

The implementation of intersectoral community approaches targeting childhood obesity

Kleij, M.J.J. van der; Kleij M.J.J. van der

Citation

Kleij, M. J. J. van der. (2017, September 5). *The implementation of intersectoral community approaches targeting childhood obesity*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/54950

Version:	Not Applicable (or Unknown)
License:	<u>Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the</u> <u>Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden</u>
Downloaded from:	https://hdl.handle.net/1887/54950

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <u>http://hdl.handle.net/1887/54950</u> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation

Author: Kleij, M.J.J. van der Title: The implementation of intersectoral community approaches targeting childhood obesity Issue Date: 2017-09-05

Critical determinants of the implementation of intersectoral community approaches targeting childhood obesity.

Rianne MJJ van der Kleij Mathilde Crone Ria Reis Theo Paulussen



Health Education Research, 2016;31(6):697-715

Abstract

Several Intersectoral community Approaches targeting Childhood Obesity (IACOs) have been launched in the Netherlands. Translation of these approaches into practice is however arduous and implementation. We therefore studied the implementation of five IACOs in the Netherlands for one-and-a-half years. IACO implementation was evaluated via an adapted version of the MIDI questionnaire, consisting of 18 theory-based constructs. A response rate of 62% was obtained. A hierarchical multivariate linear regression model was used to analyse our data; the final regression model predicted 65% of the variance in adherence. Higher levels of self-efficacy, being an implementer embedded in community B, and having more than one year of experience with IACO implementation were associated with higher degrees of adherence. Formal ratification of implementation by management and being prescribed a higher number of activities were related to lower degrees of adherence. We advise that, when designing implementation strategies, emphasis should be placed on the enhancement of professionals' self-efficacy, limitation of the number of activities prescribed and allocation of sufficient time to get acquainted and experienced with IACO implementation. Longitudinal studies are needed to further evaluate interaction between and change within critical determinants while progressing through the innovation process.

Keywords: Childhood obesity, implementation, community intervention, intersectoral collaboration

Introduction

Childhood obesity is recognized as one of the greatest health challenges of the 21st century (1-5). Obesity during childhood can result in immediate and future detrimental health outcomes, such as diabetes mellitus type II, cardiovascular disease, cancer and psychosocial problems (6). The etiology of childhood obesity is multifactorial (7, 8). Interventions aimed at reducing childhood obesity should therefore account for determinants at the level of the community, the family as well as the intrapersonal level. In accordance with this rationale, the Intersectoral community Approach to address Childhood Obesity (IACO) 'Ensemble Prévenons l'Obesité des Enfants' (EPODE) was developed in France (9, 10). EPODE builds on evidence that a healthy lifestyle of children can be facilitated and obesity reduced if the current obesogenic environment is changed (11). According to EPODE, these environmental changes can be reached by utilizing its four central pillars, namely political commitment, social marketing, public private partnerships and a science-based evaluation. How these pillars lead to favorable health outcomes in children is illustrated in the EPODE program methodology (12) pictured below (figure 1).



Figure 1. EPODE program methodology, van Koperen et al. (10)

5

EPODE is only partly manualized; communities receive basic instructions and tips from the national coordinating office on how to design and implement an EPODE-derived IACO, but no detailed program plan. Gadgets to stimulate healthy behavior (i.e. water cans, stickers) are also available upon request, but no detailed instructions on how to use them are provided. EPODE utilizes this partly manualized approach as it allows communities to tailor the EPODE program to local community needs. The match between the community needs and the IACO implemented is viewed by EPODE as one of the most crucial factors for program success. Hence, every EPODE derived IACO is based on 'top-down' guidance from the national coordinating office combined with a 'bottom-up' tailoring and mobilization of community resources(10).

EPODE appeared to be successful in reducing childhood obesity in two small villages in France (13). After this success the EPODE methodology was formalized and launched in an international perspective (9, 12, 14). For example, the Australian EPODE-derived IACO OPAL (15) and the Dutch EPODE-derived JOGG approach (16) were instated. After its international dissemination, the effectiveness of EPODE has been shown in various countries, such as the Netherlands (17) and Belgium (18).

Although some studies have shown that IACOs can effectively address childhood obesity, the majority of IACOs implemented has shown only modest impact (19-21). This is often attributed to a translational gap between research (the IACO as intended) and practice (the IACO as executed) (22). The translation of an intervention into practice is a dynamic, non-spontaneous process, often referred to as diffusion of innovation (23). This process can be divided into four main stages: 1) dissemination; the spread of an innovation, 2) adoption; acceptance of the innovation, 3) implementation; the extent to which the innovation is put into practice and 4) continuation. No consensus has been reached in the literature on which time intervals should be appointed to the stages of diffusion. For example when implementation passes into continuation is defined inconsistently throughout implementation studies. We therefore chose to refer to the diffusion process after the adoption decision as implementation.

Evaluation is one of the four center pillars of EPODE. At the moment, research led by van Koperen *et al,* is taken place to formulate an EPODE evaluation framework, detailing what should be evaluated on both the process and outcome level, and how (24). Van Koperen also aims to elucidate if evaluation can be used as a tool to stimulate implementation and in turn, improve intervention effect (25, 26). When our study commenced, such knowledge was not yet available and we therefore drew from the general implementation literature

to formulate an IACO process evaluation plan. In line with Saunders *et al.*(27), we decided to assess both how well the IACO was implemented, and which determinants influenced implementation.

