

APPENDIX A

HHS Program Evaluation Efforts

HHS Program Evaluation Efforts

Evaluations play an integral role in carrying out the HHS mission. Evaluation assesses the efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness of the Department's programs or strategies through the analysis of data or information collected scientifically. It also ensures the effective use of resulting information in strategic planning, program or policy decisionmaking, and program improvement.

HHS evaluation planning activities are coordinated with Departmentwide planning initiatives. HHS evaluation activities support the Department's strategic planning and performance management activities in several ways. Completed evaluation studies help programs determine the means and strategies they will use to achieve HHS strategic goals and objectives. Program evaluations also may identify data that programs can use to measure performance. A sample of current evaluations is listed in Table A-1. Also listed are future evaluations that will inform strategic planning. HHS divisions use findings from their evaluations to support the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 (Public Law 103-62) annual performance reporting to the U.S. Congress and program budget justifications of various HHS programs. Evaluation findings provide important sources of information and evidence about the success of policies and programs.

Typically, HHS evaluation priorities include congressionally mandated program evaluations, evaluations of Secretarial program or policy initiatives, assessments of new programs, evaluations of programs that are candidates for reauthorization, and reviews of program performance that support management decisionmaking and accountability.

The U.S. Congress requests that HHS coordinate all of its Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation (RD&E) programs to ensure that the results of these projects address HHS program goals and objectives. HHS reports to the Congress annually on RD&E activities. The Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) and the Assistant Secretary for Resources and Technology (ASRT) work together with HHS divisions to provide the Congress with a special annual research, demonstration, and evaluation budget plan that coincides with the preparation of the President's fiscal year budget. The plan outlines HHS RD&E priorities as related to the Department's strategic goals and objectives.

Evaluation Oversight

HHS divisions and ASPE execute annual evaluation plans that involve developing evaluation contracts and disseminating and applying evaluation results. All divisions and their subunits (centers, institutes, and bureaus) coordinate with each other on research and evaluation project planning and release of final reports that relate to work of other HHS divisions. Although there is some oversight responsibility and execution capability in the Office of the Director or Administrator for each division, the various subunits conduct much of the day-to-day evaluation activity.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) performs independent evaluations, also called inspections. The OIG mission includes providing HHS, the U.S. Congress, and the public with evaluations that focus on preventing fraud, waste, or abuse; promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in Departmental programs; and presenting practical recommendations for improving program operations.^{xli}

Quality Assurance and Improvement

Most evaluation projects are developed at the program or office level. A committee of division- or office-level policy and planning staff members generally conducts the initial quality review. Before a project is approved, a second committee reviews it for technical quality with expertise in evaluation methodology. Technical review committees follow a set of criteria for quality evaluation practice established by each division. ASPE, for example, has a formalized peer review process in which experienced evaluators on staff review, discuss, and approve all proposed research projects before they are submitted for funding. Some HHS divisions have external evaluation review committees composed of evaluation experts from universities and research centers.

HHS uses a variety of program evaluation techniques to review the effectiveness of programs and to ensure that programs are on target so that HHS can meet its strategic goals. Comprehensive, independent evaluations are an important component of the HHS strategy to improve overall program effectiveness and to ensure that the goals identified in the *Strategic Plan* accurately represent HHS's progress in achieving its goals. These evaluations are an important component in evaluating whether or not programs are effective, well designed, and well managed.

Program Assessment Rating Tool

The *Program Assessment Rating Tool* (PART) was created to improve program performance and inform funding and management decisions throughout the Federal Government. From CYs 2002–2006, HHS reviewed nearly all programs using the PART. The review process involved with PART helps to identify each program's strengths and growth areas through a comprehensive analysis of the program's purpose and design; performance measurement, evaluation, and strategic planning; program management; and program results.

After a PART review, programs implement a series of followup actions to improve program effectiveness. PART results may lead programs to develop new performance indicators, conduct independent evaluations of program activities, request legislative changes to the program structure, or make a series of other program improvements. The *Strategic Plan* highlights several measures developed during the PART process.

Role of Program Evaluations in Strategic Planning

As noted above, evaluations play an important role in setting the goals and objectives in strategic planning. Examples follow below.

Strategic Goal 1: Health Care

By closely monitoring the implementation of the new Medicare prescription drug benefit and the capacity to respond to Medicare beneficiaries' questions, HHS was able to provide the resources needed to improve the ability of beneficiaries, and the others who assist them, to obtain the information they needed to enroll in a drug plan. In addition, the demographic and other information developed to describe Medicaid beneficiaries and the uninsured are helping policymakers determine how to address these issues.

