

Authors	Title	Purpose/objectives	Geographical location	Sector	Partners	Type of outcome
Alexander JWeiner BMetzger MShortell SBazzoli GHasnain-Wynia RSofaer SConrad D	Sustainability of Collaborative Capacity in Community Health Partnerships	"This article attempts to (1) develop a conceptual model of sustainability in community health partnerships and (2) identify potential determinants of sustainability using comparative qualitative data from four partnerships from the Community Care Network (CCN) Demonstration Program [...] with focus on the role of the partnership in sustaining the capacity to collaborate"	USA	Public health	Clinical practice (hospitals, physician groups) Policymakers/governments (local government) Public health (public health departments) Management/administration Public (community interest groups) Other (insurers, business alliances, schools, churches, social service agencies)	"outcome-based advocacy, vision-focus balance, systems orientation, infrastructure development, and community linkages [are sustainability-enhancing factors inherent to sustainability]" Numerous outcomes of the partnerships are described throughout the article; many are described according to their dependence on the sustainability-enhancing factors, rather than as an outcome of the collaborative partnerships as a whole, thus are difficult to report as outcomes in a summarized list.
AuYoung, Mona; Damschroder, Laura J.; Kinsinger, Linda; Moin, Tannaz & Richardson, Caroline R.	Practical partnered research to improve weight loss among overweight/obese veterans: lessons from the trenches.	This paper describes the evolution of a partnership between Veterans Health Administration (VHA) Diabetes Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUERI) center researchers and national health system leaders within the VHA National Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (NCP)	USA	Public Health - Veterans and weight loss	Management/Administration	Benefits for health system leaders: 1) research expertise, 2) credibility for evaluation, 3) access to preliminary findings to make decisions. Benefits for researchers: 1) tech expertise, 2) insight into priorities, 3) funding, 4) system infrastructure for data collection, etc., 5) political support, 6) quick dissemination channels.
Baumbusch, Jennifer; Wu, Sarah; Lauck, Sandra B.; Banner, Davina; O'Shea, Tamar; Achtem, Leslie	Exploring the synergies between focused ethnography and integrated knowledge translation	The purpose of this paper is to describe our experience of conducting a focused ethnography with a collaborative integrated knowledge translation approach, including the synergies and potential sources of discord between integrated knowledge translation and focused ethnography.	Canada	Acute care; older adults undergoing a TAVI procedure in a provincial cardiac centre, from the point of assessment to post-surgical, at-home recovery	Expert TAVI clinicians/ two interventional cardiologists "those involved in developing provincial policy" one TAVI programme coordinator, one TAVI programme manager	Established mutually beneficial relationships, built upon an understanding of context; promoted synergistic iterations that will result in more relevant and practical applications of findings; the triangulation of perspectives makes research findings more meaningful and applicable; KUs were invested in applying the study outcomes;
Beckett, Kate; Farr, Michelle; Kothari, Anita; Wye, Lesley; le May, Andree	Embracing complexity and uncertainty to create impact: exploring the processes and transformative potential of co-produced research through development of a social impact model	to explore "(1) the emergence and processes of research co-production, (2) how the co-production of research can increase research impact, (3) the mechanisms involved and (4) how this impact can be captured."	N/A	"N/A - no specific context carried throughout the article However, the six case studies that the preliminary framework was applied to during development included: 4. Public health 7. Other: Community nursing"	N/A - partners not specifically defined, only that KUs have the authority to implement change to practice/policy. However, in the framework, "contributors" are identified as policy makers, patients, practitioners, commissioners, and researchers.	N/A - partners not specifically defined, only that KUs have the authority to implement change to practice/policy. However, in the framework, "contributors" are identified as policy makers, patients, practitioners, commissioners, and researchers.
Beddingham E.; Whitehead B.	Developing a collaborative research partnership	In this editorial, which is grounded in our research and collective experience, we highlight both the potential and challenge with collaboration and co-production. This includes issues about stakeholder engagement, governance arrangements, and capacity and capability for working in a co-productive way. Finally, we reflect on the fact that this approach is not a panacea, but is accompanied by some philosophical and practical challenges.	Iran?	N/A	N/A	Ensuring that knowledge from research drives improvements in healthcare with greater urgency and impact requires greater recognition of co-production alongside more traditional, researcher-driven activity.
Bergman, Alicia A.; Delevan, Deborah M.; Mlake-Lye, Isomi M.; Rubenstein, Lisa V. & Ganz, David A.	Partnering to improve care: the case of the Veterans' Health Administration's Quality Enhancement Research Initiative	we aim to identify the main sources of tension in research-operations partnerships and strategies for maximizing partnership success, through the eyes of Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUERI) participants.	USA	6. Government/policy because the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system (VA) in the US is a government system	Management/ Administration	Differing incentives: According to some research stakeholders, the lack of incentives for such work can make it challenging for researchers to balance the (traditionally valued) independence of research with responsiveness to operations. Operations stakeholders generally advocated for partnerships that were not just stronger, but also more mutually beneficial. Differing values related to scientific rigor and integrity versus quick timelines: On the research side, priorities included establishing and maintaining the rigor and integrity of methodology and structure, theory, advancing the field of implementation science, and creating generalizable knowledge through publications. In contrast, those in operations valued a quick turnaround and results that were easy to understand and implement. Research-operations partnership building blocks identified: jointly designing the partnership up front, reducing the research bureaucracy burdens, prioritizing in-person communication and long-term relationships, understanding the importance of 'perspective-taking' and moving beyond the need for credit and recognition 'Perspective-taking', in this context, included making a concerted effort to put oneself in the shoes of the other and understanding the nature of the demands faced by each side. Because a partnership is often required to receive intramural grant funding, VA researchers are strongly incented to partner. However, such incentives can lead prospective operations partners to question whether they are engaging in true partnerships or forced partnerships (or even some form of sponsorship)
Sarah Bowen, Patricia Martens 2006	A model for collaborative evaluation of university-community partnerships.	The project was designed to address three themes identified in the research literature at the time of project development: (a) the importance of researchers communicating findings in a manner that influences decision making; 6; (b) the need to establish effective working relationships among the various partners;7-10; and (c) the need to undertake research of relevance to intended users.9	Canada (Manitoba)	public health	policy makers, management	"Focused more so on the methods of evaluation design and partnership characteristics than outcomes of the IKT partnership; one is increased capacity building in evaluation research some benefits/outcomes listed: producing research that is relevant (and being used) by the RHAs; the benefits of the supportive intersectoral networks developed; and the increased research capacity and confidence of team members"
Bowen, Sarah; Botting, Ingrid; Graham, Ian D.; MacLeod, Martha; Moissac, Danielle de; Harlos, Karen; Leduc, Bernard; Ulrich, Catherine; Knox, Janet 2019	Experience of Health Leadership in Partnering With University-Based Researchers in Canada - A Call to "Re-imagine" Research	The purpose of these interviews was to explore the experience and perspectives of health system leadership (i.e., senior managers based in health service organizations with responsibility for health service delivery) with health organization-university research partnerships.	Canada	Acute care (hospitals) Primary care	various, unspecified; 13 were in director level roles in their various organizations	The outcomes of IKT partnerships (i.e. the impact that doing IKT had on research/organization/partners/etc.) were not necessarily studied; rather challenges, suggestions for how to improve future partnerships were given.
Bullock, Heather; Watson, Aimee & Goering, Paula	Building for Success: Mental Health Research With an Integrated Knowledge Translation Approach	"to describe and assess elements of an integrated knowledge translation initiative, using as an example the Systems Enhancement Evaluation Initiative (SEEI), a multisite 4-year research project that evaluated new investments in Ontario's community mental health system"	Canada	Government/ Policy	Policy Makers/Government	Dissemination outcomes (42 presentations given to decision makers and other audiences, findings shared by researchers at academic conferences 52 times, 8 journal publications and 35 other reports); research has been used by stakeholders to inform local and provincial systems, policies and program planning

Alison Bullock, Zoe Slote Morris, Christine Atwell	Collaboration between health services managers and researchers: making a difference?	Our aim was to evaluate whether the involvement of health care managers in research projects improves the quality and relevance of research, and whether collaboration builds capacity in the managerial community	UK	Public Health - Unclear	Health Care Management	Increase in knowledge, research capacity, and appreciation for research in KUs; strengthened partnerships; broader and more relevant research dissemination; research has more relevance, credibility, and validity
Calmbach, Walter L.; Ryan, John G.; Baldwin, Laura-Mae & Knox, Lyndee	Practice-based research networks (PBRNs): meeting the challenges of the future	This article aims to explore several methods for existing PBRNs to meet the challenges of the future, specifically, working more closely with academic institutions, making greater use of health information technology (HIT), finding new ways to recruit and retain busy clinicians, and developing consortia of successful PBRNs.	USA	Primary Care	Clinicians	None explicitly stated
Krieger, James, Chesdile, Allen; Ciske, Sandra; Schier, James K.; Senturia, Kirsten & Sullivan, Marianne	Using Community-Based Participatory Research to Address Social Determinants of Health : Lessons Learned From Seattle Partners for Healthy Communities	The goal of research sponsored by SPHC is to identify promising approaches through which communities and professionals can collaboratively address the social determinants of health (SDOHs)	USA	Health, Social care, Education (multiple projects)	Community members	Community members and researchers both learned that agreement to define and respect collaboration principles and a mutual understanding of what is expected of each partner prior to beginning a project is advisable.