Various constructs are used within implementation research to indicate how well an intervention is implemented (28-31). However, no consensus is yet reached on which combination of constructs should be measured in which studies, and how these constructs should be operationalized (32-37). For example completeness, fidelity, adherence and dose delivered are all referred to, in different frameworks and studies, as 'the extent to which the intervention has been put into practice as intended by its developers' (29, 32, 38, 39). Following the widely used framework of Caroll *et a*l (40), we will refer to the 'proportion of the prescribed intervention activities that is put into practice as intended' as 'adherence'.

Implementation of innovations can be affected by a variety of determinants (32, 41-44). Systematic insight into these determinants is a prerequisite for designing implementation strategies that have the potential to bridge the translational gap between research and practice. Fleuren *et al.* (43) developed an assessment tool which identifies 50 determinants of implementation, categorized into the characteristics that can be attributed to the user, the innovation, the organisation, the innovation strategy and of the socio-political context. The framework is based on standard works in implementation research (23, 45) and an extensive literature review and Delphi study (43). Several other respected frameworks follow a similar categorization (43, 46-48). The Fleuren framework has been successfully applied in a variety of empirical studies (48-51). Based on meta-analyses, Fleuren and colleagues have recently developed the assessment tool MIDI (the Measurement Instrument for Determinants of Innovations) (43, 47). The MIDI can be used to diagnose which determinants affect the implementation of public health innovations and consists of 29 research-based factors. The MIDI has been piloted in several settings (52, 53) and further refinement is still ongoing.

Although the number of studies addressing the implementation process of IACO is increasing, this knowledge is primarily build upon qualitative data. Evidence derived from quantitative methods is still limited (54). We therefore used an IACO-adapted version of the MIDI questionnaire to quantitatively asses implementation of an EPODE derived IACO in five communities, using two subsequent research waves.

Methods

This study is part of a larger mixed-method study on the implementation of EPODE-derived IACOs in the Netherlands, coordinated by the Consortium integrated Approach to Obesity (CIAO) (55).

Design

Survey data were collected in five communities implementing an EPODE-derived IACO between February 2013 and June 2014. In each community, the degree of implementation and related factors were assessed in two waves. The majority of surveys were provided on paper after either (1) a semi-structured interview or (2) observation of the application of an IACO activity in practice. If this was not applicable or inconvenient, the professional was offered the opportunity to complete the questionnaire online via Qualtrics (version 2013, Qualtrics, Provo, UT.)

Outcome variable: Adherence

Adherence was defined as the proportion of all prescribed IACO activities that had been executed in practice. Since the set-up of every IACO was unique, the number and scope of the prescribed IACO-related activities varied per organization (mean number of activities prescribed=19.7, SD=13.7). A list of prescribed IACO activities per organization provided by the local IACO project manager. These activities were incorporated into an organization-specific 'adherence-list'. Items on this list could be answered by the respondents (self-report) with either 'yes'(1) or 'no'(2) and could refer to activities such as 'did you provide radish to the children as a snack?' or 'did you organize an outdoor play activity for the students in the afternoon?'. An overall adherence score was calculated by dividing the number of activities that were implemented by the total number of activities prescribed, multiplied by a hundred.

Determinants of implementation

The MIDI questionnaire as developed by Fleuren *et al.* (47) enquires on 29 determinants of implementation. To ensure an optimal fit with the communities and IACO studied, three forms of adaptations were made to the original MIDI. These adaptations were informed by preliminary results from our qualitative research. All adaptations were discussed with three senior researchers until consensus was reached (one of them was the co-developer of the MIDI).

The first adaptation consisted of the addition of determinants. We added eight determinants derived from the initial framework of Fleuren *et al.* (43). Thirteen items were added based on preliminary qualitative research in the five communities. Four of these determinants were related to the context, such as 'collaboration between community partners' and 'visibility of IACO implementation in the community'. Four other determinants were related to innovation strategies, such as 'training prior to implementation', 'regular evaluation of the IACO' and 'the use of action planning'. All but one of the determinants added were measured by a single item; only 'ownership' was measured by three items. Items were phrased as suggested by the MIDI, and all were assessed by a 5 point Likert-type scale ranging from 'completely disagree' to 'totally agree'.

The second adaptation consisted of the merging of the original MIDI items'client satisfaction' and 'client cooperation' into a single item called 'client satisfaction & cooperation', as our qualitative data indicated that satisfaction and cooperation of the target population were almost always intertwined. The third adaptation comprised of a rephrasing of the original MIDI items 'legislation and regulations' and 'performance feedback' so they were optimally tuned to the setting of the IACO implementation. The final adaptation consisted of transforming the original dichotomous yes/no MIDI-items 'formal ratification by management', 'coordinator' and 'turbulence', into 5 point Likert-type scaled items (table 1).

Ξ
\geq
~
2
Ę
Ω
σ
Q
10
Ó
_
Φ
_
÷.
5
Ϋ́
$\underline{\circ}$
Ģ
÷
2
7
S
~
∞
S
3
Ð
÷
-
Ð
-
-9
5

Category	Construct	Source	Item
		MFQ	
Innovation	1. Innovation characteristics		
	a) Completeness	•	The approach provides all the information and materials needed to work with it properly.
	b) Procedural clarity	•	The approach clearly describes the activities I should perform and in which order.
	c) Appealingness	•	The approach is appealing to use.
	d) Quality materials	•	The materials provided to execute the approach are of excellent quality.
	e) Correctness	•	The approach is based on factually correct knowledge.
	f) Complexity	•	The approach is too complex for me to use.
	g) Organization	•	The approach is well organized.
	h) Compatibility	•	The innovation is a good match for how I am used to working.
	i) Adaptability	•	If necessary, i can adapt the approach to fit my own working methods.
	j) Compatibility other interventions	•	The approach is compatible with other obesity prevention programs in this community.
	k) Relative advantage	•	I think implementation of the approach provides advantages to the target population.
	 Relevance for target population 	•	I think the innovation is relevant for the target population.
	m) Observability	•	The outcomes of using the innovation are clearly observable.
User	2. Social influence		
	a) Social support	•	I can count on adequate assistance from my (colleagues, management, community partners) if I need it to use the IACO.
	b) Participation target population	•	Which proportion of children will generally participate in IACO activities?
	c) Subjective norm	•	To what extent do (colleagues, management, community partners, and target population) expect you to use the innovation?

