, people with lived and living experience, and professionals

Address Equity and Disparities

Addresses disparities and improves equity and health of individuals and communities disadvantaged by race, wealth, and stigma

Needs and Resource Assessment

Needs and Resource Assessment is a systematic set of procedures undertaken for the purpose of setting priorities and making decisions.

Assessment is an *ongoing* process that should be routinely revisited and updated and expanded with new information and findings

Needs Assessment is an Inquiry Based Process

Context, Conditions, and Behaviors

1. Nature of the **issue**

2. How **severe** the issue is

3. How has it **changed** over time

4. Any specific groups who are **disproportionately impacted**

5. Areas impacted – **when** and **where** the issue occurs

Contributing and Mitigating Factors

1. Factors that **contribute** to the issue

2. Factors that help address or **mitigate** the issue.

Ecological and Systems Theory Perspectives

Individual behavior is influenced by a complex web of social influences and environmental interactions

Needs assessment and strategic planning seek to identify *potentially modifiable* points within and/or across levels of influence.
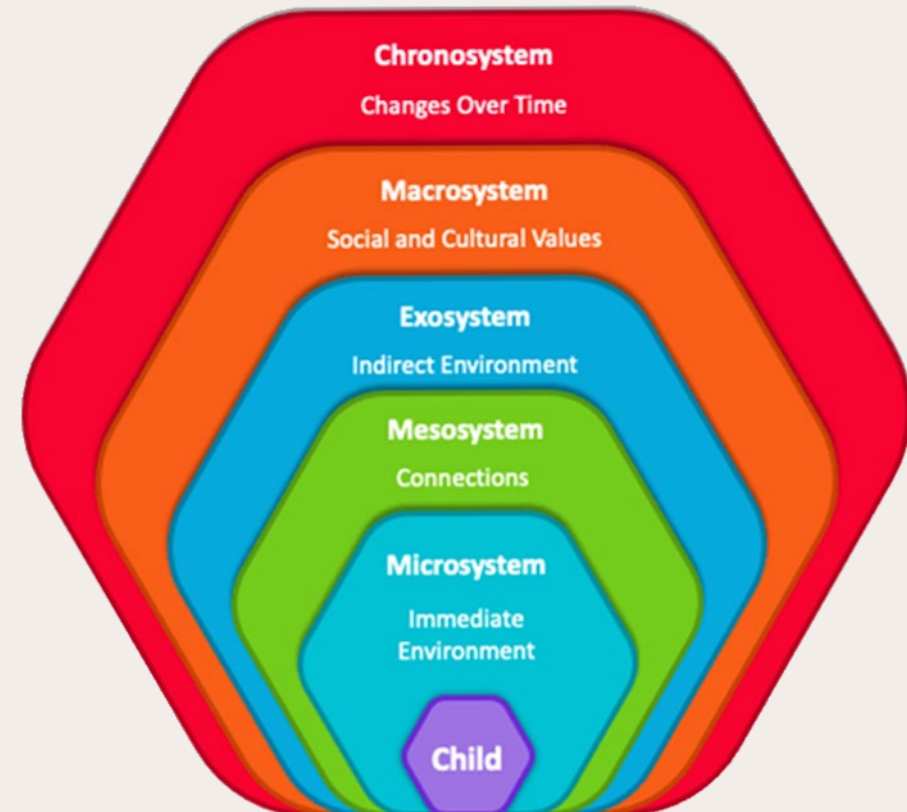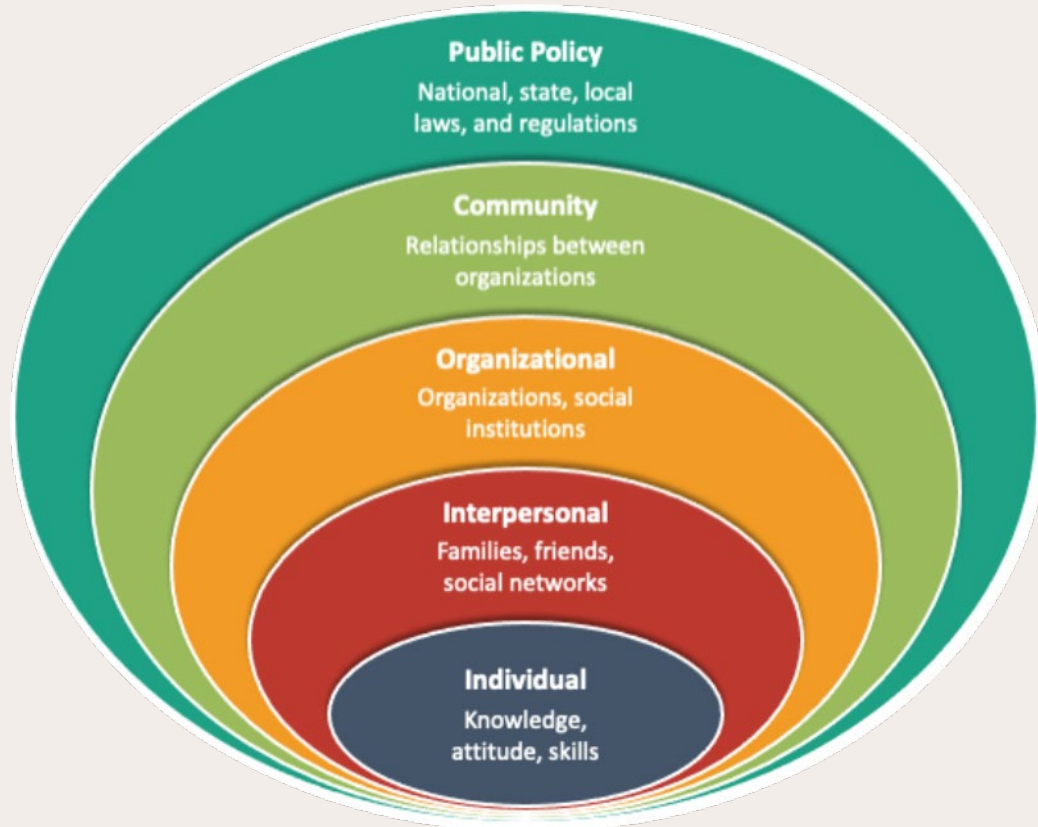
Strategic Planning

