

# Needs Assessment

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# Definition

- One basic definition of needs assessment is the systematic process whereby needs are identified and documented
- A needs assessment is a series of data collection activities that help pinpoint gaps in services and inform as to what kinds of programs might fill the gaps
- It is a process encompassing planning, data gathering, and analysis.

# Purpose

- Supports rational, data-driven allocation of resources
- Identifies high-need areas
- Supports sound service planning
- Improves coordination of services
- Assesses the gap between need and resources/capacity

# Background

- NJ has conducted substance abuse needs assessment studies since the 1970s
- Purpose
  - Improve program planning
  - Guide treatment and prevention resource allocation
- Since 1992, the Federal government has funded states to support needs assessment studies

# Need vs. Demand for Treatment

- **Need**
  - physical and behavioral indicators (e.g., frequency and quantity of substance use, diagnoses)
  - biological testing
- **Demand**
  - motivation for treatment
  - service utilization
  - waiting lists
  - referrals from other agencies/service systems

# Steps in the Process

- Defining addictions treatment need
- Estimating need in given populations
- Estimating treatment demand
- Inferring service requirements on basis of needs and/or demand estimates
- Comparing existing services with inferred service requirements to identify service "gaps"
- Establishing priorities among the gaps
- Designing service programs to fill the gaps

# Methods

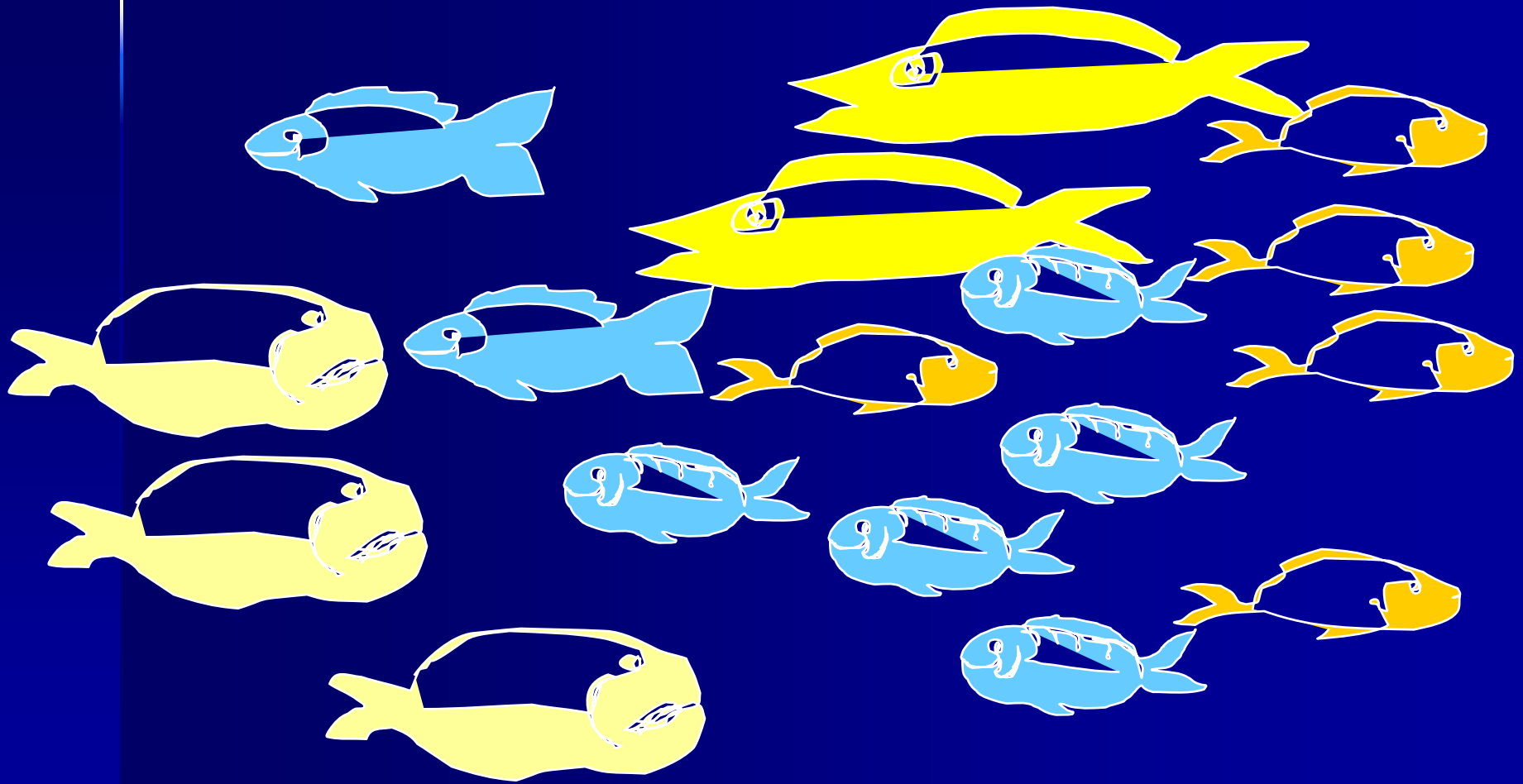
- **Gathering opinions and judgments**
  - Key informant interviews
  - Community forums/public hearings
  - Political leaders
- **Conducting surveys**
  - General population
  - Special sub-populations
- **Collecting service statistics**
  - Utilization rates/system performance
  - Other system utilization rates

