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| **Supplementary Table: Survey Instrument** |
| **Questions** | **Response Options** |
| **Awareness** |  |
| * Evidence-based public health is defined as: “the process of integrating science-based interventions with community preferences to improve the health of populations” (Kohatsu et. al, 2004).
1. With this definition in mind, how knowledgeable are you with evidence-based processes? (*select one*)
 | * Not at all knowledgeable
* Slightly knowledgeable
* Somewhat knowledgeable
* Moderately knowledgeable
* Extremely knowledgeable
 |
| **Adoption** |  |
| Definition: Evidence-based interventions are those that several studies have found to be effective at preventing chronic disease. Repositories are collections of evidence-based interventions (e.g., Guide to Community Preventive Services) (US), Health-Evidence.org (Australia), Cochrane Collaboration (US, Australia)).1. I have used repositories to find evidence-based interventions: (*select one*)
 | * in none of my programmatic areas
* in a few of my programmatic areas
* in many of my programmatic areas
* in all of my programmatic areas
 |
| 1. Staff at my agency use repositories of evidence-based interventions:

(*select one*) | * in none of my programmatic areas
* in a few of my programmatic areas
* in many of my programmatic areas
* in all of my programmatic areas
 |
| 1. When you make decisions about such things as program planning and implementation, policy development, or funding, which of the following are important to you? (*select the top three*)
 | * Support from leadership at my agency
* Support from elected officials
* Support from community partnerships
* Recommendations from the funding agency
* Colleagues are using the intervention
* Available resources (program dollars & staff)
* How easy the intervention or policy is to implement
* Evidence regarding the effectiveness of the intervention
* Health planning tools (e.g. MAPP or Health People 2010)
* Relevance of the intervention to the population of interest
* Seriousness of the health problem
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* Not applicable
 |
| 1. What avenues do you use to learn about the current study findings on evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions? (*select all that apply*)
 | * Academic journals
* Conferences
* Email alerts
* Evidence-based repositories
* Facebook
* Funders a
* Government agency staff
* Government reports
* Internet search engines
* Listservs/Newsletters/Online forums
* Media campaigns/Media interviews
* Networks
* Partnerships (e.g., with universities, health departments, professional associations)
* Policy briefs a
* Press releases
* Stakeholders a
* Technical assistance/Data liaison
* Trainings/Workshops/Meetings within my agency
* Webinars
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| 1. For which avenues would you like additional access? (*select all that apply*)
 | * *Same responses as #13*
 |
| **Implementation** |  |
| 1. Approximately what percentage of programs supported by your agency would you say are evidence-based?
 | *Fill in the blank 0-100%* |
| 1. As you think about the future, what is one thing you would change to help you implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions?
 | * *Fill in the blank*
 |
| **Maintenance** |  |
| Quality improvement (QI) refers to ongoing formal assessments of the effectiveness and quality of public health chronic disease prevention efforts. (NACCHO, 2015). Some examples of quality improvement processes include: Results-based accountability (RBA), Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA), and Plan-Do-Check-Act.1. Staff at my agency use quality improvement processes: (*select one*)
 | * in none of my programmatic areas
* in a few of my programmatic areas
* in many of my programmatic areas
* in all of my programmatic areas
 |
| 1. In your opinion, how often do programs end that should have continued? (i.e., end without warrant) (*select one*)
 | * Never
* Sometimes
* Often
 |
| 1. When you think about public health programs that have ended, what are the most common reasons for programs ending? (*Select the top three*)
 | * Program was never evaluated
* Program was evaluated but did not demonstrate impact
* Opposition/lack of support from leaders in my agency
* Opposition/lack of support from the general public
* Opposition/lack of support from policy makers
* Funding diverted to a higher priority program
* Grant funding ended
* Change in political leadership
* Insurance funding/coverage ended
* Program was adopted or continued by other organizations
* A program champion departed
* Program was not evidence-based
* Program was expensive
* Program was challenging to maintain
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* I do not know
* Not applicable
 |
| 1. In your opinion, how often do programs continue that should have ended? (i.e., continue without warrant) (*select one*)
 | * Never
* Sometimes
* Often
 |
| 1. When you think about public health programs that continued that should have ended, what are the most common reasons for their continuation? (i.e., continue without warrant) (*Select the top three*)
 | * Program was never evaluated
* Sustained support from leaders in your agency
* Sustained support from the general public
* Sustained support from policymakers
* Prohibitive costs of starting something new
* Absence of alternative options
* Sustained funding
* Presence of a program champion
* Program was considered evidence-based
* Program was low-cost
* Program was easy to maintain
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* I do not know