Success in increasing health care service and availability relies, in part, on how effectively we are able to ensure the successful translation of research into safe and effective medical products. Evaluation information supports our ability to help human drug sponsors improve the quality of their drug development and related new drug applications. The Prescription Drug and User Fee Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-571), as amended (PD-UFA III), effective from FYs 2003–2007, expanded user fee funding to support several initiatives to improve application submissions and FDA-sponsored interactions during drug development and application review.

FY 2005 was the fifth consecutive year in which FDA received an increased number of priority original drug applications, which represent significant new medical treatments for American patients. Additionally, FDA found that new mechanisms for FDA-sponsored interactions, such as meetings and consultations during the drug development phase, had a positive impact on the rate of first-cycle approval of drug applications, which speeds the availability of safe and effective new medical treatments to patients.

Through the Medicaid program, a substantial number of people receive personal assistance services, which allow them to function independently in their own homes. Consumer-directed services further allow beneficiaries to manage not only their human assistance, but also other covered supportive services. *Cash and Counseling* is an expanded model of consumer-directed services. ASPE and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation collaborated to fund the *Cash and Counseling Demonstration Evaluation* (CCDE) to track the experiences of beneficiaries and providers in three States—Florida, Arkansas, and New Jersey—that participated in a unique Medicaid waiver experiment. Because of the CCDE, 11 other States have been selected to participate in an expansion of *Cash and Counseling*. Equally important, consumer choice, control, and empowerment have been inculcated throughout the Medicaid program and are reflected in many of the long-term care initiatives highlighted in this *Strategic Plan*, including the *Money Follows the Person* demonstration.

Strategic Goal 2: Public Health Promotion and Protection, Disease Prevention, and Emergency Preparedness

The development of food labeling information strategies was based in part on information from the *FDA Health and Diet Survey – 2004 Supplement*. Through the data gained from this survey, we were able to identify that most people have a limited understanding of most dietary fats and their relationship to the risk of coronary heart disease. In addition, we gained new information on consumer attitudes toward diet, health, and physical activity.

As a part of a wide-ranging effort to improve patient safety, in 2004 FDA finalized a rule requiring barcodes on the labels of thousands of human drugs and biological products. The measure is to protect patients from preventable medication errors by helping ensure that

health professionals give patients the right drugs at the appropriate doses. FDA estimates that the rule will help prevent nearly 500,000 adverse events and transfusion errors while saving \$93 billion in health care costs over 20 years.

Obesity has reached epidemic levels and is a primary focus of many HHS public health interventions. However, little is known about the dynamics of how obesity affects disability and other health outcomes as people age. To help inform policy and programmatic decisions around research and interventions aimed at preventing and treating obesity and alleviating its potential effects on disability and other health outcomes, ASPE is analyzing data from the *Health and Retirement Survey* as well as the *Assets and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old Study*. These data will expand our understanding of how obesity affects disability and other health outcomes as people move from late adulthood to older ages.

Strategic Goal 3: Human Services

The *National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies* and the State welfare waiver evaluations found that mandatory welfare employment programs that employed a work-first approach are effective in increasing the employment and earnings of welfare recipients, particularly long-term recipients. These findings helped to influence the provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-171) that strengthen the TANF work requirements.

Early findings from the *Family and Child Experiences Survey* (FACES) showed that Head Start children were not performing well in the area of letter identification and vocabulary. These findings motivated Head Start's intensive efforts to strengthen children's preliteracy. According to more recent FACES data, Head Start children are coming closer to national norms for letter recognition. The percentage of Head Start parents reading to their children three or more times a week has also increased, after intensive efforts to improve early literacy activities. Head Start anticipates continued gains as it continues to focus training and technical assistance resources in this area.

ASPE conducted a study to assess the costs of providing supportive services to individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness and residing in the homeless assistance programs through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The findings identified the actual cost of these services and the myriad funding streams used. The study findings

helped guide subsequent HHS and Administration policies on supportive services for individuals and families experiencing homelessness, particularly those residing in HUD homeless assistance programs.

Strategic Goal 4: Scientific Research and Development

AHRQ sponsored the *Combining Clinical and Administrative Hospital Data Evaluation* project. AHRQ also identified the most efficient set of clinical data elements that can be added to administrative data to increase the reliability and validity of hospital-specific public quality reporting. The intent was to develop mixed clinical-administrative data models that are clinically sound and defensible. The study focused on adding key clinical data elements to specific measures from the AHRQ Quality Indicators (QIs) to create clinically enhanced QIs.

