**Answers to Activity B: Data Terms and Concepts Worksheet**

Review the definitions and descriptions below and identify the term or concept described from the list at the bottom of the next page. Put the letter of the definition/description with the term. (Note: There are deliberately more terms than definitions/descriptions, just to make the activity interesting.)

1. Information about the service needs of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH), barriers to obtaining these services, and types and extent of needs that are not being met – one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.
2. **Assessment of service needs and barriers**
3. The frequency of new cases of a disease that occur per unit of population during a defined period of time – such as the rate of new cases per 100,000 population in your EMA or TGA.

**C. Incidence rate**

1. Information on the capacity of service providers in a specified geographic area to meet the needs of PLWH, including the extent to which services are available, accessible, and appropriate to PLWH overall and to specific subpopulations groups – a component of a needs assessment.

**K. Profile of provider capacity and capability**

1. Information that can be expressed in numbers, counted, or compared on a scale – such as epi data or aggregated PLWH survey data.

**E. Quantitative data**

1. Differences in service access to appropriate services based on where an individual lives – such as differences in access to primary medical care or mental health services for people living in a rural community or outlying county.

**O. Geographic disparities**

1. The extent to which available services meet the needs of particular subpopulations of PLWH – for example, whether service providers have staff who speak Spanish or other languages needed by PLWH in the EMA or TGA; whether providers have staff from various communities of color and knowledgeable about these cultures; whether providers are experienced with and sensitive to the needs of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) PLWH; or whether providers have appropriate training to work with HIV-positive youth.

**R. Appropriateness of services**

1. A listing and description of the providers of HIV-related services in a specified geographic area, what types of services they provide, where, and to whom, including both Ryan White and non-Ryan White funded providers – one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.

**J. Resource inventory**

1. Information about people who know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving regular HIV-related primary medical care, including their characteristics, where they live within the EMA or TGA, their primary care needs, barriers that keep them out of care, and other service gaps.

**M. Assessment of unmet need**

1. The total or cumulative number of cases of a disease per unit of population as of a defined date – such as the rate of HIV cases per 100,000 population diagnosed through December 31, 2016 in your EMA or TGA.

**D. Prevalence rate**

1. A systematic process used to collect and analyze information about the number, characteristics, and needs of PLWH in and out of care, identify current resources available to meet those needs, and determine unmet needs and service gaps.

**G. Needs assessment**

1. The level or number of specific service “slots” within a service category that exist in a specified geographic area – such as the total number of funded outpatient substance abuse treatment slots for PLWH within an EMA or TGA.

**P. Availability of services**

1. The process of comparing results from different needs assessment or research studies to see whether they report similar findings and giving greater weight to findings that are reported from several different studies or sources – for example, comparing PLWH survey, focus group, and epi profile trends and finding that all three indicate a growing rate of HIV/AIDS among youth aged 18-25.

**S. Triangulation**

1. Information about the use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A services by service category; includes percent of total contract funds used by month and for an entire program year, number and characteristics of clients, overall and sometimes by type of service within the service category – for example, physician visits, laboratory tests.

**N. Utilization Data**

1. Information that cannot easily be measured or expressed in numbers – such as narrative information from a focus group or consumer Town Hall meeting.

**F. Qualitative data**

1. The extent to which services in a particular geographic area can be obtained conveniently by people who need them – for example, whether the location of services enables PLWH to get to the facility, whether the provider offers services at appropriate hours (e.g., during the day, in the evening, and on weekends), and whether child care services are available.

**Q. Accessibility of services**

1. The estimated number of people in a specific geographic area who know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving regular HIV-related primary medical care.

**L. Estimate of unmet need**