|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Methods** | **Population** | **Results: Barriers** | **Results: Facilitators** | **Results: Other** |
| Aaserud (2005) (1)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Group interviews  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Surgeons  Midwives  Health care managers  Information/surveillance staff  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Managerial will  Political support (will)  Lack of material resources  Lack of legal support  Consumer-related barrier  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Practitioner research awareness  Guidelines or policy statement  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers  Political support (will)  Legal support  Practitioner research skills  opportunity/time to influence  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Guidelines or policy statement  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions  Intentions  Experiences |
| Albert (2007) (2)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Group interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** phenomenological approach | **Sample population** GPs  Allied health professionals  Policy advisor  Health care managers  Information/surveillance staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff  Timing/opportunity  Staff or personnel resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Lack of legal support  Guidelines or policy statement  Other  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff  Collaboration  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  opportunity/time to influence  professional bodies  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Experiences |
| Anaraki (2003) (3)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Group interviews  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** GPs  Nurses  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** Primary care  criminal justice | **Barriers to use of evidence** Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Costs  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions |
| Aoki-Suzuki (2012) (4)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Focus Group  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Armstrong (2006) (5)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Not stated  **Discipline** Health policy  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Practitioner research skills  Other |  | **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Babu (2000) (6)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers **Sample population** Policy-makers **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Not stated  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Experiences |
| Baernholdt (2007) (7)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Nurses  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Staff or personnel resources  Political support (will)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Practitioner research skills  Guidelines or policy statement |  | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Baghbanian (2012) (8)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Barratt (2003) (9)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews OTher  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** social care / social work | **Barriers to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Staff or personnel resources  Managerial wil  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Practitioner research skills  Guidelines or policy statement  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Staff or personnel resources  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  professional bodies | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions  Intentions  Experiences |
| Bédard (2012) (10)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy  health promotion  Education  criminal justice  Other  Conservation & environmental management  social care / social work  transport  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Behague (2009) (11)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Content analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other  Professional/international bodies  importance of policy | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Ben-Arieh (2008) (12)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Not stated  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Improved dissemination | **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Best (2012) (13)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Realist | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Not applicable  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff | **Types of evidence used** Not stated |
| Bickford (2008) (14)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff Continuity of employment  professional bodies  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Blackman (2012) (15)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Other | **Sample population** Local authority staff  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Blume (2010)  (16)  **Study design** other | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use |
| Boaz (2002) (17)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** social care / social work | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Policy-maker research skills | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Managerial support (practical)  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Brambila (2007) (18)  **Study design** other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  OTher  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Turnover of staff  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Consumer-related barrier  Policy-maker research skills | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Continuity of employment  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Managerial support (practical)  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Experiences |
| Brownson (2011) (19)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Legal staff  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Other | **Types of evidence used** Guidelines  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Bryce (2004)  (20)  **Study design** other | **Time frame**  Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Collaboration  Turnover of staff  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Professional/international bodies  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Bunn (2011) (21)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Other  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Not applicable  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Staff or personnel resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Practitioner research skills  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Bunn (2011) (22)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  transport | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions |
| Burris (2011) (23)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Health policy  drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Lack of material resources  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Costs  Material resources available  Political support (will)  Political support (practical) | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Cameron (2011) (24)  **Study design** Case study Qualitative study | T**ime frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Content analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Continuity of employment  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Intentions  Experiences |
| Campbell (2006) (25)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Academic institution **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other  Professional/international bodies  importance of policy  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills  Guidelines or policy statement  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Campbell (2011) (26)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Carneiro (2011) (27)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Local authority staff  Other  Legal staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Conservation & environmental management | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Cerveny (2011) (28)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** Conservation & environmental management |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Other | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Chambers (2011) (29)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Descriptive - no analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Other |
| Chambers (2012) (30)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Format of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Coleman (2001) (31)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** GPs  Physicians  Surgeons  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Behaviour |
| Colon-Ramos (2007) (32)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Not stated  **Discipline** Other  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Consumer-related barrier  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Professional/international bodies  importance of policy  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Contandriopoulos (2012) (33)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Realist | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research |
| Currie (2011) (34)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** drugs policy  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Not stated |
| Deelstra (2002) (35)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Conservation & environmental management  transport | **Barriers to use of evidence** Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Professional/international bodies  importance of policy | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Material resources available  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills  professional bodies  Other | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Experiences |
| Dionne (2006) (36)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Staff or personnel resources  Availability of research/access to research or info |  | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Djibuti (2007) (37)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Focus Group  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Costs  Political support (practical) |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Dobbins (2001) (38)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Behaviour  Other |