Health information technology (health IT) is increasingly viewed as a tool that can promote quality and cost-effective care in the United States. Although much progress has been made in the development of electronic health records and other infrastructure, the lack of robust evidence on health IT costs and benefits across settings has stymied efforts to develop such capabilities in the post-acute care (PAC) and long-term care environment. A deeper, evidence-based understanding of costs and benefits is needed and is essential to inform providers contemplating purchase of health IT systems. In addition, such an understanding can provide useful and reliable information to policymakers, payers, employers, and others who seek to influence health IT adoption. ASPE is designing an evaluation to assess the business case for health IT in PAC and long-term care settings and to provide additional support for a keystone of the Department's vision for the health care delivery system of the future.

Table A-1

Selected Current Program Evaluation Efforts

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
AHRQ	Long-term care	Evaluate outcome measures and hold an expert meeting to improve use of long-term care tools.
AHRQ	Market forces	Evaluate research utility on health care cost, productivity, organization, and market forces.
AHRQ	Pharmaceutical outcomes	Evaluate research goals, impact, and progress reporting and use appreciative inquiry.
AHRQ	National Resource Center (NRC)	Evaluate the NRC program and the NRC Web site.
ASPE	Accuracy of Medicaid enrollment	Evaluating data from several sources to determine the accuracy of the estimate of Medicaid enrollment is correct and the accuracy of the estimate of the number of uninsured people.
ASPE	Advance directives	Analyze existing advance care planning efforts, prepare papers on selected topics, and conduct roundtable discussions with leading experts and persons with disabilities in order to develop a framework for a report from the Secretary to Congress on promoting the use of advance directives.
ASPE	Cash and Counseling	Encourage and facilitate the diffusion of the Cash and Counseling model of consumer-directed home and community-based services to 11 additional States.
ASPE	Employer health insurance	Measure changes in costs of and access to employer health insurance in a standardized and comparable way. The research will produce information to support increased access to affordable health care coverage.
ASPE	Graduate Medical Education (GME)	Assess the current state of GME, including sources of funding, characteristics of residency programs, and resident demographics. Evaluated strengths and weaknesses of current system of funding, and analyzed alternative models of funding and support.
ASPE	Health care quality	Completing a project to design evaluations of the Medicare Quality Improvement Organizations and will plan to fund projects to evaluate their performance.
ASPE	Impacts on premiums of changes in plan benefit design	Develop models that calculate the impact that changes in plan benefit design have on premiums.
ASPE	Implementation of Medicare Part D payments	Collecting and analyzing data measures associated with the implementation of the Part D benefit including enrollment, pharmacist inquiries, and helpline call volume.
ASPE	Massachusetts universal health coverage	Monitoring the implementation of the Massachusetts initiative to achieve universal health insurance coverage.
ASPE	Medicaid and SCHIP participation	Evaluate the effectiveness of outreach and retention efforts in improving participation in Medicaid and SCHIP.
ASPE	Medicare beneficiaries in integrated hospital systems	Examining utilization patterns of Medicare beneficiaries treated in integrated hospital systems, including the sites of care after acute hospitalization.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
ASPE	Medicare Part D payments	Evaluate risk adjustment used to establish Part D payments to plans with regard to low- income and institutionalized beneficiaries.
ASPE	Medicare physician services	Assess value-based purchasing options for Medicare physician services used by other payers to examine elements that could be used in Medicare.
ASPE	Mental health prevention and treatment education	Conducting an evaluation of the impact and distribution of the Office of Women's Health's publication, "People's Piece on Mental Health."
ASPE	Mental Health Workforce Development and Retention	Identify gaps in the Nation's mental health workforce and to determine what efforts need to be implemented to retain a highly skilled workforce.
ASPE	National Medicare Education Program	Designing an evaluation of the National Medicare Education Program, a multifaceted educational and social marketing campaign intended to inform beneficiaries and their caretakers about health benefits under the Medicare program.
ASPE	Own Your Future	Conduct a followup survey of respondents in five States that participated in the long-term care awareness campaign entitled "Own Your Future," which encourages consumers to plan ahead for long-term care.
ASPE	Palliative end-of-life care	Develop a policy and research conceptual framework to help guide future Medicare efforts in palliative end-of-life care.
ASPE	Payments in ambulatory sites of service	Evaluating the differences between payments for the same services in different ambulatory sites of service.
ASPE	Quality of Long-Term Care	Examine whether the current approach to Medicare home health care quality adequately captures the potential differences in post-acute care and chronically ill patients.
ASPE	Regional patterns in drug utilization	Evaluate regional patterns in drug utilization to determine whether these patterns should be accounted for in the Part D payment rates.
