## Have your say...

- Below are **11 questions** (3 pages).
- The questions are about how you use evidence in your decision-making at work
- There are **no** right or wrong answers we are only interested in what you think
- Confidentiality: results will be aggregated with no personal identifiers.

# Instructions for Completion

There are two statements on each line – please place an X in one of the boxes along the line which, on balance, represents your view on both statements.

The closer your X is to the statement at one end of the scale then the more you agree with that statement and the less you agree with the statement at the other end.

#### **EXAMPLE**

I like the mountains				X		I like the sea

Not important	Somewhat important	$\frac{\mathrm{Very}}{\mathrm{Important}}$
$\frac{\Delta}{}$		

1

Place an X in one box at the end of each line to say how important you think the issue is.

After completing the questionnaire, please save this document and return to by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013

Thank you

PLEASE TURN OVER -

On balance, place your X to reflect which statement you agree with most (CLICK ON A BOX) Clicking the middle box will show you equally agree with both									Not Important	Somewhat important	Very important	
I find national evidence most useful in									I find local data and information most			
my decision-making on Public Health issues									useful in my decision-making on Public Health issues			
I typically go to one trusted source of evidence									I typically draw upon a wide variety of evidence sources			
It's people that make sure evidence is drawn into decision-making in my organisation									It's the organisational systems and processes that ensure evidence is drawn into decision-making in my organisation			
Mostly the evidence 'speaks for itself'									Mostly the evidence needs active interpretation to pull out key messages			
The most valuable knowledge comes from practical experience									The most valuable knowledge comes from robust academic research			
Commissioning across a purchaser- provider split makes it easier to secure evidence-informed interventions									Joint Planning across unified organisational arrangements makes it easier to secure evidence-informed interventions			
Public Health should be focussed on changing national policy									Public Health should be focussed on changing individual behaviour			
Research evidence best informs strategic planning									Research evidence best informs service delivery			
Research evidence 'trumps' politics									Politics 'trump' research evidence			
The health of the population is most important when making decisions									The economic well-being of the population is most important when making decisions			
Research evidence should be produced <i>for</i> me									Research evidence should be produced with me			

Any comments or questions you would like to add?	Any suggestions for improving the use of evidence in decision
	making?
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

PLEASE TURN OVER - REGISTER OVERLEAF

## **Details and Registration**

Please provide us with the following information:

Job title:Click here to enter text.Organisation:Click here to enter text.Work Location:Click here to enter text.

If you would like to register for the free national seminar on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2013 in Darlington, please leave your name and email address (see flyer):

Name: Click here to enter text. Email address: Click here to enter text.

Results of this questionnaire will be shared and discussed at the workshop – we are keen to hear what you think.

Thank-you

The Research Team,

"Research utilisation and knowledge mobilisation in the commissioning and joint planning of interventions to reduce alcohol related harms – a study in co-creation" August 2013

See also attached:

- National workshop flyer and
- Lay-summary of the project

### For more information contact:

### Acknowledgements

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Department of Health Disclaimer:

The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the HS&DR Programme, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.