# Methods (con't)

- Social Indicators Analyses
  - Use of existing quantitative data such as hospital discharge records, poverty, unemployment rates, crime, education, income levels, housing, etc.
- Use of mathematical models
  - Capture-Recapture



# Capture-Recapture



# Capture-Recapture

- Problem

- To estimate the size of the population known to exist but not possible to sample

- Objective

- To estimate the need for illicit drug treatment

- History

- In 1896, Carl George Johannes Peterson, a Danish fisheries scientist, estimated the size of a fish population using this method

# Capture-Recapture

- Why
  - Household surveys do not provide reliable estimates of illicit drug use
- How
  - Use NJ-SAMS data to examine 2 different samples from 2 different years and observe the presence or absence in both years
- Other Applications
  - Study of epidemiologic problems
  - US Census Bureau
  - Ecology

# National Studies

- Need in general population
  - National Household Survey of Drug Use and Health (NHSDUH)
  - Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)
  - Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)
- Need in special populations
  - Monitoring the Future Study (MTF)
  - Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
  - Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM)

# DAS Needs Assessment Studies

- NJ Household Survey on Drug Use and Health
- Mental Health Study
- Administrative Client-Level Treatment Data Analysis
- Database Linking Study
- Social Indicators Supplemental Studies
- Middle School Survey

# Some Recent DAS Examples

- AEREF funding formula and application
- Deaf , Hard of Hearing, Blind and Disabled needs assessment
- NJ EPI Profile
  - Mortality
  - Morbidity/Injury and Illness
  - Crime
  - Consumption
  - Other Risk Factors

# DAS Chartbooks

- Presents profiles of each county and the State using key social indicators related to substance abuse
- Includes core indicators
  - population
  - mortality
  - crime
  - SA treatment admissions

# DAS Chartbooks

- Includes supplemental indicators of risk and protective factors that affect health outcomes  
(community environment, family structure, school involvement, individual/peer group behavior, substance abuse related problems)
- Shows the effect of substance use and health related consequences
- Provides information to support needs assessment and prevention, as well as treatment planning, at the community level



# Supplemental Studies

- Estimates of need for treatment
- Treatment gap analysis (unmet demand/total demand)
- The Relative Needs Assessment Scale

# Need vs. Demand Data

## State Estimates of Met and Unmet Demand for Adult Population in 2000

Total Treatment Need*	Treatment Demand			Gap Unmet Demand As Percent of Total Demand
	Met Demand	Unmet Demand	Total Demand	
833,285	50,380	29,736	80,118	37.1%

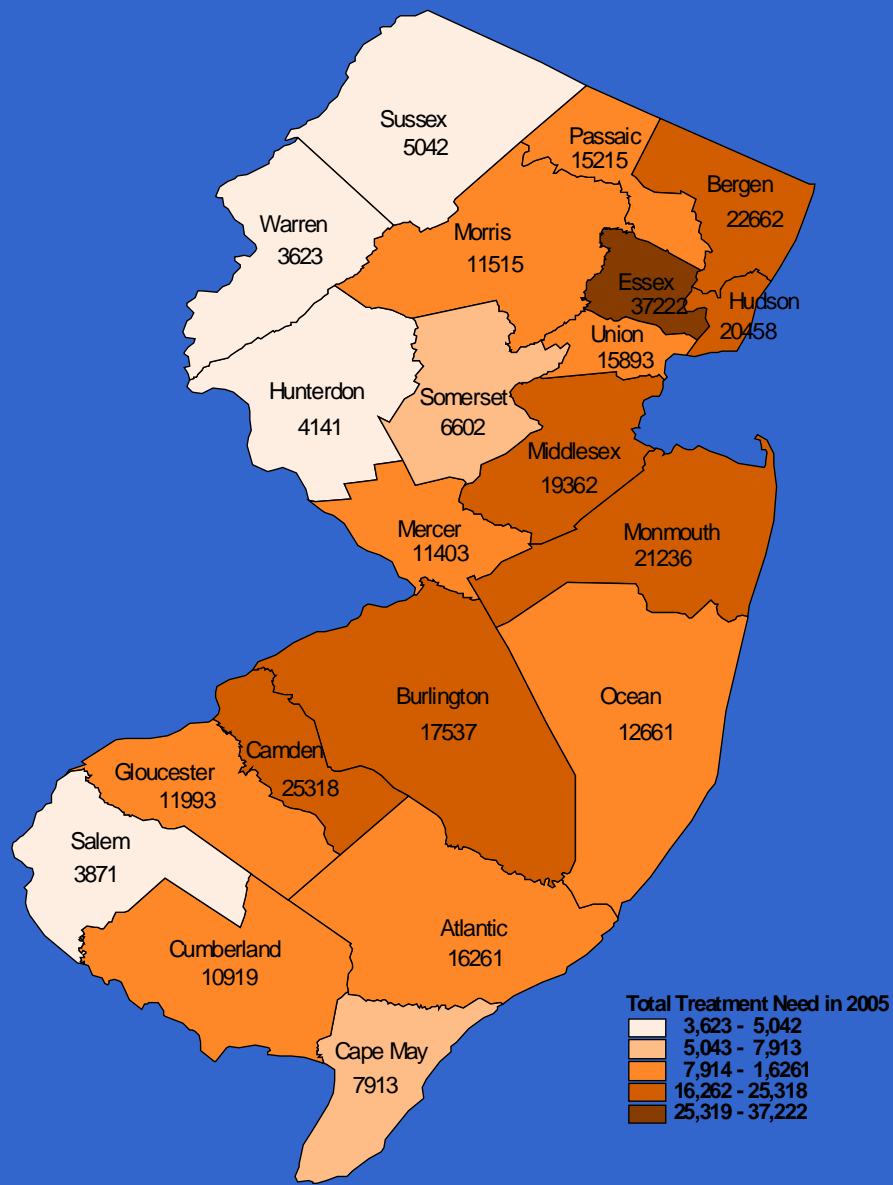
- Treatment need is derived from the 2003 Household Survey and Capture-recapture analysis
- Met demand: Population who received treatment, in NJ-SAMS DATA
- Unmet demand: Those in need who would seek treatment, had it been available (2003 Household Survey)

# Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

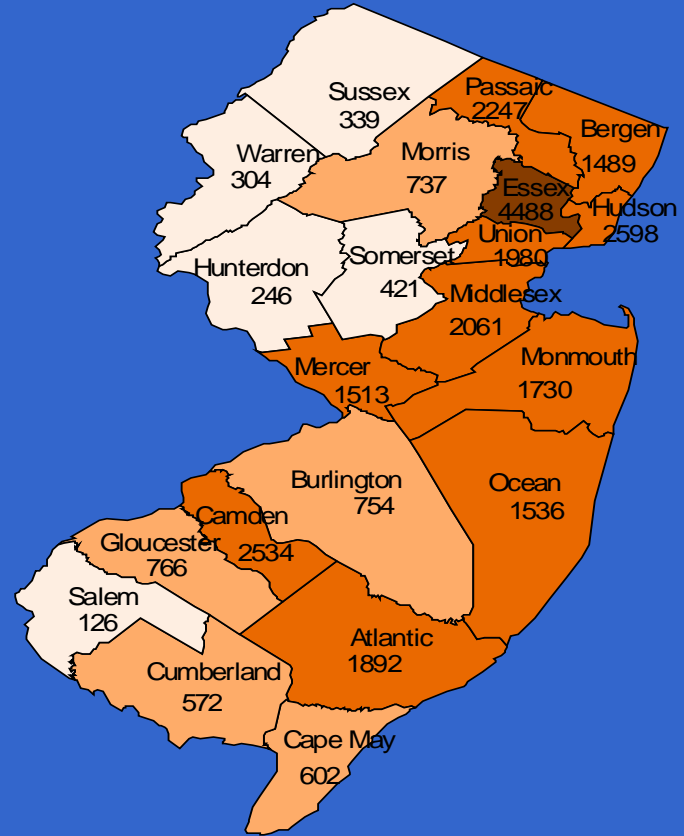
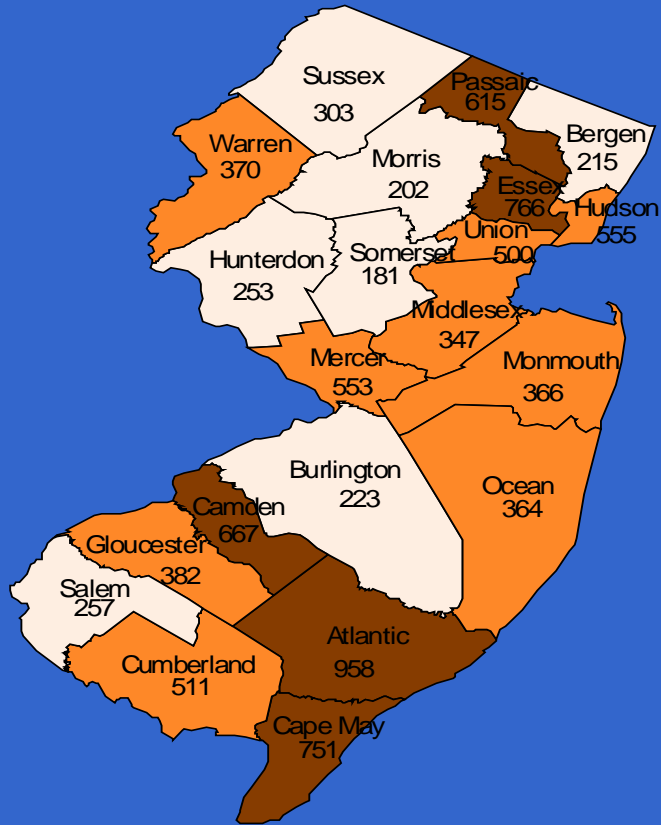
- A method to visually spatialize social service problems
- Being used as a tool to illustrate needs assessment
- Will be mapping treatment capacity overlaid over need

