

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING

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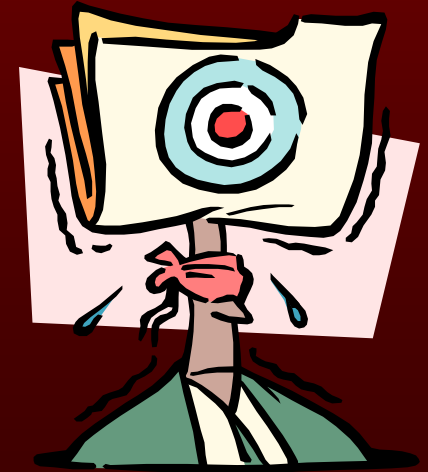
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Setting the Context

Goals and Objectives

- ❑ Why ?
- ❑ What will the information be used for?
- ❑ Target Audience?



What States Have Told Us.....

Federal Reporting

Monitor Results for Geographic Area (Counties, Regions etc), Service Providers etc

Generates Reports for Use by State SMHA Staff including Program Directors

Available information for Governor's Office/Legislators if needed

What States Have Told Us.....

Use in conjunction with other information to support quality improvement initiatives

Input for State Performance Measurement System

Reporting on Managed Care Initiatives

Monitoring results for populations of interest

What States Have Told Us.....

Reports for consumer council,
stakeholders

Assess change over time for system
restructuring/transformation

Overview Population Selection and Sampling

Sampling Issues

State of the States/Territories

The Science and the State-of- the-Art

Recommendations.....Moving Forward



Survey Planning - SAMPLING



Specifying Survey Objectives

Establishing the Population

Sample Frame

Sampling Method

Sample Size

Survey Planning - SAMPLING

Establishing the Population Frame

Issues

Specifying the Population

Availability of Information

Quality of Information

Timeframe

Consumer Status



Survey Planning: Sampling

Establishing the Sample Frame

Issues:

Timeframe

Special Populations

Special Programs

Use of Results and Analysis

Sample Size



Survey Planning: Sampling

Sample Size Considerations

Level of Precision (Sampling Error)

Confidence Level

Degree of Variability



Survey Planning: Sampling

Calculating Sample Size

Census for Small Populations

Use of Published Tables

Use Formulas

Sample Size Calculators



Survey Planning: Sampling Sampling State of the States



Two Sources

Information submitted by the states and territories to NRI as the State Data Infrastructure Coordinating Center (SDICC) – URS Tables and NOMS

Interviews conducted with 10 states within the last month.

Survey Planning: Sampling

Population Parameters



Adults

- 41 Active cases only
- 11 Individuals no longer receiving + individuals receiving treatment

Youth

- 15 States include individuals no longer receiving service

Survey Planning –Sample Parameters



Adult Surveys	
Population	N
All Adults	31
Adults with SMI	16
Special Programs*	4

Youth Surveys	
Population	N
All Children	31
Children with SED	16

*TCM, Supported Housing, ACT, Community Support

Survey Planning - Sample Parameters



Time Period

All consumers receiving services within one month of the fiscal year

All consumers receiving services across a multi-month period of the fiscal year

One/multi-week period specified by SMHA

Survey Planning – Sample Parameters

Adults

All Ages



Youth

Parents/caregivers of children < 12

Youth Aged 13 - 18

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CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

- Non-probability sample selected not because of representativeness but because they are easy to reach.
- Data may be seriously biased
- Used when access to entire population is difficult; time and cost constraints
- 20 states do convenience samples
- All states doing convenience samples do face-to-face interviews
- Some states are moving – or exploring moving – from convenience sampling to random sampling

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RANDOM SAMPLING

- Probability samples drawn in such a way that all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected
- Used when the objective is to generalize sample results back to the larger population
- Used when some knowledge about the population is known
- 12 states use random samples
- States using random samples use a variety of techniques

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RANDOM SAMPLING

- Systematic Sampling
- Cluster Sampling
- Multi-stage Sampling

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STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING

- Probability sample drawn from pre-defined homogeneous groups
- Used when the objective is to generalize sample results back to predefined subgroups in addition to the larger population
- Less error than simple random sampling because of homogeneity of subgroups
- 4 states use stratified random sampling for the adult and youth surveys
- States using random samples use a variety of techniques including mixed methods

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING (ADULTS)

	Number of States/ Territories	<u>%</u>
Convenience	20	36%
Random	12	22%
Stratified	4	7%
More than one	8	15%
Other	8	15%
Not reported	<u>3</u>	<u>5%</u>
	TOTAL	55
		100%

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING (ADULTS)

Average of states Result by Domain and Sampling Techniques

Data	Sampling Technique			
	Convenient	Random	Stratified	Grand Total
Average of Access	86%	79%	77%	82%
Average of Appropriateness	87%	82%	79%	84%
Average of Outcomes	74%	67%	70%	71%
Average of Treatment Participation	80%	73%	70%	76%
Average of General Satisfaction	88%	81%	81%	84%

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING (ADULTS)

Average of State Results by Domain and Consumers

	Consumers			
Data	All	Medicaid	SMI	Grand Total
Average of Access	82%	76%	79%	82%
Average of Appropriateness	85%	78%	79%	83%
Average of Outcomes	71%	59%	67%	70%
Average of Treatment Participation	78%	73%	72%	76%
Average of General Satisfaction	85%	79%	80%	84%

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING (Children's Survey)

	<u>Number of States/ Territories</u>	<u>%</u>
Convenience	16	30%
Random	13	25%
Stratified	3	6%
More than one	7	13%
Other	10	19%
Not reported	<u>4</u>	<u>7%</u>
	TOTAL	100%

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING (Children's Survey)

Average of State Results by Domain and Sampling Techniques

Data	Sampling Technique			
	Convenient	Random	Stratified	Grand Total
Average of Access	89%	77%	77%	82%
Average of Appropriateness	86%	75%	75%	80%
Average of Outcomes	68%	60%	60%	65%
Average of Treatment Participation	89%	79%	77%	84%
Average of Cultural sensitivity	91%	82%	82%	88%

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING (Children's Survey)

Average of State Results by Domain and Consumers

	Consumers			
Data	All	Medicaid	SMI	Grand Total
Average of Access	83%	78%	82%	82%
Average of Appropriateness	82%	74%	78%	80%
Average of Outcomes	66%	65%	61%	65%
Average of Treatment Participation	86%	81%	84%	84%
Average of Cultural sensitivity	90%	74%	91%	88%

MHSIP CONSUMER SURVEYS SAMPLING

STATE PRACTICES

- States contract with other entities (e.g. universities, consumer organizations, research institutes to develop samples, sample sizes, etc. (e.g. WI, MA, IN,GA,))
- For some regionally representative samples, power analyses were conducted to determine sample size.
- For random sampling, states used SPSS complex samples. Parameters: 95% \pm 5% (WI, TX,IL)
- To compare regions, risk adjustment techniques were applied. (VT)
- For convenience sampling, all persons receiving services in specified time periods (was used) as the population frame. (CA, GA)
- Tests of representativeness for random and convenience samples were performed using age, gender, race/ethnicity, primary diagnosis and level of functioning. (TX, OK,IL*)

*Note: Illinois tested age, gender, race/ethnicity, Hispanic origin, seriousness of illness