

This survey looks at how organisations think about and carry out knowledge mobilisation. It is part of a study funded by the National Institute for Health Research Health Services and Delivery Research programme looking at knowledge mobilisation practice (www.st-andrews.ac.uk/business/km-study/). The survey should take no longer than 15 minutes to complete and all data will be anonymised.

We recognise that many people work in more than one organisation. Please complete the questions as they relate to the organisation specified in the covering email sent to you.

1. Where is your organisation based? Please tick (check) one.

- UK
- Ireland
- Canada
- US
- Continental Europe
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Other (please specify)

2. Which sector are you in? Please tick (check) one.

- Health
- Education
- Social care
- Cross-sector
- Other (please specify)

3. Which of these terms most closely fits your organisation? Please tick (check) one.

- Research producer
- Research funder
- Research intermediary

Comments



Terminology

4. Throughout, we use the term ‘knowledge mobilisation’ to cover activities aimed at sharing research-based knowledge. However, many other terms are used to refer to these activities.

Please tick (check) all of the terms that are commonly used in your organisation:

- Knowledge translation
- Knowledge exchange
- Knowledge utilisation
- Knowledge into action
- Knowledge mobilisation
- Knowledge transfer
- Knowledge sharing
- Knowledge interaction
- Evidence-based policy/practice
- Evidence-informed policy/practice
- Getting evidence into practice
- Research use
- Other (please state)

Knowledge mobilisation activities in your organisation (part 1)

5. Which of the following knowledge mobilisation activities does your organisation do?

Please tick (check) to show which activities are done and with what frequency.

	Often	Sometimes	Planned for the future	Never/does not apply
Providing training for practitioners or policy makers to build research awareness or critical appraisal skills.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arranging secondments of staff from your organisation into other organisations.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arranging secondments of staff from other organisations into your organisation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Involving practitioners or policy makers in problem-definition and in prioritising research areas.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Involving practitioners or policy makers in collaborative research or co-production.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Involving practitioners or policy makers in interpreting and communicating research findings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Organising events that bring researchers together with policy makers and practitioners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilitating the implementation of research findings in	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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practice or policy settings.

Producing publications, other written materials or tools aimed at practitioners or policy makers.

Producing publications, other written materials or tools aimed at lay audiences (e.g. online resources, articles in consumer magazines or newspapers etc).

Creating debate using social media.

Using participatory research methods including action research or facilitated implementation.

Producing videos or animations to communicate research findings.

Knowledge mobilisation activities in your organisation (part 2)

6. Which of the following knowledge mobilisation activities does your organisation do?

Please tick (check) to show which activities are done and with what frequency.

	Often	Sometimes	Planned for the future	Never/does not apply
Creating digested research summaries and/or guidelines (e.g. mythbusters, fact sheets).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing 'rapid response' research synthesis services to policy makers or practitioners.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing live and archived webinars for practitioners and policy makers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing research-based commentary on issues in the news.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing local consultancy services (e.g. rapid review, research, data analysis, change management) on policy or practice issues.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employing staff in dedicated intermediary roles (e.g. knowledge brokers).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hosting Cafe Scientifique or similar public debates.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Involving patients or service users in problem-definition and in prioritising	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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research areas.

Involving patients or service users in collaborative research or co-production.



Involving patients or service users in interpreting and communicating research findings.



Facilitating mixed networks of researchers, practitioners and policymakers.



Brokering connections between researchers and journalists.



Knowledge mobilisation activities in your organisation (part 3)

7. Which of the following knowledge mobilisation activities does your organisation do?

Please tick (check) to show which activities are done and with what frequency.

	Often	Sometimes	Planned for the future	Never/does not apply
Brokering relationships between practitioners, policy makers and researchers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Developing local collaborations for innovation and improvement.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Publicising impact stories on successful knowledge mobilisation initiatives.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing post-project funding for knowledge mobilisation activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilitating or funding peer networks or communities of practice among practitioners and policy makers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advocating for knowledge mobilisation by actively making the case for the value of research-based knowledge in policy and practice.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Using social marketing approaches to communicate research findings, change ideas or	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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promote evidence-based change.

Providing input into pre- and post-registration training for practitioners.



Including non-academic members on research project advisory boards.



Using the arts (e.g. drama, music, narrative, visual arts) to communicate research findings.



Funding or conducting projects to advance the science of knowledge mobilisation.



Fostering formal partnerships between university departments and non-university organisations.



Models and frameworks used in knowledge mobilisation

8. Has your organisation drawn on any of the following models/frameworks in developing knowledge mobilisation activities? Please tick (check) all that apply.

- The PARIHS Framework (Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services) (Kitson et al 1998)
- The Levin model of research knowledge mobilisation (Levin 2004)
- School Improvement Model (Education Endowment Foundation)
- Walter et al's three models of research use (Walter et al 2004)
- The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) (Damschroder et al 2009)
- The Knowledge to Action (KTA) Cycle (Graham et al 2006)
- Lavis et al's framework for knowledge transfer (five questions about the research, four potential audiences) (Lavis et al 2003)
- Mindlines (Gabbay and le May 2004)
- The IHI Model for Improvement (Langley 1996)
- Normalization Process Theory (May et al 2009)
- Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles
- Push, pull, linkage and exchange (Lomas 2000; Lavis et al 2006)
- The three generations framework (Best et al 2008)
- The Knowledge Exchange Framework (Contandriopoulos et al 2010)
- The Greenhalgh model for considering the diffusion of innovations in health service organisations (Greenhalgh et al 2004)
- Ward et al's conceptual framework of the knowledge transfer process (Ward et al 2009)
- Ward et al's revised knowledge exchange framework (Ward et al 2012)
- The Knowledge Integration model (Best et al 2008)
- Collaborative knowledge translation model (Baumbusch et al 2008)
- Ottawa Model of Research Use (OMRU) (Logan and Graham 1998)
- The Critical Realism and the Arts Research Utilization Model (CRARUM) (Kontos and Poland 2009)
- The NCCDPHP (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion) Knowledge to Action Framework (Wilson et al 2011)
- Knowledge Dissemination and Utilization Framework (Farkas et al 2003)
- Participatory Action Knowledge Translation model (McWilliam et al 2009)
- The Interactive Systems Framework for Dissemination and Implementation (Wandersman et al 2008)
- The knowledge translation self-assessment tool for research institutes (SATORI) (Gholami et al 2011)
- Other (please state)