Table 1. (con	ntinu(ed)		
Category	Ŝ	nstruct	Source	ltem
			MFQ	
User	q	Descriptive norm		In your opinion, what proportion of the colleagues in your organization for whom the IACO is intended actually uses the innovation?
	(e)	Visibility IACO in community	•	In your opinion, what proportion of the community partners for whom the IACO is intended actually use the innovation?
	3. Ir	nformation acquisition		
	a)	Knowledge		I have enough knowledge to use the innovation.
	(q	Skills	•	I have enough skills to use the innovation.
	$\widehat{\cup}$	Awareness of content		To what extent are you informed about the content of the IACO?
	q	Role clarity	•	I know what is expected of me when using the IACO.
	4.0)wnership & task orientation		
	a)	Professional obligation		As a (occupation), I feel it is my responsibility to use this IACO.
	q	Ownership	•	I think the prevention of obesity in children is important.
	0 7			I feel committed to the prevention of obesity in children.
	5			I feel committed to the use of the IACO.
	(e)	Matching goals	•	The goals of the IACO math my own goals as a (occupation).
	5.	Personal benefits		Using the IACO provides me personally with more advantages then disadvantages.
	.0	Outcome expectation		I expect that the approach will contribute to the prevention of obesity in the children I am working with.
	٦.	Self-efficacy		Should you wish to do so, do you think you can put the IACO into practice?
Organisation	œ.	Prerequisites implementation		
	a)	Staff capacity		There are enough people in our organization to use the IACO as intended.

Table 1. (con	Itinu	(pər		
Category	ပိ	onstruct	Source	ltem
			MFQ	
Organisation	(q	Access information innovation use	•	It is easy for me to find information in my organization about using the IACO as intended.
	$\widehat{\cup}$	Financial resources	•	There are enough financial resources available to use the IACO as intended.
	q	Material resources & facilities	•	My organization provides me with enough materials and other resources or facilities necessary for the use of the IACO as intended.
	()	Time available	•	I have enough time to include the IACO as intended in my day-to-day work.
	9.	Turbulence in organization	•	There are changes in my organization affecting the implementation of the IACO (reorganization, merger, cuts, staffing changes).
	10.). Formal ratification by management	•	In my organization, management has set up formal arrangements relating to the use of the IACO (in policy plans, work plans and so on).
	11.	. Collaboration	•	In my organization, collaboration with colleagues to facilitate implementation of the IACO is solid.
	12.	. Staff turnover & replacement	•	In my organization, there are arrangements in place so that staff that use the IACO and leave the organization are replaced in good time by employees who are/will be adequately prepared to take over.
Innovation	13.	. Innovation strategies		
strategies	a)	Instruction	•	Before the start of the IACO, I have been provided with clear instructions on how to use the IACO.
	(q	Training	•	I have had sufficient training to be able to use the IACO.
	Û	Evaluation & feedback	•	In my organization, the use of the IACO is evaluated regularly and feedback is regularly provided about progress with the implementation of the innovation.
	q	Preparation time	•	I have had sufficient time to prepare myself to use the IACO.
	e)	Involvement user adoption/ development	•	I have been sufficiently involved in the decision of my organization to use the IACO.
	Ĵ	Action planning	•	I have made a clear plan on when and how I'm going to use the IACO.

M; derived from MIDI, F; derived from initial framework Fleuren et al. (101), Q: derived from preliminary results qualitative data.

5

Sample					
Characteristics ^a	Community A	Community B	Community C	Community D	Community E
Size (ha) (municipality/community)	8562 / 428	12874/103	2320/184	6958	4250
Inhabitants (municipality/community)	510.320 / 27.095	121.249/ 13.100	180.053/ 7.345	41.005	18.200
Households with low income 2012	61%	56%	59%	35%	34%
% non-western immigrants	54%	25%	17%	4%	6%
Type of IACO	DOGG	DOGG	JOGG	EPODE-derived	EPODE-derived
Set-up of IACO	Mostly top-down	Combination top- down/ bottom up	Combination top- down/ bottom up	Mostly bottom-up	Mostly bottom-up
Type of activities	Mostly nutrition	Combination nutrition/ PA	Moslty PA	Combination nutrition/ PA	Combination nutrition/ PA
Number of PPPs	>5	<5	>5	<5	<5

*All numbers on size, inhabitants, household and non-western immigrants was derived from CBS Statline (version 2015, CBS, Den Haag, Zuid Holland)

Inclusion of communities was based on both willingness to participate and optimization of diversity (table 2). The size of communities ranged from 103 ha to 6958 ha; the number of inhabitants from 7.345 to 41.005. Three of the five included communities implemented the JOGG approach, whereas the other two implemented a self-configured EPODE-derived IACO. All of the IACOs included activities promoting Physical Activity (PA) and healthy nutrition in children aged 0-18 years. However, the set-up (top-down vs. bottom up), the number of activities per subject (PA or nutrition) and the number of public-private partnerships (PPPs) differed. Community A, for example, implemented a rather conventional top-down campaign merely focussing on nutrition and included about five PPPs, whereas community E applied a bottom-up strategy with just a few PPPs and a more balanced focus on PA and nutrition.

