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Exploring the diverse definitions of ‘evidence’: a scoping review

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Abstract

Objectives To systematically collect and analyse diverse definitions of ‘evidence’ in both health and social sciences, and help users to correctly use the term ‘evidence’ and rethink what is the definition of ‘evidence’ in scientific research. **Design** Scoping review.

Methods Definitions of evidence in the health sciences and social sciences were included. We have excluded the definition of evidence applied in the legal field, abstracts without full text, documents not published in either Chinese or English and so on. We established a multidisciplinary working group and systematically searched five electronic databases including Medline, Web of Science, EBSCO, the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index and the Chinese Science Citation Database from their inception to 26 February 2022. We also searched websites and reviewed the reference lists of the identified studies. Six reviewers working in pairs, independently, selected studies according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and extracted information. Any differences were discussed in pairs, and if there was disagreement, it was resolved via discussion or with the help of a third reviewer. Reviewers extracted document characteristics, the original content for the definitions of ‘evidence’, assessed definitions as either intensional or extensional, and any citations for the given definition.

Results Forty-nine documents were finally included after screening, and 68 definitions were obtained. After excluding duplicates, a total of 54 different definitions of ‘evidence’ were identified. There were 42 intensional definitions and 12 extensional definitions. The top three definiens were ‘information’, ‘fact’ and ‘research/study’. The definition of ‘evidence’ differed between health and social sciences. The term ‘research’ appeared most frequently in the definitions.

Conclusions The definition of ‘evidence’ has gradually attracted the attention of many scholars and decision-makers in health and social sciences. Nevertheless, there is no widely recognised and accepted definition in scientific research. Given the wide use of the term, we need to think about whether, or under what circumstances, a standardised, clear, meaningful and widely

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

⇒ While the term ‘evidence’ is ubiquitous in contemporary society, its definition is not always consistent or apparent in the fields of health sciences and social sciences. However, in order to optimally promote and apply evidence-based practices and evidence-informed decision-making, it is imperative for decision-makers, researchers, practitioners, evaluators, and the public to have a clear understanding of what defines ‘evidence’ in scientific research.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

⇒ This scoping review comprehensively and systematically searched for relevant definitions of ‘evidence’, identified their definiens and attributable modifiers, and analysed the connections and variations among 54 different definitions of ‘evidence’ in the field of health and social sciences. These definitions varied widely within and across disciplines. The findings can inform our future research efforts to investigate related stakeholders and the public in these fields and further explore their perceptions of the definition of ‘evidence’.

applicable definition of ‘evidence’ might be helpful.

Introduction

The term ‘evidence’ is widely used in today’s society. Reviewing *The New England Journal of Medicine*, *The Lancet* and *The BMJ*, it is not difficult to find that the term ‘evidence’ has been used in scientific research articles since its publication, and the use is gradually increasing in scholarly papers.¹ In addition to researchers, the public also

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

⇒ This study has the potential to improve readers' understanding of the diverse definitions of the term 'evidence', and encourage scholars to use the term in a more standardised manner, such as clarifying how and why they are using the term 'evidence'. It also raises an important question of whether, or under what circumstances, a standardised, clear, meaningful and widely applicable definition of 'evidence' might be helpful.

use evidence to make judgements and decisions in their daily life. In Europe and the USA, beginning in the 18th century, and escalating in the 20th century, increasing attention was given to the empirical underpinnings of rational decision-making in medicine, particularly with respect to therapeutics.²⁻³ By the 1990s, this concern was crystallised as an attempt to promote 'evidence-based medicine', explicitly juxtaposed to authority-based ('eminence-based') medicine.⁴ At these points, evidence-based medicine was born⁵; evidence-based health sciences and evidence-based social sciences have since gradually emerged with a similar emphasis on 'evidence' as the foundation for scientific discussions and decision-making.⁶⁻⁸

A 'definition' is an accurate description of a concept or the meaning of a word without changing the object itself. A definition is composed of two parts: the word or expression being defined (referred to by linguists as the 'definiendum') and the words or concepts used in the definition that are supposed to have the same meaning as the definiendum (the 'definiens').⁹ Definition helps to clarify the position and boundary of items in a comprehensive classification system and helps people determine the scope and attributes of objects. Although there are several types of definitions, it is more common to categorise definitions into intensional and extensional definitions.¹⁰ An intensional definition presents the features that characterise a category, while an extensional definition presents members of that category.¹¹⁻¹²