Cramer, Mary E.; Lazowitz, Stephen; Shaffer, Ken; Palm, David & Ford, Amy L.	Community Advisory Board Members' Perspectives Regarding Opportunities and Challenges of Research Collaboration.	The purpose of this article is to present a case study of a rural CAB that partnered with an academic medical center to plan and implement a funded research study testing an intervention to reduce their priority population issue—rural preterm birth. The article focuses on the self-evaluation conducted by that rural CAB and its members at the end of the first year, and discusses members' views on the challenges and opportunities of participation.	USA	Acute care (hospitals) Public Health - rural pre-term birth	clinical practice (practitioners) Policy makers and Management/ Administration, patients - Community advisory board made up of stakeholders	CAB members valued professional networking and gaining new evidence-based knowledge to enhance their professional practices. They identified rurality, the academic research process, and fulfilling research roles as the most significant challenges. CAB members also believed that strong community-based leaders had been essential in promoting and sustaining a shared vision for evidence-based research solutions to their community problem.
D'Andreta, Daniela; Scarbrough, Harry & Evans, Sarah	The enactment of knowledge translation: a study of the Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care initiative within the English National Health Service	we contribute a more contextualized understanding of KT strategies by analysing the various ways in which the CLAHRC mission, as defined by the NIHR, was operationalized by individual CLAHRC entities... we attempt to understand how differing enactments evolved from the initial CLAHRC model	UK	Primary Care - not iKT project	unclear; although 1, 2, 3 are mentioned briefly in terms of the projects conducted by the CLAHRCs	"The Classical Enactment observed at Bluetown CLAHRC was associated with a high-profile academic community with strong links to national policy making. This tended to support project-level capabilities in linking evidence and policy... For the Home-grown Enactment, the organization and governance of the initiative as a whole was important in differentiating expertise for target-related activities, for example, using structural mechanisms to influence the clinical service in the local area... the Imported Enactment... produced organization-level KT capabilities to link research and practice at the local level."
Daykin NSanidas MTritter JRimmer JEvans S	Developing user involvement in a UK cancer network: Professionals' and users' perspectives	The aim of this exercise was to explore diverse perspectives and develop a consensus statement on the appropriate role and extent of user involvement in the evaluation and development of cancer service	UK	Healthcare	Researchers, members of the UIG, physicians, managers, specialist cancer nurses, PCG cancer leads, voluntary sector representatives and service users	A consensus statement that demonstrates the universal acceptance of the principle that patients and carers should be able to be involved in decisions affecting their care
Denis, J. L.; Lehou, P.; Hivon, M. & Champagne, F.	Creating a new articulation between research and practice through policy? The views and experiences of researchers and practitioners	This paper examines the perceptions of researchers and practitioners regarding the attributes and the usefulness of this collaborative research policy. The paper reports the empirical results of the survey	Canada - Quebec	Acute care- practitioners Other: social service organization; community care centers, youth centers, rehabilitation centers	1. Practitioners: speciality was not disclosed just identified practitioners are front-line workers or professionals in programme coordination roles 3. Management/administration: social service organizations 7: Other: identified researchers but did not say what their affiliation was with	developed collaboration skills within the team; impact on research practices by placing value on collaboration during research processes; increased diversity of research products and target audiences; development of new skills and practices for researchers and KUS but had not facilitated their participation in external activities nor their involvement in networks and organizations and researchers seemed to view this impact more positively than practitioners regarding the development of skills such as consulting practitioners and summarizing views. Re: views on the process from researchers and KUS: - Both groups deemed it less important to participate in activities organized by trade unions or grassroots organizations. - Researchers viewed the impact of collaborative research on participation in external activities more positively than did practitioners, especially for activities within health care organizations or with community groups and attendance at scientific meetings. - The perceived impact of the implementation of collaborative research teams within health care organizations seemed to be more positively viewed by researchers than practitioners because researchers have more opportunity than practitioners to participate in various activities favorable to the culture of experimentation.
Meza R.; Drahota A.; Spurgeon E.	Community-Academic Partnership Participation	Despite the established benefits of CAPs to community stakeholders and researchers alike, CAPs face challenges that threaten their success, such as excessive time requirements, funding pressures, and communication difficulties (Zendell et al.2007). Numerous studies have identified factors to address such challenges and facilitate the success of CAPs (Christie et al.2007; Mayo et al.2009;Minkler et al.2008). Moreover, a recent systematic review identified 46 unique CAPs encompassing multiple disciplines that examine facilitators and hindrances of CAP success (Drahota et al.2015). One such factor identified as particularly important to facilitate the development of a CAP is the initial selection of collaborative partners (Spurgeon and Drahota 2014). Despite the importance of partner selection and the robust literature examining CAPs, to our knowledge, no studies have examined influences on community stakeholders' decision to participate in a CAP. The current study expands upon the CAP literature by evaluating factors important in ASD community stakeholder's decision to participate or not in a CAP through the utilization of quantitative methods. This study was part of a larger project that involved developing a CAP with ASD community providers to develop a systematic process to implement EBPs in ASD community-based agencies (Drahota et al. 2012).	USA	It's a little unclear, just "Autism Spectrum Disorders Community Members"	Clinical practice Management	Findings suggest some factors important in the decision to participate, such as fit of collaboration, may be outside the control of researchers. Additionally, our data reveal the opportunity for training, consultation, and networking that are relevant and useful and may promote participation in CAPs while the burden of participating in research may hinder participation. This research has the potential to increase community engagement in CAPs and help close the science-to-service gap.

Tantchou Dipankul M.	Collaboration Between Researchers and Knowledge Users in Health Technology Assessment: A Qualitative Exploratory Study	The aim of this study is to examine the impact of social context on the collaboration between researchers and knowledge users involved in this HTA and its facilitators.	Canada	Acute care (hospitals), long term care	Unclear, 'decision-makers' that were part of the health technology unit in a hospital.	"Outcomes not reported in how the partnership resulted in changes to the study outcome, impacted the relationships, increased members' capacities, etc. Outcomes reported include that several factors related to symbolic order (i.e. concepts within each field not understood by the other partners), political/economic gain (i.e. political institutions show that using their expertise allows knowledge users to make a unique contribution to the various stages of the research), and legal institutions (revealing that there is a lack of role clarity) help shape the partnership. "
El-Masri, Zeinab; De, Prithwish; Smith, Leah M.; Holmes, Elizabeth; Nuttall, Robert K.; Brenner, Darren R.; Friedenreich, Christine M.; Compare Study Team	Maximizing research impacts on cancer prevention: An integrated knowledge translation approach used by the Canadian Population Attributable Risk of Cancer (Compare) study	The objective of this article is to describe the Compare study's iKT approach, including governance, outputs and early reflections to: a) contribute to the literature on iKT to further iKT science; and b) serve as a model for other research studies interested in implementing this approach.	Canada - Ontario	Public health	clinical Practice- HCPs (on KT advisory committee - KTAC) Policy makers- provincial and federal government departments or agencies (KTAC) Cancer Care Society (category = ?) (research team members charity organizations, professional associations (KTAC)	the breadth of partners enabled wide and relevant dissemination of results and KT products. "the overall iKT approach and corresponding outputs cannot be evaluated until the dissemination plan is complete."
Charli C-G Eriksson, Ingela Fredriksson, Karin Fröding, Susanna Geidne, Camilla Pettersson	Academic practice-policy partnerships for health promotion research: Experiences from three research programs	One aim of this paper was to explore factors that foster academic practice policy partnership (APPP). Another aim was to systematically and transparently review three projects in line with recent critical realist reviews of participatory research [29,32-34] in order to better understand the dynamic and ever-changing context of the researcher-practitioner-policymaker community relationship.	Sweden	Public health	Policy makers/Government	As an outcome of the realist review, multiple CMO configurations were identified by the authors. These include themes of: contextual factors prevailing before the formation of a partnership and synergy The authors also identified outcomes of the iKT partnerships across the three case studies: "One important result of research collaboration was found to be the development of culturally appropriate and logistically sound research. Several different CMOs contributed to this development"; "In all cases, a second pattern was that the PR generated capacity to recruit participants"; "an increase in the quality of outputs and outcomes over time through repeated successful partnering" Other outcomes included broad interpretation and dissemination of the research results, generating capacity to recruit participants and development of relationships, developing the capacity and competence of stakeholders, and the emergence of extended or new partnerships/research programs.
Evans, Sarah & Scarbrough, Harry	Supporting knowledge translation through collaborative translational research initiatives: 'Bridging' versus 'blurring' boundary-spanning approaches in the UK CLAHRC initiative	In this paper, we present findings from an empirical study of the CLAHRC (Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care) initiative in the UK... we propose a characterization of two boundary-spanning approaches based on how they achieve knowledge translation. These we term 'bridging' and 'blurring' approaches... Further... we explore the importance of such features in influencing emergent patterns of knowledge translation.	UK	(no sector specific to this study as it looked at boundaries in CLAHRCs, but any of the listed sectors could apply depending on particular CLAHRC initiatives)	no specific partners in this study but they mention clinical practice, policy makers and management as general stakeholders that CLAHRCs would work with	No specific outcomes reported but they do state the following: "our study contributes to an understanding of how different boundary-spanning approaches help achieve knowledge translation within a particular context, and further how they emerge from, and help to shape that context... our findings are useful for determining, from the outset of a new initiative, how boundary-spanning mechanisms may operate within a particular context."
