

Activity 10.1: Data Terms and Concepts Quiz

TIPS FOR TRAINERS



Suggested Use

Use at the beginning of your presentation on *Understanding Data Types and Sources*, and again at the end to help participants assess their knowledge and what they learned during the training.



Time

35-40 minutes total:

- 15 minutes for taking quiz at the beginning of the session.
- 20-25 minutes to retake the quiz and discuss the answers at the end of the session



Materials

- Handout for Participants: Data Terms and Concepts Quiz
- Pens or pencils
- Quiz Answer Sheet



Knowledge or Skill Development

Participant familiarity with data terminology and types of data they will need to use in carrying out their roles and responsibilities as PC/PB members, committee members, or other RWHAP Part A stakeholders

Activity Steps

1. Ask participants to complete the quiz individually. Instruct them to read each definition/description carefully and find the term in the list at the end that best fits the information provided. Tell them to circle items they are not sure they answered correctly. Ask them to keep their completed quizzes.
2. At the end of the session, ask participants to take out the quiz, review their answers, and revise them as needed.
3. Ask participants how many responses they revised—just 1? 2 or 3? More?
4. Next ask different participants to provide their answers to one question each. If there are uncertainties, ask participants to explain their responses. Be sure participants leave the session confident that they understand all the terms and descriptions.
5. Provide copies of the answer sheet to all participants.



Activity 10.1: Data Terms and Concepts Quiz

HANDOUT FOR PARTICIPANTS

Review each definition and description below and match it with an item from the *List of Terms and Concepts* on the next page. (Note: There are more terms than definitions/descriptions.)

1. _____ Information about the service needs of people living with HIV (PLWH), barriers to obtaining these services, and the service needs that are not being met—one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.
2. _____ 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 HIV cases per 100,000 population in your EMA or TGA during the past year.
3. _____ Information on the capacity of service providers in in the EMA or TGA to meet the needs of PLWH, including the extent to which services are available, accessible, and appropriate for PLWH overall and for specific subpopulations—a component of a needs assessment.
4. _____ Information that can be expressed in numbers, counted, or compared on a scale—such as epi data or aggregated client utilization data from the RWHAP Services Report (RSR).
5. _____ Differences in availability of and access to appropriate HIV services based on where an individual lives—such as differences in availability of mental health care or lack of culturally appropriate services for immigrant PLWH who live in a rural community or outlying county versus the central city of an EMA or TGA.
6. _____ 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; staff who are culturally competent and skilled in serving people from various cultures, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) PLWH.
7. _____ A listing and basic 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 RWHAP and non-RWHAP funded providers—one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.
8. _____ Information about people who know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving HIV-related 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—one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.

9. _____ The total or cumulative number of cases of a disease in a population as of a defined date; sometimes the number of people diagnosed and living with the disease as of a specific date—for example, the number of people diagnosed and living with HIV in your EMA or TGA as of December 31, 2017.
10. _____ A systematic process used by the PC/PB to collect and analyze information about the number, characteristics, and needs of PLWH both in and out of care, identify current resources available to meet those needs, and determine unmet needs and service gaps.
11. _____ 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.
12. _____ Coordinated activities aimed at improving patient care, health outcomes, and patient satisfaction.
13. _____ The estimated number of people in a specified geographic area who are HIV-positive but have not been diagnosed through HIV testing, usually based on a national estimate provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
14. _____ Information about the use of RWHAP Part A services, including the number and characteristics of RWHAP clients, overall and by service category, and the amount or units of service provided.
15. _____ Information that cannot easily be measured or expressed in numbers—such as narrative information from a focus group or consumer town hall meeting.
16. _____ Set of performance and outcome measures from which EMAs/TGAs select measures to use in assessing their services.
17. _____ 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 using public transportation, 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.
18. _____ The estimated number of people in a specific geographic area who know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving HIV-related primary medical care.
19. _____ Data, usually in chart form, on the percent of all PLWH or RWHAP clients in the service area who were linked to care, retained in care, and achieved viral suppression.
20. _____ The projected and actual amount of RWHAP Part A program funds spent for each service category, the cost of a unit of service (such as a 30-minute meeting with a medical case manager), and the annual cost of providing the service to one client.