Strategic Planning is a deliberate process of setting goals, identifying actions, and allocating resources to maximize impact, ensuring alignment between current efforts and future goals.

COMMUNITY FIT

Importance

Community Readiness

Relevance

Political Will

Cultural Alignment

Potential for Unintended Consequences

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Supported by Qualitative and Quantitative Data

Qualitative & Quantitative

Data Quality

Corroborated by Different Sources

Logically linked to the issue of interest

ACTION AND CHANGE

Proximity to Issue of Interest

Changeability

Capacity

Feasibility

Resource Availability

Timeline

Redundancy with Existing Efforts

LASTING IMPACT

Ability to Measure Outputs and Outcomes

Sustainable

Partner Buy-In and Involvement

Comprehensive

Linkage to Related Health and Behavioral Health Issues
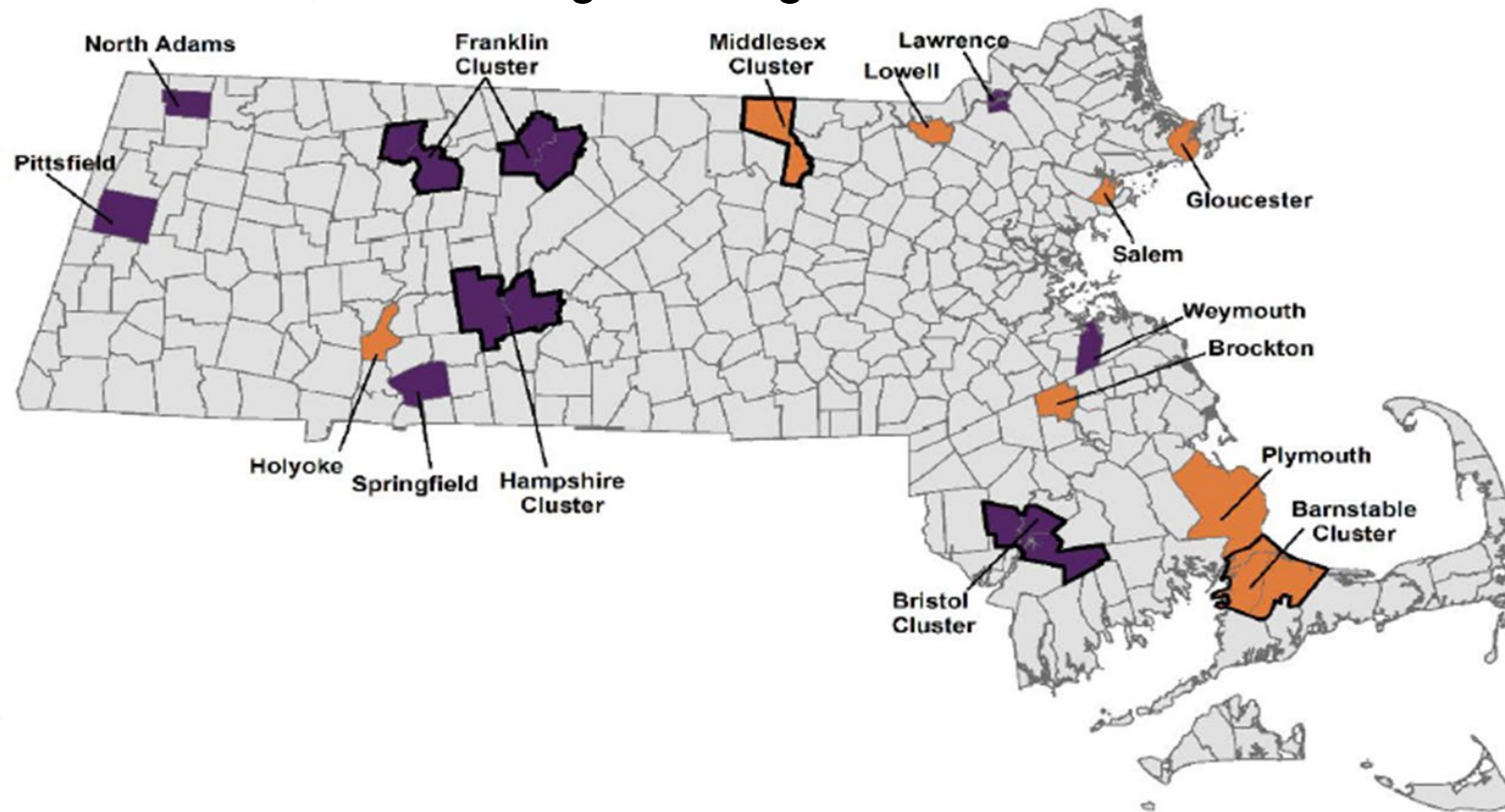
Strategic Planning for Prioritization and Action