Farmer, Janet E.; Clark, Mary J. & Marien, Wendi E.	Building systems of care for children with chronic health conditions.	"To describe the leadership role that rehabilitation psychologists can play in improving the health care delivery system for children with special health care needs (CSHCN). The project aims to enhance environmental supports for CSHCN and their families in 2 ways: (a) by improving the ability of primary care providers to deliver effective chronic care management and (b) by integrating this improved clinical practice into an enhanced Medicaid managed care service delivery system for persons with chronic illness and disabilities. "	USA	Primary Care	"1. Clinical practice: Psychologists, other departments include- physical medicine and rehabilitation, child health, family and community medicine, and health management and informatics 2. Policy Makers/Government: Department of Health, Department of Mental Health, Department of Social Services, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Interdepartmental Initiative for Children with Severe Needs, Planning Council for Developmental Disabilities 3. Management/Administration: Missouri Care (Medicaid organization) 4. Patients: Families of children with chronic conditions and disabilities 6. Public: District VI Community Access to Child Health(an organization within the American Academy of Pediatrics), Pediatric Alliance for Coordinated Care(a medical home project for children with special health care needs), and Rural Medical Home Project 7. Other- academic institution: Institute for Human Development, a university-affiliated program in Kansas City, Missouri "	Outcomes of the partnership/collaboration itself not outlined; it is set up to describe recommendations w/o details on the ways the partnership influenced research, etc. Other findings: -To gain support from our collaborators, we found it necessary to formulate and communicate clear, concise descriptions of outcomes that would result from the project. - The members of the Advisory Council were quite engaged in the design of the primary care process and contributed substantially to decisions about this clinical intervention. In collaboration with the rehabilitation psychologist and the MO-PEDS staff. - As a result of the grant writing process, we obtained consensus on the problem definition, commitment from the stakeholders to identify solutions, and a means of financial support for collaboration among the stakeholders.

Ferlie, E. & Wood, M.	Novel mode of knowledge production? Producers and consumers in health services research	To investigate (1) what type of knowledge production characterizes health services research – academically based (mode 1) or socially distributed (mode 2); (2) how leaders in health services research link to users of the research; (3) how this research is influenced by its funding base; and (4) the development and dissemination strategies of investigators. To illustrate will use: the Missouri Partnership for Enhanced Delivery of Services (MO-PEDS), a 3-year research demonstration project developed and implemented by a pediatric rehabilitation psychologist (J. E. Farmer) and her colleagues in response to the need for improved systems of care for CSHCN.	UK	Acute care (hospitals) - Case 1 (health and social care) and Case 2 (cardiovascular investigation and research) Primary care - Case 3 (Primary care research) and Case 4 (health informatics)	"1. Clinical practice: directors of nursing, clinical/medical directors 2. Policy makers/ government: directors of public health 3. Management/Administration: CEOs from hospital/health authorities/medical related charities, directors of social services, Research and development coordinators/primary care leads 7. Other- Academic: research directors/senior investigators"	Partnering secures access to different forms of knowledge and finance as well as non-academic endorsement. All four research groups actively foster relations with external stakeholders, not only key researchers and university departments, but also health care practitioners and external funders such as the NHS and private firms. There was a mixed response to this question in our survey, but the stress on the individual leader appeared strongest in the medical domain Diffusion occurring in the context of production – here there is more mode 2-like behaviour. There is a focus on active boundary spanning and health services researcher hybrid roles rather than simple top-down implementation.
Filipe, Angela; Renedo, Alicia & Marston, Cicely	The co-production of what? Knowledge, values, and social relations in health care	It is essential to focus on the challenges and stakes of doing co-production in this context, as well as examining what is being produced and with what implications for participants. To this end, we offer a social science perspective that considers different understandings of co-production [14] and draws on research from the fields of health, education, participation, and STS. Thus, we contribute to a more ecological understanding of co-production than the one currently offered by some of the management literature, which tends to focus on co-production barriers, drivers, and motives while neglecting some of its experimental, relational, and normative dimensions.	UK	N/A	N/A	Co-production is an exploratory social space that may challenge conventional framings of engagement, involvement, and voluntarism as well as commonly held notions of authority, capability, credibility, and productivity in contemporary health care and research. For this reason, co-productive experiments are best seen as generative processes that are less about delivering predictable impacts and outputs and more about developing new communities, interactions, practices, and different modes of knowledge and value production. We hope this experimental and ecological perspective on co-production may stimulate future debates and bring out different ways of shaping and participating in health care.
Fitzgerald, Louise & Harvey, Gill	Translational networks in healthcare? Evidence on the design and initiation of organizational networks for knowledge mobilization	the objective is to describe the structure and governance of one CLAHRC over a 3 year period and to analyse how this impacted upon on modes of decision-making and knowledge translation at a network and unit/ project level	UK	Acute care (hospitals) Primary care	clinical Practice, management	"They do state generally that ""the projects demonstrated evidence-based improvements in practice and patient care"". They also provide specific outcomes of two implementation projects as follows: ""Improved case finding: participating practices recorded an increase of 30% (n ¼ 1863) of patients with CKD on their practice registers. Improved management of blood pressure: from 34 to 74% of patients meeting recommended targets in the 1st project and from 58 to 83% in the 2nd. Both services resulted in improvements to oral glucose tolerance tests, 2 h plasma glucose and weight. In the telephone intervention, 47.3% of participants achieved both normal fasting plasma glucose and normal plasma glucose levels and had a mean weight loss of 3.3 kg. In the face-to-face intervention, 46.3% achieved normal plasma glucose and a mean weight loss of 2.9 kg"".
Forsythe, Laura; Heckert, Andrea; Margolis, Mary Kay; Schrandt, Suzanne & Frank, Lori	Methods and impact of engagement in research, from theory to practice and back again: early findings from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute	Since 2012, PCORI has been funding patient-centered comparative effectiveness research with a requirement for engaging patients and other stakeholders in the research, a requirement that is unique among the US funders of clinical research. This paper presents PCORI's evaluation framework for assessing the short- and long-term impacts of engagement; describes engagement in PCORI projects (types of stakeholders engaged, when in the research process they are engaged and how they are engaged, contributions of their engagement); and identifies the effects of engagement on study design, processes, and outcomes selection, as reported by both PCORI-funded investigators and patient and other stakeholder research partners.	USA	clinical research	Patients	"multiple aspects of the projects were refined and made more patient-centered; enhanced study design, conduct, or efficiency; more efficient participant recruitment and retention and data collection; materials or interventions more culturally/linguistically appropriate; modified the intervention to be less burdensome to participants; greater perceived value of trial participation among enrolled patients/caregivers; enhanced enrolment rates of study participants; increased relevance and importance of the research for those end-users"
Fortin M.; Couture M.; Bouhali T.; Leclerc E.; Stewart M.	It Takes Two to Tango: Researchers and Decision-Makers Collaborating to Implement Practice Changes for Patients with Multimorbidity	to "describe the engagement of decision-makers and researchers of the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (SLSJ) region of Quebec in introducing integrated chronic disease prevention and management (CDPM) services to the region."	Canada	Primary Care	primary care physicians, nurses (perhaps nutritionists, kinesiologists, pharmacists, ""etc."" however it is not clear whether these groups were involved in the research/generation of evidence.) Generally referred to as ""decision-makers""	Rather than reporting outcomes of the IKT partnership, they provide recommendations or general lessons (e.g. 'involve all stakeholders at early stages', but not the direct outcome of doing so).
Franco-Trigo, L.; Hossain, L. N.; Durks, D.; Fam, D.; Inglis, S. C.; Benrimoj, S. I. & Sabater-Hernández, D.	Stakeholder analysis for the development of a community pharmacy service aimed at preventing cardiovascular disease	"to conduct a stakeholder analysis to identify those individuals and organisations that could be part of a leading planning group for the development of a community pharmacy service (CPS) to prevent cardiovascular disease (CVD) in Australia"	Australia	Acute Care? - community pharmacy Public health	Acute care (hospitals): Cardiologist; hospital pharmacist Public health: community pharmacy manager/owner Government/ policy: executive of governmental advisory organization Other (specify): nurse/cardiovascular researcher, executive of cardiovascular network, other researchers	"This stakeholder analysis provided a detailed picture of the wide range of stakeholders across the entire healthcare system that have a stake in the development of a community pharmacy service aimed at preventing CVD. The results of this analysis highlight the relevance of establishing multilevel stakeholder groups for community pharmacy service planning."
Gagliardi A.R.; Dobrow M.J.	Identifying the conditions needed for integrated knowledge translation (IKT) in health care organizations: qualitative interviews with researchers and research users	"The purpose of this study was to explore IKT in different settings in which there was no pre-existing program or other investment in IKT to describe baseline IKT activities and how they could be optimized. A secondary purpose was to use insight from the naturalistic assessment to generate a framework by which other organizations could plan or assess capacity for IKT."	Canada	Acute care (hospitals) Public Health - the health care monitoring organization (research) advised on operation/outcomes of screening, prevention and treatment programs, implemented quality standards, and health system performance)	Hospitals (the health care delivery organization) the research organization itself was consulted for their views on and experiences with IKT partnerships; (the health care monitoring organization)	An IKT capacity framework (for planning/evaluation of IKT) is presented Outcomes from an IKT partnership could not be assessed; no IKT partnership studied.

Gagliardi, Anna R.; Fraser, Novlette; Wright, Frances C.; Lemieux-Charles, Louise & Davis, Dave	Fostering knowledge exchange between researchers and decision-makers: Exploring the effectiveness of a mixed-methods approach	The purpose of this study was to develop and apply a conceptual framework for exploring the impact of a knowledge exchange activity based on both technical and interpretive methods for the purpose of research prioritization and planning	Canada	Healthcare	Researchers, clinicians, managers, policy-makers	The majority of participants were satisfied with the overall process, gaps in research were prioritized, and research questions were proposed. Additional unanticipated outcomes suggested by participants included the sharing and recognition of different perspectives, and the creation of relationships that would enable future collaboration.
