## Attachment 6. Essentials Instrument and Protocol Evaluation and Surveillance Survey

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Public Reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated at 1 hours, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road NW, MS H21-8, Atlanta, GA 30333; Attn: PRA (0920-1425).
Recipient: Reporting Period: Contact Person:
Essentials for Childhood: Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action
Introduction
Please describe your general responsibilities for Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action.
2. In which state is your Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action organization doing work?
Evaluation
3. Is your evaluation role internal to the Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action recipient organization or external (e.g., contractor)?
Internal
External
4. If your role is external, please describe your employer (e.g., contracting agency).

	What percentage of your time is dedicated to evaluation fo Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to	
	0%	100%
	O	
Pla	anning and Capacity	
6.	In what ways did the surveillance capacity assessment (comprogram, and data to action planning?	npleted in Year 1) inform surveillance,
7.	In what ways did the prevention or program capacity assess surveillance, program, and data to action planning?	sment (completed in Year 1) inform
8.	In what ways did the surveillance capacity assessment (comprogram, and data to action planning?	npleted in Year 1) inform surveillance,
9.	,	
	annually) inform your surveillance, program, and data to ac	tion planning?
10.	). How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent	ing Adverse Childhood Experiences
10.	). How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs and PCE	ing Adverse Childhood Experiences
	). How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs and PCE	ing Adverse Childhood Experiences s surveillance activities? ately difficult extremely high ing Adverse Childhood Experiences
	D. How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs and PCE extremely low moderately low adequate moder.  How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs prevent	ing Adverse Childhood Experiences s surveillance activities? ately difficult extremely high ing Adverse Childhood Experiences
11.	D. How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs and PCE extremely low moderately low adequate moder.  How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs prevent extremely low moderately low adequate moder.  How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent.	ing Adverse Childhood Experiences is surveillance activities? ately difficult extremely high ing Adverse Childhood Experiences ion activities? ately high extremely high ing Adverse Childhood Experiences
11.	2. How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs and PCE extremely low moderately low adequate moder.  How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs prevent extremely low moderately low adequate moder.  How would you rate Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Prevent through Data to Action's capacity to evaluate ACEs and PCE	ing Adverse Childhood Experiences s surveillance activities? ately difficult extremely high ing Adverse Childhood Experiences ion activities? ately high extremely high ing Adverse Childhood Experiences

Pro	ogress Toward Goals
Dat imp	what extent has Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences thro ta to Action's made progress (to date) towards building your ACEs and PCEs surveillance capacitolementing your selected ACEs prevention strategies, and using your data to inform programmation? Please base your responses on your most recent evaluation findings.
14.	How has the quality of ACEs and PCEs surveillance changed as a result of the Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action funding? P describe in detail the dimensions in quality of the ACEs and PCEs surveillance system.
15.	What has been the ONE greatest facilitator for building your comprehensive ACEs and PCEs yo based surveillance and data to action system?
16.	What has been the ONE greatest barrier in building your comprehensive ACEs and PCEs youth-surveillance and data to action system?
17.	How difficult has it has been to add and sustain inclusion of the core ACEs items, and at least of PCE item, on your selected youth-based surveillance system? Describe any challenges.
18.	What has been the greatest facilitator for adding and sustaining inclusion of the core ACEs iter and at least one PCE item, on your selected youth-based surveillance system?
19.	How difficult it has been to use social determinants of health data to effectively monitor social structural inequities that may contribute to inequities in ACEs? Describe any challenges.
20.	What has been the greatest facilitator of using social determinants of health data to effective

21.	How have you used	synthesized data from	n across data source	es to inform your	prevention strategies?
22.	How difficult has it data?	been to identify partne	erships to ensure ac	cess to and disse	emination of needed
	Very Easy	Somewhat Easy	Neither Easy or Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Very Difficult
23.	How difficult has it data?	been to <b>maintain part</b>	nerships to ensure	access to and dis	semination of needed
	Very Easy	Somewhat Easy	Neither Easy or Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Very Difficult
24.		NTS ONLY: How has usend data to action effort		•	llance data enhanced
25.		NTS ONLY: How has use of health data enhand actural inequities?		•	
26.	social determinants	NTS ONLY: How has use of health data enhand lisproportionate need	ced your capacity to	allocate prevent	
27.	To date, what progressers	ress has been made rea es? very little progress	aching populations moderate progre	-	irden with ACE ial progress
28.	Please provide a bri	ef description for your	rating for reaching	populations with	n high ACE burden.
29.		v your organization is r oopulations with high A	=		

30.	How has increased dissemination of ACEs and PCEs data to policymakers, partners, and the public improved understanding of ACEs, and how to prevent them, in your state?
31.	How has increased dissemination of ACEs and PCEs data to policymakers, partners, and the public improved use of data to inform prevention and intervention efforts in your state?