Lessons Learned from the HEALing Communities Study Approach to Community Needs Assessment and Planning

Presented by: Carly Bridden

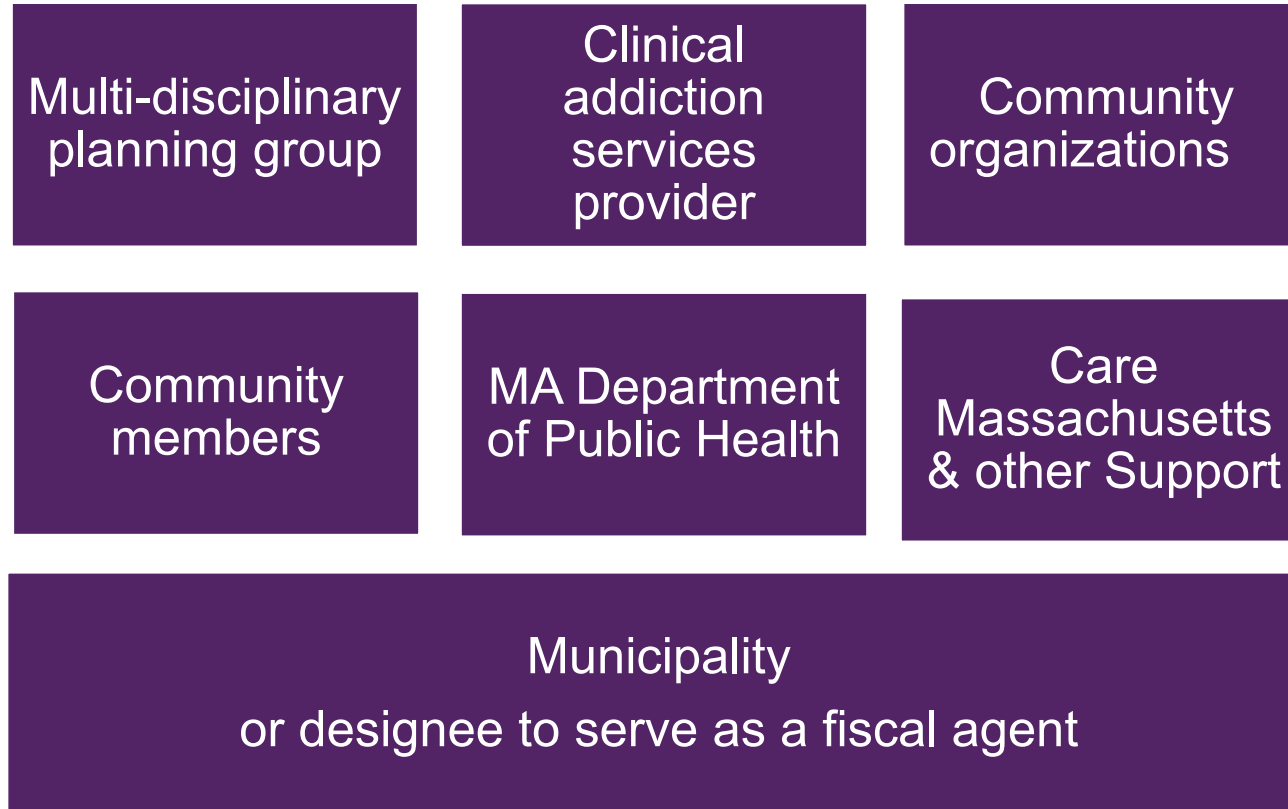NIH HEAL INITIATIVE
HEALing Communities Study
Massachusetts

University of Kentucky · BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER · COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK · THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY · RTI INTERNATIONAL · SAMHSA Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration · NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse

HEALing Communities Study (HCS)

April 2019 – NIH and SAMHSA funded Boston Medical Center to work with 16 highly affected rural and urban communities to <u>reduce opioid overdose deaths by implementing a community engaged and data-driven process to deliver evidence-based practices</u> in healthcare, behavioral health, criminal legal settings.

