

## **Making Data Simple:**

**Dashboards and Visualization** 

July 18, 2019

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## **Welcome and Introductions**



### **Presenters**

- Eric G. Hulsey, DrPH, MA
   Manager of Behavioral Health Analytics
   Allegheny County Department of Human Services
- Laura Hendrick
   Field Intelligence Manager
   Philadelphia Field Division
   Drug Enforcement Administration



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**Analyzing and Visualizing Public Systems Data to Communicate Opportunities to Reduce Overdose Deaths** 

Eric G. Hulsey, DrPH, MA Manager of Behavioral Health Analytics

### **Overview**

- Allegheny County data warehouse
- Analytic steps
- Visualization considerations
- Examples of analytic output and products
- Future efforts

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### **Integrated Data Systems**



#### **Childhood and Education Services**

Early intervention

HeadStart

Home visiting

Family support centers

Child welfare

Family court

Pittsburgh public schools + ten additional

school districts



#### **Basic Needs**

Homeless

Housing supports

Public benefits

Public housing

Employment/unemployment

Transportation (for medically fragile)

Aging services and supports



### **Physical and Behavioral Health**

Mental health services (Medicaid and uninsured) Substance use services (Medicaid and uninsured) Physical health services (Medicaid) UPMC Health Plan (commercial) Intellectual disabilities



#### **Juvenile and Criminal Justice**

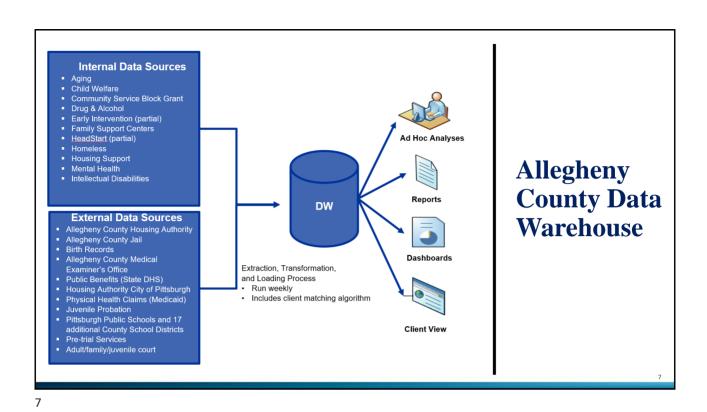
Juvenile probation Delinquency Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Criminal court Allegheny county jail 9-1-1 dispatches



#### **Vital Records**

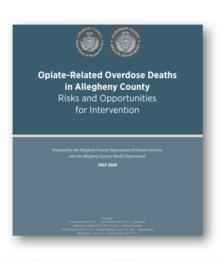
Birth records Autopsy records

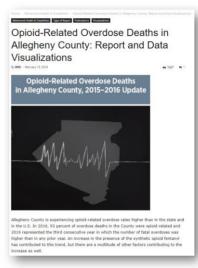
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Traditional Reporting and Data Visualization

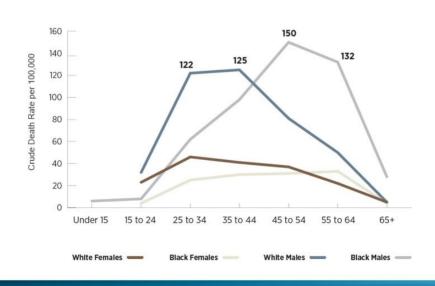
## Overdose Epidemiology and Opportunities for Intervention





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## By population: opioid-related overdose death rates by age, sex, and race: 2015–2016 (n=903)



## Prior Health and Human Service Involvement 2015–2016

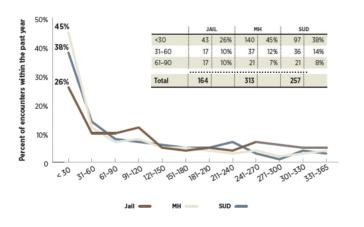
In the year prior to the deaths of these 910 individuals

