



QACE Tool B: Quality Assessment of Evidence for Community and Political Preferences and Actions

Community and
Political Preferences
and Actions

Evidence source title:	
Completed by:	Date:
Dimension	Quality assessment questions for community-based sources
Relevant	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful 	<p>Does this source outline a clear question that is being answered?</p> <p>Does this source address my topic of interest?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable • Transferable 	<p>How applicable and transferable is this evidence to my community and local context?</p> <p>How similar is the context of this source to my setting?</p>
<p><i>Summary of your assessment: (e.g., quality, gaps and limitations)</i></p>	
Trustworthy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologically sound 	<p>What methods were used? Were those appropriate methods for the topic?</p> <p>To what extent did the methods reduce the risk of bias? (A separate quality assessment tool such as the GRADE-CERQual can help answer this question.)</p> <p>Are there conflicts of interest that could introduce bias into the evidence?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent • Cognizant of research evidence 	<p>Does this source draw a conclusion? Is the conclusion based on evidence?</p> <p>To what extent is the basis for that conclusion transparent?</p> <p>To what extent does the conclusion align with other available evidence (“triangulation”)? What might account for any differences?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richness/ Saturation/ Adequacy of data 	<p>To what extent is this evidence adequate for understanding all perspectives on the issue?</p> <p>How significant are any gaps to a complete understanding of the issue?</p>
<p><i>Summary of your assessment: (e.g., quality, gaps and limitations)</i></p>	
Equity-Informed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of community 	<p>How representative is this source of my community, including disadvantaged groups?</p> <p>Have all affected community groups been considered? Whose perspectives are not heard?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging stakeholders • Intersectional • Inclusive 	<p>How were affected communities engaged in the evidence gathering process? Whose perspectives are not being considered?</p> <p>How participatory was the engagement of members of affected community groups?</p> <p>Where does the community engagement fall on the IAP2 spectrum: inform, consult, involve, collaborate, empower?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally safe; ethical data collection 	<p>To what extent was the evidence collected in an ethical and culturally safe way?</p> <p>Did the source abide by Tri Council policies on ethical data collection?</p> <p>Were OCAP™ principles observed, if applicable?</p> <p>Were communities consulted about whether and how they wanted to provide data?</p> <p>Were communities involved in the interpretation and sharing of the findings?</p>
<p><i>Summary of your assessment: (e.g., quality, gaps and limitations)</i></p>	
<p>Consider the answers for all domains to determine: “Is the quality of this evidence about community and political preferences good enough to influence decision making?”</p>	<p>Yes No Unsure</p>



These tools can be used to explore community evidence in more depth for each dimension.

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Dimension	Tool	Description	Link
Relevant			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful 	CASP Checklist for Qualitative Research (Questions 1 and 2)	The CASP tools were developed to guide critical appraisal of different types of evidence.	Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable • Transferable 	Applicability and Transferability Tool (Versions A and B)	This tool is part of an overall process that explores whether and how to apply evidence into public health decision making and policy making.	Link
Trustworthy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologically sound 	Cochrane ROBINS-I Tool	The ROBINS-I tool and manual can be used to evaluate the risk of bias in non-randomized studies of interventions.	Link
	MetaQAT	The MetaQAT tool allows users to simultaneously assess the many relevant study designs available for public health research, including non-standard designs.	Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent • Cognizant of research evidence 	A Tool for Ethical Analysis of Public Health Surveillance Plans	This tool guides analysis to identify potential ethical issues for public health surveillance.	Link
	GRADE-CERQual	This approach guides assessment of systematic reviews of qualitative research.	Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richness/ Saturation/ Adequacy of data 	Method for Synthesizing Knowledge About Public Policies	This method supports documentation and analysis of the effects and equity of policies.	Link
Equity-Informed			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of community 	CRICH Applicability and Transferability Tool	This version of the NCCMT's A&T tool includes health equity considerations.	Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of community • Intersectional • Inclusive 	Health Inequalities and Intersectionality Briefing Note	This briefing note briefly explains intersectionality and explores the potential of an intersectional approach to reducing health inequalities.	Link
	Intersectionality-Based Policy Analysis Framework	This equity-focused framework facilitates critical policy analysis, capturing various dimensions of policy contexts.	Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging stakeholders • Intersectional • Inclusive 	PPEET: The Public and Patient Engagement Evaluation Tool Project	This series of questionnaires evaluates participants, projects and organizations for public and patient engagement.	Link
	IAP2 Quality Assurance Standard for Community and Stakeholder Engagement	This standard is designed to guide effective community and stakeholder engagement in accordance with professionals' perspectives of quality.	Link
	Peterborough Community Engagement Guide, Toolkit and Index of Engagement Techniques	Adapted from the IAP2 standard above, these resources help ensure application of effective and strategic community engagement practices.	Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally safe; ethical data collection 	Toolkit for Modifying Evidence-Based Practices to Increase Cultural Competence	This toolkit provides a structured method for adapting evidence-based practices to meet the needs of different cultural groups.	Link