Key participating groups in municipal opioid abatement funding planning

Multi-disciplinary planning group

Clinical addiction services provider

Community organizations

Community members

MA Department of Public Health

Care Massachusetts & other Support

Municipality
or designee to serve as a fiscal agent

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Massachusetts

HCS Communities That Heal Intervention
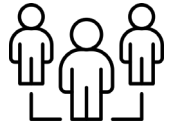
Establish coalition and charter

Discuss evidence-based practices

Review data, identify gaps

Develop Action Plans - select EBPs

Approx. 6-9 Months

Implement and monitor EBPs

Pursue sustainability

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HEALing Communities Study
Massachusetts

Building a Community Coalition

- Identify and recruit a diverse group
    - Snowball recruitment– using existing networks/coalitions/task forces
    - Conduct one on ones with potential members to gauge interest
    - Contact abate@jsi.com if you need help connecting with groups
- Develop a coalition structure
    - charter, meeting frequency and operations (e.g., virtual vs in-person), champions, sub-committees, payment
- Orient members to the goals and strategies identified in the Massachusetts Abatement Terms

Composition of a Coalition

- Individuals who use drugs
- Individuals in recovery
- Family members and loved ones of individuals who use drugs
- Harm reduction organizations
- Health departments & other municipal agencies (e.g., libraries)
- Treatment providers and pharmacists
- First responders and criminal legal agencies (e.g., police, courts)
- Community based organizations
- Faith based groups
- Hospital and community health centers

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Coalition Sustainability Considerations

- Personnel or role responsible for:
  - Facilitating meetings, follow-up on action items, etc.
- Meeting space/Zoom or tech support
- Shared purpose/goals
- Funding/shared funding
- Compensation to those with personal experience who provide subject-matter expertise
- Continuously reviewing charter and membership

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Community Needs Assessment and Planning

- Understand existing coalitions and organizations in community and region
- Find local data to characterize the epidemic
- Engage with diverse community partners
- Identify barriers and gaps in services & existing resources such as services, organizations, experts
- Develop a written summary ("Community Profile")

Sources for Community and State Level Data

- Google searches (e.g., treatment programs)
- Talking to community members (e.g., recovery centers)
- Publicly available surveys (e.g., American Communities Survey, Youth Risk Behavior Survey)
- MA Department of Public Health Dashboard (e.g., Fatal opioid overdose, EMS runs, ED visits, High-risk opioid prescribing, Buprenorphine, Naloxone)
- Medicaid/MassHealth (e.g., treatment, methadone)
- Local data (e.g., police departments, harm reduction agencies)

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Massachusetts

What is the Community Profile?

- The community profile is a summary of baseline conditions and trends in opioid overdose fatalities
  - Community population characteristics (e.g., size, race/ethnicity)
  - Community opioid overdose indicators (e.g., annual deaths, EMS runs)
  - Populations most at risk across (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, location)
  - Summary of community assets (e.g, programs, grants)
  - Needs identified by community
  - Maps
  - Media campaigns

Action Plan Process

- Identify community goals via community needs assessment/community profile

- Discuss and prioritize strategies that align with community goals

- Identify and engage with community partner organizations to implement strategies

- Establish written community action plan, in partnership with those who have personal experience and implementing organizations.
  - Summarize coalition goals, high-priority strategies, the target timeframe/milestones for implementation, budget, metrics, and sustainability

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Action Plan Strategies Sustainability Considerations

- Shared purpose/goal
- Funding and financial resources
  - Grant funded, reimbursable or billable
- Data infrastructure
- Partner organization capacity
- Process for monitoring implementation, successes and challenges

HCS Resources

ENGAGING COMMUNITY COALITIONS TO DECREASE OPIOID OVERDOSE DEATHS
PRACTICE GUIDE 2023

OPIOID-OVERDOSE REDUCTION CONTINUUM OF CARE APPROACH (ORCCA)
PRACTICE GUIDE 2023

NIH HEAL INITIATIVE
19 EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES
Opioid-Overdose Reduction Continuum of Care Approach

https://www.samhsa.gov/resource/ebp/engaging-community-coalitions-decrease-opioid-overdose-deaths-practice-guide-2023

https://www.samhsa.gov/resource/ebp/opioid-overdose-reduction-continuum-care-approach-orcca-practice-guide-2023

https://www.addictionpolicy.org/post/new-framework-released-to-reduce-opioid-overdose

Thank You!

Please reach out for additional questions at carly.bridden@bmc.org or abate@jsi.com

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Massachusetts Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Dashboard

Community Profile

Explore substance addiction indicators and data on treatment services in your local community

Go to Community Profile →

Community Profile
Select a city/town or county
Boston ▼
Population 675,647

Deaths Jan 2022 - Dec 2022
ⓘ Notice on deaths data
425 Any Substance-Related Deaths ∧

Area	Age-Adjusted Rate (per 100k residents)	
Boston		67.7
Suffolk County		68.7
State		57.1

252 Opioid-Related Deaths ∨
176 Alcohol-Related Deaths ∨

Data on BSAS Enrollments

Analyze data on enrollments in BSAS services by a variety of demographic and geographic attributes

Go to Overview Dashboard →

Enrollment Trend ❓ ⬇ → TRENDS DASHBOA
Show data for [All Fiscal Years ▼]   ■ Enrollments ■ Clients
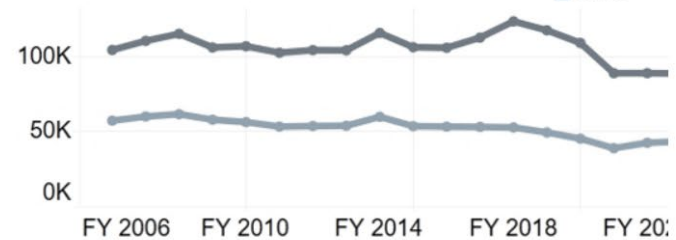
Enrollment Comparison ❓ ⬇
Show data for [Last Fiscal Year ▼]

