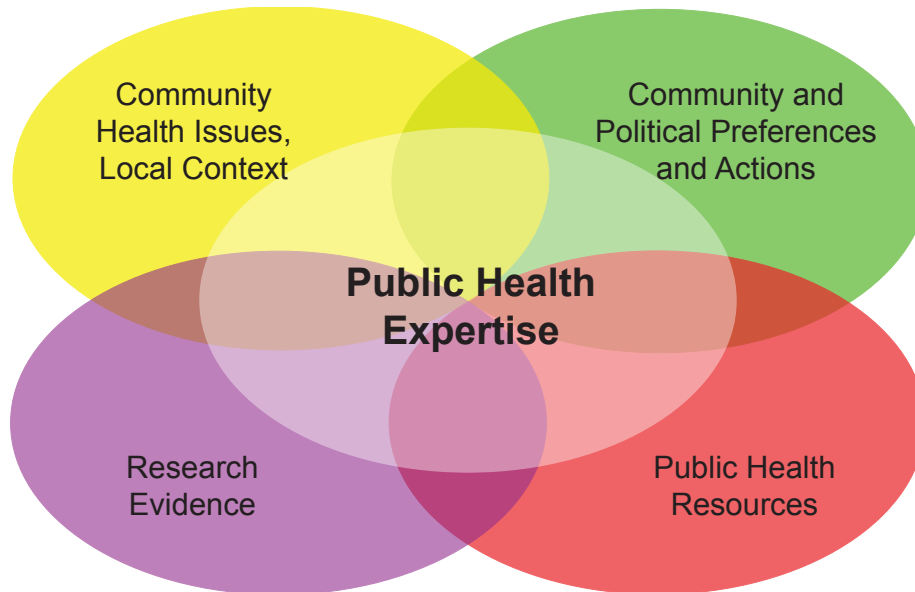




A Model for Evidence-Informed Decision-Making in Public Health



Evidence-informed public health involves integrating the best available research evidence into the decision-making process. Additional factors – community health issues and local context; community and political preferences and actions; and public health resources – create the environment in which that research evidence is interpreted and applied.

The model for evidence-informed decision-making in public health recognizes that important evidence can come from a variety of sources. Evidence considered in the decision-making process could include the following possible examples:

<i>Sources of Evidence</i>	<i>Examples of Evidence for Consideration</i>
Evidence from research	The most relevant, high-quality qualitative or quantitative evidence available Research findings from a variety of disciplines and sectors relevant to public health
Evidence about the frequency, causes, and modifying factors of local community health issues	Surveillance data and community health status reports to determine the magnitude of the health issue in the local setting Significance and importance of the issue in comparison to other community health concerns
Evidence from people about community and political preferences and actions	Needs and interests of community members Support or opposition from the public and/or government officials Current political climate (local, regional, provincial, federal) Current organizational/corporate climate
Evidence from various governments and programs about public health resources	Financial resources Human resources (personnel/staffing, administrative support, support from management) Materials (workspace, computers, supplies)

No two public health situations are identical. The weight and influence that each factor will have on the decision-making process will depend upon the specific circumstances. Decision-makers must draw on their public health knowledge and expertise to incorporate all the relevant factors into the final decision, conclusion or recommendation.

Faced with a lack of time, limited access to peer-reviewed journals, inadequate critical appraisal skills and conflicting evidence, public health professionals may not always use high quality, relevant research to inform their public health program and policy decisions. Sources of synthesized and methodologically strong research evidence can overcome some of these barriers. These sources save time and increase confidence in the value of the research findings. Evidence may include quantitative and qualitative research findings from a variety of disciplines relevant to public health (for example, epidemiology, allied health, social sciences and education). However the *best* research evidence available will be different for each public health situation.

Evidence-informed decision-making in public health offers several potential benefits:

- adoption of the most effective and cost-efficient interventions;
- prudent use of scarce resources;
- improved client satisfaction;
- better health outcomes for individuals and communities.

For more information on evidence-informed public health, visit our website.

General References:

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