| Dobbins (2007) (39)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Nurses  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Improved dissemination  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Dobbins (2009) (40)  **Study design** other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Experiences |
| Dobrow (2006) (41)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Surgeons  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Political support (will)  Practitioner research awareness  Practitioner research skills | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Political support (will)  Availability of research/access to research or info  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Experiences |
| Dodson (2012) (42)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  not stated  OTher  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Managerial support (practical)  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Other |
| Eddama (2008) (43)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  GPs  Physicians  Allied health professionals  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Not stated  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Guidelines or policy statement  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Egmond (2011) (44)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions |
| El-Jardali (2012) (45)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  **Setting** Academic institution  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Timing/opportunity  Managerial support (practical)  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Managerial support (practical)  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Elliott (2000) (46)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Local authority staff  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Turnover of staff  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Elshaug (2008) (47)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Costs  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Managerial will  Managerial support (practical) | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Ensor (2009) (48)  **Study design** Case study Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Ettelt (2011) (49)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  **Setting** Academic institution  Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Other |
| Feldman (2001) (50)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Group interviews | **Sample population** Health care managers  Information/surveillance staff  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  professional bodies  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Fickel (2005) (51)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Health care managers  **Discipline** Health policy |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Experiences |
| Figgs (2000) (52)  **Study design** Quantitative study  other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Information/surveillance staff  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Staff or personnel resources  Availability of research/access to research or info |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Flitcroft (2011) (53)  **Study design** Case study Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Surgeons  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Academic institution  Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Turnover of staff  Costs  Managerial support (practical)  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Fournier (2012) (54)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Political support (will)  Managerial support (practical)  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines Primary research Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions |
| Frey (2011) (55)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Content analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other  drugs policy  transport | **Barriers to use of evidence** Consumer-related barrier |  | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use |
| Friese (2009) (56)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy  Education  social care / social work | **Barriers to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers **Barriers to use of evidence** Policy-maker research skills **Barriers to use of evidence** Policy-maker research awareness | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Gagliardi (2008) (57)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  GPs  Physicians  Surgeons  Nurses  Allied health professionals  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Galani (2008) (58)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Descriptive - no analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Not applicable  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination  Guidelines or policy statement | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Other |
| Garrib (2008) (59)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Health care managers  Information/surveillance staff  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Lack of material resources  Practitioner research skills | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Practitioner research skills | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Other |
| Gkeredakis (2011) (60)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Other | **Sample population** Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Managerial support (practical)  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings |  | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Goede (2011) (61)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  Health care managers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Political support (will)  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| GB National Audit Office (2003) (62)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study  other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Conservation & environmental management  social care / social work | **Barriers to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Political support (practical)  Policy-maker research skills  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research Other information - not formal research |
| Green (2011) (63)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Focus Group  Group interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Other | **Sample population** Midwives  Policy-makers  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Other |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Managerial support (practical)  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Legal support  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Greyson (2012) (64)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hamel (2011) (65)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Collaboration  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Political support (will)  Managerial will  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination  Other  importance of policy  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions |
| Haynes (2011) (66)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Managerial support (practical)  Improved dissemination  Other  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research |
| Haynes (2011) (67)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  **Setting** Academic institution  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Managerial support (practical) | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Henderson (2009) (68)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Regression analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** criminal justice |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Managerial will  Managerial support (practical)  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hennink (2005) (69)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Collaboration  Costs  Political support (will)  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  professional bodies  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Higgins (2011) (70)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hinchcliff (2011) (71)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Other  Legal staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** transport  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Political support (will)  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hinchcliff (2010) (72)  **Study design** Qualitative study | T**ime frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Local authority staff  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** transport  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Costs  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hird (2005) (73)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Hivon (2005)(74)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Managerial support (practical)  Political support (will)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Practitioner research skills  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Hobin (2012) (75)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Focus Group  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  **Setting** Not stated  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions |
| Hooton (2010) (76)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Focus Group  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Other | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Political support (will)  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hunsmann M. (2012) (77)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Hutchinson (2011) (78)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Lack of material resources  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other  Professional/international bodies  importance of policy | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Costs | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions |
| Hyder (2011) (79)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other  Professional/international bodies | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Innvaer (2009)  (80)  **Study design** other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Other | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Other  drugs policy  Secondary & tertiary care  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Other  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use |
