**Supplemental File 1: Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research constructs (28)**

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| **Construct** | | **Short Description** |
| **I. INTERVENTION CHARACTERISTICS** | |  |
| A | Intervention Source | Perceptions on whether the intervention is externally or internally developed. |
| B | Evidence Strength & Quality | Perceptions of evidence quality and validity that support the efficacy of the intervention. |
| C | Relative Advantage | Perceptions of the advantage of implementing the intervention versus an alternative. |
| D | Adaptability | Possibilities of intervention adaptation, tailoring, refinement or reinvention for local needs. |
| E | Trialability | Ability to conduct a small-scale test and possibly effect reversal (undo implementation) of the intervention, if warranted. |
| F | Complexity | Perceived difficulty of implementation in terms of duration, scope, radicalness, disruptiveness, centrality and intricacy. |
| G | Design Quality & Packaging | Perceived excellence in how the intervention is bundled, presented, and assembled. |
| H | Cost | Costs of the intervention and its implementation. |
| **II. OUTER SETTING** | |  |
| A | Patient Needs & Resources | The extent to which patient needs, and the barriers and facilitators to meeting those needs, are known and prioritised. |
| B | Cosmopolitanism | The degree of networking with other external organisations. |
| C | Peer Pressure | Pressure to implement an intervention driven by competition with other organisations. |
| D | External Policy & Incentives | External strategies to spread interventions, including policy and regulations, mandates, recommendations and guidelines. |
| **III. INNER SETTING** | |  |
| A | Structural Characteristics | Architecture, age, maturity, and size of an organisation. |
| B | Networks & Communications | Nature and quality of social networks, formal and informal communications within an organisation. |
| C | Culture | Norms, values, and basic assumptions of a given organisation. Clan culture focuses on internal maintenance with flexibility, concern for people, and sensitivity for customers. Hierarchy culture emphasises internal maintenance with a need for stability and control. Adhocracy culture concentrates on external positioning with a high degree of flexibility and individuality. Market culture stresses external maintenance with a need for stability and control. |
| D | Implementation Climate | Absorptive capacity for change, shared receptivity to an intervention, and expectations of reward and support. |
| 1 | Tension for Change | Perceptions that the current situation is intolerable or needing change. |
| 2 | Compatibility | Perceptions of fit between intervention and individual meaning and values and fit with existing workflows and systems. |
| 3 | Relative Priority | Shared perceptions of the importance of the intervention implementation. |
| 4 | Organisational Incentives & Rewards | Includes goal-sharing awards, performance reviews and raises in salary and less tangible incentives such as increased respect. |
| 5 | Goals and Feedback | Perceptions that goals are clearly communicated, acted upon, and fed back to staff, with feedback-goal alignment. |
| 6 | Learning Climate | Climate where a) leaders express their own shortcomings and need for team members’ assistance; b) team members feel that they are essential, valued, and knowledgeable partners in the change process; c) individuals feel psychologically safe to try new methods; and d) there is sufficient time and space for reflective thinking and evaluation. |
| E | Readiness for Implementation | Organisational commitment to implement an intervention. |
| 1 | Leadership Engagement | Commitment, involvement, and accountability of leaders and managers to the implementation of the intervention. |
| 2 | Available Resources | Resources dedicated for implementation and on-going operations, including training, physical space and time. |
| 3 | Access to Knowledge & Information | Access to information and knowledge about the intervention and its incorporation into work tasks. |
| **IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS** | |  |
| A | Knowledge & Beliefs about the Intervention | Attitudes toward the intervention and acquaintance with intervention facts, truths and principles. |
| B | Self-efficacy | Belief in own capabilities to perform actions to achieve implementation goals. |
| C | Individual Stage of Change | Characterisation of the phase an individual is in, progressing towards skilled, enthusiastic, and sustained intervention use. |
| D | Individual Identification with Organisation | Perceptions of the organisation and relationships and degree of commitment with that organisation. |
| E | Other Personal Attributes | Traits such as tolerance of ambiguity, intellectual ability, motivation, values, competence, capacity, and learning style. |
| **V. PROCESS** | |  |
| A | Planning | Degree to which tasks for intervention implementation are developed in advance and the quality of these schemes. |
| B | Engaging | Attracting and involving key individuals in the implementation and use of the intervention. |
| 1 | Opinion Leaders | Individuals in an organisation with formal or informal influence on their colleagues regarding implementation of the intervention. |
| 2 | Formally Appointed Internal Implementation Leaders | Individuals from within the organisation who have been formally appointed with responsibility for implementing an intervention. |
| 3 | Champions | Individuals dedicated to support, market and overcome possible obstacles along the way. |
| 4 | External Change Agents | Individuals affiliated with an external entity who formally influence or facilitate intervention decisions. |
| C | Executing | Carrying out the implementation according to plan. |
| D | Reflecting & Evaluating | Feedback about the progress and quality of implementation along with regular individual and team debriefing. |