

Decision Making Criteria

Use these criteria to assess decisions made for the Prevention Framework regarding:

- Initial focus areas
- Possible interventions and recommendations

Magnitude of the Health Issue (Quantitative)

- Percent of population at risk
- Mortality rate, premature death rate, prevalence, incidence, DALYs, QALYs, YPLL, or other measure of the issue on the population
- Magnitude of measure disparity between various groups (e.g., county versus other county, state, or federal comparisons; intra-country comparisons between various groups)
- Economic burden on the population (how much the health event is costing)

Other Factors Related to the Importance of the Health Issue (Qualitative)

- Alignment with national, state or local health objectives, including organizational strategic goals
- Political Will
- Support from community members and other stakeholders
- Support of the public health system, health service delivery system and those systems that influence the social determinants of health to partner on issue.

Effectiveness of Interventions

- Interventions have been applied successfully in practice
- Level of evidence supporting the interventions
- Successful interventions are available for the priority area in each of the following: public health system, health service delivery system and those systems that influence the social determinants of health.
- Preventability of the issue or condition

Feasibility of Implementation of Interventions

- Cost-effectiveness of the interventions
- Return on investment of interventions
- Interventions are culturally appropriate and acceptable to community members
- Resources needed are available
- Timeliness of implementation and expected benefits
- Ease of implementation

Note: When making decisions consider the foundational principles established.