Emergency Ev
ⓘ Notice on
16,016 Any Sub

Area	
Boston	
Suffolk County	
State	

1,954 Opioid-Re
2,812 Opioid-Re

Community Profile Dashboard

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services (BSAS)

BSAS Community Profile Dashboard

Multiple substance **addiction indicators** in a single dashboard

Data **informed decision** making

Track **progress**

The Problem

There are several barriers to accessing substance misuse and treatment data today that can hinder communities in data-driven decision making:

Data is scattered across several different systems
A user must visit multiple webpages/reports to access relevant data

Each dataset has its own reporting methods
This can often lead to significant variations in measures when comparing data across data sources due to differences in reporting methods
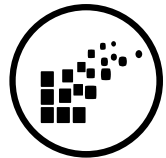
Data may be unavailable at the community level
Data is often unavailable at the community level (city/town or county), as this level of disaggregated reporting requires complex data suppression rules
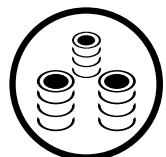
Data is siloed to their own reporting methods
Existing dashboards and reports are often limited on data they can report, due to legal or data sharing agreements needed to access data

Our Solution: The Community Profile

The **Community Profile** integrates substance addiction indicators into a single dashboard, offering the first unified view of substance misuse data in the state.
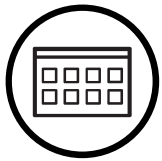
Unites datasets across 6 separate systems, allowing for richer and more meaningful analysis

Provides a set of **curated indicators** for **3 major categories**: substance-related deaths, emergency events, and substance addiction services

Comprehensively covers all **351 cities/towns** and **14 counties** in Massachusetts, with all data passing through a data-suppression engine
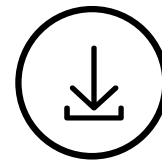
Data can be **downloaded** for additional analysis

Key Features

The Bureau of Substance Addiction Services dashboard follows best-in-class practices in data visualization, data privacy, and dashboard accessibility.

Community Profile: The Community Profile view provides specific **city, town, and county level snapshots** of substance-related deaths, emergency events, and services.

Protects Individual Privacy: all data passes through a custom designed data-suppression engine to minimize the risk of individual disclosure

Download Data For Offline Use: users can download the data powering the visualizations they create through the dashboard or through an API

Follows Best Practices in Accessibility: the dashboard has been designed to follow best practices in state and federal accessibility guidelines

Data Dictionary: a comprehensive data dictionary for all terms defines key concepts used throughout the dashboard

How It Works

1. Visit https://www.mass.gov/info-details/data-on-enrollments-in-substance-addiction-services and select "Community Profile" (no login is needed)

2. Select your Massachusetts community (one of the 351 cities/towns or 14 counties)

3. A set of curated substance use and treatment metrics & visuals for your community is displayed. Data can be downloaded for further analysis or offline use
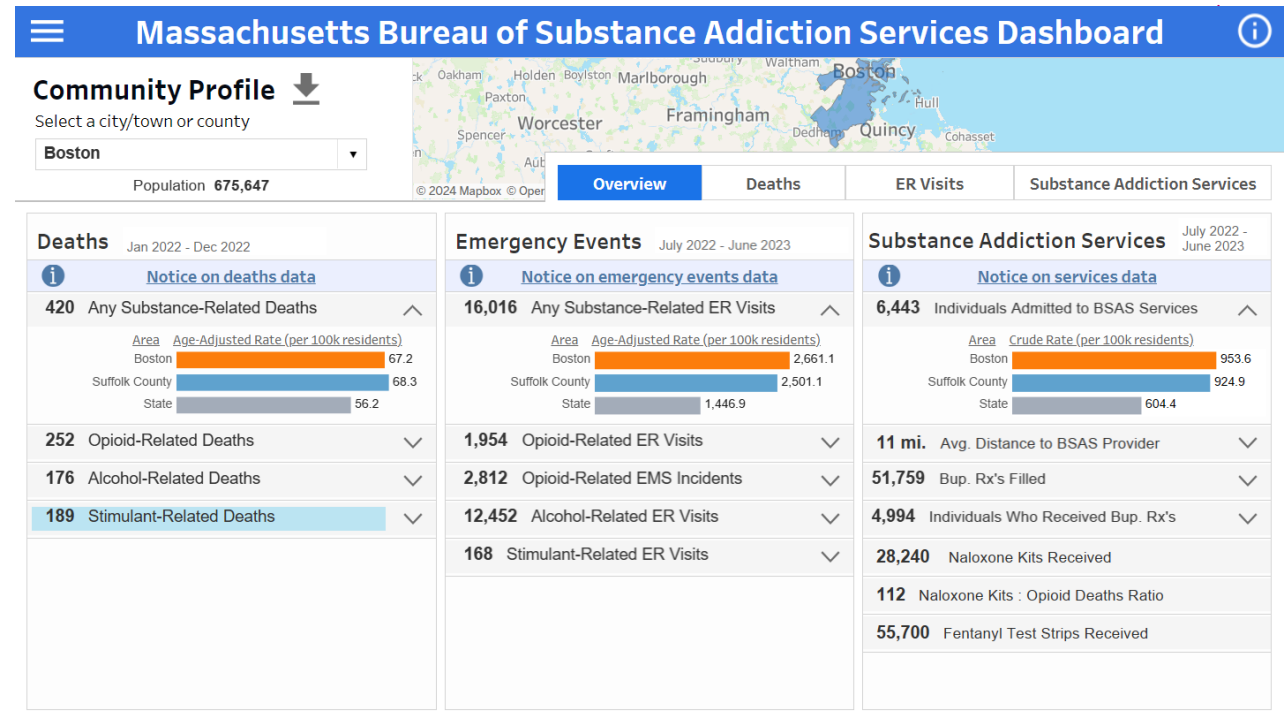
*The overview page, set to the City of Boston. (screenshot is trimmed to fit)*