ASPE	State health care reform programs	Evaluate State health care reform programs and their implementation, and focus on the employer response to these programs in particular. This research can be expected to guide States and Federal proposals to expand access to health insurance coverage using premium assistance, private insurance market reform, and employer-sponsored insurance.
CDC	Community-based interventions for alcohol-impaired driving	Evaluate interventions to decrease alcohol-impaired driving in community settings and its resulting deaths and injuries.
CDC	Community-based interventions to reduce motor vehicle-related injuries	Evaluate community-based interventions with demonstrated effectiveness for preventing motor vehicle-related injuries.
CDC	Fall prevention	Evaluate the translation of an exercise intervention that rigorous research has shown is effective in reducing falls among older adults, into a program.
CDC	Management of the learning-to-drive process	Evaluate the effectiveness of the Checkpoints intervention to measure the restrictions that parents place on their teens as they move from learner's permit to provisional license to full licensure.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
CDC	Multilevel parent training	Evaluate the effectiveness of a multilevel parent training program for families with children 6 and younger.
CDC	National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program	Evaluate the variation in diagnostic followup rates among different racial and ethnic groups.
CDC	Prevention of child maltreatment	Evaluate the strategies and techniques for reducing attrition and enhancing compliance with extant parenting programs for the prevention of child maltreatment.
CDC	Risk and protective factors for sexual violence perpetration and the overlap with bullying behavior	Evaluate the association between bullying experiences and co-occurring and subsequent sexual violence perpetration.
CDC	Teen driving safety	Evaluate the effectiveness of enhanced enforcement through teen self-reports on the number of passengers, adherence to nighttime curfews, seat belt use, and perceptions of police enforcement activity.
CDC	Training skills of home visitors	Evaluate the impact of home visitor training and factors related to the implementation (i.e., competency of visitors providing services, as well as adequate coverage of content according to a prespecified protocol) of an existing efficacious or effective home visiting program on family outcomes of child maltreatment and risk behaviors for youth violence (e.g., poor parent-child relations and/or harsh, lax, or inconsistent discipline).
CMS	Outpatient therapy utilization	Evaluate the impact of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33) on the delivery and utilization of inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation therapy services to beneficiaries.
CMS	Cancer prevention and treatment demonstration	Evaluate the success in eliminating or reducing disparities in cancer screening rates through timely facilitation of diagnostic testing, appropriate treatment modalities, cost-effectiveness of each demonstration, quality of services provided, and beneficiary and provider satisfaction.
CMS	Evaluate disease management programs in Medicare	Evaluate the effectiveness of Capitated Disease Management Demonstration for beneficiaries with chronic medical conditions and another demonstration of disease management focusing on beneficiaries with advanced stage diabetes and congestive heart failure.
CMS	Competitive bidding for Medicare clinical laboratory services	Evaluate a demonstration of testing of competitive bidding for clinical laboratory services under a demonstration project.
CMS	Direct Service Community Workforce	Develop a site-specific evaluation plan, develop a Web-based reporting tool, develop an evaluation design for the National Demonstration Program, and develop a series of promising practices to improve the recruitment and retention of direct service workers, for 10 demonstration projects.
CMS	End stage renal disease management	Evaluate the end stage renal disease management to determine case-mix, patient satisfaction, outcomes, quality of care, and costs and payments.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
CMS	Health insurance flexibility	Evaluate the strength of the relationship between the Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability initiative and the number and rate of uninsured for health care.
CMS	Informatics, Telemedicine, and Education Demonstration	Evaluate the telemedicine diabetes demonstration.
CMS	Life Masters Demonstration	Evaluate the combination of the State's Medicaid pharmacy benefit with a disease management activity funded by Medicare.
CMS	Long-Term Care Hospital Payment System Refinement	Evaluate the Long-Term Care Hospital Payment System Refinement and its effect on overall Medicare payments, and determine the feasibility of CMS establishing facility- and patient-level criteria for Long-Term Care Hospital payments.
CMS	Maintaining independence and employment	Evaluate several demonstrations providing supplemental Medicaid benefits to persons with HIV/AIDS.
CMS	Medical Adult Day-Care Services Demonstration	Evaluate the Medical Adult Day-Care Services Demonstration to determine the impact on patient outcomes and costs of furnishing care.
CMS	Alternative models for delivery of care to Medicare beneficiaries	Evaluate the implementation and operational experiences of participating Medicare Advantage Special Needs Plans, Medicare Care Management participating medical practices, Medicare Preferred Provider Organizations, Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration, Medicare Health Care Quality Demonstration, Medicare Health Support, and Medicare Savings Accounts.
