

Applying Evidence to Public Health Decision Making

Why It Matters

When communities need to know how to protect and improve their population's health, they turn to The Community Guide, a collection of evidence-based recommendations and findings from the Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF). The CPSTF makes evidence-based recommendations about the effectiveness and economics of public health programs, services, and other interventions used in real-world settings—such as communities, worksites, schools, faith-based organizations, military bases, public health clinics and departments, and integrated healthcare systems.

The CPSTF is an independent, nonpartisan, nonfederal panel of public health and prevention experts. Their recommendations and findings are based on rigorous systematic reviews and are produced in accordance with the highest international standards. CPSTF findings do not mandate compliance or spending; instead, they provide decision makers with a menu of evidence-based options to choose from when considering the needs of their community.

Partners

The CPSTF engages key stakeholders in all aspects of its work. Systematic review science teams include scientists, practitioners, policymakers, and representatives from the private and nonprofit sectors. The CPSTF is supported by 32 Liaisons that represent state and local public health departments, the U.S. Armed Forces, federal agencies, health care professionals, and other national organizations invested in America's health.



"Community Preventive
Services Task Force findings
provide decision makers
across sectors with a menu of
programs, services, and policies
that have been shown to protect
and improve health."

Jerome M. Adams, MD, MPH U.S. Surgeon General

Topics Addressed by CPSTF Reviews

The CPSTF has active recommendations and findings for more than 230 intervention approaches across 21 topic areas:

- Adolescent Health
- Asthma Control
- Cancer Prevention and Control
- Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Control
- Diabetes Prevention and Control
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Excessive Alcohol Consumption and Related Harms

- Health Communication and Health Information Technology
- Health Equality
- HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Teen Pregnancy
- Mental Health
- Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Prevention
- Nutrition
- Obesity Prevention and Control

- Oral Health
- Physical Activity
- Pregnancy Health
- Tobacco Use and Second-Hand Smoke Exposure
- Vaccination (Increasing Appropriate)
- Violence Prevention
- Worksite Health

www.thecommunityguide.org

How to Use CSPTF Findings

Public health professionals, healthcare providers, employers, researchers, and other decision makers in states and local communities across the nation use CPSTF recommendations and findings in a variety of ways to improve community health.

Inform

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Identify evidence-based approaches to implement in communities, schools, businesses, or organizations

Develop



Develop evidence-based policies and regulations

Support



Improve health systems and patient care



Use economic findings to inform budget decisions and identify priorities



Design training content to include systematic review methods



Support public health department accreditation



Inform program goals and objectives



Develop funding opportunities



Strengthen proposals for program funding



Foster dialogue with partners and decision makers



Use identified evidence gaps to inform research priorities and develop proposals

Community Guide in Action

Access our Community Guide in Action stories online to learn about decision makers, program planners, employers, and leaders from across the United States who have used CPSTF recommendations and findings to make people safer and healthier.



The AMIGAS program engaged community health workers to deliver a multicomponent intervention based on CPSTF recommendations that doubled the rate of cervical cancer screening among Mexican-American women in Texas and Washington.



To raise the use of child safety seats and seat belts in the Yurok tribe in Northern California, a tribal motor vehicle injury prevention program, Buckle Up Yurok was created using evidence-based recommendations from the CPSTF.



Concerns of rising obesity rates led policymakers in Illinois to develop and implement an enhanced physical education program in schools based on evidence-based recommendations from the CPSTF.

Get Started!

Visit www.thecommunityguide.org to access CPSTF findings, effectiveness and economic evidence, implementation tools, and more. You can also subscribe to receive regular updates about upcoming webinars and presentations, new findings, and other products designed to help you use The Community Guide. Not finding what you need? Contact us at communityguide@cdc.gov with your questions – we're here to help you!