32. To what extent has Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action's made progress (to date) in the following **short-term** outcomes? Please base your responses on your most recent interim evaluation findings.

	Not Yet	No Progress	Very Little	Moderate	Substantial
	Measured		Progress	Progress	Progress
Objective 1.1.					
Increased					
capacity to					
create, use, and					
disseminate					
data from a					
comprehensive					
ACEs and PCEs					
surveillance					
system					
Objective 1.2.					
Increased state					
level collection					
of ACEs and					
PCEs data					
through youth-					
based					
surveillance					
Objective 1.3.					
Increased					
capacity to					
collect data on					
the social					
determinants of					
health					
Objective 1.4.					
Increased access					
to ACEs and					
PCEs, risk and					
protective					
factor, and					
social					
determinants of					
health data to					
inform					
prevention					
strategies and					

identify inequities			
Objective 2.1. Increased partner awareness of existing state prevention strategies and			
approaches that address ACEs			
Objective 2.2. Increased coordination and collaboration between state agencies and other sectors			
Objective 2.2a. Increased coordination and collaboration between local agencies and other sectors*			
Objective 2.3. Increased capacity to implement comprehensive ACEs prevention strategies at the state level			
Objective 2.3a. Increased capacity to implement comprehensive ACEs prevention strategies at the local level*			
Objective 3.1. Increased understanding of state surveillance and prevention capacity related			

to ACEs and PCEs			
Objective 3.2. Increased capacity to use ACEs and PCEs surveillance and evaluation data to identify and tailor ACEs prevention strategies, including to improve health for all and especially for those at greatest risk			
Objective 3.3. Increased data dissemination on ACEs and PCEs to state partners, policymakers, and the public			
Objective 3.3a. Increased data dissemination on ACEs and PCEs to local* partners, policymakers, and the public			
Objective 3.4. Increased knowledge about the effectiveness of ACEs prevention strategies to improve health and wellbeing, and reduce inequities			

33. Please provide a brief explanation of any notable responses to the previous question.

34. To what extent has Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action made progress (to date) in the following **intermediate** outcomes? Please base your responses on your most recent interim evaluation findings.

	Not Yet Measured	No Progress	Very Little Progress	Moderate Progress	Substantial Progress
1.5. Increased state- level monitoring of trends in ACEs and PCEs over time, and use of data from youth populations					
1.6. Increased use of data on health inequities and the social determinants of health to contextualize risk factors for ACEs, and reduce inequities					
1.7. Increased sustainability of a comprehensive ACEs and PCEs surveillance system that informs tailored prevention strategies					
2.4. Increased uptake and implementation of comprehensive ACEs prevention strategies at state (and local*) levels					
2.5. Increased reach of prevention strategies, with a focus on communities with disproportionate needs due to social determinants of health					

o what extent have	you use	d your sur	veillance ar	nd evaluation	data?		
1							
What has facilitated	your eva	luation pr	ogress to d	ate?			
What challenges hav	e affecte	ed your ev	aluation pr	ogress to date	?		
A little behind		Slowly ge	aring up	On track		Full stea	am ahead
As of today, how wo	uld you d	describe y	our prograr	n's evaluatior	activities		
uation Progress							
Please provide a brie	f explan	ation of ar	ny notable i	esponses to t	the previou	s question.	
relationships and environments							
lead to safe, stable and nurturing							
state, and public awareness of societal factors tha	t						
the burden of ACEs and PCEs in their	5						
3.6. Increased partner response t	I						
those at greatest							
improve health for all and especially for	I						
prevention strateg implementation to reduce ACEs and	I						
evaluation data to inform tailored							
and translation of surveillance and							
3.5. Increased use							
prevent ACEs							
approaches to							

## Technical Assistance 40. Which types of technical assistance and support from the CDC and technical assistance partners have been useful to you? 41. How could technical assistance and support from CDC and technical assistance partners be improved? 42. If you have any additional comments on evaluation, please provide them here.

## Sustainability

- 43. How are you planning to sustain the implementation of ACE prevention strategies following the conclusion of Essentials for Childhood (EfC): ): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action funding?
- 44. How are you planning to sustain the use of ACEs and PCEs data to inform prevention strategy action following the conclusion of Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action funding?
- 45. How are you planning to sustain the surveillance system following the conclusion of Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action funding? Specifically, describe any plans to sustain inclusion of ACEs and PCEs items in youth-based surveillance efforts.

46. How are you planning to sustain the surveillance system following the conclusion of Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action funding? Specifically, describe any plans to sustain dissemination of data to various audiences.

7. How has sustainability planning involved discussions with collaborators and data partners? What perceptions and values do these partners have on sustainability?	
8. Is there anything you have not described yet that you would like to add?	

Thank you for your time! We appreciate your contribution to the CDC Essentials for Childhood (EfC): Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences through Data to Action initiative-level evaluation.