EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING (EBDM) CHECKLIST

OCTOBER 2021
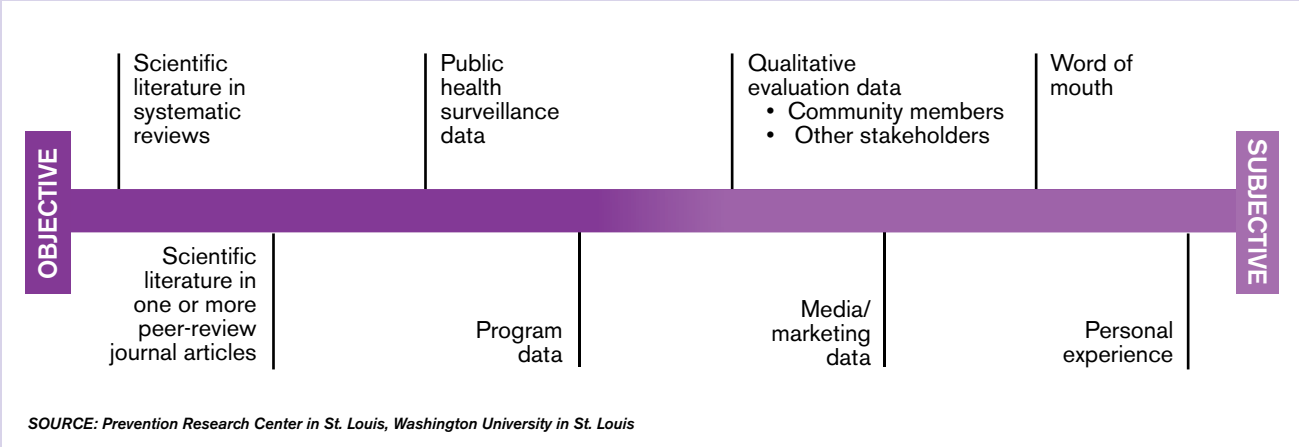
Good
&HEALTHY
SOUTH DAKOTA

EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING (EBDM) CHECKLIST

	EBDM PHASES AND STEPS
☐	**1. DEFINE: Clearly define the issue/problem.** • What is the issue/problem being addressed? • Who (gender, race/ethnicity, age, etc.) is affected? • What are the differences by geographic location (city, county, state)? • How can the issue/problem be quantified (e.g., rate, incidence, prevalence)?
☐	**2. SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE: Search for evidence to address the issue/problem.** • What is your approach (scientific literature, public health data, gray literature sources) to search for the best available evidence to address the issue/problem? • How will you seek input from experts and collaborators to search for evidence?
☐	**3. ASSESS: Critically assess the sources of evidence.** • What types of data collection methods were used to collect evidence? • How was the evidence assessed for quality, credibility, and confidence? OBJECTIVE ← → SUBJECTIVE Scientific literature in systematic reviews · Public health surveillance data · Qualitative evaluation data (• Community members • Other stakeholders) · Word of mouth Scientific literature in one or more peer-review journal articles · Program data · Media/marketing data · Personal experience *SOURCE: Prevention Research Center in St. Louis, Washington University in St. Louis*
☐	**4. SYNTHESIZE: Use evidence collected to interpret/form recommendations to inform practice/intervention.** • What does the evidence collected describe about the issue/problem? • Based on the evidence gathered, what are the recommendations for practice? • Are the recommendations appropriate for the population affected, available resources, and local setting where the population lives?

☐	5. ADAPT: Modify the recommendations to fit the population or local setting. • Are the recommendations appropriate for the population or local setting? • Do the recommendations need to be tailored to fit the population or local setting? • How must the recommendations be modified to fit the population or local setting?
☐	6. IMPLEMENT: Determine how to implement the adapted recommendations into practice. • Was the evidence applied and adapted to meet the local setting? • Has a detailed implementation plan and timeline been developed? • Was implementation monitored regularly throughout the implementation period and midcourse corrections made as needed?
☐	7. EVALUATE: Evaluate the success of the efforts to implement the recommendations. • Was the intervention delivered as intended? • Did implementation achieve what you expected? • Is evaluation in place to measure if the intervention is being delivered as intended and has had an impact?

KEY DEFINITIONS

Evidence: Information and data that has been derived from any of a variety of scientific, research, and evaluation methods. Evidence is informed, explicit, and thoughtful and can take many forms, including scientific information, social science evidence, and anecdotal information that is local.

Intervention: Comprises an action or program that aims to bring about identifiable outcomes. It is applied to many, most, or all members in a community, with the aim of delivering a net benefit to the community or population as well as benefits to individuals. Public health interventions can include policies; laws and regulations; organizational development; community development; education of individuals and communities; technical developments; service development and delivery; and communication.

Evaluation: A systematic way to improve and account for public health actions.

Adapted from: Health Evidence™ (2011, March 16). Evidence-Informed Decision Making (EIDM) Checklist. Retrieved [October 12, 2021], https://healthevidence.org/practice-tools.aspx#PT1

	EBDM PHASES AND STEPS RESOURCES
☐	**DEFINE** • South Dakota Vital Statistics • South Dakota Cancer Registry • The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Sytem) • Youth Risk Behavior Survey • National Survey of Children's Health
☐	**SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE** • Levels & Sources of Public Health Evidence • Evidence-Based Public Health
☐	**ASSESS** • Evaluating Evidence in Public Health • Review the Evidence Base for a Rural Community Health Program • Criteria for Evaluating Evidence on Public Health
☐	**SYNTHESIZE** • Synthesizing Sources • Building a Summary Table or Synthesis Matrix
☐	**ADAPT** • ASTHO Program, Practice, or Policy Fit & Adaptation Assessment • Program Practice or Policy Comparison Tool • Program, Practice, or Policy Adaption Guidance Tool
☐	**IMPLEMENT** • PDSA • Plan Implementation Strategies • Making Adaptations Tip Sheet
☐	**EVALUATE** • A Framework for Program Evaluation • Evaluation Checklists • Evaluation of Rural Programs