* Not applicable
 |
| * **Contextual Factors**
 |  |
| 1. Which of the following are personal barriers that make it harder for you to select and implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions? *(Select all that apply*)
 | * Not being an expert on relevant issues
* Lack of confidence in finding data and statistics
* Lack of skills to develop evidence-based interventions
* Lack of confidence in carrying out evidence-based interventions
* Lack of decision-making authority
* Low value of evidence-based approaches
* Workload is too heavy/not enough time
* Overwhelmed by task
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| 1. Which of the following are agency-level barriers that make it harder for you to select and implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions? (*Select all that apply*)
 | * Poor understanding of evidence-based approaches
* Culture/climate is not supportive of change/new ideas
* No existing policies to support evidence-based approaches
* Agency does not provide training in evidence-based approaches
* Staff/leaders lack formal training in evidence-based approaches
* Lack of access to resources (e.g., computer, Internet)
* Not enough funding
* Low priority placed on chronic disease prevention
* No systems to ensure interventions are evidence-based
* Not enough staff
* Beliefs that evidence-based interventions are too difficult to implement/sustain
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| 1. Which of the following are community-level barriers that make it harder for you to select and implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions? (*Select all that apply*)
 | * Lack of access to repositories/databases of scientific studies
* Lack of partnership between agency and community
* Community members’ needs compete with evidence-based recommendations
* Catering to preferences of funders a
* Low priority placed on chronic disease prevention
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| 1. Which of the following are sociocultural barriers that make it harder for you to select and implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions? (*Select all that apply*)
 | * Distrust of scientific data in the populations served
* Community cultural practices conflict with evidence-based recommendations
* Not enough relevant evidence for populations served
* Serving a rural setting where data are lacking a
* Serving a highly disadvantaged population
* Serving a population that speaks a language different from the majority a
* Evidence is presented in a language I do not understand
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| 1. Which of the following are political/economic barriers that make it harder for you to select and implement evidence-based chronic disease prevention interventions? (*Select all that apply*)
 | * Political leaders not providing enough support
* Funding changes that occur with changes in political leadership
* Political climate conflicts with evidence-based chronic disease prevention recommendations
* Health care system does not support evidence-based chronic disease prevention
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| 1. For which of the following skills would you like additional technical support or training? (*Check all that apply*)
 | * Prioritizing program and policy options
* Quantifying the public health issue using descriptive epidemiology (e.g. concepts of person, place, time)
* Using quantitative evaluation approaches (e.g. surveillance or surveys)
* Using qualitative evaluation approaches (e.g. focus groups, key informant interviews)
* Developing an action plan for achieving goals
* Defining the health issue according to the community’s needs and assets
* Adapting interventions for different communities and settings
* Using economic data in the decision making process
* Communicating research to policy makers
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* None
 |
| **Individual and agency characteristics** |  |
| 1. What is your gender? (*select one*)
 | * Male
* Female
* Other
* Prefer not to answer
 |
| 1. What is your age? (*select one*)
 | * 21-29
* 30-39
* 40-49
* 50-59
* 60 and over
* Prefer not to answer
 |
| 1. What degree/credentials do you hold? (*Check all that apply*)
 | * BS/BA
* CHES
* Certified Health Educator (in Diabetes, Asthma, etc.)
* RN or RD
* MS or MSc
* MPH or MSPH
* MA
* Other Master’s degree
* NP
* MO or DO
* PhD, DrPH, ScD
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
 |
| 1. Though you may work in several capacities, how do you best describe your primary position? (*select one*)
 | * Academic Researcher
* Academic Educator
* Community Health Nurse
* Department Head
* Division or Bureau Head/ Division Deputy
* Director
* Epidemiologist
* Health Educator
* Nutritionist/ Dietician
* Physician
* Program Manager/Administrator/Coordinator
* Program Planner/ Evaluator
* Public Health Specialist
* Social Worker
* Statistician
* Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_\_
 |
| 1. The agency in which I work has the following number of employees. (*select one*)
 | * 0-50
* 51-100
* 101-200
* 201-400
* 401-800
* >800
* I do not know
 |
| 1. The size of the population my agency serves is has the following number of people. (*select one*)
 | * 0-24,999
* 25,000-49,999
* 50,000-74,999
* 75,000-99,999
* 100,000-149,999
* 150,000-199,999
* 200,000-299,999
* 300,000-399,999
* 400,000+
* I do not know
 |
| 1. Is there anything else you would like to share on the topic of evidence-based chronic disease prevention? Please specify.
 | *Fill in the blank* |