Participant sampling was performed in each community before both the first and second research wave. The first step in sample selection was to list all professionals who were (a) situated within the physical boundaries of the community and (b) were being prescribed IACO activities that required direct contact with the target population. Next, a selection of professionals from this list was invited to participate. Priority for selection was assigned to professionals that were being prescribed the most IACO activities and/or professionals that were implementing IACO activities that were most crucial to reach IACO's goals according to IACO project management.

Community	А	B	U	D	Ш
Type of IACO	DOC	DOC	DDOL	Other EPODE-derived (own development)	Other EPODE-derived (own development)
Implementation site	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Municipality	Municipality
Target audience	0-12 years	0-19 years	0-12 years	0-18 years	0-18 years
Focus	Z	PA & N	PA & N	PA & N	PA & N
IACO activities per sect	or				
Educational	Fruit and water campaign: installment of fruit & water moments, informing parents about N.	Gardening & healthy nutrition program preschools	Integrated, multidisciplinary school health program (Lekker Fit!)	Integrated, multidisciplinary school health program School nurrition policies Preschool PA & N policies	Integrated, multidisciplinary school health program
Health Care	Fruit and water campaign: motivating youth in medical consultations to increase fruit/water intake, advising parents	Nutrition decision making/'resilience' program	Children's physical therapy 'toddler gym'	Children's physical therapy 'toddler gym'	
Welfare & sports	Fruit and water campaign Integrating healthy PA & N into existing activities, gadgets distribution	Municipal PA & N'stimulation & connecting' program	Integrated 'active communities' PA program Free running	Afterschool sport activities PA & N activities local welfare organization	Walk & run together community PA program "Try a sport you like" community PA program
Private	Fruit and water campaign Providing fruit and water free of charge, sponsoring of activities	Sponsoring of PA & N activities	'Making-soup' healthy nutrition activity Sponsoring of PA & N activities (e.g. funding school playground)	Supermarket visits (part of school health program) Football club initiated PA activities (part of school health program)	Supermarket visits (part of school health program) Football club initiated PA activities (part of school health program)

Table 3. Characteristics of the included IACOs

PA physical activity, N nutrition

Analysis

Determinants were clustered into theoretically relevant composite variables. This clustering was performed by four researchers with a strong background in health promotion and implementation science, and clustering was debated until consensus was reached. After debate, eighteen composite variables were constructed (table 1).

Data was entered into IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows (version 20.0, IBM Corp, Armonk, New York) and scores on composite variables were calculated by dividing the sum of the individual item scores by the total number of items. Cronbach's alphas were calculated to test the reliability of the composite variables (table 5). Acceptable levels of internal consistency were reached in all cases (alpha's varied between .60 and .85) (56).

We initially planned to study IACO implementation in the same professionals over time. However because of 'research fatigue' and high staff turnover, the participants included during the first and second wave were unique in 94% of cases; only 8 participants filled out a questionnaire at both waves. We therefore decided to only include the second wave data of these 8 participants, and treated the participants of the first and second wave as independent samples. To account for possible experience-based differences influencing IACO implementation (57-59), we split participants into two categories: 0 to 12 months versus more than 12 months of IACO implementation experience. Next to the composite variables, experience with IACO implementation was then added as a dichotomous variable to the analysis. Finally, 'the number of prescribed activities' was included as a predictor variable as we theorized that this number could be interrelated with implementation success. For example, if only a low number of relatively simple activities needed to be executed we expected that a high degree of adherence would be easier to reach. No survey mode effect (online versus via paper) was found (F(1,113) =1.86, p=.176).

No missing values were found for the outcome variable adherence, whereas the 4.4% missing's appeared random across the 19 determinants ($\chi^2(412, N = 115) = 430.95$, p =.250). Missings ranged from zero (the variable 'information acquisition') to 15.7% (the variable 'collaboration community'). We used the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method for MI provided in SPSS to impute missing values. This procedure provides pseudorandom draws from multidimensional probability distributions using chains of random variables distributed based on the characteristics of the previous variable (Markov chains) and is widely used to impute data missing at random (60). All variables were included in the imputation model. In accordance with Graham, Olchowski & Gilreath (61), we ran 20 imputations with 10 iterations. All imputed datasets were pooled according to the rules as suggested by Rubin (62). The MI results are displayed in the results section.

Descriptives were calculated for all variables. We used two one-way ANOVAs to verify if adherence differed significantly across communities and sectors. These analyses revealed that only the mean degree of adherence of professionals embedded in the educational sector significantly differed from professionals embedded in the healthcare, welfare, sports and private sector (p=<0.05). Also, the mean degree of adherence of professionals working in communities A & B significantly differed from the professionals working in the other communities (p = < 0.05). Hence, in addition to the aforementioned predictor variables, a 'no/ ves education sector membership' variable and an 'IACO community' variable (community A/community B/ Other communities) were included in the univariate linear regression. All variables that appeared significantly related to the outcome variable in the univariate analysis were included in a multivariate regression analysis. The first block consisted of the determinants most proximal to the professional implementing the IACO (characteristics of the user), the second block contained the more distal determinants (characteristics of organisation, innovation strategies and context) and the third block consisted of background characteristics (e.g. time of experience with the IACO, sector and community). Within blocks, the enter-method was used to enter constructs into the analysis.