Nowadays, the term 'evidence' is defined differently across widely used dictionaries and their definiens are not the same.¹³⁻²⁰ Given that medicine is both a social and scientific activity, health sciences is closely interconnected with social sciences. However, compared with the definition of 'evidence' in the legal field, the definition of 'evidence' in the health and social sciences displays more diversity.²¹⁻²⁴ In recent years, researchers and decision-makers have not only affirmed evidence-based medicine, but also pointed out its limitations, one of which is the restricted view of evidence.²⁵⁻²⁶ In order to optimally promote and apply evidence-based practices and evidence-informed decision-making, it is imperative for decision-makers, researchers, practitioners, evaluators, and the public to have a clear understanding and a wide range of what defines 'evidence' in scientific research.

To the best of our knowledge, there is no comprehensive and systematic collection, and analysis of the diverse definitions of 'evidence' in the field of both health and social sciences. This scoping review aims to fill this gap, trying to find related definitions of 'evidence' and analysing the differences and connections between different definitions.

Materials and methods

This scoping review was based on the methods outlined in the framework proposed by Arksey and O'Malley and extended by

Levac *et al.*²⁷⁻²⁸ We report our findings according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist.²⁹ The research protocol was registered on the Open Science Framework platform (<https://osf.io/j3urd>).

Identification of the research question

The main research question in this scoping review was: 'What are the definitions of 'evidence' used in health sciences and social sciences?'

Search strategy

We comprehensively searched five electronic bibliographic databases including Medline (via PubMed), Web of Science, the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI), the Chinese Science Citation Database (CSCD) and EBSCO. The latter database includes Academic Search Premier, Business Source Premier, Education Resource Information Center (ERIC), GreenFILE, Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts, Newspaper Source, Regional Business News, Teacher Reference Center, European Views of the Americas: 1493-1750, eBook Collection (EBSCOhost), EBSCO eClassics Collection (EBSCOhost), Open Dissertations, and The Belt and Road Initiative Reference Source. All databases were searched from their individual inception to 26 February 2022, using the terms "evidence", "definition", "term", "glossary" and their derivatives. The search was carried out by combining the relevant MeSH terms and free-text words. For detailed search strategies for each database, please see online supplemental material.

Concurrently, we searched Google Scholar (<https://scholar.google.com/>), Google (https://www.google.com.hk/advanced_search), Baidu (<https://www.baidu.com/gaoji/advanced.html>) and Baidu Academic (<https://xueshu.baidu.com/>), using the same search terms. Baidu is a Chinese internet search engine primarily used in China, and Baidu Academic is a related, free academic resource search platform. We browsed the first 1000 records of the search results using these platforms, seeking documents that met inclusion criteria. In addition, we reviewed the reference lists of the identified studies for further potential documents. Finally, the Working Group further supplemented relevant documents from their own knowledge.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Definitions of evidence in the health sciences and social sciences were included. Definitions were sourced from: (1) reports published on websites of governmental organisations (such as the United Nations or the WHO), academic institutions or professional organisations and explicitly mentioned the term 'evidence'; (2) websites, reports, books or literature on the evidence-based medicine and evidence-based social sciences and (3) publications in peer-reviewed journals for which the title of the paper explicitly mentions a discussion of what is 'evidence'.

The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) the definition of evidence applied in the legal field; (2) conference abstracts without full text; (3) documents not published in either English or Chinese; (4) Chinese translations of English documents; (5) the full text was not available and (6) duplicate documents.

Study selection and data extraction

After eliminating duplicates, six reviewers independently working in pairs (group 1: SW and RS; Group 2: YS and JZ; group 3: PW and LW) selected studies using a two-stage process. They first screened the titles and abstracts of studies and included any study judged as potentially eligible by at least one of the reviewers. They

then assessed the full text of the selected studies in detail for eligibility. Disagreements were resolved through discussion or with the help of a third reviewer (XY) if consensus could not be achieved. All reasons for excluding ineligible studies were recorded, and the process of study selection was documented using a PRISMA flow diagram. EndNote X9.3.3 (<https://endnote.com/>) was used for document tracking and selection.