Select a Community

Overview Page
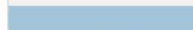
o The **Community Profile Overview page** displays a curated set of overview metrics that represent **substance addiction impact and services** within a community. These metrics are organized into three categories:

  ➤ Substance-Related Deaths
  ➤ Emergency Events
  ➤ Substance Addiction Services

o Users can expand the metrics to display **bar graph comparisons** to the state rate, and, if a city/town is selected, the county rate.

o Users can hover over each metric to display **a 5-year trend** and the **percent change** since the prior year
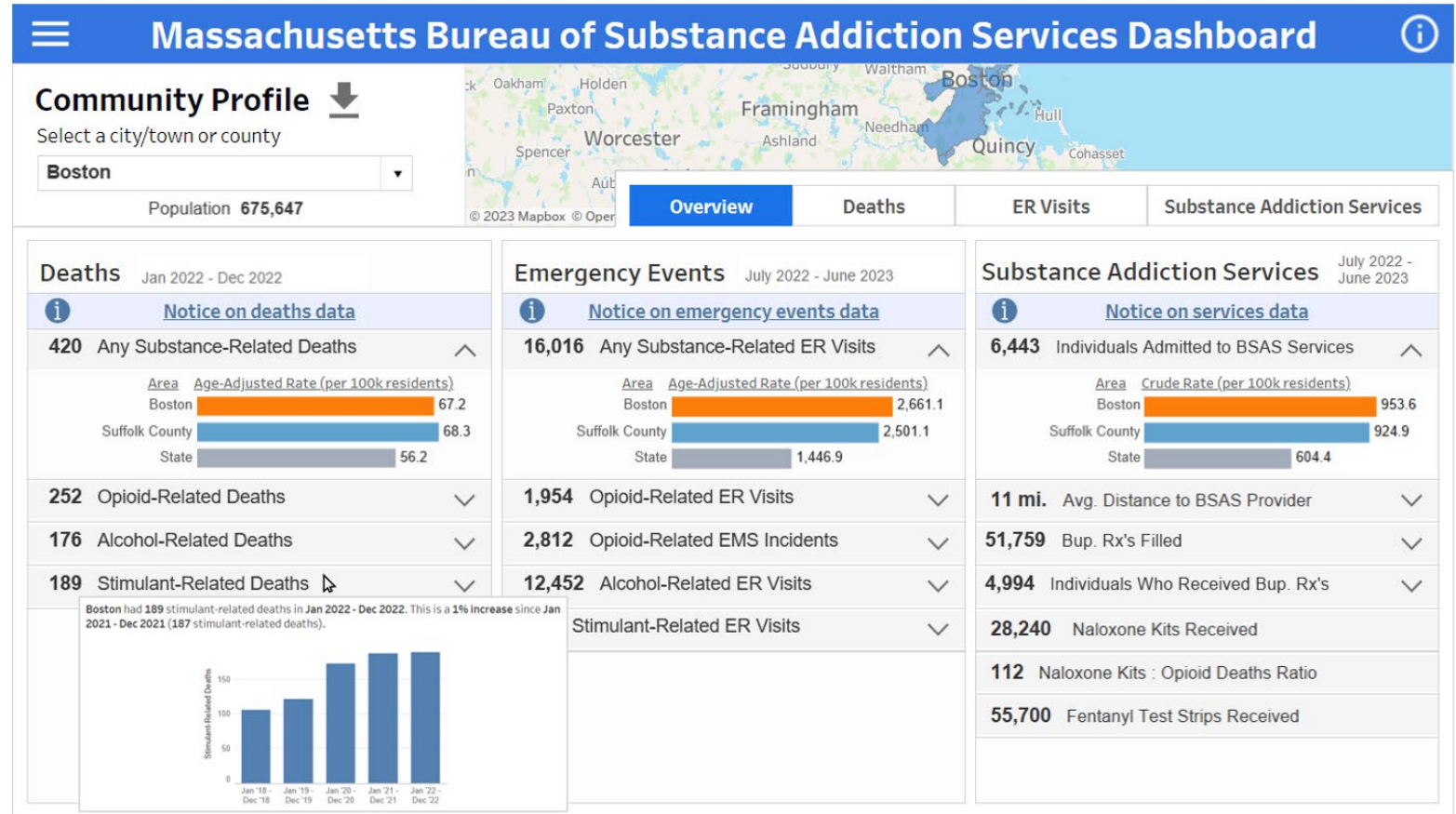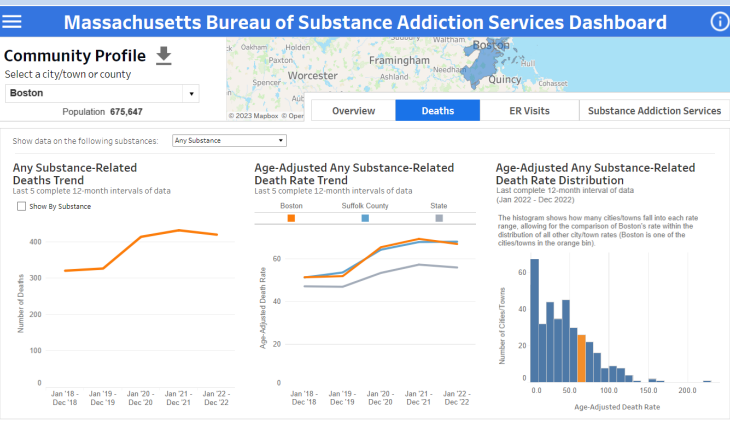
Detail Tabs

