Evidence into practice: a local view

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Evidence into practice – a local view

- The Public Health Project
- Three key principles
- Evidence in action
- Navigating the territory
“The art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society”

(Acheson, 1988; WHO)
The democratic principle

- Elected members are the council
- Cabinet is the ‘executive’
- Actions and decisions are publicly accountable
- And formally scrutinised
- Different views, perspectives, experiences
- Resource allocation

‘organised efforts .....’
The Narrative Principle

‘Society…’

- Beliefs
- Behaviours
- Custom and norms
- Culture
- Perspective
- Context
- Power
- Multiple legitimate realities
- Complexity
- Systems
The (Social) Scientific Principle

‘art and science ....’

• Development of human knowledge
• Betterment of society
• Weight of evidence
• Peer review
• Cause or association or insight
• Systematic Inquiry
Spot the evidence

PUBLIC HEALTH IN ACTION
Joint action on Period Dignity
https://www.bristolonecity.com/one-city-plan/

• Where is the ‘evidence’?
• Creating a shared purpose
• Mobilising commitment, energy, resources
• 20% of Bristol's children in low income homes
• ‘the central role of women in society has ensured the stability, progress and long-term development of nations’ WHO
What evidence matters locally?

- Efficacy
- **Impact**
- Outcome
- Economic
- Predictive
- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Lived experience
- Proxy
- **Retrospective** / prospective
- Short term / Long Term
Metatheory
Our theory of theories?

Epistemology
How do we know?

Paradigm
How do we see and interpret?
Research method creates knowledge.

But there are multiple realities at play, all of the time.

We all need to be paradigm literate and pragmatic to get evidence into local practice.