Six reviewers working in pairs extracted information independently and then compared the extractions. Any differences were discussed and if there was disagreement, it was resolved via discussion with a third reviewer (XY). The following information was extracted: (1) document characteristics, such as document source, publication year and discipline. In this study, the discipline 'health sciences' includes the study of medicine, nutrition and other health-related topics; 'Social sciences' includes any branch of academic study or science that deals with human behaviour in its social and cultural aspects; (2) the definitions of 'evidence' and (3) any citations for the given definition. Data were extracted using Microsoft Excel 2019 software. For the definition of 'evidence', the original content of the definition was extracted verbatim. Each definition was decomposed into individual keywords, which were summarised and classified. Moreover, the definition was assessed as either intensional or extensional, or a combination thereof.

Data analysis

The analysis was descriptive. A citation analysis diagram was used to represent the relationships and numbers of citations. Microsoft Excel 2019 was used to develop all tables and figures. We deduplicated all the extracted definitions by first excluding definitions cited in included documents that had later publication dates. Second, we excluded definitions with duplicate sentence expressions, keeping the earlier-published definitions.

For each unique definition of evidence, we performed a two-stage classification. In the first stage, we classified the definition according to the definiens. In the second stage, we classified the definition according to the attributive modifier of the definiens. For example, in the definition of 'evidence is the result of research', we considered 'result' as the definiens and 'research' as the attribute modifier.

Results

Document screening process and results

A total of 8107 relevant documents were initially identified via 5 main databases and 41 documents were identified via other

methods. Forty-nine documents were finally included after screening (14 journal articles were identified from databases and 35 via the search of reference lists and websites). See [figure 1](#) for the process and results of document screening. For excluded documents after full-text review, please see online supplemental material.

Characteristics of included documents

Of the 49 documents that met inclusion criteria, the majority were journal articles (n=28, 57.2%). The number of documents increased steadily since 1996, with more than 20 documents (25, 51.0%) published from 2011 to 2020. More than half of the documents discussed the definition of 'evidence' in the health sector (29, 59.2%). See [table 1](#) for details.

Definitions of evidence

From the 49 included documents, we obtained 68 definitions of 'evidence'. After deduplication, a total of 54 different definitions of 'evidence' were identified. There were 42 intensional definitions (see online supplemental table 1), including 14 definitia: information (16), research/study (9), fact (9), knowledge (4), data (4), observation (2), result (2), tool (1), ability (1), testimony (1), judgement (1), belief (1), idea (1) and reason (1). There were also 12 extensional definitions which included definiens mentioned in the intensional definitions, as well as cost-effectiveness analysis, context, public perceptions, economic and statistical modelling, stakeholder opinions, media data, expert knowledge and others (see online supplemental table 2). The term 'research' appeared most frequently in 25 definitions (46.3%), followed by 'information' (19, 35.2%) and 'fact' (10, 18.5%).

There was little difference in the number of definitions proposed in the field of health sciences and in that of social sciences (n=29 in health sciences vs n=25 in social Sciences); however, the definition of 'evidence' differed between the two disciplines. In the field of health sciences, more scholars believe that evidence is 'research/study' (n=5) and 'information' (n=5), while in the social sciences, most scholars believe that evidence is 'information' (n=11). Moreover, only health sciences scholars think that evidence is 'observation', 'ability', 'testimony', 'judgement' and 'belief'; and only social sciences scholars mention evidence is 'tool', 'idea' and 'reason'. See [table 2](#) for details.

The definition of 'evidence' by Sackett *et al* was cited most frequently,³⁰ appearing in more than three references. On the other hand, Chen *et al*'s document was most frequently cited in other

