Community First Yorkshire

Introducing the Evidence Pie

Carole Roberts

Leo Banfield

Louise Rudd

HDRC

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

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A balanced picture?

- In this workshop we'll:
  - share the sources of evidence you currently use
  - introduce the Evidence Pie to consider how combining data sources can lead to deeper insights
  - explore how the evidence pie could work in your role

Decisions Decisions

How do you choose?

Evidence

Table discussion

- Why do you need evidence?
- What evidence do you have?
- What evidence do you need?
- Where do you get your evidence from?

Introducing the Evidence Pie

Lewing, Gross, and Molloy (2022) Early Intervention Foundation (adapted)

Lived Experience

Feedback from service users on local services, support, and key priorities

e.g. Feedback from residents who have used a local housing support service, providing feedback on their experiences and suggestions for improvement.

Professional Knowledge

Insights from practitioners on how well interventions and services work.

e.g. A social worker's insights on the effectiveness of a new family support program based on their direct experience working with families.

Population Data

Information about the population, its needs, and how it's changing over time.

e.g. Census data showing changes in the local population such as age, ethnic distribution contributing towards the development of future community services.

Academic Research

Research findings that highlight good practice to guide the planning, delivery, and evaluation of local services and interventions.

e.g. Research findings from a university study identifying best practice for reducing youth unemployment, which can be used to inform local job training programs.

Organisational Data

Data on service delivery, resource use, and the skills and performance of the workforce.

e.g. using data on the efficiency of waste collection services, including resource utilisation, pick up routes, and staff performance metrics.

Impact Measurement Data

Evaluation of services and interventions, including local monitoring of processes and impact.

e.g. Results from an evaluation of a local health initiative, showing the improvements it made to individuals mental wellbeing.

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Purpose of the Evidence Pie approach

To establish a common language to facilitate discussion about research and a shared understanding about how the use of a range of evidence can support decision making.

It has been designed to be inclusive and accessible to all audiences.

Different definitions of ‘evidence’ allowed for varied and creative interpretations of what was existing and what was needed

Needed a non-threatening way of encouraging services and staff to talk about strengths and gaps in both the evidence and skill base and self evaluate their baseline position confidently and honestly

Principles

All types of evidence are equal – there's no hierarchy

Bold, visible, accessible, upfront and unavoidable – a recognisable brand

It's okay for different types of evidence to say different things and for the process to be messy

Every stakeholder will be an expert in at least one of the Evidence Pie areas

Every stakeholder will have at least one Evidence Pie area it would benefit from developing skills in gathering, interpreting or using

Effective knowledge mobilisation is a team sport

Activity 1: Exploration

Where are you most and least comfortable?

Which areas are most and least accessible?

What questions is this raising for you?

Activity 2: Application

Prompts:

What are the strengths and limitations of each for different situations?

- Board meetings Trustee board meetings
- Funding applications
- Procurement/contracts
- Business planning
- Surveys and consultations

Who contributes to the Evidence Pie?

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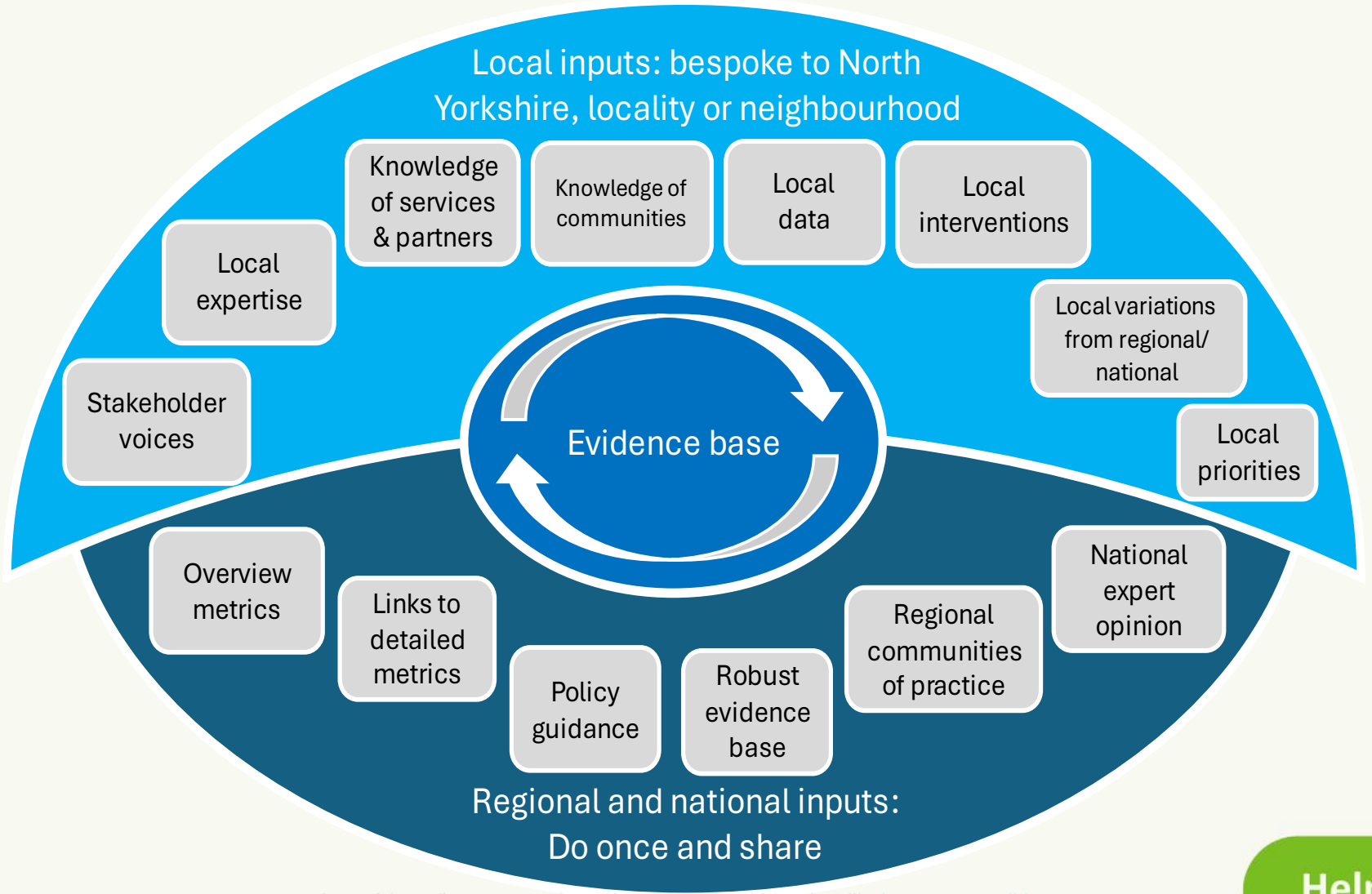

