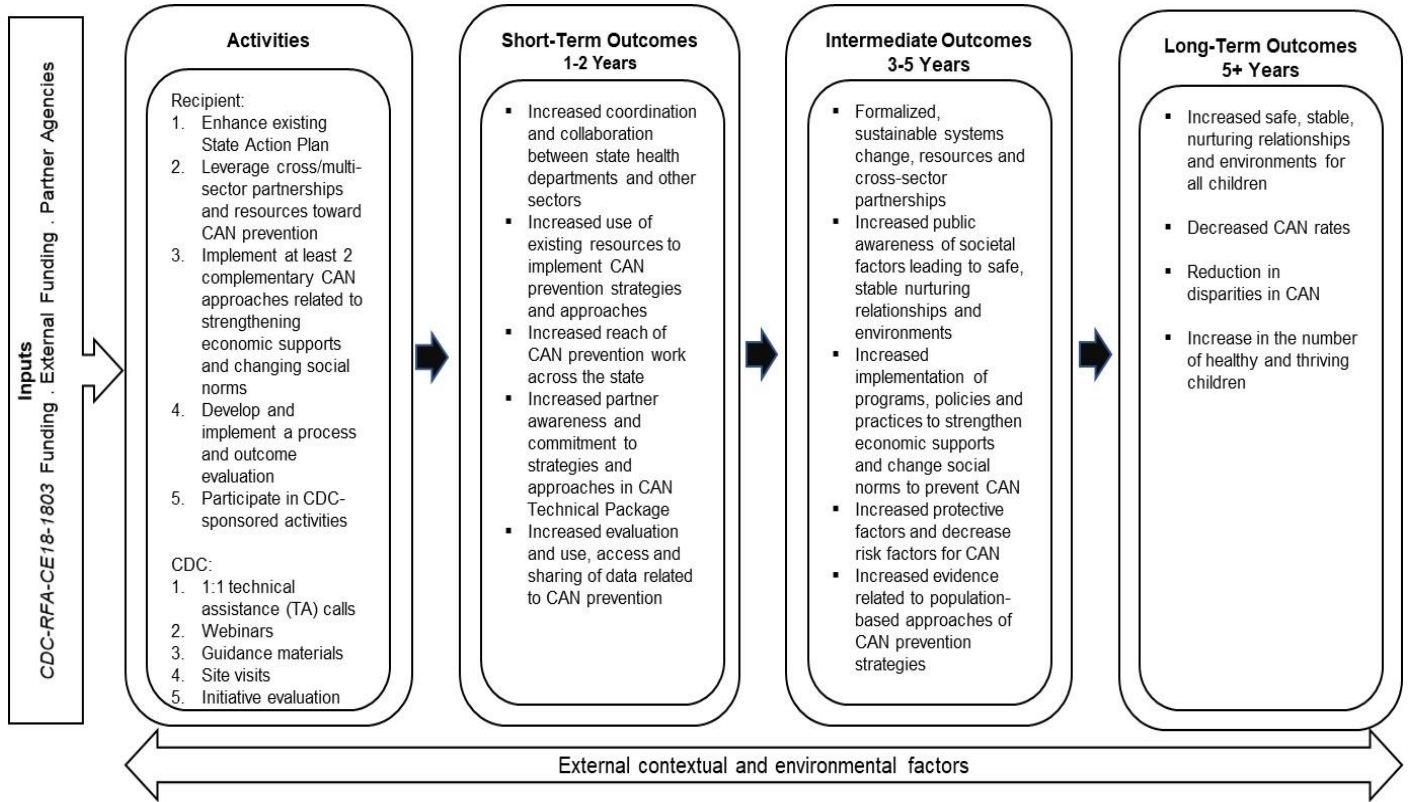


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**Appendix Figure 1.** Essentials for childhood program logic model.



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**Appendix Table 1.** Prevention Strategies Implemented by States<sup>a</sup>

Variable	Number of states
<b>Strengthening economic supports</b>	
Family-friendly work policies	
Paid family and medical leave	3
Other efforts (including livable wages, consistent schedules, etc.)	3
<b>Strengthening household financial security</b>	
Increasing federal nutrition assistance program enrollment	2
Increasing EITC access (including state programs)	3
Increasing TANF awareness and education	1
<b>Changing social norms</b>	
Public engagement and education campaign	
Community connectedness	2
Corporal punishment	1
Parenting norms (including help seeking)	2
Societal factors for SSNRE (including collective prosperity)	3

<sup>a</sup>States may implement more than 1 approach within the broad prevention strategy categories.

EITC, Earned Income Tax Credit; TANF, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families; Safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments.

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**Appendix Table 2.** Most Common Outcomes for Implementation of Prevention Strategies and Identified Example Indicators<sup>a</sup>

<b>Program-level outcomes</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Examples of indicators</b>
Increase in childcare subsidies or reimbursement for childcare programs	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of childcare subsidies</li> <li>• Reimbursement rate</li> </ul>
Increased access to and use of EITC for families	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of EITC-eligible families that apply</li> <li>• Proportion of EITC-eligible families that receive the maximum amount possible</li> <li>• Number of families with access to EITC</li> <li>• Number of households using State EITC</li> </ul>
Increased number of business partners that adopt family-friendly policies	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of business partners supporting the FMLI Act</li> <li>• Number of employers working on establishing family-friendly work policies</li> <li>• Number of employers implementing new policies for family-friendly workplaces</li> </ul> <p>Indicators for specific policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of businesses with flexible schedules</li> <li>• Number of businesses with paid sick and vacation leave</li> <li>• Number of businesses with breastfeeding friendly policies</li> <li>• Percent of employed adults with unpredictable work hours</li> </ul>
Increased number of families connected to resources (e.g., WIC, SNAP, etc.)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enrollment gap (i.e., eligible versus enrolled) in WIC</li> <li>• Enrollment gap (i.e., eligible versus enrolled) in SNAP</li> </ul>
Increased number of family-friendly policies introduced and passed	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of family-friendly policies introduced at the state level</li> <li>• Number of family-friendly policies passed at the state level</li> </ul>

<sup>a</sup>Most common outcomes are those assessed by at least 3 states.

N, Number of states; EITC, Earned Income Tax Credit; FMLI Act, Family Medical Leave Insurance Program (Colorado); WIC, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children; SNAP, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

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**Appendix Table 3.** Outcomes and Indicators That Address Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

<b>ACEs topic</b>	<b>Example outcomes</b>	<b>Examples of indicators</b>
Household mental illness	Increased protective factors for child abuse and neglect (CAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent receiving prenatal and early childhood screening for intimate partner violence (IPV) and maternal depression</li> </ul>
	Decreased risk factors for CAN:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of mothers experiencing maternal postpartum depression</li> <li>Percent of women reporting their doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider talked to them about depression during a prenatal visit</li> </ul>
Household substance abuse	Decreased rates of opioid misuse, overdose, and other opioid-related outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opioid-related morbidity and mortality</li> <li>Percent of past month illicit drug use among adults</li> </ul>
	Reduce impacts of parent opioid use disorder (OUD):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of referrals to OUD treatment</li> <li>Percent of resources identified for finding pregnant women who have not yet engaged in any form of prenatal or substance use healthcare</li> </ul>
	More families who are in recovery are connected with services and maintain custody of their children or have their children in kinship care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of families with reported NAS or SEN who have infants removed</li> <li>Percent of children removed from families with reported NAS or SEN that are placed in kinship care</li> </ul>
Mother treated violently	Reduced family violence in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of children who have witnessed domestic violence</li> </ul>
	Decreased risk factors for CAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of domestic violence incidents</li> <li>Percent of mothers reporting intimate partner violence (IPV)</li> <li>Percent of new mothers reporting physical partner violence during pregnancy</li> <li>Rate of intimate partner violence</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of women reporting their doctor, nurse, or other healthcare provider talked to them about partner abuse during a prenatal visit</li> </ul>
Exposure to community violence	Reduced bullying and youth violence in the state:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of children who have experienced bullying or youth violence</li> </ul>
SES	Decreased risk factors for CAN:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of children aged 0–5 years living in poverty</li> <li>• Percent of parents who report somewhat or very hard to get by on family’s income</li> <li>• Percent of children who are homeless</li> <li>• Percent of children living in neighborhoods with &gt;30% of residents below the poverty line</li> </ul>

NAS, Neonatal abstinence syndrome; SEN, Substance-exposed newborn.