Gagliardi, Anna R.; Kothari, Anita & Graham, Ian D.	Research agenda for integrated knowledge translation (IKT) in healthcare: what we know and do not yet know	Sometimes referred to as engaged scholarship, participatory research, co-production of knowledge or mode 2 research, IKT appears to enhance researcher understanding of the research user context and needs, thereby enhancing the relevance of the generated research, and increasing research user understanding of the research process, awareness of the research, and appreciation for how and when it can be applied.	Canada	N/A	n/a	Select reviews discussed here show that IKT represents a promising means of influencing research use in multiple contexts.
Goering, Paula; Butterill, Dale; Jacobson, Nora & Sturtevant, Darryl	Linkage and exchange at the organizational level: a model of collaboration between research and policy.	This paper describes an organization-level initiative designed to promote linkage and exchange between a research unit and the mental health policy branch of Ontario's provincial government.	Canada	Government/policy: mental health reform in the province of Ontario	Policy Maker/Government: The Mental Health Rehabilitation and Reform Branch (MHRRB) of the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care Other: Health Systems Research and Consulting Unit (HSRCU) at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health	With the addition of tier 1, which involves an ongoing, multi-faceted relationship with a mutual commitment of resources by both partners, more opportunities were created to get the message out (tier 3) and to see research evidence used in policy development (tier 4). Formal partnership has amplified the opportunities for knowledge exchange and exploration of the cultural differences between research and policy. The rewards of investing in a well founded relationship between research and policy units are the increased emphasis upon dissemination and involvement in policy formation. The pre-existing relationship between HSRCU and the MHRRB has helped mitigate some potential problems associated with collaboration. The policy partner has acknowledged the value of traditional quality control mechanisms by using an independent granting agency as the means for issuing proposals and awarding funds.
Goodman, Melody S. & Sanders Thompson, Vetta L.	The science of stakeholder engagement in research: classification, implementation, and evaluation	In this commentary, we discuss the science of stakeholder engagement in research. We propose a classification system with definitions to determine where projects lie on the stakeholder engagement continuum. We discuss the key elements of implementation and evaluation of stakeholder engagement in research posing key questions to consider when doing this work.	USA	Primary Care	N/A	n/a (it's a commentary)
Graham, Ian D.; Harrison, Margaret B.; Cerniuk, Bob & Bauer, Sheila	A community-researcher alliance to improve chronic wound care.	To demonstrate that, with a collaborative partnership approach, systematic and transparent research processes can be rapidly developed to support policy change	Canada	Homecare, Public Health and Primary care	Clinical Practice, Caregivers, and Researchers	The healing rate for leg ulcers at three months increased to 56% from 23% following introduction of the evidence-based protocol, coupled with significant reductions in nursing visits and supply costs
TRISHA GREENHALGH, CLAIRE JACKSON, SARA SHAW, and TINA JANAMIAN	Achieving Research Impact Through Co-creation in Community-Based Health Services: Literature Review and Case Study	This article presents the findings of a wider systematic review of the literature, funded by the UK Health Technology Assessment Programme (which asked: What conceptual or methodological approaches to assessing the impact of programs of health research have been developed and/or applied in empirical studies?) relating to co-creation between university academics and their local communities and applies them to an illustrative empirical case study.		Primary care (general practice teaching facility)	2 nominees each from Queensland Health and the University of Queensland, a community member (the local member of parliament and recipient of complaints regarding health and social care delivery in the area), a representative with formal financial skills, and an independent chair with skills in strategic leadership and primary care reform.	"Within 3 years, the beacon practice was revenue neutral and was partnering with local clinicians to care for complex care patients from the area with better outcomes and high satisfaction at significantly reduced cost. As the partnership has grown, trust has increased and relationships have strengthened ("partnership synergy"), allowing the collaboration to share robust data on both processes and outcomes and to make medium-term strategic decisions (such as the continuation of applied research programs). The initiative created excitement within the broader health environment; it received various awards and attracted public interest, which generated further impetus through a "ripple effect." 85 A notable success was the receipt of both substantial Department of Health funding to extend the beacon model to other parts of the state and major research grant funding (from the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council) to develop a center of excellence in integrated care. Beacon practices are now being established in refugee health, chronic kidney disease, and maternity care."
J Harris,1 L Croot,1 J Thompson,2 J Springett3	How stakeholder participation can contribute to systematic reviews of complex interventions	"this paper describes how methods used in participatory health research were used to involve patients, clients, providers and community health workers across all stages of a realist review [of complex interventions]." In addition, the authors explore how stakeholders can be meaningfully involved and whether there is "added value in continuous involvement throughout the review process"	UK	Public health	Clinical Practice - Providers patients "clients" . Community health workers	better identification of the components of the complex intervention of community based peer support; produced information on previously unacknowledged and important components of the intervention under study
Harvey, Gill; Fitzgerald, Louise; Fielden, Sandra; McBride, Anne; Waterman, Heather; Bamford, David; Kislov, Roman & Boaden, Ruth	The NIHR collaboration for leadership in applied health research and care (CLAHRC) for greater Manchester: combining empirical, theoretical and experiential evidence to design and evaluate a large-scale implementation strategy.	This paper outlines the GM CLAHRC approach to designing and evaluating a large-scale, evidence informed, theory-driven, and context-sensitive implementation programme... the main purpose of the paper is to describe general theoretical foundations upon which the GM CLAHRC implementation programme has been built	UK	Public Health - None specifically stated, but since the GM CLAHRC focuses on cardiovascular health, perhaps it would be public health; Other sectors could also apply depending on the specific implementation project	Overall, University of Manchester and twenty National Health Service (NHS) trusts. Specific projects are not mentioned, but they could include any/all of the options listed.	None specifically stated; however they do propose a general outcome of the CLAHRC: "This co-produced, integrated, and applied knowledge promotes practice-based learning about what works and what does not work in a given context"

Hayes, Holly & Burge, Sandra	Creating a Practice-Based Research Network From Scratch: Where Do I Begin?	outlines the steps taken and lessons learned that led to our success during the University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio's journey of developing four PBRNs over 3 years	USA	Primary Care	clinical Practice	None reported
Haynes, Emily; Holness, D. Linn; Tenkate, Thomas; Strahlendorf, Peter; Kramer, Desre M.	With a little help from our friends: Collaborative research partnerships in three workplace-based occupational disease research projects	This study examined three collaborative workplace-based intervention projects that focused on reducing exposure to occupational carcinogens. Practice, policy and advocacy intermediary organizations partnered with multidisciplinary groups of researchers. This evaluation study sought to understand the characteristics of successful and unsuccessful iKT partnerships from the perspective of the intermediaries.	Canada	occupational health and safety	clinical practice (practitioners) Policy makers	improved relevance and quality of the research; learning about each others' "world"; building contacts; improved use of research in practice and policy; dissemination of the research; development of trust and goodwill; and continued collaborations.
Heaton, Janet; Day, Jo & Britten, Nicky	Inside the "Black Box" of a Knowledge Translation Program in Applied Health Research."	In this article, we present the findings from an internal evaluation of one of the nine pilot CLAHRCs, in which we examined the nature and workings of the "partnership" or "interactive" approach it adopted.	UK	Acute care (hospitals) Primary care	clinical Practice - (NHS health service providers- clinicians, paramedics) and Management	Paper doesn't provide very specific outcomes for the 4 case studies on purpose. They do briefly state the following outcomes: research publications, external funding, changes to services and any benefits to patients reported to date. By the end of the evaluation, 3 of the projects had been officially completed. In two case studies, evidence had been successfully used to change and improve the ways in which local services were delivered, leading to more patients receiving the associated evidence-based treatment, and in a shorter time
Heaton J.; Day J.; Britten N.	Collaborative research and the co-production of knowledge for practice: an illustrative case study	" In this paper, we examine what the theory of co-production adds to understanding of processes of knowledge creation and translation we observed in one of the [nine] CLAHRCs [in England established through a five-year NIHR funding program in 2008]." More specifically: "The aim of the case study was to improve our understanding of the nature and workings of the mechanisms of closer collaboration that were associated with the more successful projects by examining the relevance of the theory of co-production."	UK	Acute care (hospitals) Public Health -	"1. Clinicians (from the stroke unit and ED in a local hospital); paramedics (from the local regional ambulance trust) 2. Managers (from the regional stroke network)"	"The 9 mechanisms of closer collaboration were found within the successful collaboration and had a close fir with the principles of co-production. Collaboration opened up new possibilities and capacities for research; joint leadership was perceived to be credible, enthusiastic, and inclusive in their approach; involvement provided a "'way of learning about each other's part in the pathway"; academics' increased access to data; "
Henderson, Joanna; Sword, Wendy; Nicols, Alison & Dobbins, Maureen	Implementing stakeholder-informed research in the substance abuse treatment sector: strategies used by Connections, a Canadian knowledge translation and exchange project.	This short report describes the integrated knowledge translation efforts of Connections, a knowledge translation and exchange project to improve services for women with substance abuse problems and their children, and implementation barriers and facilitators.	Canada	public health and Primary care	clinical practice (practitioners) Policy makers and Management/ Administration	Connections' website received over 10,000 hits, we published 14 papers, several hundred people attended our 24 conference presentations and/or provided input in response to email consultation requests. We also trained 14 students... clinically relevant research questions raised by stakeholders and for which sufficient evidence does not exist have become the basis of further research funding proposals... a greater understanding of the range and complexity of KTE-related issues that needed to be addressed to enhance research on evidence-informed decision making among service providers working with women with substance abuse issues.