CMS	Medicare Lifestyle Modification Program Demonstration	Evaluate the health outcomes and cost-effectiveness of the Medicare Lifestyle Modification Program Demonstration for Medicare beneficiaries with coronary artery disease.
CMS	MMA's changes on dual eligible beneficiaries in demonstration and other managed care and fee-for-service arrangements	Evaluate the changes of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003 (Public Law 108-173) on beneficiaries in dual eligible Medicare Advantage Special Needs Plans demonstrations that also contract for comprehensive Medicaid benefits.
CMS	Medicare Part D	Evaluate the Medicare Part D payment demonstration that represents an alternative payment approach for private plans offering prescription drug coverage under Part D.
CMS	Quality of health care	Evaluate components of two CMS quality initiatives—Nursing Home Compare and Home Health Compare.
CMS	Value-based purchasing	Evaluate the quality of care furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in nursing facilities and, in a separate demonstration, physician group practice, as part of a value-based purchasing initiative.
CMS	Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) as a permanent program	Evaluate PACE in terms of site attributes, patient characteristics, and utilization data statistically analyzed across sample sites and compared to the prior demonstration data and other comparable populations.
CMS	Rural Hospice Demonstration	Evaluate the impact of the Rural Hospice Demonstration on changes in the access and cost of care and to assess the quality of care for Medicare beneficiaries.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
CMS	Senior Risk Reduction Demonstration	Evaluate health promotion and disease prevention using health-risk assessments, as well as ongoing tailored feedback, counseling, and referrals to local and national resources.
CMS	State pharmacy assistance programs	Evaluate two State pharmacy programs that have expanded Medicaid pharmacy coverage to low-income residents otherwise not Medicaid eligible.
CMS	System Change Grants	Evaluate the Real Choice Systems Change Grants including Comprehensive Family to Family, Housing, Life Accounts, Mental Health System Transformation, Portals from EPDST to Adult Supports, Rebalancing, and Quality Assurance and Quality Improvement in Home and Community-Based Services.
HRSA	Community-based insurance models	Evaluate current experience with existing models of community-based insurance products designed to make insurance affordable for low-income individuals. This evaluation relates to a range of safety-net programs that need to maximize reimbursement to cover the costs of serving the uninsured.
HRSA	State Medicaid opportunities for HRSA grantees	Evaluate changes in the national Medicaid program, and the impact of those changes on HRSA grantees in the respective States. This study is focused on the changes made in Medicaid by the States as they develop their systems, the impact on safety-net providers such as Health Centers, and opportunities for such providers to participate in State systems.
HRSA	Value and cost of providing comprehensive pharmacy services	Evaluate the value and cost to safety-net providers of providing comprehensive pharmacy services.
IHS	White Earth Health Center	Evaluate changes in center service and health status of patients.
NIH	Continuing Medical Education	Evaluate NIH Medical Education Program Continuing Medical Education to determine whether the program is operating as planned, is meeting regulatory criteria, and is achieving areas for program improvement.
SAMHSA	Co-Occurring State Incentive Grant (COSIG)	Evaluate to what extent SAMHSA's goals and objectives for the COSIG program were met; the strengths and weaknesses of the "State incentive grant" approach to helping States improve their systems of services for specific populations; and how SAMHSA can structure and support similar programs in the future.
SAMHSA	HIV Services Collaborative	Evaluate the HIV Services Collaborative, which supports SAMHSA's health oversight role, providing data and analyses, as well as definitive documentation of the benefits of program efforts to assist clinicians and program administrators in strengthening programs; in tailoring outreach and recruitment efforts; in better documenting the <i>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition</i> , diagnoses within treatment populations; and in determining mental health staffing needs.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
SAMHSA	National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative (NCTSI)	Evaluate the program to describe the children and families served by the NCTSI centers; describe the behavioral and clinical outcomes of children served; describe services utilized; assess the development and dissemination of effective products, treatments, and services; assess intranetwork collaboration; and assess the network's national impact.
SAMHSA	Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) program	Evaluate the program in various settings and under somewhat different approaches to determine which models of SBIRT offer the greatest potential to improve the Nation's service system.
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	Evaluate to analyze the management, implementation, and outcomes of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 2: Public Health Promotion and Protection, Disease Prevention, and Emergency Preparedness		
ACF	Assets for Independence Act	Evaluate the program to determine the effectiveness of Individual Development Account projects funded by the Assets for Independence Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-285).