Results

Sample achieved

A total of 256 professionals were invited to participate; 176 (response rate 45%) during the first wave and 80 (response rate 79%) during the second wave. Of the 256 participants, 62% were embedded in the educational sector, 13% in the welfare sector and 25% in the other three sectors. Moreover, 53% of participants implemented an IACO activity in community A, 25% in community B, 9% in both community C and D, and 4% in community E. The difference in the number of participants between sectors, communities, and waves reflects the size and ever changing character of the IACOs included (figure 1, table 4). For example the difference between waves in specific communities; IACO implementation was not fully underway in communities C, D and E during the first wave, and IACO implementation halted in some organizations in communities A & B before the start of the second wave. Hence, more IACO activities were being implemented in communities A & B during the first wave, and thus more professionals from these communities met the inclusion criteria and were invited to the participate. The differences in participants across sectors was related to the distribution of IACO activities across sectors; the educational- and welfare sector were most prominently involved in the implementation of IACO activities.

Nineteen questionnaires showed more than 25% of missing values, and were deleted from the sample. A final total of 115 questionnaires were found eligible for analysis (figure I).

Participant characteristics

Of the 115 participating professionals, 90 (78%) were female and 61 (53%) were situated in community A. The mean age was 38 years (SD: 11.9) and the mean working experience of professionals was 133 months (SD: 111.5). Most professionals were embedded in the educational sector (62%), followed by the welfare sector (13%). With regard to time of experience with the innovation, 65 (57%) of the participating professionals implemented the IACO activity for 12 months or less, whereas 50 professionals (44%) implemented the activity for more than 12 months (table 4).

Outcome and predictor variables

The mean degree of adherence to the prescribed IACO activities was 52% (SD= 29.4). Professionals embedded in the educational sector reported on average the lowest degree of adherence (M=41.5, SD=23) and professionals embedded in the private sector the highest degree of adherence (M=82.7, SD=19.3). Moreover, professionals from community C & E reported the highest levels of adherence (resp. M=89.6, SD=17.8 & M=89.7, SD=7.5), whereas professionals from community A reported the lowest levels of adherence (M=39.5, SD=25.3) (table 3).



Figure 2. Participant flow chart

Across determinants, participants mean scores were highest on their self-efficacy towards IACO implementation (M=3.9, SD=0.6), their feeling of ownership towards the IACO objectives and their perceived match between IACO implementation and their task orientation (M=3.8, SD=0.7). Participants scored lowest on perceived risks in the environment for the implementation of outdoor play (M=2.9, SD=1.0) and the extent to which their management had ratified IACO implementation (M=3.0, SD=0.9).

Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis revealed that a positive outcome expectation towards IACO implementation, the use of sound innovations strategies (i.e. training/ evaluation), more experience with IACO implementation, high perceived compatibility of IACO implementation with their task orientation, high feelings of ownership and high self-efficacy were most positively associated with the degree of adherence. Being embedded in communities A or the educational sector and being prescribed a higher number of activities was negatively associated with the degree of adherence.

Multivariate analysis

Predictors found significantly related to the degree of adherence in univariate analysis were included in a hierarchical multiple regression analysis (table 4). All assumptions for multiple regression were met (63). The final regression model was statistically significant (F(12.32)=10.98, p=<.001), and predicted two-thirds of the variance in the degree of adherence (adjusted R²=.65). Positive regression weights were found for determinants self-efficacy (β =0.32; p=<.001; 95% CI (0.08, 0.55)),past experience with the innovation (β =0.54; p=<.001; 95% CI (0.38, 0.69)) and being an implementer embedded in Community B (β =0.24; p=<0.05; 95% CI (0.02, 0.46)). Hence, higher scores on these determinants appeared to be related to higher degree of adherence. A negative significant regression weight was found for formal ratification of implementation by management (β =-0.18; p=<.05; 95% CI (-0.33, -0.05)), and the number of prescribed activities (β =-0.52; p=<.05; 95% CI (-0.75, -0.28)).

Characteristics	(SD)	Number (%)	Adherence (SD)
Gender			
Male		25 (22)	46.8 (29.4)
Female		90 (78)	69.3 (22.4)
Age. years	38.1 (11.9)		
Work experience. months	133.4 (111.6)		
Sector membership			
Education		72 (62)	41.5 (23.0)
Healthcare		12 (10)	77.8 (23.2)
Welfare & sports		24 (21)	60.2 (34.9)
Private		7 (6)	82.7 (19.3)
Community membership			
A		61 (53)	39.5 (25.3)
В		29 (25)	52.7 (27.9)
С		10 (9)	89.6 (17.8)
D		10 (9)	66.3 (16.9)
E		5 (4)	89.7 (7.5)
Experience with implementation of IACO			
0-12 months		65 (57)	38.7 (26.9)
>12 months		50 (43)	68.7 (23.5)