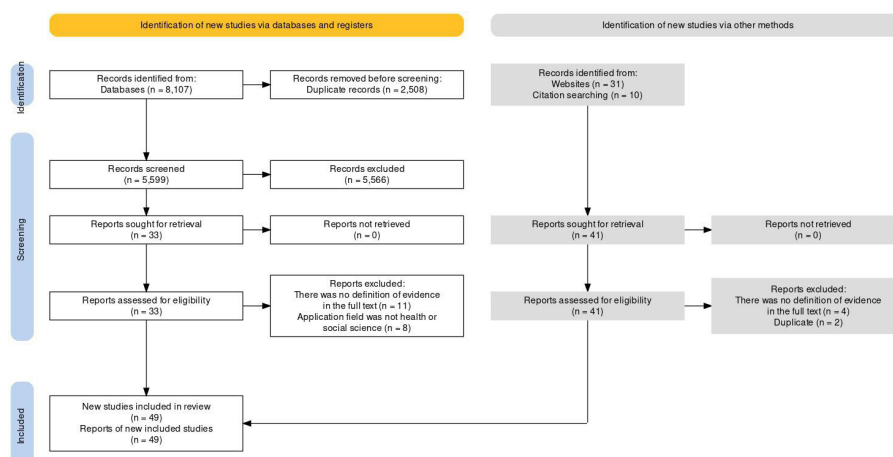


Figure 1 Flow diagram for data collection and analysis.

Table 1 Characteristics of included documents

Characteristic		No	%
Document source	Journal	28	57.2
	Report	8	16.3
	Book	7	14.3
	Website	6	12.2
Publication year	1996–2000	8	16.3
	2001–2010	15	30.6
	2011–2021	26	53.1
Discipline			
Health sciences	Health sciences*	23	46.9
	Nursing	3	6.1
	Public health	3	6.1
Social sciences	Social sciences*	11	22.5
	Education	4	8.2
	Management	3	6.1
	Public services	2	4.1
Total		49	100.0

*Unknown specific discipline.

records (more than four times).³¹ The majority of studies were cited only once or cited one pre-existing document. Interestingly, most of the research published in Chinese cited the definition of

'evidence' published in English; however, none of the research published in English cited the definition of 'evidence' published in Chinese.

Discussion

This scoping review systematically collected diverse definitions of the term 'evidence' from journals, websites, reports and books that were used in the fields of health and social sciences. These definitions varied widely within and across disciplines. The majority of definitions were intensional and the most frequent definiens was 'information', followed by 'fact' and 'research/study'. The term 'research' appeared most frequently in the definitions of 'evidence'.

'Information' was the most frequent definiens in the intensional definitions, and usually refers to the objects transmitted and processed by audio, message and communication systems, in other words, all types of things used for communication in human society.³² Information itself is thus a very broad concept, so the definition of evidence as 'information' looks equally broad. In addition, different scholars limit or explain information from specific perspectives when defining 'evidence'. Many definitions purport that information can be considered evidence when it is systematically collected or evaluated, or has truth and validity, or can support conclusions and/or decisions. There may be potential links across these concepts. For example, the information that is systematically collected or evaluated may have truth and validity,

Table 2 Attributable modifiers for definiens in health sciences and social sciences

	Definiens	No.	Attributable modifier		Definiens	No.	Attributable modifier
Health sciences	Information	5	Systematically obtained, research, support decision or recommendation	Social Sciences	Information	11	Support policy goal, research, supporting (or contradicting) claim, assumption or hypothesis, synthesis result, true or valid, informs inferences, assess hypotheses, contribute to conclusion, enquiry
	Research/study	5	Clinical, any research, best, empirical, human		Research/study	4	Any research, product knowledge, experiment or observation
	Fact	4	Systematically obtained, support of a conclusion, statement or belief, available		Fact	5	Support (or contradict) claim, assumption or hypothesis, true or valid
	Knowledge	3	Support decision-making, explicit, systematic, replicable, empirical research		Knowledge	1	Scientific method
	Observation	2	Empirical, systematic or unsystematic, systematic only		Observation	0	*
	Ability	1	Establish or support conclusions		Ability	0	*
	Testimony	1	Support of a conclusion, statement or belief		Testimony	0	*
	Data	1	Make judgements or decisions		Data	3	Support (or contradict) claim, assumption or hypothesis, weight, validation
	Result	1	Observation, theory and experiment		Result	1	Systematic investigation
	Judgement	1	True and effective		Judgement	0	*
	Belief	1	Opinion		Belief	0	*
	Tool	0	*		Tool	1	Address problem, build knowledge
	Idea	0	*		Idea	1	Systematic accumulation
Reason	0	*	Reason	1	Better		

*No attributable modifiers for related definiens.

and information with truth and validity may be used to support conclusions and/or decisions.