ACF	Compassion Capital Fund	Evaluate the Compassion Capital Fund program to assess outcomes and impacts on the organizational capacity of faith-based and community organizations.
ACF	Domestic violence emergency shelters	Evaluate domestic violence emergency shelters in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Justice/National Institute of Justice.
ACF	Long-term transitional living program	Evaluate the program to track long-term gains or losses in housing, educational, employment, and other outcomes for older youth experiencing homelessness and in transitional living residential programs after they are discharged.
ACF	Mentoring Children Of Prisoners (MCP) program	Evaluate the program to compare long-term cognitive, academic, behavioral, and other outcomes of children in MCP programs with those of similar children at risk in concurrent Big Brothers/Big Sisters school mentoring programs.
AHRQ	Prevention	Evaluate the Prevention Portfolio to determine the extent to which the work of the Portfolio contributes to AHRQ's mission and to identify gaps where additional research is needed in preventive healthcare.
ASPE	Disability and health among older adults	Expand our understanding of how obesity affects disability and other health outcomes as people move from late adulthood to older ages.
ASPE	Fall reduction	Pursuing Phase II of a multiyear effort to develop and evaluate a fall reduction intervention for community-dwelling older adults.
ASPE	Obesity reduction and prevention	Encouraging and facilitating future discussions on the issue of marketing foods and beverages to youth and examining the industry's efforts to modify marketing practices to vulnerable populations.
CDC	Community-based interventions for alcohol-impaired driving prevention	Evaluate interventions to decrease alcohol-impaired driving in community settings and its resulting deaths and injuries.
CDC	Effective strategies to reduce motor vehicle injuries among American Indians and Alaska Natives	Evaluate Native American community-based interventions to determine effectiveness for preventing motor vehicle injuries.
CDC	Emergency communication strategic and organizational planning and management	Evaluate the verification of maintenance of 24/7 communication capability to disseminate information to the public.
CDC	Fall prevention strategies among community-dwelling older adults	Evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive approach to the prevention of falls among community-dwelling older adults.
CDC	International influenza networks for pandemic influenza preparedness	Evaluate the countries supported by HHS with enhanced influenza surveillance capabilities and the enhancement of influenza virus detection and reporting in these countries.
CDC	National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program	Evaluate the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, focusing on economic analysis.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 2: Public Health Promotion and Protection, Disease Prevention, and Emergency Preparedness		
CDC	Prevention of intimate partner violence	Conduct efficacy and effectiveness trials of intervention strategies to prevent intimate partner violence and/or its negative consequences, particularly studies of strategies that have not been well studied.
CDC	Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health program	Evaluate the Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health program to determine the program's effectiveness in reducing health disparities.
CDC	Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) preparedness	Evaluate, through the Program Preparedness Branch, preparedness planning to receive, distribute, and dispense the SNS.
CDC	Terrorism preparedness at U.S. Ports of Entry	Evaluate CDC surveillance of and response to reports of infectious diseases among globally mobile and migrating populations during, and immediately after, travel.
CDC	Using technology to augment effectiveness of parenting programs	Evaluate the effects of information and communication technology (e.g., cell phones, Internet, video conferencing, and Web cameras) on program outcomes, fidelity, enrollment and attrition rates, and cost-effectiveness in reducing child maltreatment when added to a previously demonstrated efficacious or effective parenting program.
CDC	Youth violence prevention through community-level change	Evaluate community-level interventions to reduce youth violence.
FDA	Consumer medication information	Evaluate compliance with Public Law 104-180 requiring that by 2006, 95% of consumers receiving a new prescription will receive useful written information.
FDA	Seafood Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) program	Evaluate the status of domestic and international seafood firms in operating preventive controls under FDA's HACCP program.
NIH	Kidney measure use	Evaluate the extent and conditions under which health care and lab service providers are reporting a measure of kidney function (glomerular filtration rate), to inform development and management of an educational program within the National Kidney Disease Education Program to encourage reporting of this measure.
NIH	Parkinson's disease	Evaluate the Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Disease Centers of Excellence research program to determine whether the centers have achieved program goals.
OD	Physical Fitness Mentoring Program for Children and Youth with Disabilities	Evaluate the "I Can Do It, You Can Do It" Physical Fitness Mentoring Program for Children and Youth with Disabilities.
SAMHSA	Mental Health Services Block Grant	Evaluate the Mental Health Services Block Grant Program to examine system-level activities, outputs, and outcomes associated with supporting the development of comprehensive systems of mental health care within States for adults with serious mental illness and children with serious emotional disturbance.