Source: Adapted from figure 1: 1. About the mental health and wellbeing JSNA toolkit - GOV.UK

The “hierarchy” of evidence

- Should evidence be placed in a hierarchy?
- The “most important” type of evidence will depend on the project
- This doesn’t mean we should throw out other sources of intelligence as different pieces of evidence will contribute to different aspects of the work
- Think about the strengths and limitations of each type of evidence

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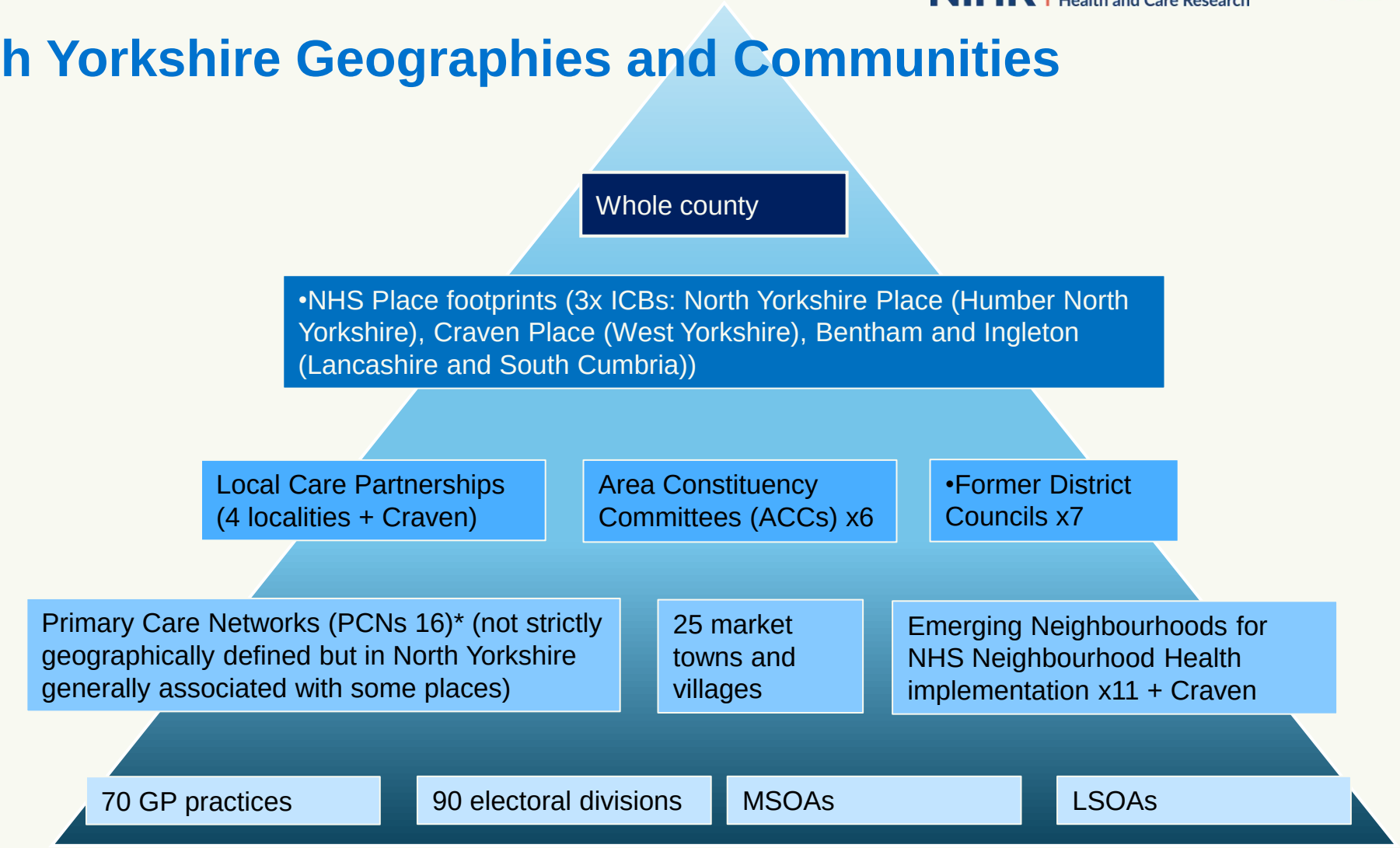
North Yorkshire Geographies and Communities



What next?

Prompt 1:
One way I will apply Evidence Pie in my role

Prompt 2:
Resources I need

Prompt 3:
Who can help me?

Prompt 4:
How will combining evidence types lead to deeper insights in your work?

Any other comments

Thank you!

Contact us for further discussion