In addition to 'information', 'fact', 'research', 'knowledge' and 'result' have also been important definiens in the definition of 'evidence'. 'Fact' indicates a thing that is known to be true, especially when it can be proven³³; 'knowledge' denotes the sum of the results of human exploration of the material world as well as the spiritual world, in line with the direction of civilisation³⁴; and 'result' indicates a thing that is caused or produced because of something else.³⁵ From these definitions, it is obvious that there is an overlap among these terms. For example, 'knowledge' belongs to 'information' or 'result', and 'knowledge' and 'fact' emphasise the truth and value of events. At the same time, these definiens appear more frequently in definitions. Among them, the classification of 'research' is particularly remarkable. While it is classified as a definiens, many secondary classifications also include 'research'. Most scholars also believe that 'evidence' is 'research'; however, there are different perspectives. Some scholars believe that only conclusions of research constitute 'evidence', while others believe that the information generated during research is also the 'evidence'. The scope of the latter perspective is broader; however, it looks like the feasibility and understandability of the former perspective in the implementation and application process are stronger.

Interconnections can also be observed between definiens and their attributable modifiers in the definitions of 'evidence'. These attributable modifiers emphasise whether they are systematically and/or unsystematically collected, used to support conclusions or decision-making, or require the best available and true and valid. We assume that this situation may be influenced by the development of evidence-based medicine and its associated methodologies. For example, the evolving hierarchy of evidence lets decision-makers and researchers rethink what is evidence. From the initial consideration of Randomised Controlled Trials as high-quality evidence,^{36,37} and systematic review/meta-analysis as the highest level of evidence in the next decade,^{38,39} and developed the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system to rating quality of evidence and strength of recommendations recently,⁴⁰ the 'evidence' emphasises from research to systematic research, and from the body of evidence to support decision-making.

Although the extensional definition could help people understand more comprehensively what is 'evidence', it may not accurately reflect the sum of essential attributes of evidence. Most extensional definitions suggest that evidence is different types of 'research' (such as systematic review, cost-effectiveness analysis, model research). Only a small number of extensional definitions emphasise that evidence should include 'stakeholder perspective', 'public experience' and 'professional experience'. For example, in evidence-informed decision-making, an extensional definition is commonly used,⁴¹⁻⁴³ including such terms as 'individual background', 'expert experience' or 'stakeholder perspective' in order to address contextual factors and end-user needs for optimal decision-making. In fact, when making decisions regarding interventions, it is necessary to consider not only the effectiveness and safety of the intervention, but also its applicability to the local context or population, and the effect on equity across subpopulations.⁴⁴ Some scholars also use evidence as a basis for developing health decision-making ecosystems, considering contextual factors at different levels (individual, interpersonal, organisational, sociocultural and community, and evidence of economic structures and systems), and advocating shared decision-making.⁴⁵ Thus, if the extensional definition is too general, it is not very

useful, however, if it is too precise, it may be incomplete and miss important contents. In addition, as scientific disciplines evolve, the extensional definition must be updated at intervals.

There are several limitations to this study. First, the search strategy may lack sensitivity as our research question (what are the definitions of 'evidence' in health and social sciences?) is difficult to describe in the specific format and search with standard database tools and strategies. However, we used supplementary search methods (such as searching reference lists, books and a range of websites) to try to ensure as comprehensive search as possible. Second, we only included documents published in Chinese and English. Given that the term 'evidence' can have different meanings across languages, and this study only focuses on the term 'evidence' and its translation in Chinese, some definitions published or used in other languages may have been missed. However, we plan to consult more experts in the next step to collect the definitions of 'evidence' from other languages. Third, this study only states the exact definition of 'evidence', and has not much considered the context for the definitions, the audience, or the basis for the definition.

Overall, this research solves several gaps such as systematically searching diverse definitions of 'evidence', finding definiens and their attributable modifiers, and analysing connections and differences in health sciences and social sciences. Given our findings that the definitions of evidence are diverse and not standardised at present, based on the results of this review, we plan further work to survey and interview representatives (such as researchers, policymakers, decision-makers and the public) in the field of health sciences and social sciences, further investigate the perceptions for the definition of 'evidence'.