- 164 (18%) had been released from jail
- 388 (43%) had received a publicly funded behavioral health service
  - 257 (28%) had received a substance use disorder service
  - 313 (34%) had received a mental health service
  - 182 (20%) had received both
- 27 (3%) were listed as parents on open child welfare cases
  - 87 children were potentially affected by a person's death
  - 68 were <18 at the time of the death
- 45 (5%) had some contact with homeless and housing services

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## Time (in days) between last public system encounter and fatal overdose: 2015–2016

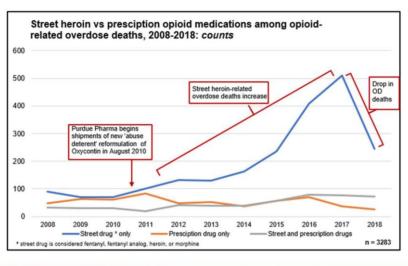


TOP TIVE IVITI SETVICES (II-140)	
SERVICE TYPE	# PEOPLE
Outpatient	99
Targeted Case Management	20
Mental Health Crisis Intervention	16
Psychiatric Hospital Inpatient	16
Transitional and Community	14
Integration Services	

Top five SUD services (n=97)	
SERVICE TYPE	# PEOPLE
Outpatient	35
Methadone Maintenance	25
Non-Hospital Rehabilitation (Short- and Long-Term)	25
Non-Hospital Detoxification	18
Intensive Outpatient	11

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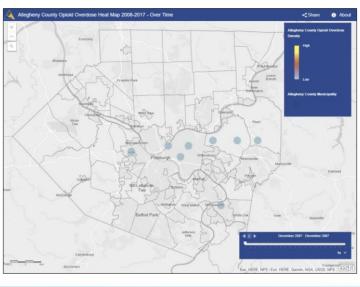
By substance: street heroin versus prescription opioid medications among opioid-related overdose deaths (2008–2018)



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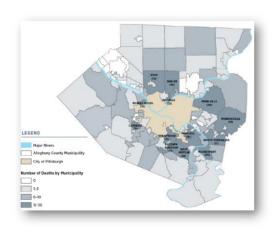
## **Mapping and Spatial Analysis**

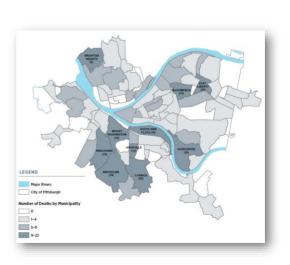
# By location: heatmap of opioid-related overdose death incidents: 2008–2017



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# By location: opioid-related overdose deaths by municipality and neighborhood: 2015–2016



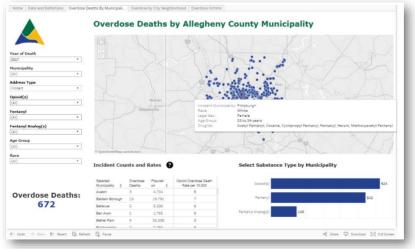


## **Dashboards**

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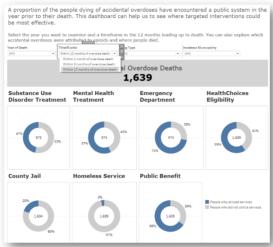
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# Interactive online dashboard for surveillance/monitoring



www.alleghenycountyanalytics.us

# Interactive online dashboard about public system encounters prior to overdose death



www.alleghenycountyanalytics.us

### **Data Into Action**

### **Shaping Policy and Practice**

- Dept of Human Services
  - Incentivized mental health providers incorporate overdose prevention and distribute naloxone
  - Dialogue within child welfare about overdose prevention and carrying naloxone
- Health department
  - Distributed naloxone to hard-hit areas/communities
  - Identified communities eligible for minigrants to address the issue
- County jail
  - Naloxone distribution to inmates as they are released from county jail
- Municipalities collaborating (CONNECT)
  - Subcommittee formed to engage in planning and cross-municipal efforts to reduce deaths

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### Thank you!