Table 4. Participant characteristics

			- 				Multi	variate		
	ಠ	(SD)		מנומוה	Bl	ock 1	Blc	ock 2	Blo	ck 3
			β	CI 95%	β	CI 95%	β	CI 95%	β	CI 95%
Personal benefits		3.64 (0.94)	0.44**	0.28, 0.61	0.03	177, .237	0.07	-0.14, 0.29	0.13	-0.04, 0.31
Outcome expectation		3.39 (0.96)	0.43**	0.26, 0.59	0.17	013, .354	0.14	-0.05, 0.33	0.03	-0.18, 0.12
Ownership & task orientation	799	3.79 (0.73)	0.58**	0.43, 0.73	0.28*	0.04, 0.52	0.22	-0.04, 0.47	0.03	-0.18, 0.23
Social influence	.601	3.38 (0.65)	0.49**	0.33, 0.65	0.01	-0.28, 0.63	0.02	-0.20, 0.24	0.02	-016, 0.19
Self-efficacy		3.90 (0.64)	0.58**	0.43, 0.73	0.25	0.11, 1.32	0.30*	0.00, 0.59	0.32**	0.08, 0.55
Information acquisition	.864	3.69 (0.72)	0.45**	0.29, 0.62	0.004	-0.57, 0.47	-0.03	-0.29, 0.23	-0.02	-0.23, 0.19
Collaboration organization		3.61 (0.90)	0.47**	0.30, 0.63			0.10	-0.10, 0.31	0.02	-0.15, 0.19
Prerequisites implementation	.833	3.30 (0.75)	0.39**	0.23, 0.56			-0.07	-0.29, 0.15	0.02	-0.15, 0.18
Formal ratification		3.03 (0.91)	0.25**	0.07, 0.44			-0.18	-0.37, 0.01	-0.18*	-0.33, -0.02
Collaboration community		3.11 (0.77)	0.26**	0.07, 0.45			0.07	-0.14, 0.28	0.01	-0.15, 0.18
Innovation characteristics	.851	3.64 (0.53)	0.45**	0.28, 0.62			-0.16	-0.44, 0.13	-0.16	-0.38, 0.06
Innovation strategies	.850	3.13 (0.79)	0.54**	0.39, 0.70			0.28*	0.00, 0.56	0.14	-0.07, 0.35
Community A no/yes ^a			-0.44**	-0.61, -0.28					-0.14	-0.33, 0.05
Community B no/yes ^a			0.02**	-0.17, 0.20					0.24*	0.02, 0.46
Sector A no/yes			-0.45**	-0.61, -0.29					0.02	-0.17, 0.21
Experience implementation IACO			0.50**	0.35, 0.67					0.54**	0.38, 0.69
Number prescribed activities			-0.23*	-0.41, -0.05					-0.52**	-0.75, -0.28
Turbulence organization		3.12 (1.06)	0.11	-0.08, 0.30						
Support municipality		3.19 (0.76)	0.05	-0.15, 0.25						
Safety environment outdoor play		2.85 (1.02)	0.03	-0.18, 0.24						
Physical environment		3.29 (1.08)	-0.16	-0.36, 0.04						
Role of ethnicity		3.11 (0.94)	0.06	-0.13, 0.25						
Adjusted R ²						34		38).	55
F for change in R ²					10	.08**	.9	45**	12.	32**
α Chronbach's alpha. *p=<0.05, **p=<.0.0	1, ^a the o	ther communitie:	s combined s	erved as a referenc	e group in th	nis model.				

Chapter 5

138

Advice for Practice & Research

- Longitudinal, mixed-methods research is needed to gain both a broad an in-depth understanding of IACO implementation and its determinants.
- Demand for a questionnaire that adequately measures determinants of IACO implementation is high. To answer this demand, we suggest future researchers to use, study and further refine the IACO-adapted MIDI.
- Results from this study indicates that IACO implementation can be optimized by increasing professionals' self-efficacy, for example via community stakeholder meetings.
- Sufficient time should be allowed for IACO implementation; we found that professionals implementation improves over time, and professionals need time to get acquainted and experienced with IACO implementation.

Discussion

The usage of IACOs to counter the issue of childhood obesity is rapidly expanding (54, 64), and knowledge on their implementation processes is necessary to optimize intervention effects (22). This study is one of the first to quantitatively evaluate the implementation of five EPODE-derived IACOs and the determinants of adherence to IACO-prescribed activities.

The degree of adherence varied across sectors and communities, and was on average 52%. Professionals from the educational sector and those working in community A and B reported the lowest degree of adherence. Univariate analyses showed that nearly all characteristics of the user, the organisation, the innovation, and the innovation strategy were significantly related to adherence. However, apart from a solid collaboration with community partners, the characteristics of the context were not associated with professional's adherence. In the multivariate analyses, five characteristics remained statistically most important; the degree of adherence increased with a higher perceptions of self-efficacy, past experience with IACO use, and being an IACO implementer in community B , whereas formal ratification of IACO implementation and a higher number of prescribed IACO activities were associated with a lower adherence degree.

Comparison previous literature

The model of Fleuren *et al.* (43) and the thereof derived IACO-adapted MIDI (47) proved to be a good fit to our data; the multivariate regression model accounted for 65% of variance in the degree of adherence. Furthermore, the moderate (52%) degree of adherence found in this study is in line with the degree of implementation reported in other studies, such as the process evaluation of Baltimore Health Eating Zones (65) and a multi-institutional

5

Chapter 5

community-based program for diabetes prevention among First Nations (66). Several studies varying in quality and rigor have examined implementation determinants of intersectoral community approaches (33, 54). Little empirical knowledge (67) can be found in these studies to confirm our finding that self-efficacy is associated with professionals' implementation behaviour. However, several other public health innovation studies (50, 68, 69) and theories used in implementation research such as Bandura's self-efficacy theory (70) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) (71) do corroborate the association found between self-efficacy and implementation success.

Professionals implementing an IACO in community B showed a significantly higher degree of adherence then professionals implementing an IACO in the other four communities. This difference could be due to the fairly successful toddler's gardening and healthy nutrition program that took place in preschools embedded in community B. This intervention was the 'showpiece' of this IACO; it was rolled out broadly and therefore a majority of the participants of community B implemented this intervention. Adherence levels of these implementers were significantly higher than the average level of adherence measured in this study (56%). The program had a strong base in public-private partnership, regular evaluation meetings took place and the program sites were frequently visited by an external implementation coordinator. All these factors have been reported in the literature to facilitate IACO implementation(72-77).

