

## Variable Definitions

**Tool tip:** In the Lit Review Dashboard, when you select two or more constructs *within the same variable*, the results will show papers/determinants that have one of the selection criteria **OR** the other criteria. For example, if you select the Priority Populations “African Americans” and “Latinx” you will see results that feature Latinx OR African Americans OR both populations.

When you choose two constructs *across unique variables*, the results will include only those that have both criteria. For example, if you select “Cisgender Women” as a priority population and “Northeast” as a region, then articles/papers will only be displayed that included Cisgender Women **AND** were conducted in the Northeast United States.

### **Setting:** where the study takes place

1. CBO/non-clinical community sites  
Organizations, agencies or initiatives aimed at improving the wellbeing of the community that must refer clients to clinical care.
2. Health department/whole jurisdiction  
Larger geographical areas (e.g., cities, counties, etc), often served by a central health department and/or other governing body.
3. HIV/ID/LGBT specialty or primary care  
Clinic that focuses on the treatment of patients diagnosed with HIV or serve members of the LGBT community.
4. Non-HIV primary care, including STI/family planning clinics  
Clinic or hospital that provides generalized health care services (e.g., federally qualified health centers) and also includes STI/family planning clinics.
5. Pharmacy  
Location where medical drugs are dispensed and sold.
6. Substance use treatment center  
Facility that provides treatment for substance use disorders.

### **Study Participants:** Who the study is about; those being asked questions or providing data

1. Recipients (patients)  
Individuals receiving the intervention
2. Deliverers (providers)  
Individuals providing the intervention, such as doctors, nurses, and pharmacists, case managers, public health administrators, etc.

**Priority Population:** The group primarily served in the context of the study

1. Gay and Bisexual and other Men who have sex with men

The term gay can refer to same-sex sexual attraction, same-sex sexual behavior and same-sex cultural identity. A bisexual person is defined as a person who is attracted to and/or has sex with both men and women, and who identifies with this as a cultural identity. The term men who have sex with men describes males who have sex with males, regardless of whether or not they also have sex with women or have a personal or social gay or bisexual identity. This concept is useful because it also includes men who self-identify as heterosexual but who have sex with other men.

*-Tooltip version: males who have sex with males, regardless of their sexual identity.*

2. African American

An American of African and especially of Black African descent.

3. People who inject drugs

Individuals who engage in drug consumption through intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular routes. Heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, prescription stimulants, and prescription opioids can be injected into the bloodstream through a vein.

*-Tooltip version: Individuals who engage in drug consumption through intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular routes.*

4. Hispanic and Latino/a/x:

A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

*-Tooltip version: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.*

5. Transgender Individuals

Transgender is an umbrella term to describe people whose gender identity and expression does not conform to the norms and expectations traditionally associated with their sex at birth. Transgender people include individuals who have received gender reassignment surgery, individuals who have received gender-related medical interventions other than surgery (e.g. hormone therapy) and individuals who identify as having no gender, multiple genders or alternative genders. Transgender individuals may self-identify as transgender, female, male, transwoman or transman, transsexual, hijra, kathoey, waria or one of many other transgender identities, and they may express their genders in a variety of masculine, feminine and/or androgynous ways.

*-Tooltip version: people whose gender identity and expression does not conform to the norms and expectations traditionally associated with their sex at birth.*

6. Cisgender Women  
Individuals whose current gender identity is the same as the sex they were assigned at birth.
7. Adolescents/Youth  
Young people between the ages of 13 and 24
8. General population  
Populations served regardless of individual or social characteristics.

**Year:** Date of paper publication  
From 2011 to 2021.

**Geographic Region:** Where (which state?) the study took place

1. Northeast:  
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont  
New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
2. Midwest:  
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri,  
Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
3. South:  
Delaware; Florida; Georgia; Maryland; North Carolina; South Carolina; Virginia;  
Washington, D.C., West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee,  
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
4. West:  
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming,  
Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.
5. Other or not specified.

**Implementation Continuum:**

1. Implementation determinants:  
Factors that influence adoption, implementation, and sustainment of the  
innovation and reach to recipients by deliverers, primarily within delivery  
settings.
2. Innovation determinants:  
Factors that influence uptake, use, adherence, and effectiveness of the  
innovation among recipients.

**Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research Domains**

1. Innovation:  
The features of an intervention that might influence implementation. Eight  
constructs are included in intervention characteristics (e.g., stakeholders'  
perceptions about the relative advantage of implementing the intervention,  
complexity).

2. Inner setting:  
Features of the implementing organizations that might influence implementation. Twelve constructs are included in the inner setting (e.g., implementation climate, leadership engagement).
3. Outer setting:  
Aspects of the external context or environment that might influence implementation. Four constructs are included in the outer setting (e.g., external policy and incentives).
4. Individuals:  
Factors of individual people that might influence implementation. Five constructs are related to characteristics of individuals (e.g., knowledge and beliefs about the intervention).
5. Implementation process:  
Operational tactics that might influence implementation. Eight constructs are related to implementation process (e.g., engaging appropriate individuals in the implementation and use of the intervention, reflecting and evaluating).

**Valence:** the direction of a determinant's influence

1. Barrier  
Any factors that obstruct the capacity of deliverers to implement evidence-based interventions.
2. Facilitator  
The factors that enable the implementation of evidence-based interventions.

**Method:**

1. Quantitative: numeric data (e.g., EHR data, surveillance data).
2. Qualitative: non-numeric data (e.g., interviews, focus groups)
3. Mixed/Multi-methods: analyzed both qualitative and quantitative data.