Conclusion

Although the definition of 'evidence' has attracted the attention of many scholars in different disciplines, there is no widely recognised and accepted definition of this term in scientific research. This raises the question of whether, or under what circumstances, a standardised, clear, meaningful and widely applicable definition of 'evidence' might be helpful, not only in both health and social sciences, but also in the interdisciplinary field. In the meantime, we recommend all scholars avoid misunderstanding within their own disciplines or when working across disciplines, by clarifying how they are using the term 'evidence'.

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Contributors XY and YC conceived study. XY and SW developed study protocol. SW, YS, PW, LW, RS and JZ did the review. XY and SW analyzed the data and produced the figures. XY, SW and YC drafted the manuscript. XY, YC, RF, LB, SO, YGA, NKS, FE-J and SLN revised the manuscript. The correspondence author attests that all listed authors meet authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted.

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Online Supplemental Material

Search Strategies for five databases:

PubMed (n=2378)

- 1 "evidence"[Title]
- 2 "definition"[Title]
- 3 "concept"[Title]
- 4 "term"[Title]
- 5 "jargon"[Title]
- 6 "glossary"[Title]
- 7 OR/#2-6
- 8 #1 AND #7

WOS (n=4165)

- #1. "evidence"[Title]
- #2. "definition"[Title]
- #3. "concept"[Title]
- #4. "term"[Title]
- #5. "jargon"[Title]
- #6. "glossary"[Title]
- #7. OR/#2-6
- #8. #1 AND #7

EBSCO (n=1500)

- #1. "evidence"[Title]
- #2. "definition"[Title]
- #3. "concept"[Title]
- #4. "term"[Title]
- #5. "jargon"[Title]
- #6. "glossary"[Title]
- #7. OR/#2-6
- #8. #1 AND #7

CSDC (n=14)

- #1. "证据"[篇名]
- #2. "概念"[篇名]
- #3. "术语"[篇名]
- #4. "定义"[篇名]
- #5. OR/#2-4
- #6. #1 AND #5

CSSCI (n=50)

- #1. "证据"[题名]
- #2. "概念"[题名]
- #3. "术语"[题名]

- #4. "定义"[题名]
- #5. OR/#2-4
- #6. #1 AND #5

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Supplemental Table 1. Summary of intensional definitions

No.	First author or Institution Year	Discipline	Original content [#]
1	Sackett 1996	Health Sciences*	By best available external clinical evidence we mean clinically relevant research , often from the basic sciences of medicine, but especially from patient centred clinical research into the accuracy and precision of diagnostic tests (including the clinical examination), the power of prognostic markers, and the efficacy and safety of therapeutic, rehabilitative, and preventive regimens.[1]
2	Buetow 2000	Health Sciences*	Evidence is defined by its ability to establish or support conclusions.[2]
3	Guyatt 2000	Health Sciences*	Any empirical observation about the apparent relationship between events constitutes potential evidence. Thus, the unsystematic observations of the individual clinician constitute one source of evidence, and physiologic experiments another.[3]
4	Nutley 2000	Public Service	The presumption in this book is that evidence takes the form of ‘ research ’, broadly defined. That is, evidence comprises the results of “systematic investigation towards increasing the sum of knowledge”.[4]
5	Yang 2001	Health Sciences*	Evidence is the best research basis available.[5]
6	Haynes 2002	Health Sciences*	Evidence is narrowly defined as having to do with systematic observations from certain types of research.[6]
7	Zarkovich 2002	Health Sciences*	Evidence is produced by empirical study and adheres strictly to study design. Evidence could therefore be seen to possess two facets: the scientific, factual facet and the more personal, contextual facet.[7]
8	WHO Regional Office For EUROPE 2003	Health Sciences*	Findings from research and other knowledge that may serve as a useful basis for decision-making in public health and health care.[8]
9	Rycroft-Malone 2004	Health Sciences*	Information or facts that are systematically obtained, i.e., obtained in a manner that is replicable, observable, credible, verifiable, or basically supportable”.[9]
10	Rychetnik 2004	Public Health	In the broadest sense, evidence can be defined as “ facts or testimony in support of a conclusion, statement or belief” and “something serving as proof”.[10]