We found that determinants related to the context were not associated with the degree of adherence in the multivariate analysis. Other, mostly qualitative IACO implementation studies, have found that context related determinants such as collaboration among community stakeholders and participation of the target population affected implementation (64, 77-81).

The positive association found between time of experience and adherence builds upon Rogers' diffusion of innovations theory (23); a fairly high percentage of professionals adopts an innovation, less professionals implement an innovation and even less sustain their implementation. However, those that sustain implementation are most often better implementers. Also, the positive association is confirmed by the process evaluation study by Young *et al.* (72), but contradicts the review on prevention programs in schools by Dusenbury *et al.* (38). This contrast could be explained by differences in program design. The prevention programs in the school setting studied by Dusenbury were provided top-down and were highly protocoled (38), whereas IACOs often follow a combination of a top-down and bottom-up approaches and are less protocoled. A highly protocoled approach that leaves little room for local adaptations has been associated with discontinuation of the innovation (82), whereas the combined approach is cited to facilitate intervention

ownership (83, 84) and longevity (85). This might also explain the relatively lower, but not statistically significant in multivariate analysis, levels of adherence found among educational sector professionals; IACO activities prescribed to this sector were more protocoled in comparison with activities prescribed to professionals from other sectors. In our qualitative data, we also found that educational professionals frequently stated that strong competing educational demands and a related lack of compatibility of IACO implementation with their current work load impeded implementation (86). These determinants were not found to be significantly associated with degree of adherence in our multivariate analysis. We did however find that the related MIDI items 'matching goals' (r=-.32 p<0.01) and 'compatibility' (r=-.25 p<0.01) were only negatively correlated with educational sector membership, and not for other sectors. Hence, this could indicate that the lower degree of adherence found for educational professionals is mediated by a lack of compatibility of goals and current work load. Furthermore, we found that formal ratification of implementation by management was negatively associated with adherence in multivariate analysis, but positively associated with adherence in univariate analysis. Only the positive association has been found in previous studies evaluating IACO implementation (66, 74, 78, 87-90). We therefore explored the relation between formal ratification and other determinants further, and discovered that formal ratification was only negatively associated with adherence for professionals embedded in the educational sectors of communities A or B. It could therefore be that the significant regression weight found for 'formal ratification' is caused by a classic suppression effect (91) with the variable 'education sector membership'. Hence, the predictive value of formal ratification seems to increase and turn negative by the addition of the variable 'educational sector membership'. Whether formal ratification is indeed negatively associated with adherence, or if this is dependent on sector membership, needs to be clarified in future research

Strengths & limitations

Selection of research participants was performed using purposeful sampling. This form of sampling is often used when evaluating complex approaches such as IACOs, but could have given rise to some degree of selection bias. For example, we gave priority for inclusion to those professionals that were implementing activities most crucial to reach IACO success. This may have caused us to select participants that were highly motivated and better implementers, as they agreed to carry out the most important (and often most time-consuming) activities. The inclusion of participants from multiple sectors implementing different IACOs can be counted among the strengths of this study. This, however, also provided us with several challenges. For instance, the number and scope of the prescribed IACO activities differed per participant. We argue that this diversity obtained is quintessential to and a true reflection of the practice of IACO implementation and that

our analysis should account for that. We also reasoned that verification of how this diversity might have obscured our conclusions was warranted. We therefore included both sectorand community membership and the number of IACO activities prescribed as variables in our analysis. Multivariate analysis then revealed that indeed the number of prescribed activities and community B membership were significantly related to adherence.

We do not have details about the reasons for the 35% non-response in this study, and can only speculate about how this might have obscured our conclusions. The descriptives we presented will be most sensitive to selection bias in case motivated professionals were more likely to respond. However, generalization with regard to the determinants of adherence may be less restricted since they are based in correlational analyses which are expected to be less vulnerable to possible selective attrition. On the other hand, because of the cross-sectional nature of the data, conclusions about the importance and sequence of the antecedents of IACO implementation are still tentative.

We used an IACO-adapted version of the MIDI to asses determinants of implementation. We aimed to optimize validity of the IACO-adapted MIDI by grounding any alterations made in the results of the qualitative data obtained in these communities, Validity was further enhanced by asking senior researchers to verify these alterations. Also, questionnaire style suggestions as proposed by Fleuren in the original MIDI were followed for all alterations. Although this MIDI is, in our opinion, the best option currently available to assess IACO implementation constructs were assessed via only one item, which could lead to a decrease in (predictive) validity (92). Due to time and resource limitations, the IACO-adapted MIDI was also not pretested. Pretesting could have potentially enhanced validity, and we therefore suggest other researchers to pre-test the alterations made to the IACO-adapted MIDI before using the tool again in practice.

