Measures Selection, Development and Data Collection

Oregon Title V Grantee Meeting
February 27, 2018
Objectives

• Importance of measurement
• Structure of a measure
• Introduction of new standard measures
• Walk-through of new online form features
• Group discussion of data collection successes and challenges
Why measurement is important

• **Accountability**: Allows us at the state level to report to our federal funder on what is being achieved with the Oregon Title V Block Grant

• **Evaluation** of your efforts: Allows you at the local level to determine if you are being successful in your goals

• **Continuous Quality Improvement**: Allows you to adjust programming as necessary
Evaluation & Continuous Quality Improvement

Hypothetical scenarios:

1. **Measure target:** Provide food insecurity screening to 90% of all MCH clients.
   - **Measure outcome:** Actually screening 98% of clients
   - May want to select a new strategy, e.g. go beyond screening & referral, to connecting clients with food assistance safety net programs.

2. **Measure target:** Provide 5As intervention at every visit to 100% of home visiting clients who smoke.
   - **Measure outcome:** Only 78% of smoking clients receive 5As at every visit
   - Need to examine what can be improved; e.g. update process or policy, or provide training to home visitors.
Structure of a measure

• Measures can be in the form of percentages or counts

• How to decide which to use:
  
  • Percentages include a numerator and a denominator.
    
    – Numerator: The number of people who received the intervention
    – Denominator: The total number of people

• Counts are appropriate when you do not know the denominator.
Examples of percentage and count measures

- Percentage measure: Percent of home visiting clients with a referral to well woman care
  - Numerator example: Number of home visiting clients with a referral to well woman care
  - Denominator example: Total number of home visiting clients
- Count measure: Number of providers trained.
  - A count measure is appropriate if you do not know the total number of providers in your county or area.
Purpose of standard measures

• Starting in July 2018, grantees will have the choice between selecting a standard measure and developing their own measure

• Why standard measures?
  – In previous years, we have noticed similar measures across grantees
  – Effort to streamline measures
  – Take burden off grantees developing their own measures
  – Roll up data from grantees working on the same strategies
  – Once data is rolled up it can be reported to our federal funder
Standard measures

- Measures are organized at the strategy level
- Each strategy has one or more associated measure, depending on the activities you conduct
- Standard measures are either percentages or counts
- Where a standard measure is in the form of a percentage, numerator and denominator definitions are provided
### Examples of standard measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Measure Definition</th>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
<td>3. Educate pregnant women about breastfeeding</td>
<td>3.1 Percent of pregnant &amp; breastfeeding women provided breastfeeding education</td>
<td>3.1 Number of pregnant &amp; breastfeeding women provided breastfeeding education</td>
<td>3.1 Number of pregnant &amp; breastfeeding women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child physical activity</td>
<td>2. Support physical activity before, during and after school</td>
<td>2.1 Number of new partnerships developed with schools/districts</td>
<td>2.1 N/A</td>
<td>2.1 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>3. Collaborate w/CCOs, DCOs, and medical and early childhood/education providers to build screening and intervention processes into their work practices, including workforce training.</td>
<td>3.3 Number/percent of providers, partners or staff trained</td>
<td>3.3 Number of providers, partners or staff trained</td>
<td>3.3 Number of providers, partners or staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standard measure or locally defined measure?

• What if none of the standard measures are appropriate for your activity?

• You can still develop your own measure

• Steps to creating new measure:
  – Decide on percentage or count
  – Create measure definition
  – If applicable, define numerator and denominator
Questions to consider if developing your own measure

- Does it appropriately reflect your activities?
- Can you use the measure outcome to assess your success?
- Do you have a plan for collecting and reporting the data?
Reporting of measure using online forms

- Standard measures will be available for your plan for July 2018 to June 2019 (due April 1, 2018)
- Standard measures will be available in drop down boxes
- You will still be able to enter your own measure in manually if you decide that is more appropriate
- Title V online forms located at: https://epiweb.oha.state.or.us/fmi/webd#Title%20V%20Grantee%20Annual%20Plan%20and%20Report
Data collection and reporting considerations

• **Who** is responsible for recording the data?
  • The program lead?
  • Home visitors?
  • Data manager?

• **Where** is the data kept?
  • ORCHIDS?
  • A spreadsheet?
  • Sign in sheets in a folder?

• Can you **access** the data at the end of the grant period?
  • If you are keeping it in ORCHIDS, can you extract the data yourself?
  • Will you have timely access to SBHC data?

• Can you disaggregate data by **target population**?
Examples of data collection

- Individual client records; e.g. Home visiting activities can be tracked using a locally defined ORCHIDs variable
- Provider/staff training sign in sheets
- Records of partnership development
- Records of number of support groups formed
- Sign in sheets from health fairs providing education
- Number of hits to social media pages
Data check – strongly recommended!

- Check that you can access the data either quarterly or bi-annually
- Identify issues with data collection and reporting before the end of the grant period
Discussion of data collection and reporting

• Small group discussion

• At your tables, please discuss the following:
  1. Your successes with data collection and reporting
  2. Your challenges with data collection and reporting
  3. Data collection and reporting lessons you have learned

• Enter key points from your group discussion into the polling app
Questions?

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