

Additional File 4: A summary of steps found in frameworks (.pdf)

Stage concerned	Steps
Planning	- Identify the population health status [41]; - Identify unmet social needs [49]; - Validating the theory (data collection and analysis) [40]. To Lewis et al. [77] this is named research phase. In this respect Lo and Karnon [78] include defining research question and searching for inclusion criteria and studies and to conduct a metanalysis; - Defining investigation tools to understand conditions of impact [40]; - Situation analysis, problem analysis and needs assessment [60]. According to Green and Kreuter [48] this should include a) a social assessment, b) an epidemiological assessment, c) behavioural and environment assessment, d) an education and ecological assessment, e) an administrative and policy assessment; - Action research, followed by an analysis results of community diagnosis [50]; - Elaborating the intervention [40]; Planning the program [37]; Select action or activity and implement [50] and develop goals, objectives and strategies [59]; - Considering equity-focused designs [41]; Marckmann et al. [55] suggest specifying and modifying of the normative criteria; - Understanding the contextual and implementation conditions of impact [40].
Conducting	- Wimbush et al. [67] distinguish the intervention implemented whether it's at early start-up, establishment and fully operational; - Skill-based training [50]; - Address unmet social needs [49]; - Identify and group barriers and facilitators [78]. This according to Damschroder et al. [44] includes understanding the a) characteristics of the intervention, the inner setting, the outer setting, individuals involved, the implementation process; - Conducting the intervention [27]. To Lewis et al. (2016) named research and institutionalization phase. This is done by Implementing equity-focused designs [41]; by action research [50]; - Testing an intervention [40]; - Process/formative evaluation [60]; - Program redesign and re-implementation [60]; - Improve outcomes [49]; - Maintain and enforce action or activity [50].
Evaluating	- Modelling [41]; - Exploratory trial [41]; - Definitive RCT [41]; - Efficacy evaluation [43]; - Impact evaluation [60]; - Effectiveness evaluation [43]; - Outcome evaluation [60] - Conduct a search for evidence on outcomes and costs [78]; - Process evaluation [37,55]; - Evaluate population health status [41]; - Evaluation of the public health intervention using the specified criteria [55].
Reporting	- Generating recommendations [78] and reporting [27]