11	Lomas 2005	Health Sciences*	In this case the various tenets from philosophy of science determine what is evidence and can be summarized as knowledge that is: explicit (that is, codified and propositional); systematic (that is, uses transparent and explicit methods for codifying); and replicable (that is, following the same methods with the same samples will lead to the same results).[11]
12	Chen 2008	Health Sciences*	Evidence is the information after systematic reviews ("systematic reviews" inhere refers to a set of methods for efficient and scientific information processing system, do not just a research type).[12]
13	Oxman 2009	Health Sciences*	Evidence concerns facts (actual or asserted) intended for use in support of a conclusion.[13]
14	Brownson 2009	Public Health	For a public health professional, evidence is some form of data —including epidemiologic (quantitative) data, results of program or policy evaluations, and qualitative data—for uses in making judgments or decisions.[14]
15	Brownson 2009	Public Health	Public health evidence is usually the result of a complex cycle of observation, theory, and experiment.[14]
16	Hoffmann 2009	Health Sciences*	The term 'evidence' in evidence-based practice serves a specific purpose. Its purpose is to highlight the value of information from research which has so often been ignored.[15]
17	Mathews 2011	Social Sciences*	Evidence is often viewed as information generated by the process of enquiry or research.[16]
18	Mathews 2011	Social Sciences*	Evidence is the product of research , defined as a form of structured enquiry capable of producing generalisable knowledge.[16]
19	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs 2013	Social Sciences*	Evidence is any information that Defra (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs) can use to turn its policy goals into something concrete, achievable and manageable.[17]
20	Nutley 2013	Public Service	The focus is on evidence that is underpinned by research . [18]
21	Barends 2014	Management	When we say evidence, we mean information, facts or data supporting (or contradicting) claim, assumption or hypothesis.[19]
22	National Institute for health and Clinical Excellence 2014	Health Sciences*	Evidence is information on which a decision or recommendation is based.[20]

23	Chen 2015	Health Sciences*	Evidence in evidence-based medicine mainly refers to patient centered human research evidence, including research on etiology, diagnosis, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and prognosis.[21]
24	Ma 2015	Social Sciences*	Synthesis of information generated for monitoring and evaluation systems, academic research, historical experience, and "good practice" information.[22]
25	Ma 2015	Social Sciences*	Accessible carriers of facts , or information that implies the truth and validity of a belief or claim.[22]
26	Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) 2016	Education	Evidence is a powerful tool to identify ways to address education problems and build knowledge on what works.[23]
27	Cheng 2016	Nursing	Evidence is available facts .[24]
28	Cheng 2016	Nursing	Evidence is a judgment on whether something is true and effective.[24]
29	Cheng 2016	Nursing	Evidence can also be a belief of opinion.[24]
30	Roberts 2016	Education	In scientific disciplines where research gives weight to data as evidence.[25]
31	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2016	Public Health	Evidence encompasses a broad range of information that employs the different data sources and measurement activities discussed above that can serve to provide insight into policy and programmatic decisions.[26]
32	United States Environmental Protection Agency 2016	Social Sciences*	A piece is the evidence derived from a particular experiment or observational study . A piece of evidence is the minimum unit that might be weighted.[27]
33	Kriegler 2019	Social Sciences*	Evidence in this context does not refer to the law of evidence or applied forensic science, but rather to knowledge derived from the scientific method. This means the systematic accumulation of ideas that have been empirically tested and haven't yet been proven wrong.[28]
34	Salafsky 2019	Social Sciences*	The available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.[29]

35	Salafsky 2019	Social Sciences*	Information that informs inferences regarding a condition, cause, prediction, or outcome.[29]
36	Salafsky 2019	Social Sciences*	Relevant information used to assess one or more hypotheses related to a question of interest.[29]
37	Zhuo 2019	Management	Available facts or information indicating whether the opinion or proposition is true or valid.[30]
38	Durham University 2020	Education	Evidence, on the other hand, we take as data which have been subjected to some form of validation so that it is possible, for instance, to assign a 'weight' to the data when coming to an overall judgement.[31]
39	Xu 2020	Social Sciences*	Evidence is broadly defined as information that contributes to a conclusion.[32]
40	Steele 2020	Health Sciences*	The definition of evidence relies on knowledge that is gained through empirical research studies that are well controlled and carefully carried out.[33]
41	Dong 2021	Education	Evidence is a collection of available facts and information (used) to show whether a belief or argument is true or convincing, i.e., "facts and information".[34]
42	Dong 2021	Education	Evidence is also " reason ", but it obviously means some better reason.[34]

(*) Unknown specific discipline

(#) Definitions were taken verbatim; then the original was in Chinese it was directly translated into English. The bolded words were definiens.