Ideas around knowledge mobilisation

9. A number of statements about knowledge mobilisation follow. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Securing broad agreement on key terms is an important starting point in knowledge mobilisation activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A plethora of terms around knowledge mobilisation is unavoidable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Knowledge mobilisation is distinct from implementation science.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is currently too much emphasis on knowledge mobilisation at the practitioner level and not enough at the organisation or multi-organisation level.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For effective and sustainable knowledge mobilisation we need to focus more on creating supportive organisational environments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective knowledge mobilisation needs a stronger emphasis on the active promotion of knowledge products rather than on their production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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alone.

The role of service users/patients in knowledge mobilisation is currently under-developed.



Knowledge mobilisation activities need to be carefully targeted at particular bodies of knowledge.



Knowledge mobilisation activities are distinct from quality improvement work.



Organisations need to use a range of knowledge mobilisation models and frameworks rather than just one.



The lack of commonly accepted knowledge mobilisation frameworks hinders the development of knowledge mobilisation strategies.



Many of the existing knowledge mobilisation frameworks are hard to operationalise.



The theory on knowledge mobilisation as set out in the literature is more advanced than the practice in organisations.



Organisations are



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still trying to make
'linkage and
exchange' work but
the literature has
moved on to newer
approaches.

The lack of evidence
on the impact of
knowledge
mobilisation
approaches is
hindering
development.

Comments

Developing knowledge mobilisation activities

10. This section looks at some aspects that your organisation might want to consider in developing knowledge mobilisation activities. For each aspect listed below, please indicate how important you think it is.

When choosing an approach, what matters?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not that important	Don't know/does not apply
That there is evidence to support this approach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Similar organisations are using this approach	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is feasible to evaluate the approach in use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We have used this approach previously with good results	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The approach engages the end users of the research	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The approach is understood and accepted by key people in our organisation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The approach is tailored to the type of knowledge to be mobilised	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The approach is customised for the target audience/s	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The approach makes good use of the perspectives of patients/service users	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The approach takes full account of the users' organisational	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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context/s

The approach taps into existing formal and informal networks

The approach is appropriate for our organisation's context

The approach makes effective use of communication technologies

Comments

Evaluating the organisation's knowledge mobilisation activities

11. Which of the following best describes your organisation's approach to evaluating its knowledge mobilisation activities? Please tick (check) one.

- There is currently little or no formal evaluation of the organisation's knowledge mobilisation activities.
- There is some evaluation of the organisation's knowledge mobilisation activities.
- We have a comprehensive approach to evaluating our knowledge mobilisation activities.

Comments

Measuring impact

12. This section looks at some of the types of impact that your organisation might want to consider in developing a formal evaluation of the organisation's knowledge mobilisation activities. For each type of impact listed below, please indicate how important it is to measure it.

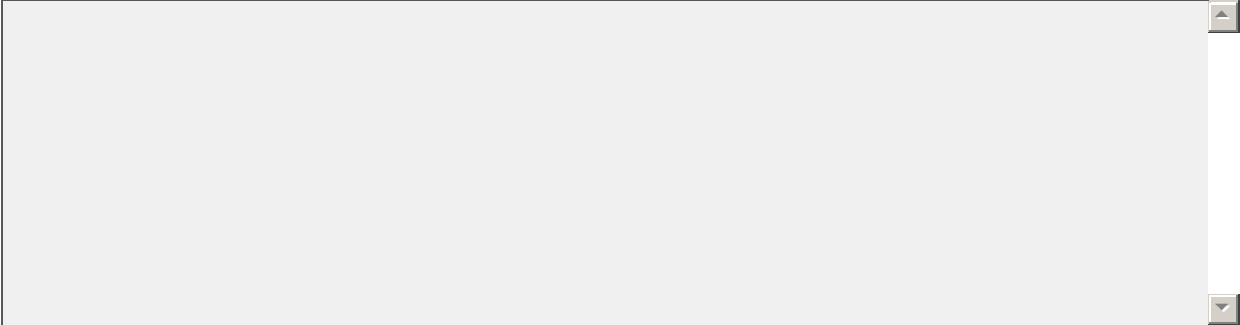
In the case of your organisation, how important is it to measure these types of impact?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not that important	Don't know/does not apply
Process measures of research user engagement e.g. website visits, downloads, attendance at events etc	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increased awareness of the research evidence among potential research users	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Changes in research users' attitudes and intentions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Changes in research users' behaviour or normal practice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Identifiable evidence-informed policy or service change	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Impact on outcomes for service users	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

13. Further comments

Please use the box below to add any additional comments you would like to make.



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Thank you very much for taking part in the survey. A digest of the findings will be sent to you in due course.

If you have any questions about the study, please contact Alison Powell, Research Fellow at aep2@st-and.ac.uk