SAMHSA	Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative	Evaluate this initiative to identify practices related to positive systems and student behavior change.
SAMHSA	Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Program	Evaluate this program to examine (1) change in State and community systems, particularly improved targeting of, and more appropriate service delivery through, systematic needs assessment, by using the Strategic Prevention Framework; and (2) change in levels of substance use and related risk factors, as well as substance-related problems, among program participants and populations at the State and community levels.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 3: Human Services		
ACF and ASPE	Hard-to-Employ Demonstration and Evaluation Project	Evaluate four diverse strategies designed to improve employment and other outcomes such as child well-being for low-income parents and others who face serious barriers to employment.
AoA	Nutrition services and Native American nutrition, supportive, and family caregiver services programs	Evaluate the programs to document overall results, find ways to improve the programs, aid the program planning process, show the programs' contributions to older adult independence, and assess best practices including those programs demonstrating the most effective cost-benefit outcomes and impacts.
AoA	Supportive Services program	Evaluate to determine how, to what extent, and with what results the aging network has implemented the Title III-B Supportive Services program.
ASPE	Abstinence education	Evaluate to assess the implementation and long-term impacts of selected Title V, Section 510 abstinence education programs. Build capacity through the Center for Research and Evaluation in Abstinence Education to conduct sound program evaluations in the abstinence field.
ASPE	Development of supportive communities	Identifying and addressing the existing barriers that prevent faith-based communities from applying for HHS grants.
ASPE	Collaborative initiative to help end chronic homelessness	Evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of comprehensive integrated community strategies used to deliver stable housing and services to persons experiencing chronic homelessness.
ASPE and ACF	Responsible fatherhood and marriage grants for fathers who are incarcerated and reentering the community	Evaluate the implementation, outcomes, and impact of marriage and corrections strategies in order to identify effective program strategies and determine what kinds of marriage education interventions lead to stronger families and safer communities.
NIH	Cancer Disparities Research Partnerships Program	Evaluate the program to determine whether it is operating as planned and to identify program effects.
OD	Biennial international congress on children, youth, and families with special needs	Evaluate the congress to determine its impact on each participant, as well as the effect of the information from the summit on integrated systems of care in the participating countries.
OD	Young Adult Initiative	Evaluate this initiative to assess how six demonstration States and tribal representatives are attaining State-level administrative infrastructure changes to support transparency across youth and adult services on behalf of young adults (14 to 30 years old) with disabilities.
SAMHSA	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness program	Evaluate the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness program.
SAMHSA	Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Program	Evaluate program inputs, resources, processes, outputs, and outcomes that will be collected from a representative cross-section of stakeholders through surveys and interviews.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 4: Scientific Research and Development		
AHRQ	Building Research Infrastructure and Capacity Program (BRIC) and Minority Research Infrastructure Support Program (M-RISP)	Evaluate the effectiveness of the capacity-building BRIC and M-RISP programs.
ASPE	Health information technology (health IT)	Design at least three alternative business case demonstrations and evaluations for the acquisition and use of health IT in long-term care.
ASPE	Health IT	Explore how health information is exchanged with “unaffiliated” post-acute and long-term care providers and other components of the health care delivery continuum (e.g., physician offices, laboratories, pharmacies, and hospitals) that use health IT.
CDC	Amelioration of effects of poverty on children	Evaluate to identify an effective public health intervention to ameliorate the effects of poverty on the health and well-being of children.
CDC	New factors for birth defects	Evaluate the role of at least five new factors for birth defects and developmental disabilities.
CDC	Occupational safety and health	Evaluate progress in reducing agriculture-related workplace illness and injuries, as judged by independent panels of external customers, stakeholders, and experts (based upon relevance and impact of the program).
IHS	Native American Research Centers for Health	Evaluate program administration and progress of grantees.
NIH	Parkinson’s disease research	Evaluate the Morris K. Udall Parkinson’s Disease Centers of Excellence to determine whether the centers have achieved the program’s goals and to examine management of the program.
NIH	Extramural peer review	Evaluate the NIH Extramural Peer Review program to determine whether the current method of determining workload, and consequently staffing requirements, is appropriate and adequate to meet the needs of the NIH Peer Review Program.