Adherence was measured via a self-report which can be subjected to recall bias and/or bias induced by social desirability (93, 94). To prevent social desirability bias, we informed participants that we did not intent to verify their compliance with the protocol but merely wanted to gain insight into their experience with and opinions about IACO implementation. We also informed participants that all data would be anonymized. In spite of these actions, biases cannot be fully excluded. When calculating adherence, We furthermore did not discriminate between the non-execution and adaptation of IACO activities. Both were considered as non-adherence as it was not yet clear which IACO activities were most crucial for the interventions' impact. It is however argued that adaptation may improve the fit with local conditions (22), possibly leading to improved sustainability (82) and higher program effectiveness (33, 38, 95-97). More research is needed to verify to what extend adaptations

can be allowed without losing the intended impact. Due to time and resource limitations, we only measured adherence among professionals, while neglecting end-user-related aspects of implementation such as dosage received and reach which could mediate the health-related outcomes in children. We therefore in line with Saunders *et al.* (27) advocate future researchers to also asses this broader variety of process indicators, if resources are available. This study also provides leads for policy makers. By combing the results from IACO implementation research on the policy level with the results from this study, multi-level implementation strategies can be formulated to optimize the potential for implementation success. Hendriks *et al.* (98, 99) for example proposed, among others, training sessions to promote integrated health policy making. As we found that innovation strategies such as training are also important on the local implementation level, combined trainings on both levels could strengthening the connection between policy and practice and in turn, might enhance implementation efforts.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results of our study suggest that IACO implementation can best be optimized by enhancing professionals' self-efficacy, limiting the number of prescribed activities and allowing sufficient time (more than 12 months) for the process of implementation of IACOs. If formal ratification of implementation by management is indeed associated with lower degrees of adherence, or if this is merely caused by a suppression effect needs to be further investigated. We would suggest researchers to further validate and refine the IACO-adapted MIDI, as no validated questionnaires to measure IACO implementation are yet available but demand for such a questionnaire is high. Finally, future studies preferably using a longitudinal design are needed to confirm the results of this study. This research could elucidate if differences in determinants occur over time and if determinants, in interaction or via mediation, influence implementation outcomes.

Funding

This work was supported by the Netherlands Organisation of Health Research and Development (ZonMW) (Grant number 200100001).

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge all study participants for investing a substantial amount of time and effort into participation. The authors would also like to acknowledge all of the interns who assisted with the collection of data.

References

- Brug J. The European charter for counteracting obesity: A late but important step towards action. Observations on the WHO-Europe ministerial conference, Istanbul, November 15–17, 2006. Int J Behav Nutr Phy 2007;4:11.
- 2. Lobstein T, Jackson-Leach R, Moodie ML et al. Child and adolescent obesity: part of a bigger picture. Lancet 2015;385:2510-2520.
- 3. Ogden CL, Carroll MD, Kit BK et al. Prevalence of childhood and adult obesity in the united states, 2011-2012. JAMA 2014;311:806-814. 10.1001/jama.2014.732.
- 4. Skinner AC, Foster EM. Systems science and childhood obesity: a systematic review and new directions. J Obes 2013;2013.
- 5. Ogden CL, Carroll MD, Kit BK et al. Prevalence of obesity and trends in body mass index among US children and adolescents, 1999-2010. JAMA 2012;307:483-490.
- 6. Biro FM, Wien M. Childhood obesity and adult morbidities. AmJClinNutr 2010;91:1499S-1505S. ajcn.2010.28701B (pii);10.3945/ajcn.2010.28701B (doi).
- 7. Birch LL, Ventura AK. Preventing childhood obesity: what works? Int J Obes (Lond) 2009;33 Suppl 1:S74-S81. ijo200922 (pii);10.1038/ijo.2009.22 (doi).
- 8. Davison KK, Birch LL. Childhood overweight: a contextual model and recommendations for future research. Obes Rev 2001;2:159-171.
- 9. Borys JM, Le Bodo Y, Jebb S et al. EPODE approach for childhood obesity prevention: methods, progress and international development. Obes Rev 2012;13:299-315.
- 10. Van Koperen TM, Jebb SA, Summerbell CD et al. Characterizing the EPODE logic model: unravelling the past and informing the future. Obes Rev 2013;14:162-170. 10.1111/j.1467-789X.2012.01057.x (doi).
- 11. Kirk SF, Penney TL, McHugh TL. Characterizing the obesogenic environment: the state of the evidence with directions for future research. Obesity Reviews 2010;11:109-117.
- 12. Van Koperen TM, Jebb SA, Summerbell CD et al. Characterizing the EPODE logic model: unravelling the past and informing the future. ObesRev 2013;14:162-170. 10.1111/j.1467-789X.2012.01057.x (doi).
- 13. Romon M, Lommez A, Tafflet M et al. Downward trends in the prevalence of childhood overweight in the setting of 12-year school- and community-based programmes. Public Health Nutr 2009;12:1735-1742. S1368980008004278 (pii);10.1017/S1368980008004278 (doi).
- 14. Borys JM. CBI Evaluation: 20 years experience from Fleurbaix-Laventie to EPODE international Network, 2013.
- 15. Leslie E, Magarey A, Olds T et al. Community-based obesity prevention in Australia: Background, methods and recruitment outcomes for the evaluation of the effectiveness of OPAL (Obesity Prevention and Lifestyle). Advances in Pediatric Research 2015;2:1-16.
- 16. Van Koperen TM, Seidell JC. Overgewichtpreventie, een lokale aanpak naar frans voorbeeld.

Praktische Pediatrie 2010:10-14.

- 17. Windesheim CH. Checkid onderzoek: leefstijlonderzoek onder basisschoolleerlingen in Zwolle Amsterdam, 2012.
- 18. Network El. 22% fewer overweight children in nursery schools in Belgium thanks to the VIASANO programme. Brussels: Epode International Network, 2012.
- 19. Merzel C, D'Afflitti J. Reconsidering community-based health promotion: promise, performance, and potential. Am J Public Health 2003;93:557-574.
- 20. Wandersman A, Florin P. Community interventions and effective prevention. Am Psychol 2003;58:441-448.
- 21. Wolfenden L, Wyse R, Nichols M et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis of whole of community interventions to prevent excessive population weight gain. Prev Med 2014;62:193-200.
- 22. