Data on short-term outcomes of Triple P are essential to understanding how well [scale-up](https://impact.fpg.unc.edu/glossary/scale) is going. Even if your community does not have the funding or [capacity](https://impact.fpg.unc.edu/glossary/capacity) to evaluate your Triple P scale-up, collecting these data is an opportunity to directly connect scale-up efforts with improvements for children and families. The [decision-support data system](https://impact.fpg.unc.edu/glossary/decision-support-data-system-dsds) should capture short-term outcomes data required by funders[[1]](#footnote-1) along with other short-term outcomes of the Triple P levels delivered in your community. Triple P America has data collection instruments to measure outcomes such as caregiver confidence or changes in child behavior, contact your Triple P implementation consultant.

Triple P short-term outcomes data are a great starting point for conversations about equity. Collecting demographic and geographic information from caregivers can help show if disparities in short-term outcomes exist for different populations or regions. Pairing data on [social determinants of health](https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/index.htm) information with short-term outcomes data can highlight opportunities where Triple P could benefit populations with unequal resources or outcomes.

## Before completing the table below, think about the short-term outcomes of interest to your community…

What (if any) short-term outcomes data are you already collecting (such as caregiver confidence, changes in child behavior, or changes in caregiver-child interactions)?

What (if any) short-term outcomes align with other community initiatives and/or identified community needs for children and families?

Are short-term outcomes improving for your community? How do you know?

What short-term outcomes would you like to improve further? How would you know if they improved?

|  |
| --- |
| **Triple P Short-Term Outcomes** |
| Data Type | Measurement questions | Data point | Collection Method/Tool | Source | Frequency | Data use and improvement |
| **CAREGIVERS & CHILDREN OUTCOMES** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **EQUITY** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Quarterly, the North Carolina collects data on short-term outcomes for caregivers from the Triple P client satisfaction questionnaire (CSQ) and the parenting experience survey (PES), and pre/post data on child behavior outcomes from Triple P Level 4-5 Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)