| Innvaer (2002) (81)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Descriptive - no analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Not applicable  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff  Timing/opportunity  Turnover of staff  Costs  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Timing/opportunity  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Other  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Intentions  Experiences |
| Jack (2010) (82)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** health promotion  Other  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Consumer-related barrier | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Collaboration  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Jacobs (2010)  (83)  **Study design** Quantitative study Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Information/surveillance staff  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Managerial support (practical)  Lack of material resources  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Legal support | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions |
| Jbilou (2007) (84)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Collaboration  Material resources available  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Other |
| Jenkins (2005) (85)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Practitioner research skills  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Material resources available  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Jennings (2012) (86)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  health promotion  criminal justice  Other  Conservation & environmental management  drugs policy  social care / social work  transport  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Primary research **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Jewell (2008)  (87)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Turnover of staff  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Lack of legal support  Consumer-related barrier  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Practitioner research skills  Other  Professional/international bodies  importance of policy | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Jonsson (2005) (88)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Group interviews  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Nurses  Allied health professionals  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Collaboration  Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Collaboration  Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research skills  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Kapiriri (2006) (89)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Nurses  Health care managers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Guidelines or policy statement | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Kok (2012) (90)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** health promotion | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Political support (will)  Availability of research/access to research or info | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff  Availability of research/access to research or info  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Kok (2012) (91)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Academic institution  Health care  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Professional/international bodies  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Kothari (2004)  (92)  **Study design** Case study | T**ime frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Group interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Guidelines  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Kothari (2009)  (93)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Focus Group  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff  Staff or personnel resources | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Kurko (2012) (94)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** importance of research findings |  | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use |
| Lairumbi (2008) (95)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  Other  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Turnover of staff  Staff or personnel resources  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Larsen (2012) (96)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Political support (will)  Managerial support (practical)  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Intentions |
| Lavis (2001) (97)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Lack of legal support  Consumer-related barrier  importance of research findings |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Learmonth (2000) (98)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** health promotion | **Barriers to use of evidence** Costs  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Collaboration  Guidelines or policy statement | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Lemieux-Charles (2002) (99)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Costs  Political support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Practitioner research awareness  professional bodies  Guidelines or policy statement  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Other |
| Lenchucha (2010) (100)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Practitioner research skills  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Other |
| Lewig (2010) (101)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Managerial support (practical)  Political support (will)  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Lomas (2009) (102)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Policy-maker research awareness | **Facilitators to use of evidence** CollaborationPolicy-maker research skills  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Martin (2011) (103)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Other | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Academic institution  Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Timing/opportunity  Turnover of staff  Political support (will)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other  importance of policy  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| McAneney (2010) (104)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Other | **Sample population** Researchers  GPs  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Academic institution  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| McBride (2008) (105)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Focus Group  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Turnover of staff  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Costs  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination  Guidelines or policy statement | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Behaviour  Experiences |
| McDavid (2012) (106)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Consumer-related barrier |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| McLaughlin (2010) (107)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Nurses  Allied health professionals  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** social care / social work | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Intentions  Experiences |
| Mercer (2010) (108)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Documentary analysis  OTher  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** transport  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Political support (practical)  Improved dissemination  Other  importance of policy  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Behaviour  Experiences |
| Mitton (2004) (109)  **Study design** Case study other | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Focus Group  Documentary analysis  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research awareness  Practitioner research skills  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Political support (will)  Managerial will  Managerial support (practical)  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Moore (2011) (110)  **Study design** Systematic revew | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Other |
| Murthy (2012) (111)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Other | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Other |
| Niedzwiedzka (2003) (112)  **Study design** Quantitative study  Qualitative study  other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Focus Group  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Nurses  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Managerial support (practical)  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Policy-maker research awareness  Practitioner research skills  Other  Professional/international bodies | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Norton (2012) (113)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Health care managers  **Setting**  Policy environment  **Discipline** public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Political support (practical)  Managerial will | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions **Types of result** Intentions |
| Olson (2003) (114)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Practitioner research skills  Guidelines or policy statement | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Practitioner research skills  Other | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Orem (2012) (115)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Collaboration  Costs  Staff or personnel resources  Material resources available  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Format of research findings  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Ortega-Argueta (2011) (116)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Content analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Conservation & environmental management | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use |
| Orton (2011) (117)  **Study design** Systematic review | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Descriptive - no analysis | **Setting** Not applicable  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Political support (will)  Political support (practical)  Format of research findings  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Intentions |