Huang, Jennifer; Lipman, Paula Darby & Daniel Mullins, C.	Bridging the divide: building infrastructure to support community-academic partnerships and improve capacity to conduct patient-centered outcomes research	We reflect on experiences implementing this innovative capacity building project, and present preliminary evidence of success.	USA	public Health - Health Disparities	Management/ Administration and Patient communities	PCOR capacity built/expanded, allowing the future development and conduct of projects and activities with diverse funding sources and partners; increased capacity to conduct PCOR; faculty and staff increased methodological expertise
Hunt, Justin B.; Curran, Geoffrey; Kramer, Teresa; Mouden, Sip; Ward-Jones, Susan; Owen, Richard & Fortney, John	Partnership for Implementation of Evidence-Based Mental Health Practices in Rural Federally Qualified Health Centers: Theory and Methods	describe the conceptual components of an implementation partnership that focuses on the adaptation and adoption of mental health EBPs by rural CHCs in Arkansas	USA	Primary Care	clinical Practice	POSSIBLE outcomes stated as provider adoption, patient reach, implementation fidelity, clinical effectiveness, maintenance. "To have an impact on health of the target population, an EBP must be adopted by providers, reach a large proportion of the targeted patient population, be implemented with fidelity, effectively improve outcomes, and be maintained after research funds are withdrawn". "Findings and products from the implementation partnership in Arkansas should have relevance to hundreds of clinics and millions of patients, and could help to promote the sustained adoption of EBPs across rural America"

S. Mikael Jansson1, Cecilia Benoit2, Lauren Casey3, Rachel Phillips2, and David Burns4	In for the Long Haul: Knowledge Translation Between Academic and Nonprofit Organizations	"this article focuses on knowledge translation strategies accompanying a longitudinal research program with nonprofit organizations providing direct and indirect health and social services to disadvantaged groups in one region of Canada in the context of research on vulnerable populations that are both hidden and highly stigmatized"	Canada	Government/ Policy - Representatives of provincial government service and policy are involved "nonprofit organizations providing direct and indirect health and social services to disadvantaged groups" - for example the Prostitutes Empowerment, Education, and Resource Society	clinical Practice - "frontline workers" (may be social workers) policy Makers - representatives of government agencies on the advisory board Public - former sex workers other - "health and social service professionals" - may refer to clinical practice or management/administration the organization itself had representatives; may be classified as management/administration? Other? To date, approximately 150 street youth are enrolled in the project.	Not explored in this sense; focus on what building a successful partnership looked like and the barriers and facilitators to them
Gillian King, Melissa Currie, Michelle Servais, Mary Law,, Teena Willoughby, Cheryl Forchuk,Marilyn Kertoy,Jacqueline Specht, Heather Chalmers, Peter Rosenbaum	Features and impacts of five multidisciplinary community-university research partnerships	to examine the features and impacts of a group of partnerships in health and social services, using a multi-faceted, quantitative measure of impact	Canada - Ontario	maybe Public health, Social services	clinical Practice - Service providers in community or government agencies and hospitals Management - Managers in community or government agencies and hospitals Public - Principals, teachers Other - neighbourhood associations and self-help groups	Not explored in this sense; focus on what building a successful partnership looked like and the barriers and facilitators to them
Kothari, Anita; Regan, Sandra; Gore, Dana; Valaitis, Ruta; Garcia, John; Manson, Heather & O'Mara, Linda	Using an integrated knowledge translation approach to build a public health research agenda.	The purpose of the Accelerating Public Health Systems Research in Ontario: Building an Agenda Think Tank was to bring together a group of key stakeholders from across Ontario with an interest and expertise in PHSR, as well as national and international PHSR experts, to engage in discussion and debate about PH systems research priorities at the provincial level.	Canada	public health	clinical practice (practitioners) Policy makers	The Think Tank had a measurable impact on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of those who attended... The aims to build connections between individuals and organizations in this field, bring more attention and awareness to PHSR, and build consensus on Ontario's PHSR agenda, particularly in the priority areas identified in the Think Tank, were achieved. The core Think Tank team is also in the process of creating an Ontario PHSR website and reaching out to additional stakeholders to expand and diversify a budding PHSR network.
Kothari, Anita & Wathen, C. Nadine	Integrated knowledge translation: digging deeper, moving forward.	The purpose of this paper is to update developments in the field of integrated knowledge translation through a deeper analysis of the approach in practice-oriented and policy-oriented health research.	Canada	N/A	N/A	We explore some of these challenges and benefits in detail to help researchers understand what integrated knowledge translation means, and whether the approach's potential added value is worth the investment of time, energy and other resources.
Kothari, Anita & Wathen, C. Nadine	A critical second look at integrated knowledge translation	The purpose of this commentary is to assist potential knowledge users, particularly those working in policy or service settings, by highlighting some of the more nuanced benefits of the IKT model, as well as some of its potential costs.	Canada	N/A - no sector explicitly stated; ger	clinical practice (practitioners) Policy maker, public, (Research users could be other investigators from different disciplines, teams or countries but more often are policy makers, decision makers, research funders, industry, clinicians or the public)	research questions that are more practice or policy relevant; findings that are easier to adapt because they meet a knowledge-practice gap; the creation of a ready audience for implementation strategies; and an increased understanding of each other's roles (and worlds)
Kwak, Lydia; W(a)ahlin, Charlotte; Stigmar, Kjerstin & Jensen, Irene	Developing a practice guideline for the occupational health services by using a community of practice approach: a process evaluation of the development process.	This paper has important implications for future clinical practice guideline development in occupational health service practice; it provides valuable information on how practitioners can be included in the development process, with the aim of increasing the implementability of the developed guidelines	Sweden	Primary Care	Clinical practice (OHS), Management, Caregivers, Health educators "at least two representatives each of OH occupations (occupational physicians, occupational nurses, ergonomists/physical therapists, health and safety engineers, health educators and psychologists) involved with the management of non-specific LBP"	The developed guideline is closely in line with the US Institute of Medicine's standards for developing rigorous, trustworthy clinical practice guidelines [34]; it is based on available evidence, developed by a knowledgeable, multidisciplinary group of experts and representatives from the OHS, based on an explicit and transparent process that minimizes biases and includes a description of the relationship between the suggested interventions and health outcomes.
Mackie, Thomas I.; Sheldrick, Radley C.; Ferranti, Sarah D. De; Saunders, Tully; Rojas, Erick G. & Leslie, Laurel K.	Stakeholders' Perspectives on Stakeholder-engaged research	We use qualitative methods to capture experience-based recommendations on how to operationalize 4 Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) principles in stakeholder-engaged research, specifically: (1) reciprocal relationships; (2) colearning; (3) partnership; and (4) trust, transparency, and honesty.	USA	clinical research	Policy makers Patient/clients, Caregivers (clinicians), Researchers, Payers	Our exploratory study provides stakeholder-identified strategies to achieve the 4 PCOR principles, and demonstrates the need to identify, acknowledge, and address potentially conflicting strategies due to the potential for competing ideologies or variation in stakeholder preferences.
Manns, Braden; Barrett, Brendan; Evans, Michael; Garg, Amit; Hemmelgarn, Brenda; Kappel, Joanne; Klarenbach, Scott; Madore, Francis; Parfrey, Patrick; Samuel, Susan; Soroka, Steven; Suri, Rita; Tonelli, Marcello; Wald, Ron; Walsh, Michael & Zappitelli, Michael	Establishing a national knowledge translation and generation network in kidney disease: the Canadian Kidney Knowledge Translation and Generation Network.	No specific purpose of the paper stated (it describes a network). But they do state the objectives of the network at follows: "The overall goal of CANN-NET is to improve the care and outcomes of patients with kidney disease. This will be achieved by 1) linking an active clinical practice guidelines committee with relevant knowledge users, ensuring best practice for patients with CKD through knowledge dissemination of important guidelines to knowledge users, and 2) identifying knowledge gaps in kidney disease that can be addressed through large studies facilitated by a collaborative network of nephrology researchers"	Canada	N/A; Homecare, primary care, government ; not one specific sector applicable to the paper as it's not a study but they mention homecare, primary care and policy making as general sectors that would be applicable to the network	N/A, but they do mention clinical Practice, Policy Makers, Management, patients and caregivers as general stakeholders that are included as partners in KT; the network includes a Knowledge User Committee, a Knowledge Translation Committee, a Pediatric Committee, and a Clinical Trials Scientific Committee Partners also include multiple professional groups with complementary interests and scope in Chronic Kidney Disease (research and practice)	The Knowledge User Committee has informed the network's research priorities, which has resulted in research projects (specifically concerning timing of dialysis initiation, increasing the use of appropriate home dialysis and KT in relation to Childhood Nephrotic Syndrome)... CANN-NET has developed a robust collaborative framework which integrates clinical research, health outcomes evaluation, guideline generation and dissemination, and formal knowledge translation activities across Canada.