Visit: www.alleghenycountyanalytics.us

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DEA PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION
JUNE 2019

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### **DATA VISUALIZATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

## **EVERYONE WANTS DATA**

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- The DEA Philadelphia Division has worked continuously over the last five years to collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding trends in drug availability and abuse in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The analysis of myriad data sets plays a pivotal role in law enforcement's efforts to identify and combat drug suppliers, and ultimately drug abuse and related overdoses
- Such data analysis highlights geographic patterns of abuse and identifies atrisk populations, and, when coupled with drug treatment statistics, law enforcement drug seizure data, and public health indicators, allows for multidisciplinary data-driven decisions regarding resource placement and strategic initiatives

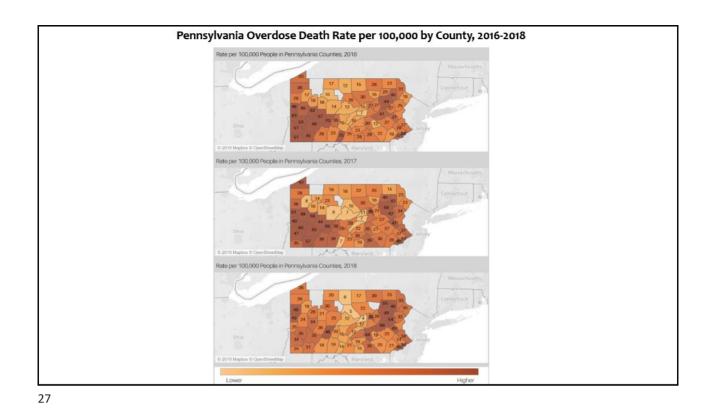
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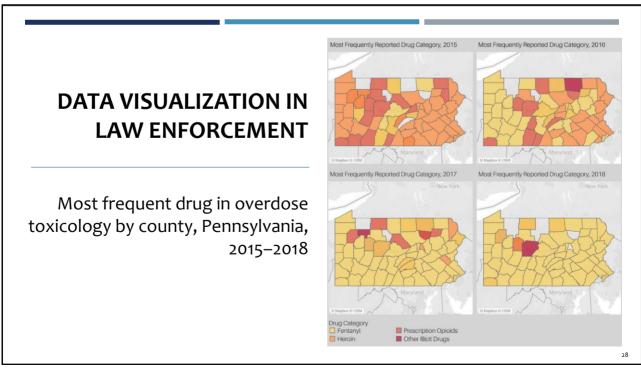
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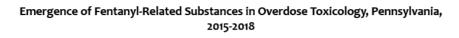
### DATA VISUALIZATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

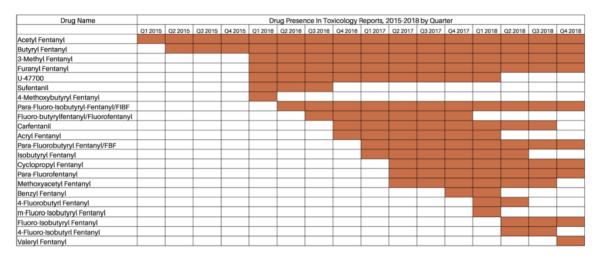
- Data visualization project on drug-related overdose deaths in Pennsylvania (statewide) and Philadelphia (city)
- DEA collects drug overdose data (de-identified) for all Pennsylvania counties to assess drug availability through toxicology and to identify emerging trends