| Oxman (2007) (118)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Percy-Smith (2002) (119)  **Study design** Case study  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Documentary analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Managerial will  Political support (will)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Other  importance of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Material resources available  Political support (will)  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research awareness  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Petticrew (2004) (120)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Group interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Consumer-related barrier  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Other  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Priest (2009) (121)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy  public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions |
| Qazi (2011) (122)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Physicians  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Contact with policy makers  Timing/opportunity  Political support (will)  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Reed (2011) (123)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  Nurses  **Setting** Academic institution  **Discipline** Primary care  Health policy  Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** importance of policy  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Rieckmann (2011) (124)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** drugs policy |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Rigby (2005) (125)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Policy advisor  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Costs  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other  importance of policy | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  professional bodies  Improved dissemination  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Ritter (2009) (126)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Content analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  Other  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Timing/opportunity  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Guidelines or policy statement  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Rocchi (2008) (127)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Focus Group  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Lack of legal support | **Facilitators to use of evidence** importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Sleet (2011) (128)  **Study design** Systematic review  Qualitative study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** transport |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Political support (will) | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  **Types of result** Other |
| Smith (2012) (129)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Longitudinal  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Relationship with policy-makers | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Staff or personnel resources  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills  Improved dissemination  Other  importance of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Stevens (2011) (130)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** criminal justice |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Political support (will) | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Stewart (2005)  (131)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Nurses  Allied health professionals  Policy-makers  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** health promotion  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Timing/opportunity  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Practitioner research awareness  Practitioner research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Policy-maker research skills | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** suggestions/proposed factors  Perceptions |
| Tran (2009) (132)  **Study design** Case study Qualitative study | **Time frame**  Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  **Setting** Other  **Discipline** transport public health |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Experiences |
| Tulloch (2011) (133)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** not stated  **Data analysis** Descriptive - no analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Legal staff  **Setting** Health care **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** health promotion | **Barriers to use of evidence** importance of policy | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Relationship with policy-makers  Timing/opportunity  Political support (practical)  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Improved dissemination | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Other |
| Uneke (2011) (134)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy  public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** relationship with researchers/info staff  Costs  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Vingilis (2003) (135)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Documentary analysis  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Other  **Setting** Academic institution  **Discipline** Other |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  Collaboration | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Experiences |
| von Lengerke (2004) (136)  **Study design** Quantitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics  Regression analysis | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** health promotion | **Barriers to use of evidence** Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Political support (will) | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions |
| Wang (2011) (137)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** drugs policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Other | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Other | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Primary research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Ward (2012) (138)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews **Data collection** Observation - written notes **Data collection** OTher  **Data analysis** Realist | **Sample population** Allied health professionals  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care **Discipline** Secondary & tertiary care |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Weatherly (2002) (139)  **Study design** Quantitative study Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Semi-structured interviews  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis  Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  **Setting** Health care  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Timing/opportunity  Staff or personnel resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Guidelines or policy statement | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Primary research  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Wehrens (2010) (140)  **Study design** Case study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  Observation - written notes  **Data analysis** Thematic analysis | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy advisor  Policy-makers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Policy-maker research skills | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Other | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Behaviour  Perceptions  Experiences |
| Wehrens (2011) (141)  **Study design** Case study Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Semi-structured interviews  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Researchers  Policy-makers  Health care managers  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Health policy | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings | **Facilitators to use of evidence** contact with researchers/info staff  Contact with policy makers  relationship with researchers/info staff  Relationship with policy-makers  Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  opportunity/time to influence  Improved dissemination  Other  importance of policy | **Types of evidence used** Not stated  **Types of result** Perceptions  Experiences |
| Weitkamp (2012) (142)  **Study design** Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Group interviews  **Data analysis** Descriptive statistics | **Sample population** Policy-makers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** Conservation & environmental management |  | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Perceptions |
| Wilkins (2008) (143)  **Study design** other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Other  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Physicians  Policy-makers  Health care managers  Local authority staff  **Setting** Policy environment  **Discipline** public health | **Barriers to use of evidence** Collaboration Timing/opportunity  Staff or personnel resources  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Format of research findings  Policy-maker research skills  Policy-maker research awareness  Practitioner research awareness  Practitioner research skills  Other |  | **Types of evidence used** Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Other |
| Williams (2008) (144)  **Study design** Systematic review Case study Qualitative study | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Focus Group  Documentary analysis  Observation - written notes | **Sample population** Researchers  Physicians  Policy-makers  Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** Primary care  Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence** Collaboration  Timing/opportunity  Costs  Political support (will)  Lack of material resources  Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings  Policy-maker research skills  Other  Professional/international bodies | **Facilitators to use of evidence** Collaboration  Costs  Managerial support (practical)  Availability of research/access to research or info  Clarity/relevance/reliability of research findings  Format of research findings  Other | **Types of evidence used** Primary research  **Types of result** Behaviour  Experiences |
| Wuehler (2011) (145)  **Study design** Quantitative study other | **Time frame** Cross-sectional  **Data collection** Survey  Documentary analysis  **Data analysis** Not stated | **Sample population** Other  **Setting** Health care  Policy environment  **Discipline** health promotion Other | **Barriers to use of evidence** Availability of research/access to research or info  Ambiguity/relevance/reliability of findings |  | **Types of evidence used** Systematic reviews  Guidelines  Other information - not formal research  **Types of result** Documentary proof of research use  Perceptions |

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