

## Our activities

- Coordinating Centre facilitates and enhances program of work
- Standing Capacities respond to needs, improve practice and lead projects
- Bauman: Complex program evaluation definitions, examples and methods
- Bauman: Scaling up complex public health interventions: A case study analysis
- Bauman: Understanding community values of prevention – AUSPOPS surveys
- Carter: Cost-benefit analysis of the intersectoral benefits of prevention interventions
- Friel: A systems approach to healthy and equitable eating
- Giles-Corti: Developing national liveability indicators for chronic disease
- Grunseit: The value of population cohort studies for informing prevention
- Jan: Improving the economic analysis of prevention
- Lee: The price and affordability of healthy and current (less healthy) diets in Australia
- Muhunthan: The role of public health law in preventing chronic disease
- Phongsavan: Maintaining Healthy Weight for Life program effects using financial incentives
- Sacks: Benchmarking obesity prevention policies in Australia
- Sanson-Fisher: Barriers to, and strategies for, evaluating complex interventions
- Wolfenden: Strategies to scale the implementation of community prevention interventions
- Wutzke: Prevention Landscape: The status of prevention programs in Australia

- Atkinson: Dynamic simulation modelling of complex public health problems
- Eades: A comprehensive approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tobacco control
- Freebairn: Simulation modelling to support decision making in gestational diabetes care
- Grunseit: Workplace Health Insights: Analysis of Healthy Worker Initiatives
- Heris: Understanding why young Aboriginal people start smoking, and prevention messaging
- Redman: Rapid scan of chronic disease prevention projects and programs
- Shiell: Census of economic evaluations of primary prevention strategies and interventions
- Various: Synthesising and making available relevant evidence
- Vidgen: Policy and practice in childhood obesity: Implementation case studies in Qld and NSW

- Barakat: Communicating health prevention through social media
- Bowman: Translation of preventive care guidelines into community mental health service delivery
- Hawe: Communicating prevention – approaches to prevention framing and story telling
- Hawe: Policy and program implementation and the role of context in prevention
- Hawe: Theory and methods of interventions in complex systems
- Muthayya: A systems perspective on improving food security for urban Aboriginal communities
- Pearce: Perceptions of overweight and obesity prevention in non-admitted health services
- Riley: Prevention Tracker: Describing, guiding and monitoring community system change
- Willis: Understanding and improving systems for preventing lifestyle-related chronic diseases
- Wilson: Mapping the preventive health workforce
- Wutzke: Prevention Tracker pilot: Learning from local data to activate prevention systems

## Which will

Establish a **new model** for knowledge translation and exchange

Create a better understanding of methods for **implementing** prevention policies and programs at the population level

Develop and test more sophisticated methods for **evaluating** prevention policies and programs

Improve **capacity** of the prevention workforce to conduct, communicate and use research required for systems approaches to the prevention of lifestyle-related chronic disease

Establish a more comprehensive understanding of the **economic benefits** of prevention

Develop and test **messages and strategies** for better conveying the value of prevention to communities and governments

Create better access to information and clear **consensus statements** to inform decision making

Develop new understanding and build use of **systems thinking and approaches** to improve system practice

Improve understanding of what a **prevention system** could be and what is needed to move it to that space

Develop options for comprehensive **indicators** for a national prevention system, including more sophisticated methods for **measuring** prevention policy and program implementation

Build stronger **momentum for improvement** by contrasting 'what is' with 'what should be'

## To achieve

**New ways for researchers, policy and program practitioners to work together and form strong national networks**

**Internationally significant research about innovative methods in prevention, systems science and communication of prevention**

**Help for governments and the community to better understand the importance of prevention**

**The development and provision of tools and methods to support national prevention efforts**

**Increased capacity to use evidence and systems approaches in prevention initiatives**

**Strengthening the research base for prevention**

**Synthesising evidence and make readily available what is known**

**Activating an effective, efficient and equitable prevention system**