



Program Planning Module 2: Needs and Assets

Presented by:

**The California-Nevada
Public Health Training Center**

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Introduction

- This module is intended to identify
 - Purpose of a needs assessment
 - Data collection methods
 - Assessment process

Why Do a Needs Assessment?



Assessment Key Terms

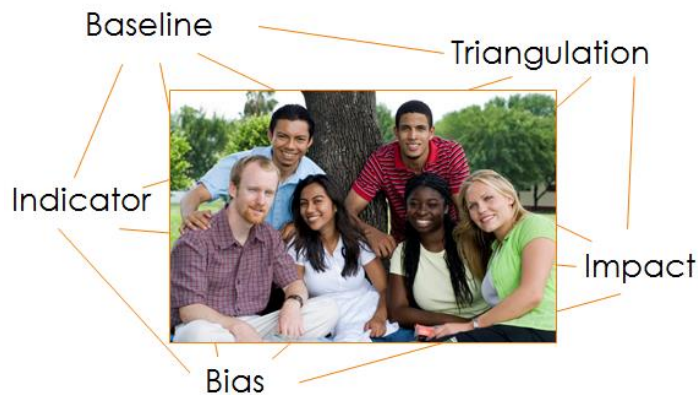
What is a need?

- “The **difference** between the present situation and a more desirable one.”
 - Change a negative situation
 - Enhance a positive situation



Gilmore & Campbell, 2005

Assessment Key Terms



What to Expect

- Planned process
- Reported needs of individual or group
- Understand the “issues, resources, and constraints of the priority population”



Gilmore & Campbell, 2005
Anspaugh et al., 2000

Types of Data

- **Quantitative**

- Death rates
- School ranking
- Clinical data



- **Qualitative**

- Perceptions, opinions, contributing factors
- Leads to potential solutions or interventions

Sources of Data

- **Primary**

- Data you collect yourself
- Reflects needs of priority population
- Takes time and money

- **Secondary**

- Data collected by someone else
- No specific links to the subjects/participants
- Quick and inexpensive

Collecting Methods

- **Secondary**

- Literature Review
 - Peer reviewed journals
 - News and magazine articles
- Government publications
 - US Bureau of Census
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Non-governmental organization reports



Conducting a Lit Review

- Search engines
- Key terms/authors
- Best practices



Collecting Methods

- **Primary**

- Clinical measurement
- Surveys
- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Windshield surveys and observations



Surveys

- **Methods**
 - Single-step (cross-sectional)
 - Multi-step (Delphi technique)
- **Format**
 - Mail
 - Online
 - Phone
 - Face to face



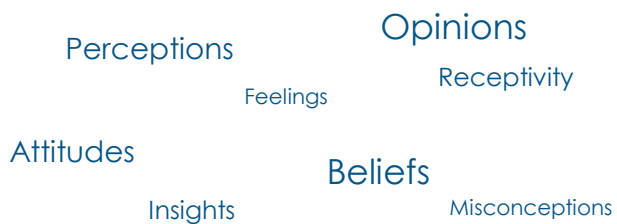
Interviews

- Scripted
- Open-ended questions
- Deeper understanding of the issues
- Interview bias



Focus Groups

- 8 to 12 people
- Moderated discussion



Windshield Survey

- Unobtrusive observation
- Location
- Time
- Observer bias



Assessment Process



Conducting an Assessment

- Purpose and scope
- Develop budget
- Draft assessment
- Pilot test/revise
- Gather data
- Analyze data



Purpose and Scope

- What do you need to know?
 - Knowledge
 - Attitude
 - Behavior
 - Environment
- Do you need Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval?



Assessment Budget



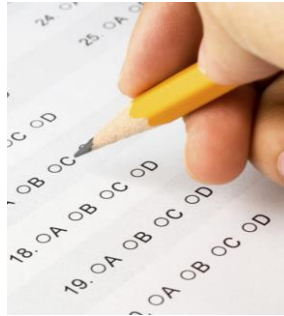
Draft Assessments

- Assessment plan
- Questions
- Selection criteria
- Instructions/guidelines
- Coding/analysis



Gather Data

- Recruit
- Monitor
- Cut-off points



Analyze Data

- What do the indicators say?
- What does triangulation show us?
- What is the most pressing need?

A close-up photograph of a blue table with white grid lines. The table contains several rows of numerical values, some of which are highlighted in yellow. The values are: +2.688, +5.000, +1.500, +1.125, and +1.062.

	+2.688
0	+5.000
1	+1.500
0	+1.125
0	+1.062

Identify

- Identify
 - Prioritized needs
 - Associated factors
 - Priority population



Next Steps

- Behavior change theories
- Program planning models