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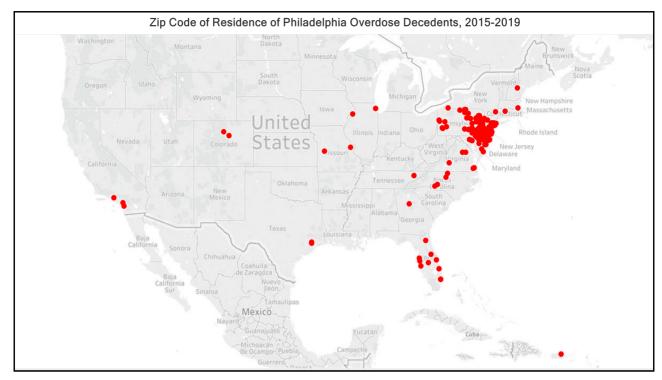
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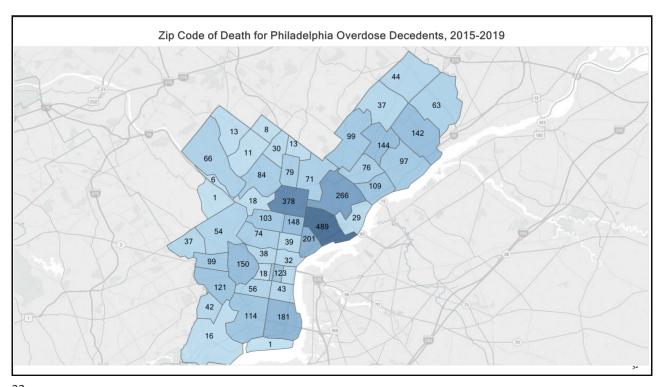
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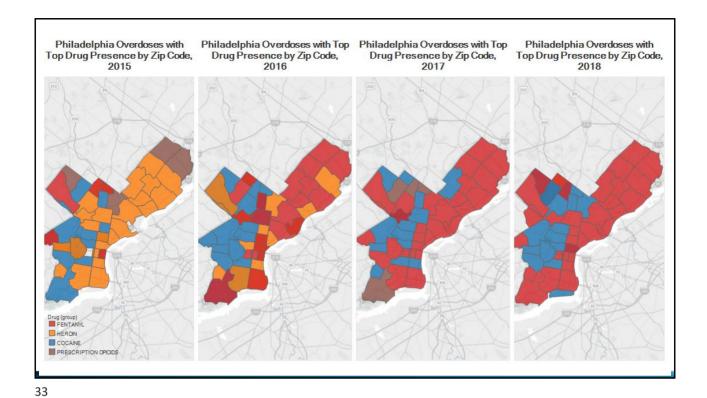
### **DATA VISUALIZATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Philadelphia overdose death data is analyzed similarly to statewide data—where are drugs available, how far do people travel to purchase/use them, what are the changes over time?

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 Data visualization project on laboratory analyzed drug seizures reported by federal, state, and local law enforcement

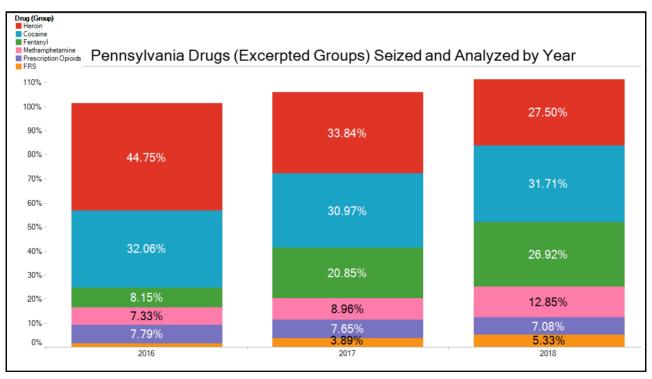
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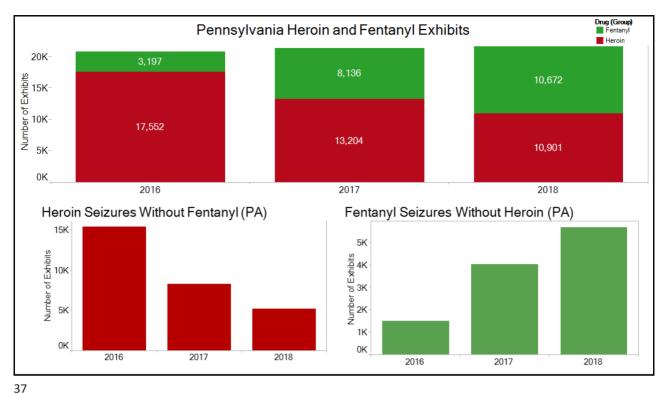
- NFLIS data
  - Indicator of drug presence by county/region/state
    - Identify changes over time

