**Public Health and Evidence Rubric**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this public health and evidence rubric is to assist in the development of American Academy of Pediatrics statements, policies, and guidelines to ensure that key components of public health are included and that recommendations are evidence-based when possible. The goal of public health in all policies is to ensure that there is recognition of the roles that health equity, intersectoral collaboration, social determinants of health and adverse childhood experiences contribute and influence child health outcomes. It is recommended that with each document drafted, there is consideration of the elements outlined below as they relate to the interaction between public health and pediatrics.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Assessment area**  | **Met** | **Not met** | **Not Applicable** | **Comments** |
| Clear identification of the population at-risk. |  |  |  |  |
| Distinct delineation of the problem, including reasoning, scope and magnitude. |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehensive description of risk factors, including social determinants of health. |  |  |  |  |
| Systematic presentation of a thorough literature review of current interventions and prevention strategies, including a critical analysis as well as documentation of gaps in knowledge. |  |  |  |  |
| Recommendations for best practices from peer-reviewed literature. |  |  |  |  |
| Summary of strength of recommendation. If recommendations are based on expert opinion this should be stated explicitly. |  |  |  |  |
| Clear recognition of potential benefit to population, such as quality of life, outcomes, and reduction in health disparities  |  |  |  |  |
| Inclusion of perspectives from various constituencies and stakeholders (e.g. patients, parents, providers, insurers) |  |  |  |  |
| Consistency between proposed implementation plan and recommendations or guidelines. |  |  |  |  |
| Incorporation of a strong focus on mobilization of community partnerships. |  |  |  |  |
| Incorporation of feedback and review from public health partner organization, when possible |  |  |  |  |
| Discussion of laws, policies and plans that support, protect and ensure the safety of both individual and community health. |  |  |  |  |
| Provides mechanisms to link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable. |  |  |  |  |
| Highlights additional areas for research with suggestions for innovative solutions. |  |  |  |  |

**Sources:**

1. John Weiner. Health Policy Analysis Checklist. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Available at: <http://ocw.jhsph.edu/courses/introhealthpolicy/PDFs/Bardach_Outline_IHP_7b.pdf>.
2. SUNY Buffalo, School of Public Health and Health Professions. Analyzing a Public Health Problem Rubric. Available at: <https://sphhp.buffalo.edu/content/dam/sphhp/home/MPHforms/Analyzing%20a%20Public%20Health%20Problem%20Rubric.pdf>.
3. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Ten Essential Public Health Services. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/essentialServices.html>.