Deaths

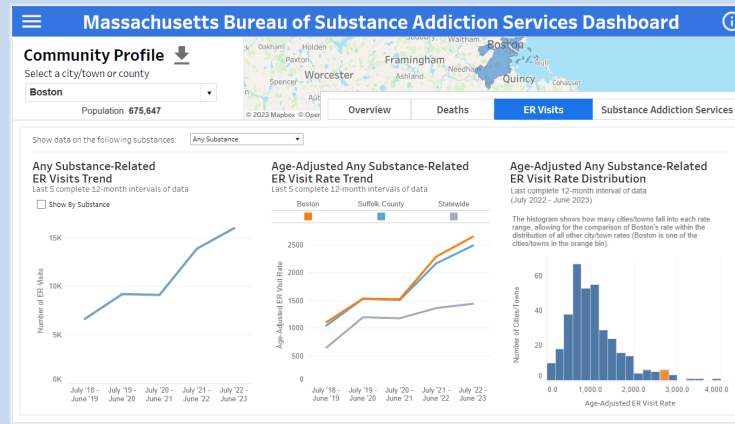*Using the top-level filter, users can multi-select which substance(s) the visuals will reflect.*

o   The **Number of Deaths Trend** displays a 5-year trend of SUD-related deaths.

o   The **Age-Adjusted Death Rate Trend** displays a 5-year trend of the selected community rate compared to the state and (if applicable) its county.

o   The **Age-Adjusted Death Rate Distribution** compares this rate to the distribution of city/town or county rates in the most recent year.

Emergency Visits

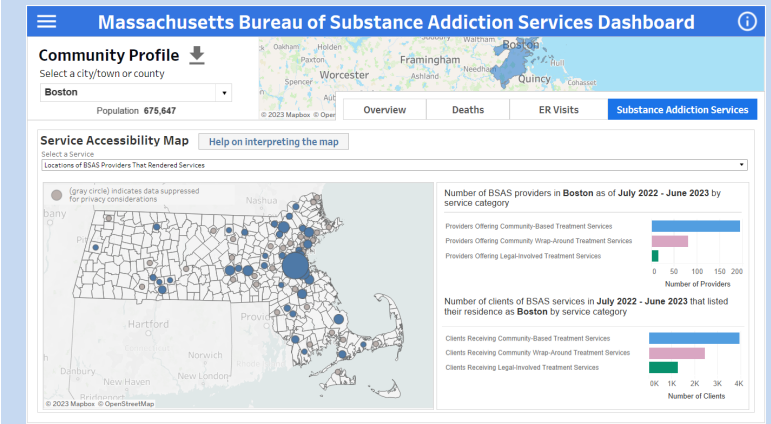*Using the top-level filter, users can multi-select which substance(s) the visuals will reflect.*

o   The **Number of ED Visits** trend displays a 5-year trend of ED visits.

o   The **Age-Adjusted ED Visit Rate Trend** displays a 5-year trend of the selected community rate compared to the state and (if applicable) its county

o   The **Age-Adjusted ED Visit Rate Distribution** compares this rate to the distribution of city/town or county rates in the most recent year.

Substance Addiction Services

Using the top-level filter, users can select which service visualizations to view.

o   The **Locations of Naloxone Kits Distributed** and **Locations of Fentanyl Test Strips Distributed** views display maps of naloxone kits and fentanyl test strips distributed in each city/town or county.

o   The **Locations of BSAS Providers That Rendered Services** view displays a map visualizing where BSAS clients travel to receive services from BSAS providers, along with bar graphs showing number of providers and clients by service category.

Dashboard Demo

Questions?

Contact us at BSASdashboard.info@mass.gov

Care Massachusetts:
The Opioid Abatement Partnership

Your Turn

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

6224 1345

How can we help?

