|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 staffAvailability 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 interviewsOTher**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 resourcesClarity/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 OtherConservation & 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 managersOther **Setting**Policy environment**Discipline**Secondary & tertiary care | **Barriers to use of evidence**relationship with researchers/info staffAvailability 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/opportunityAvailability 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 staffContinuity 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/opportunityContinuity of employment Political support (will) Political support (practical) Managerial support (practical) Format of research findings Policy-maker research skillsOther 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-makersLegal 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 findingsProfessional/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 studyQualitative 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 IntentionsExperiences  |
| 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 makersRelationship with policy-makers Collaboration Timing/opportunityAvailability 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 carepublic health |   | **Facilitators to use of evidence**contact with researchers/info staff relationship with researchers/info staffClarity/relevance/reliability of research findingsOther  | **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**ResearchersLocal 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 policySecondary & 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 infoClarity/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**Otherpublic 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 infoFormat 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 studyQualitative 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 reviewsPrimary 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 studyQualitative 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 PerceptionsExperiences |
| 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 studyQualitative 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 GuidelinesPrimary 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 reviewsGuidelinesPrimary researchOther 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 reviewsPrimary researchOther 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 reviewsPrimary 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 researchOther 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 interviewsDocumentary analysis**Data analysis**Thematic analysis | **Sample population**Researchers Physicians Policy advisor Policy-makersOther **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 Otherpublic 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 researchOther information - not formal research**Types of result**Perceptions Experiences  |
| Jacobs (2010)(83)**Study design**Quantitative studyQualitative 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 supportConsumer-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 researchOther 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 factorsBehaviour 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 analysisOTher**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 studyother | **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 findingsPolicy-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 analysisDescriptive 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 studyQualitative study | **Time frame**Cross-sectional**Data collection**not stated**Data analysis**Not stated | **Sample population**Researchers Policy-makers**Setting**Other **Discipline**transportpublic 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 studyQualitative 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 studyQualitative 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**CollaborationTiming/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 reviewCase studyQualitative 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 studyother | **Time frame**Cross-sectional**Data collection**Survey Documentary analysis**Data analysis**Not stated | **Sample population**Other **Setting**Health care Policy environment**Discipline**health promotionOther | **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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