Table A-2

Selected Future Program Evaluation Efforts

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 1: Health Care		
SAMHSA	Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs)	Evaluate both the process and impact of the ATTCs, specifically the impact of the ATTCs on increasing and developing the substance use disorder treatment workforce.
SAMHSA	Hepatitis A and B Vaccination Project Performance Monitoring	Evaluate basic clinical information to determine the feasibility and level of success of delivering the combined Hepatitis A and B vaccination (Twinrix) in nontraditional facilities such as substance abuse, methadone, and primary care settings to reach clients infected with or at risk of becoming infected with hepatitis.
SAMHSA	Residential Treatment for Pregnant and Post-Partum Women and their Minor Children	Evaluate the Residential Treatment program for Pregnant and Post-Partum Women and their Minor Children.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 2: Public Health Promotion and Protection, Disease Prevention, and Emergency Preparedness		
CDC	Comprehensive Cancer Control Leadership Institutes (CCCLI)	Evaluate CCCLI.
CDC	Evaluation of cooperative agreements	Evaluate Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Partnership cooperative agreements that were not previously evaluated.
CDC	National Organizational Strategies to Provide Information and Education (with respect to Hematologic Cancers)	Evaluate Hematologic National Organizations.
CDC	Abusive Head Trauma Prevention	Evaluate strategies for the prevention of abusive head trauma.
CDC	Dissemination Research on Fall Prevention: "Stepping On" in a U.S. Community Setting	Evaluate implementation of the program in a community setting; and conduct dissemination evaluation research focusing on participants' outcomes, reach, uptake (adoption), feasibility, fidelity, and acceptability.
CDC	Family and Dyadic Focused Interventions to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	Evaluate to develop, implement, and rigorously test the impact of either a family-based or dyad-based primary prevention strategy on the outcome of physical IPV perpetration and identified mediators with populations at risk for IPV.
CDC	Understanding Risk and Protective Factors for Sexual Violence Perpetration and the Overlap with Bullying Behavior	Evaluate to (1) assess the association between bullying experiences and co-occurring and subsequent sexual violence perpetration and (2) test associations between these forms of violence and potentially modifiable risk and protective factors from multiple levels of social influence (i.e., individual, family, peer, and community factors) to determine the shared and unique risk and protective factors for bullying experiences and sexual violence perpetration.
CDC	Maximizing Protective Factors for Youth Violence	Evaluate to conduct secondary analyses of existing data (not meta-analysis of published studies) to identify potentially modifiable protective factors for youth violence. This research will inform the development of youth violence prevention programs and policies by identifying promising protective factors that reduce the likelihood of violence in the lives of young people.
FDA	Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program	Evaluate the Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program to assess the impact of conversion to the online system in capturing current information on use of cosmetic ingredients. FDA uses this information in setting public health priorities as well as allocating resources for regulatory science and enforcement.
SAMHSA	Mental Health Transformation State Incentive Grants (SIGs)	Evaluate the National Outcome Measures data for the SIG States v. data before the beginning of transformation activities and/or v. data from non-SIG States; a collection and analysis of seven GPRA Infrastructure Indicators and a process evaluation of the degree to which the transformed system is recovery oriented.
SAMHSA	Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Suicide Prevention Grants	Evaluate the initiative and its two programs (campus and State/tribal grants) to better understand and improve the initiative.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 3: Human Services		
ACF	Developmental Disabilities Programs Independent Evaluation	Evaluate to determine the effectiveness and outreach of developmental disabilities programs.
ACF	Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) 2009	Evaluate to provide longitudinal information on a periodic basis on the characteristics, experiences, and outcomes for children and families served by Head Start; and to observe the relationship among family and program characteristics and outcomes.
AoA	Title III-E, National Family Caregiver Support Program	Evaluate to describe program implementation, and document program results, including identification of areas for program improvement and for provision of program planning guidance.
AoA	Title VII, Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program	Evaluate to examine program efficiency and efficacy to inform program monitoring, improvements, and planning.
ASPE	Abstinence education	Evaluate to (1) assess the implementation and long-term impacts of abstinence education curriculums delivered in middle school settings and (2) assess the implementation and long-term impacts of comprehensive sex education curriculums delivered in middle school settings.
OD	Needs of Youth with Co-Occurring Developmental Disabilities and Emotional/Substance Abuse Disorders	Evaluate to determine the effectiveness of the interdepartmental initiative to integrate early intervention services for youth with co-occurring developmental disabilities and emotional substance abuse disorders in demonstration States.
SAMHSA	Access to Recovery (ATR) program	Evaluate to review and analyze grantee GPRA data, as well as examine and analyze whether the ATR program is helping States support systems changes to incorporate recovery support services as an integral component of their service delivery systems.
SAMHSA	Family Drug Treatment Courts Program	Evaluate to examine the effectiveness of the Family Drug Treatment Courts Program in four sites that represent two distinct models: a stand-alone family treatment drug court that serves some families who abuse substances involved with the child welfare system and a systemwide approach to serving these families.

Division	Topic	Description
Strategic Goal 4: Scientific Research and Development		
AHRQ	Building Research Infrastructure and Capacity Program (BRIC) and Minority Research Infrastructure Support Program (M-RISP)	Evaluate the effectiveness of the capacity-building BRIC and M-RISP programs.
CDC	Occupational Safety and Health (Construction)	Evaluate progress in reducing construction-related workplace illness and injuries, as judged by independent panels of external customers, stakeholders, and experts (based upon relevance and impact of the program).
CDC	Guide to Community Preventive Services (Community Guide)	Evaluate the level of awareness and use of the Community Guide by State and local public health officers.
CDC	Making National Center for Health Statistics Data Publicly Available	Evaluate the timeliness of health and vital statistics data delivered to the Nation's health decisionmakers.
NIH	Infectious Disease Models	Evaluate the Models of Infectious Disease Agent Study to determine whether the program is operating as planned and areas for program improvement.