Activity 10.1: List of Terms and Concepts

HANDOUT FOR PARTICIPANTS

- A. Incidence
- B. Prevalence
- C. Incidence rate
- D. Prevalence rate
- E. Quantitative data
- F. Qualitative data
- G. Needs assessment
- H. Epidemiologic profile
- I. Assessment of service needs and barriers
- J. Resource inventory
- K. Profile of provider capacity & capability
- L. Estimate of unmet need
- M. Assessment of unmet need
- N. Client characteristics and service utilization data (RWHAP Services Report or RSR) data
- O. Service expenditure data
- P. Geographic disparities
- Q. Availability of services
- R. Accessibility of services
- S. Appropriateness of services
- T. HIV-positive/unaware estimate
- U. HIV care continuum
- V. Clinical Quality Management (CQM) Program
- W. HRSA Performance Measure Portfolio



Activity 10.1: Data Terms and Concepts Quiz Answer Sheet

HANDOUT FOR PARTICIPANTS

1. **I** Information about the service needs of people living with HIV (PLWH), barriers to obtaining these services, and the service needs that are not being met—one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.
2. **C** 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 HIV cases per 100,000 population in your EMA or TGA during the past year.
3. **K** Information on the capacity of service providers in in the EMA or TGA to meet the needs of PLWH, including the extent to which services are available, accessible, and appropriate for PLWH overall and for specific subpopulations—a component of a needs assessment.
4. **E** Information that can be expressed in numbers, counted, or compared on a scale—such as epi data or aggregated client utilization data from the RWHAP Services Report (RSR).
5. **P** Differences in availability of and access to appropriate HIV services based on where an individual lives—such as differences in availability of mental health care or lack of culturally appropriate services for immigrant PLWH who live in a rural community or outlying county versus the central city of an EMA or TGA.
6. **S** 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; staff who are culturally competent and skilled in serving people from various cultures, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) PLWH.
7. **J** A listing and basic 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 RWHAP and non-RWHAP funded providers—one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.
8. **M** Information about people who know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving HIV-related 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—one of the components of a comprehensive needs assessment.
9. **B** The total or cumulative number of cases of a disease in a population as of a defined date; sometimes the number of people diagnosed and living with the disease as of a specific date—for example, the number of people diagnosed and living with HIV in your EMA or TGA as of December 31, 2017.

10. **G** A systematic process used by the PC/PB to collect and analyze information about the number, characteristics, and needs of PLWH both in and out of care, identify current resources available to meet those needs, and determine unmet needs and service gaps.
11. **Q** 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.
12. **V** Coordinated activities aimed at improving patient care, health outcomes, and patient satisfaction.
13. **T** The estimated number of people in a specified geographic area who are HIV-positive but have not been diagnosed through HIV testing, usually based on a national estimate provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
14. **N** Information about the use of RWHAP Part A services, including the number and characteristics of RWHAP clients, overall and by service category, and the amount or units of service provided.
15. **F** Information that cannot easily be measured or expressed in numbers—such as narrative information from a focus group or consumer town hall meeting.
16. **W** Set of performance and outcome measures from which EMAs/TGAs select measures to use in assessing their services.
17. **R** 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 using public transportation, 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.
18. **L** The estimated number of people in a specific geographic area who know they are HIV-positive but are not receiving HIV-related primary medical care.
19. **U** Data, usually in chart form, on the percent of all PLWH or RWHAP clients in the service area who were linked to care, retained in care, and achieved viral suppression.
20. **O** The projected and actual amount of RWHAP Part A program funds spent for each service category, the cost of a unit of service (such as a 30-minute meeting with a medical case manager), and the annual cost of providing the service to one client.