# Some GIS Examples

# Total Treatment Need in New Jersey, 2005



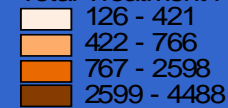
# Treatment Need Estimate for Injection Drug Use in New Jersey, 2003



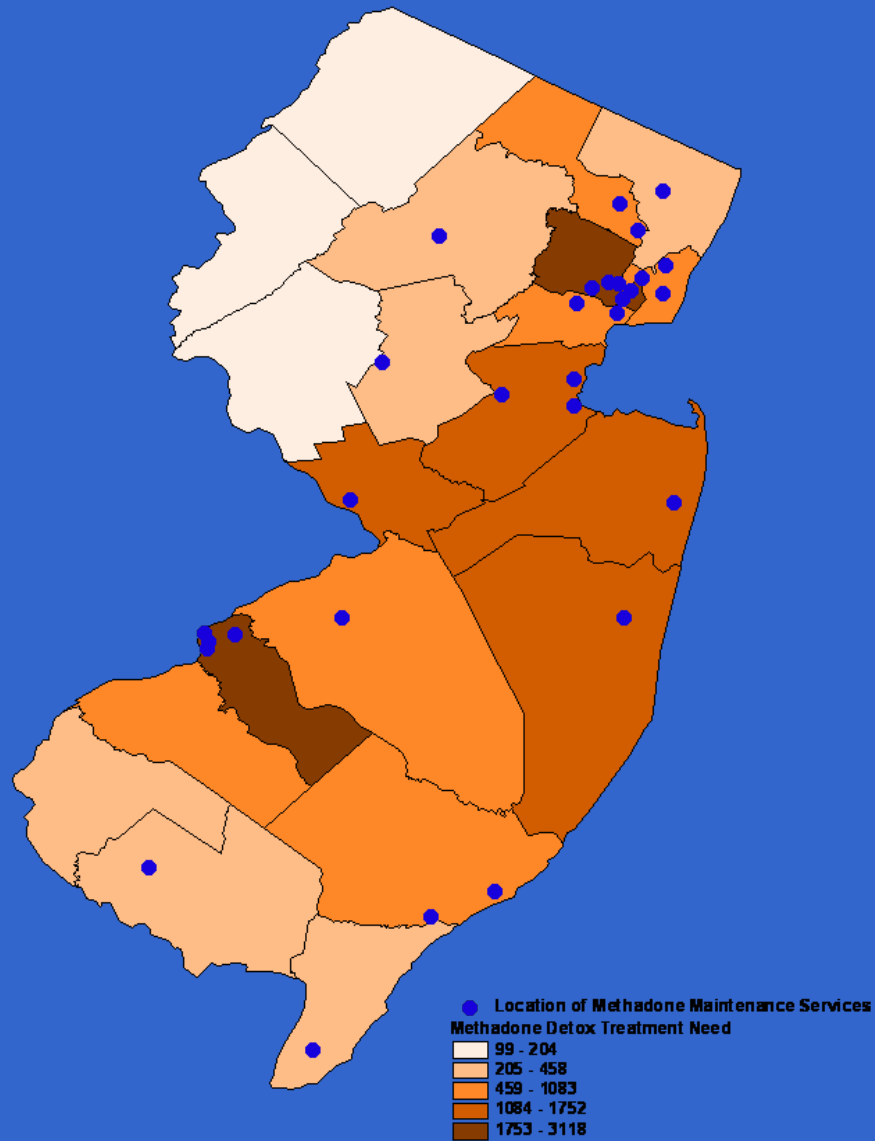
**IDU\_Treatment Need Per 100,000 County Population**



**Total Treatment Need in 2005**



# Estimate of Need and Location of Methadone Detox Services



# Next Steps

- Developing a plan to conduct a comprehensive statewide needs assessment
- Unifying the prevention and treatment needs assessment process



# For More Information

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