Graham P. Martin, Sarah McNicol, Sarah Chew	Towards a new paradigm in health research and practice?: Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care	Drawing on a case study of one of the CLAHRCs, we derive lessons for the design and realisation of CLAHRCs and similar initiatives. We highlight the way in which entrenched institutional forces work to constrain the degree of change -- but also some of the tools available to CLAHRCs which enable them to "work around" these forces. We consider the degree to which the CLAHRC's work represents a shift in the relationship between research and practice, resistance to this shift, and the potential of the strategies being deployed by the CLAHRC to overcome such resistance	UK	Public Health - NHS	Policymakers/Government: NHS Management/Administration Other: 'other stakeholder groups' not defined	broad range of research programs were developed, set up and progressed - which were only ideas before the partnership;

McCloughen, Andrea & O'Brien, Louise	Interagency collaborative research projects: illustrating potential problems, and finding solutions in the nursing literature	This paper uses the example of an actual collaborative research project to illustrate factors that can impair collaboration and in turn negatively impact on intersectoral research outcomes.	Australia	Primary care - mental health services	Clinical Practice - mental health nurses	N/A - focus on barriers to successful IKT, and outcomes framed as recommendations of what an IKT partnership should look like rather than the outcomes/impacts of the partnership
Morris Z.S.; Bullock A.; Atwell C.	Developing engagement, linkage and exchange between health services managers and researchers: Experience from the UK	Our aim was to evaluate whether the NIHR Service Delivery and Organization Management Fellowship programme encouraged greater engagement, linkage, and exchange between university researchers and health services managers - and what can be learned from this experience to support the development of this and similar programmes in future.	Australia	Public Health - NHS	Management/ Administration - NHS	Increased 'links' for chief investigators (CIs) and health services managers (Fellows); fellows had good links with other networks involved in/ useful to the project; Fellows were a means to close the gap between the researchers and the research study participants through improved site access and greater insights into the NHS and management experience; closed the gap between researchers and the audience of their findings, improving dissemination/visibility/credibility; Fellows gained access/exposure to research experience and knowledge to inform their practice; benefits to larger organization/community through linkage with the university
Nguyen, Tram; Graham, Ian D.; Mrklas, Kelly J.; Bowen, Sarah; Cargo, Margaret; Estabrooks, Carole A.; Kothari, Anita; Lavis, John; Macaulay, Ann C.; Macleod, Martha; Phiggs, David; Ramsden, Vivian R.; Renfrew, Mary J.; Salsberg, Jon; Wallerstein, Nina	How does integrated knowledge translation (IKT) compare to other collaborative research approaches to generating and translating knowledge? Learning from experts in the field	The objective of this study is to better understand how IKT compares with engaged scholarship, Mode 2 research, co-production and participatory research by identifying the differences and similarities among them.	Canada (where the research was conducted and the majority of the participants are located) however, one participant from each of: UK, USA, Ireland, Australia	N/A - note that although this is labelled as an IKT paper, all participants/co-authors that participated were researchers. Of the general IKT projects/experiences discussed, no particular KU groups were identified.	N/A, various	Outcomes' not applicable as in influence that IKT had on the research/participants/organization; RESULTS found that: both participants and international KT scholars agreed that there is a lack of clarity among the approaches, and that differences between concepts in development, intent and context should be identified. Findings were divided into two major themes with corresponding sub-themes - (1) differences among the approaches and (2) similarities among the approaches.
Eivor Oborn ¹ *, Michael Barrett ² , Karl Prince ² and Girts Racko ¹	Balancing exploration and exploitation in transferring research into practice: a comparison of five knowledge translation entity archetypes	"To examine [CLHARC] structures and activities as well as the ensuing tensions between research and implementation [...] through a comparative case study of nine IKT entities."	UK	n/a - various those explicitly listed include public health, acute care (e.g., oncology), government/policy, however others may be involved as well	n/a - various Those explicitly listed include (however, others included that are not explicitly listed): Clinical practice Policymakers/Government (NHS) Patients/clients Other: social advice providers, business representatives	Outcomes of the partnerships were classified in part as strengths categorized by archetype; these included: "Research capacity within service providers is developed through KBs; Researchers can develop sustained dialogue with provider representatives to facilitate on-going relationship following project completion; Designated KBs have ownership for supporting 'KT' into specific service contexts; Quick start to implementation process as not waiting for new research findings to be produced; Autonomous research process attractive to highly qualified academics who are not needing to change their research practice; this increases likelihood of high impact generalizable findings; High levels of possible integration and tailoring of research projects with local provider needs; Strengthening existing ties enables solid basis for legacy to remain once funding for overall initiative ceases; Project level control by central management enables high levels of accountability; Sustained investment in local service improvement; Integrates into culture and goals of a hierarchical health service system." The outcome of the partnerships varied based on archetype and factors such as preexisting relationships, organization/governance, involvement of knowledge brokers, and streams of research and implementation.
O'Brien, Mary Ann; Carson, Andrea; Barbera, Lisa; Brouwers, Melissa C.; Earle, Craig C.; Graham, Ian D.; Mittmann, Nicole; Grunfeld, Eva	Variable participation of knowledge users in cancer health services research: results of a multiple case study	This study "aimed to provide greater insight into contextual enablers and barriers to IKT. The specific study objectives were: (1) to learn how IKT activities were conducted within five projects of a cancer research network between 2010 and 2013; (2) to identify key IKT activities deemed to be either successful or unsuccessful by researchers and knowledge users"; and (3) to identify and describe the key contextual factors that led to either successful or unsuccessful IKT activities." "Knowledge users = " any member of a research team who could implement findings in health care practice and/or cancer system policy."	Canada	77 Cancer health services (including case costing of cancer, lung cancer surgery policy analysis, patient and provider reported outcomes, colorectal cancer screening, interdisciplinary team approach to women's cancer survivorship). Hospital, but not "acute care"	Not explicitly specified: "stakeholders from the cancer health services research network including those with a formal role in the cancer system organization"	"Outcomes associated with the use of an IKT approach not reported; moreso the barriers/facilitators to IKT were identified. A lack of role clarity presented as a barrier; the cancer system was perceived as lacking a framework for an IKT approach and implementation of research results; proposed research should match the organizational needs. 6 of 9 barriers identified by Gagliardi et al (2019) were found in this study."
Pinto, Rog[\e]rio M.	Community Perspectives on Factors That Influence Collaboration in Public Health Research	the current study aimed to identify, from the perspective of CBOs, factors that influence collaborative research positively and barriers that may hinder collaboration.	USA	public health	clinical Practice	"this study uncovered four domains of reference (Researchers' Characteristics; Collaborative Research Characteristics; Community Partner-Researcher Relationships; and Barriers to HIV-Prevention Research Collaboration) and respective factors that influence HIV-prevention research, which can inform collaboration efforts in other types of public health research. To disseminate the findings, a comprehensive document with preliminary findings and recommendations has been distributed to each participating CBO. A user-friendly summary of the findings will be available to all CBOs... POSSIBLE outcomes described as follows: CBOs will thus have a user-friendly version of the findings to guide their collaborative endeavors... this project helped classify specific factors that may influence collaboration... These findings can help CBOs develop data-driven policies to guide their involvement in research"
Poger, Jennifer M.; Mayer, Victoria; Duru, Obidiegwu Kenrik; Nauman, Beth; Holderness, Heather; Warren, Nate; Vasquez, Carolina; Bibi, Salma; Rasmussen-Torvik, Laura J.; Hosseini, Zahra; Shi, Lizheng; Wallace, Jamie; Goytia, Crispin N.; Horowitz, Carol R.; Kraschewski, Jennifer L.	Network Engagement in Action: Stakeholder Engagement Activities to Enhance Patient-centeredness of Research	This paper outlines individual project engagement activities, which vary across the engagement spectrum, as well as the network-wide activities proposed and underway. Further, we offer insight into recommendations for future studies to incorporate our emerging and promising engagement practices.	USA	public health	Policy Makers Patients	The NEXT-D2 network has provided infrastructure and support to studies utilizing CDRNs and other large secondary datasets to advance our understanding of diabetes policy and program effectiveness.
Provan K Nakama L Veazie M Teufel-Shone NHuddleston C	Building community capacity around chronic disease services through a collaborative interorganizational network	To determine whether the Turning Point coalition, "[in which] communities [were] to build a collaborative network of relationships across a broad range of organizations [around chronic disease services]" was "effective" in one Southwestern community by assessing the extent and evolution of collaboration. "Overall, we were interested in the extent to which efforts to build capacity through strengthened collaboration between community organizations actually results in increased collaboration, despite differences in goals, sources of funding, and ideology; how the structure of collaboration evolves; and how network participants feel about working together"	USA	Public health	Researchers, the mayor's office, the fire department, the police, a food bank, County Health & Social Services Agency, Health Promotion & Outreach Agency, School District Health Office, Hospital, Child and Family Resources, Private Practice Medical Group	There was frequent sharing of information, often leading to joint planning around health issues that continued well beyond the meetings. In one case, agencies at the meeting were discussing child health issues, which soon resulted in many of the agencies in the coalition agreeing to form a school health council. The council participants became active in working together to recruit community members for enrolling children in the state's Children's Health Insurance Program. There is another example of mobilizing funds to save the town's small hospital from imminent closure
Shoba Ramanadhan, Sara Minsky, Vilma Martinez-Dominguez, Kasisomayajula Viswanath	Building practitioner networks to support dissemination and implementation of evidence-based programs in community settings	Researchers and practitioners co-created an intervention to build capacity among CBO staff members to systematically find, adapt, and evaluate EBPs. The project supported development of trainee social networks and this cross-sectional study examines the association between network engagement and EBP usage, an important goal of the capacity-building program.	USA	different sectors (public, private, and non-profit)	Clinical practice (healthcare provider) , Management, outreach coordinator, program planner, other	Supporting practitioners to engage with a network of peers may enhance dissemination and implementation of evidence-based strategies and programs, but will require dedicated staff time and resources.