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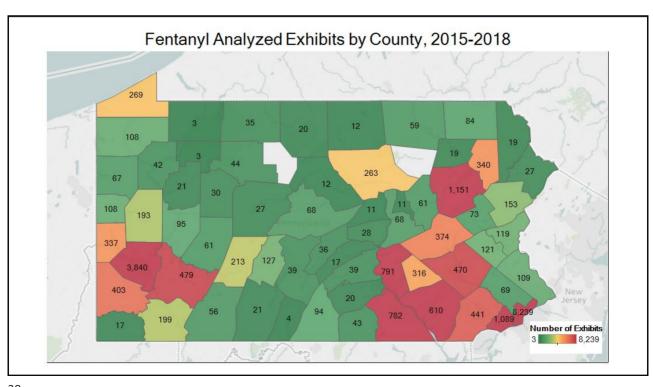
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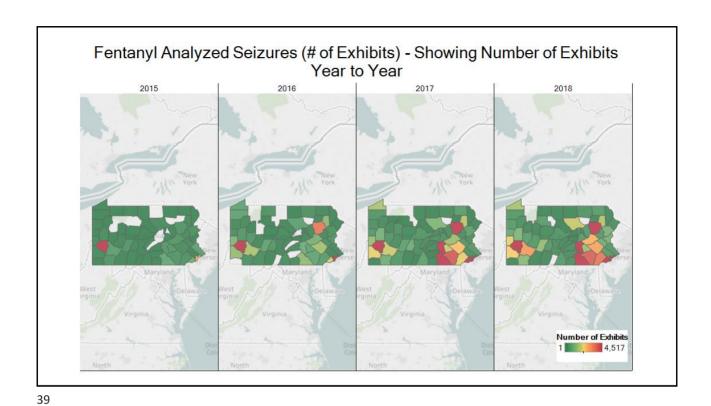
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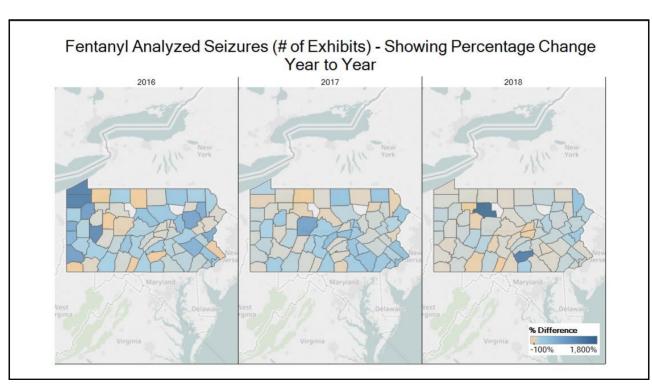


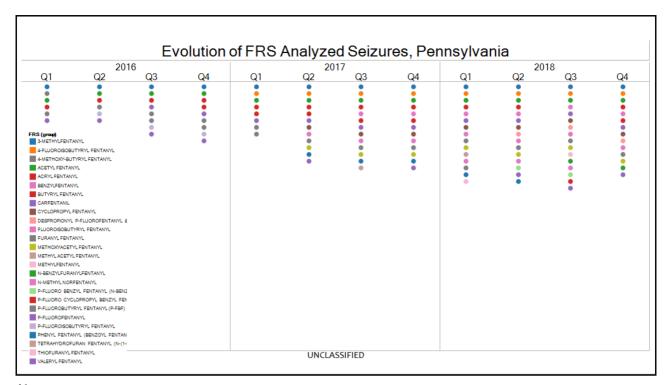


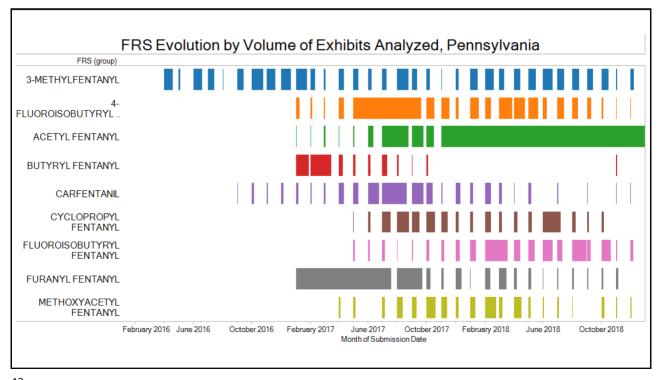












 Visualizing data for action within law enforcement and for sharing with partners allows for timely assessments of drug threats and coordinated action to address drug supply

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## Questions