Statewide Commitment

- Input from the experts: people with personal experience
- Address disparities and improve equity
- Address any co-occurring needs of those with OUD
- Leverage existing programs
- Encourage innovation to fill gaps and fix shortcomings
- Supplement rather than supplant

Municipal Abatement Strategies

Abatement funds shall be used to implement strategies from these categories:

1. Enhance opioid use disorder treatment
2. Support people in treatment and recovery
3. Facilitate connections to care
4. Promote harm reduction
5. Address the needs of justice-involved persons
6. Support pregnant or parenting individuals and their families
7. Prevent misuse of opioids and implement prevention education

Care Massachusetts: The Opioid Abatement Partnership

Needs Assessment
Community Engagement
Advocate
People with Lived Experience
Collaboration
Funding Allocations
Coalition Building
Strategies
Interventions
Planning
Sharing Agreement

Email: abate@jsi.com Visit: www.caremass.org
Call: (617) 385-3655

TTA Requests Have Focused On:

- Understanding the opioid abatement settlement initiative
- Facilitating community engagement
- Promoting collaboration within and across municipalities
- Supporting efforts to assess community need
- Sharing information about evidence-informed strategies
- Supporting program & program implementation

Stay Connected

Care Massachusetts: The Opioid Abatement Partnership

Scan to to visit our Events page

Scan to sign up for our email list

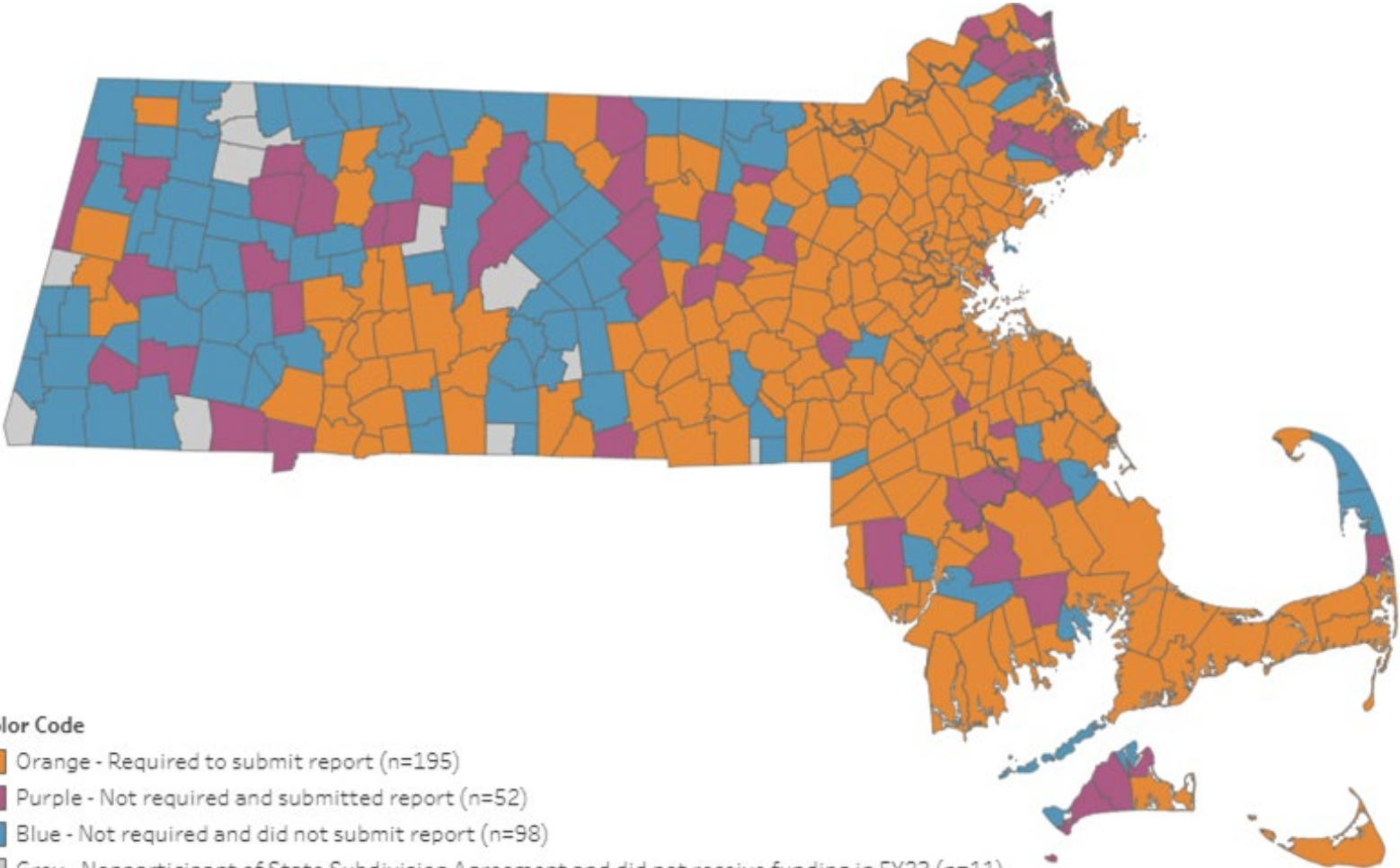www.caremass.org   abate@jsi.com   617-385-3655

Reporting Requirements

- Received $35,000 or more per year

- Individually or pooled through a Shared Service Agreement

- Condition of the State Subdivision Agreement

- Municipalities are encouraged to pool resources and collaborate

- All municipalities are encouraged to submit a report regardless of amounts received.

Visit the reporting portal dashboard at www.caremass.org.

Reporting Requirements

FY23: July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023

Color Code
- ■ Orange - Required to submit report (n=195)
- ■ Purple - Not required and submitted report (n=52)
- ■ Blue - Not required and did not submit report (n=98)
- ■ Grey - Nonparticipant of State Subdivision Agreement and did not receive funding in FY23 (n=11)

Questions?