Redwood, Sabi; Brangan, Emer; Leach, Verity; Horwood, Jeremy & Donovan, Jenny L.	Integration of research and practice to improve public health and healthcare delivery through a collaborative 'Health Integration Team' model - a qualitative investigation	This study aimed to (1) provide empirical evidence documenting the evolution of the model; (2) to identify the social and organisational processes and theory of change underlying healthcare knowledge and practice; and (3) elucidate the key aspects of the HIT model for future development and translation to other localities.	UK	Acute care, public health, primary care	"Early partnerships: National Health service organizations, city council, universities Later partnerships: primary care professionals (not specified), public health professionals, specialist clinicians, allied health professionals, basic scientists and health service researchers (with involvement from patients and the public), public sector organizations "	"Whole system engagement; easier for people to establish personal contacts and coalitions, and promoted joint action. Integration: generating system-level change, especially in service delivery, and linking patient journeys from prevention to the provision of secondary/tertiary care services. Innovation: successful exploitation of new ideas and novel ways of delivering services or interventions through the introduction or application of new approaches, usually to improve quality and decrease costs. "
Roberge-Dao, Jacqueline; Yardley, Brooks; Menon, Anita; Halle, Marie-Christine; Maman, Julia; Ahmed, Sara; Thomas, Alike	A mixed-methods approach to understanding partnership experiences and outcomes of projects from an integrated knowledge translation funding model in rehabilitation	"The purpose of this study was to describe the process and deliverables of individual research projects within an IKT funding model involving partnerships between university-affiliated researchers and rehabilitation clinicians in Montreal, Canada."	Canada - Quebec	Clinical rehabilitation	For this study/manuscript: 1. clinician (in rehabilitation, 53%) 7. student (MSc or PhD, for rehabilitation, 47%) Among the 53 projects evaluated: 1. health system/care practitioners 3. health system/care managers and administration 4. patients/consumers 5. families/care givers 7. health system/care professional organizations 7. students	Of the 53 studies evaluated, the most common primary outcomes were clinician practice behaviors, clinician knowledge and clinician attitudes towards evidence use (vague as to what the "outcomes" or influences on these areas were).
Rodgers K.C.; Akintobi T.; Thompson W.W.; Evans D.; Escoffery C.; Kegler M.C.	A Model for Strengthening Collaborative Research Capacity: Illustrations From the Atlanta Clinical Translational Science Institute	The purpose of this work is to present an approach [model] for strengthening collaborative research capacity.	USA	public health	Staff of a not-for profit organization /CBO	Outcomes focused on strengthening the seven domains of collaborative research capacity: shared goals, attitudes toward collaboration, institutional factors, mutual respect, human and fiscal resources, partnering, and research skills. The model suggests that increased collaborative research capacity leads to sustainable partnerships that improve community health.
Rowlands, G., Crilly, T., Ashworth, M., Mager, J., Johns, C., & Hilton, S.	Linking research and development in primary care : primary care trusts , primary care research networks and primary care academics	In this study we combined structured questionnaire responses and qualitative interview analyses to determine research priorities together with an action research methodology (Hampshire, 2000) to support PCOs in implementing research arising from their own declared priorities.	UK	Primary Care	clinical Practice, management	The questionnaire survey highlighted a mismatch between the information needs of PCOs and the volume of research addressing those needs, exacerbated by the pace of traditional externally funded, peer reviewed research. In the semistructured interviews the most prominent topics were interface issues, information needs and work roles. Although all the topics were discussed at the workshop following the individual interview, it was these three that provided the three research topic areas generated by the action research workshop.
Leung Rubin, Carolyn; Sprague Martinez, Linda; Chu, Jocelyn; Hacker, Karen; Brugge, Doug; Prie, Alex; Allukian, Nathan; Mae Rodday, Angie & Leslie, Laurel K.	Community-Engaged Pedagogy: A Strengths-Based Approach to Involving Diverse Stakeholders in Research Partnerships	"This paper describes Building Your Capacity: Advancing Research through Community Engagement (BYC) , a training pro gram developed by academic researchers and community leaders that was designed to improve the research readiness of community-based organizations and community health centers. "	USA	public health - adult education in health research	Community Health Organizations: the Center for Community Health Education Research and Services, Inc., and the Somerville Immigrant Services Providers Group/Health; also, the "fellows" (community members actually being taught about research)	"Fellows gained knowledge and skills through the training sessions as well as by working on their respective organizational research plan... Fellows indicated a significant change in most domains in their perceived ability to conduct a task related to research. The domains in which Fellows did not indicate a significant change were conducting a literature review, recruiting participants into a study, and using research to inform policymaking". Fellows also reported improvements in Confidence, Research Competency, Negotiation Skills, Responsiveness, Seeing Fellows as Equals, Bidirectional Learning
Rycroft-Malone, J.; Wilkinson, J.; Burton, C. R.; Harvey, G.; McCormack, B.; Graham, I. & Staniszevska, S.	Collaborative action around implementation in Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care: towards a programme theory	This paper reports on findings from a project that is identifying and tracking implementation mechanisms and processes used by CLAHRCs and evaluating the intended and unintended consequences of these over time. We are also determining the influences on whether or not and how research is used, paying particular attention to context... This study... aims to develop an explanatory theory regarding implementing research through CLAHRCs.	UK	long term and Homecare, primary care	clinical Practice, management	As a conceptual platform for the evaluation, the potential of this framework is in directing us to the 'vital explanatory components' which might theoretically explain how, why, for whom and with what impact(s). CLAHRCs implement research... The CMOs may usefully inform the strategies and evaluation plans of CLAHRCs funded in the second round
Jo Rycroft-Malone1*, Christopher R Burton1, Joyce Wilkinson2, Gill Harvey3,4, Brendan McCormack5, Richard Baker6, Sue Dopson7, Ian D. Graham8, Sophie Staniszevska9, Carl Thompson10, Steven Ariss11, Lucy Melville-Richards1 and Lynne Williams1	Collective action for implementation: a realist evaluation of organisational collaboration in healthcare	to develop an explanatory theory about implementing research through CLAHRCs as collaborative entities	UK England			greater appreciation of each others' positions; "quicker wins"; capacity and capability building for 'doing' implementation; improved care benefits; improved patient outcomes" "personal benefits" such as career development and building the individuals' profiles
San Martín-Rodríguez LBeaulieu M'D'Amour DFerrada-Videla M	The determinants of successful collaboration: A review of theoretical and empirical studies	This article explores the main characteristics of the determinants of interprofessional collaboration	Canada	Healthcare	N/A	N/A focus is on the systemic, organizational and interactional determinants of collaboration
Scarinci, Isabel C.; Moore, Artisha; Benjamin, Regine; Vickers, Selwyn; Shikany, James & Fouad, Mona	A participatory evaluation framework in the establishment and implementation of transdisciplinary collaborative centers for health disparities research	This paper describes the formulation and implementation of a participatory evaluation plan for 3 transdisciplinary collaborative centers	USA	public Health - Health Disparities	Policy Makers, (community organizations)	Not done yet but the framework includes a process evaluation (of activities) with worksheets, partnership engagement survey and impact eval

Shaw, Sara; Macfarlane, Fraser; Greaves, Colin & Carter, Yvonne H.	Developing research management and governance capacity in primary care organizations: Transferable learning from a qualitative evaluation of UK pilot sites	The research ascertains how UK primary care organizations selected as pilot sites have organized research management and governance.	UK	Primary Care	Policy Makers/Government	A range of organizational models were adopted, often reflecting existing strategic alliances The development and implementation of systems in pilot sites was facilitated by the support of the wider PCO in recognizing research as a valued and integral part of the organization; the effective management of relationships and the establishment of equal partnership arrangements for RM&G, and the effective use of existing R&D infrastructure and expertise. Other findings: A number of themes emerged from the data: the motivational aspects for leading on RM&G; the impact of historical relationships and boundaries on the development of organizational models and strategic alliances; the structures and systems needed to implement RM&G plans; and the factors facilitating this; The results of our research demonstrate the range of organizational models being adopted by PCOs to implement research governance.
Shannon L Sibbald1,2*, Jacqueline Tetroe3 and Ian D Graham4,5	Research funder required research partnerships: a qualitative inquiry	The objective of this study was to investigate the experiences, perceived barriers, successes, and opinions of researchers and knowledge-users funded under the Canadian Institutes of Health Research's Integrated Knowledge Translation funding opportunities for a better understanding of these collaborations.	Canada	healthcare (multiple grants/projects/sectors)	Policy Makers/Government	research will be more relevant to our knowledge-users (participant perception); cultural change regarding research in general; bridging divide between the communities of research, policy, and practice; researchers better understand the realities of the practice environment; KUs felt more ownership of the results and uptake; broader reach of the results to multiple audiences ("Participants said it was sometimes difficult to measure the impact of partnership research due to the divide between impacts in the academy and those of the "real world"...in a few cases, participants said there had not been, nor would there be, any impact from the partnership. This most often stemmed from knowledge-users having a minimal role in the project, receiving little communication from the researcher, and ultimately feeling that they were invited [tokenistically].")