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supplemental Table 2. Summary of extensional definitions

No.	First author or Institution/ Year	Discipline	Original content [#]
1	Miettinen 1998	Health Sciences	Medical evidence, it has been argued, subdivides into two categories, one for the specific medical evidence from the patient, the other for the general evidence that reflects upon the physician's past experience, views, and values.[1]
2	Kitson 1998	Health Sciences	With the accepted definition of evidence as the combination of research, clinical expertise, and patient choice.[2]
3	Strategic Policy Making Team Cabinet Office 1999	Social Sciences	The raw ingredient of evidence is information. Good quality policy making depends on high quality information, derived from a variety of sources – expert knowledge; existing domestic and international research; existing statistics; stakeholder consultation; evaluation of previous policies; new research, if appropriate; or secondary sources, including the internet. Evidence can also include analysis of the outcome of consultation, costings of policy options and the results of economic or statistical modelling. To be as effective as possible, evidence needs to be provided by, and/or be interpreted by, experts in the field working closely with policy makers. This expertise includes economists and statisticians, employed and on a service-wide basis by the Government Economic Service etc, and social researchers, doctors and other scientists employed by departments.[3]
4	Mulrow 2001	Health Sciences	Medical research; Society's values; Particulars of patient situations such Patients' readiness to accept and as course and severity of illness, con-adherence to recommended current mental and physical disease, diagnostic, therapeutic, and/or education, beliefs, social resources, monitoring strategies and finances; Medical providers' experiences, beliefs; Health care systems' rules, resources, and skills and financing.[4]
5	Rycroft-Malone 2004	Nursing	These evidence bases are named according to their source: research; clinical experience; patients; clients and carers; local context and environment.[5]
6	Brownson 2009	Public Health	Research such as scientific literature in systematic reviews; scientific literature in one or more journal articles; public health surveillance data; program evaluations; qualitative data (community members, other stakeholders); media/marketing data; word of mouth; personal experience.[6]
7	Brownson 2009	Public Health	Medical evidence includes not only research but characteristics of the patient, a patient's readiness to undergo a therapy, and society's values.[6]

8	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs 2013	Social Sciences	It can take many forms: research, analysis of stakeholder opinion, economic and statistical modelling, public perceptions and beliefs, anecdotal evidence, and cost/benefit analyses; as well as a judgement of the quality of the methods that are used to gather and synthesis the information.[7]
9	The Center for High Impact Philanthropy 2014	Social Sciences	What does a broader definition of evidence look like in practice? For us, 'evidence-based' means accessing the best available information from three different sources, or circles of evidence: Philanthropic Evaluation Evidence Chart Research or scientific evidence, such as the results of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and statistical models designed to prove cause and effect; Field experience such as the practical knowledge of beneficiaries and program providers. These insights help explain how programs work in real-world conditions, when human behavior and implementation challenges come into play; Informed opinion such as the views of policymakers or other stakeholders whose perspectives provide context for evaluation results and field experience.[8]
10	Djulbegovic 2015	Health Sciences	The unsystematic observations of individual clinicians constitute a source of evidence, a patients' report of feeling tiredness or pain would represent a second source of evidence, physiologic experiments constitute another source, and clinical trial results constitute a fourth.[9]
11	Ma 2015	Social Sciences	More broadly, evidence can be understood to include not only research/survey, quantitative/statistical data, qualitative data and analytical conclusions, but also economic, attitude, behavioral and anecdotal evidence, as well as the knowledge and skills of experts and non-professionals, as well as advocacy, judgment, insight/experience, history, analogy, local knowledge, and culture.[10]
12	Global Commission on Evidence 2021	Social Sciences	Evidence is typically encountered in decision-making in eight different forms: Behavioural/implementation research; Qualitative insights; Evaluation; Evidence synthesis; Modeling; Technology assessment/cost-effectiveness analysis; Data analytics; Guidelines.[11]

(#) Definitions were taken verbatim; then the original was in Chinese it was directly translated into English.

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