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**Evidenced-based Community Health Programs Resources:**

* National Cancer Institute (http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/index.do): RTIPs is a searchable database of cancer control interventions and program materials, and is designed to provide program planners and public health practitioners easy and immediate access to research-tested materials.
* NACCHO Model Practices (http://www.naccho.org/topics/modelpractices/): Online, searchable database of innovative best practices across public health areas. These practices allow an individual to benefit from other professionals’ experiences, to learn what works, get strategies on how to re-implement effective programs with good results, and save time and resources.
* AHRQ Innovation Exchange (http://www.innovations.ahrq.gov/index.aspx): The Exchange helps to solve problems, improve health care quality and reduce disparities as being a resource to find evidence-based innovations and quality tools, view new innovations and tools published, and learn from experts through events and articles.
* The Guide to Community Preventive Services (www.thecommunityguide.org): The Guide is a resource to assist organizations in selecting programs and policies to improve health and prevent disease in the community. Systematic reviews are used to answers the following questions:
	+ Which program and policy interventions have been proven effective?
	+ Are there effective interventions that are right for the community of interest?
	+ What might effective interventions cost; what is the likely return on investment?

**Other Resource Websites:**

* National Cancer Institute – Research to Reality (https://researchtoreality.cancer.gov/): This is an online community of practice that links cancer control practitioners and researchers, and provides opportunities for discussion, learning, and enhanced collaboration on moving research into practice.
* Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T. (Plan, Link, Act, Network with Evidence-based Tools) (http://cancercontrolplanet.cancer.gov/index.html): Web-based resource that can assist in assessing cancer and/or risk factor burden within a given state; identifying potential partners that may already be working with high-risk populations; understanding current research findings and recommendations; assessing and downloading evidence-based programs and products; and finding guidelines for planning and evaluation.