Leif I. Solberg, MD1, Russell E. Glasgow, PhD2, Jürgen Unützer, MD, MPH3, Nancy Jaekels4, Gary Offedahl, MD4, Arne Beck, PhD2, Michael V. Maciossek, PhD1, and A. Lauren Crain, PhD1	Partnership implementation research	To describe an innovative example of an implementation study, conducted as partnership research with the leaders of a major natural experiment in Minnesota to improve the primary care of depression	USA	Primary Care	Clinicians Patients other - payers, health plan leaders, and employers	N/A - focus on barriers and facilitators to partnerships, not the outcomes of those partnerships
Springer, Pamela J.; Corbett, Carolyn & Davis, Noreen	Enhancing evidence-based practice through collaboration.	to describe a model of collaboration between a university and medical centers to enhance nurses' knowledge and research skills and provide research opportunities for faculty	USA	Acute care (hospitals, nursing) described as "medical centres" but are confirmed to be hospitals	Clinical Practice - practice (medical centre, nursing) Other (university)	empowerment of hospital staff; hospital practices legitimized by research and ability to access resources to properly integrate evidence-based practice; faculty felt connected to practice and that their research skills were important and being used; faculty brought practice issues back to other university faculty
Treiman, Katherine; McCormack, Lauren; Olmsted, Murray; Rosch, Nancy; Reeve, Bryce B.; Martens, Christa E.; Moultrie, Rebecca R. & Sanoff, Hanna	Engaging Patient Advocates and Other Stakeholders to Design Measures of Patient-Centered Communication in Cancer Care	The aim of this study was to develop and test survey questions to assess patients' experiences with PCC in cancer care.	USA	Acute care (hospitals)	Clinical Practice - practice (medical centre, nursing) Other (university)	empowerment of hospital staff; hospital practices legitimized by research and ability to access resources to properly integrate evidence-based practice; faculty felt connected to practice and that their research skills were important and being used; faculty brought practice issues back to other university faculty
Van Raak APaulus AMur-Veeman I	Why do health and social care providers co-operate?	Our aim is to explore the comparative validity of different theoretical perspectives on the reasons for co-operation, to indicate directions for further study and for policy making	Netherlands	Healthcare	N/A	N/A based on study type. Policy makers in countries where the (national or local) government holds a strong power position (e.g. the UK, Finland and Sweden), who intend to promote the delivery of integrated care, can take four steps. They can start by identifying important stakeholders in health and social care (Step 1, stakeholder theory). Next, they can map these stakeholders' norms, organisational procedures and other rules (Step 2, institutional theory) and allow the policy to correspond with these institutions as much as possible (Step 3). To facilitate implementation (Step 4), they can take advantage of the government's own institutions
Vangen Shuxham C	Nurturing Collaborative Relations: Building Trust in Interorganizational Collaboration	"The article aims to [...] synthesis[ze] research on trust in interorganizational collaboration with research on other aspects of collaboration [...] with a particular focus on how to manage and build trust in this context [...] while considering specifically the theory and hence complexity of interorganizational collaborations."	n/a - unclear/various	n/a - various	n/a - empirical data from practitioners and managers, but who these participants were partnered with is unclear.	n/a - article focuses on the role and theory of trust building and its impact on collaborations and their outcomes. Thus, outcomes of partnerships are varied depending on level of trust and other organizational factors. "the [trust-building] The loop conveys trust building as a cyclical process within which positive outcomes form the basis for trust development and with each consecutive positive outcome trust builds on itself incrementally, over time, in a virtuous circle."

Williamson, Anna; Tait, Hannah; El Jardali, Fadi; Wolfenden, Luke; Thackway, Sarah; Stewart, Jessica; O'Leary, Lyndal; Dixon, Julie	How are evidence generation partnerships between researchers and policy-makers enacted in practice? A qualitative interview study	We aimed to determine why researchers and policy-makers choose to work together, how they work together, which partnership models are most common, and what the key (1) relationship-based and (2) practical components of successful research partnerships are	Australia	health or health-related areas	policy makers, defined as policy and programme developers and health system decision-makers, "someone employed in a policy agency who drafts or writes health policy documents or develops health programs, or who makes or contributes significantly to policy decisions about health services, programs or resourcing"	research more likely to be used; merging of experiential and scientific knowledge; keeps research relevant; more innovated ideas; researchers have increased opportunity for cutting edge research; stepping stone to future collaboration for researchers; evidence more likely to be used in policy or practice;
Willis, Cameron David; Corrigan, Crystal; Stockton, Lisa; Greene, Julie Kathryn & Riley, Barbara Lyn	Exploring the unanticipated effects of multi-sectoral partnerships in chronic disease prevention	this study aimed to identify and describe the unanticipated effects of multisectoral partnerships for chronic disease prevention from the perspectives of those working within such partnerships.	Canada	public health, government - because the IKT intervention was for chronic diseases based on the impact of physical activity	academia, not-for-profit (social sector entrepreneurs and employees), private sectors (national and international organizations) government (federal level)	Four themes were identified that appeared in at least two cases: (1) insights about the flexibility and responsiveness of government; (2) access to new and valuable resources (people, skills, expertise); (3) opportunity to build new capacities; and (4) understanding realistic timelines for partnership activities and outcomes. As the complexity of problems (and systems) increases, leadership needs to adapt accordingly, focusing on facilitation, empowerment and creating a shared and compelling vision. Increasingly, these styles of leadership are adopting distributed models, whereby those in varying positions within organizations or indeed partnerships, are given leadership roles and authorities. Such models are consistent with recommendations in newer forms of governance such as Collective Impact or network governance mechanisms. Changes to the MSP initiative recognize that no single sector has the capacity to address complex health issues, and as such, reinforces the need to engage partners from a variety of sectors to leverage skills and resources that will better improve the reach and impact of preventive health interventions. This requires a program such as the MSP initiative to be deliberate in its intent to commit to reflection, documentation and use of learnings to influence program and partnership design. Need for the access to a broader set of material and immaterial resources was recognized as a fundamental basis for effective cross-sectoral collaboration. A critical factor for multi-sectoral partnerships, including those fostered as part of HIAPs, is the creation of collaborative value, which is "the transitory and enduring benefits relative to the costs that are generated due to the interaction of collaborators and that accrue to organizations, individuals, and society itself. The ability of multi-sectoral partnerships to create collaborative value is influenced by four factors: (1) resource complementarity (obtaining resources that are different from one's own), (2) resource nature (money, expertise, skills, reputation, etc.), (3) resource directionality and use (how resources are deployed and shared), and (4) linked interests (the degree to which partners see their self-interests linked to that of the partnership and the larger social good). Results suggest that partners were also not expecting to gain new capacities as a result of partnership participation. The MSP initiative is assisting organizations to gain organizational capacity across these dimensions, particularly in relation to enhanced social capital as evidenced by a greater sense of responsiveness and cooperation among partners in the absence of formal control. The present study suggests a mismatch in expectations regarding the timelines of partnership work, particularly expectations held by those in public, private and not-for-profit organizations. Study suggest a gap between the practice of multi-sectoral partnerships in chronic disease prevention, and the broader theoretical understanding of partnership approaches. Participation in effective multi-sectoral partnerships requires flexibility and responsiveness from government organizations, particularly in how partnerships are funded and evaluated.
Winterbauer, Nancy L.; Bekemeier, Betty; VanRaemdonck, Lisa; Hoover, Anna G.	Applying Community-Based Participatory Research Partnership Principles to Public Health Practice-Based Research Networks	We suggest that 'authentic' co-production involves processes where participants can 'see' the difference that they have made within the project and beyond.	UK	N/A	N/A	As the Rycroft-Malone article suggests the co-production approach is not a panacea.
Witteaman, Holly O.; Chipenda Dansokho, Selma; Colquhoun, Heather; Fagerlin, Angela; Giguere, Anik M. C.; Glouberman, Sholom; Haslett, Lynne; Hoffman, Aubri; Ivers, Noah M.; Legare, France; Legare, Jean; Levin, Carrie A.; Lopez, Karl; Montori, Victor M.; Renaud, Jean-Sebastien; Sparling, Kerri; Stacey, Dawn; Volk, Robert J.	Twelve Lessons Learned for Effective Research Partnerships Between Patients, Caregivers, Clinicians, Academic Researchers, and Other Stakeholders	In offering pragmatic, actionable lessons we have learned through our separate and shared experiences, we hope to help foster more patient-centered research via productive and enjoyable research collaborations.	Canada ?	Unknown	Clinicians patients/caregivers Other (unspecified)	N/A
Wutzke, Sonia; Redman, Sally; Bauman, Adrian; Hawe, Penelope; Shiell, Alan; Thackway, Sarah & Wilson, Andrew	A new model of collaborative research : experiences from one of Australia 's NHMRC Partnership Centres for Better Health	We present our view on how the Australian Prevention Partnership Centre model is working in practice.	Australia	public health - (chronic disease prevention)	Various projects under the centre partner with various stakeholders (i.e., 1-6)	1) Different ways of working and trust - a) practical, close to real-time recommendations, b) access sensitive data, c) innovative projects, d) respond to limitations in traditional evidence synthesis, e) better understanding of multisectoral system, f) meet emerging needs 2) Outcomes: a) innovation, b) influencing policy and practice, c) tools for decision-makers
Zych, Maria Maddalena; Berta, Whitney B.; Gagliardi, Anna R.	Initiation is recognized as a fundamental early phase of integrated knowledge translation (IKT): qualitative interviews with researchers and research users in IKT partnerships	The purpose of this study was to explore IKT initiation processes, enablers, and barriers among health care researchers and research users involved in IKT partnerships.	Canada	Unknown - multiple	1. Clinical practice: 7. researchers, research users, connectors	Focus more on what elements lead to effective IKT rather than what outcomes IKT leads to.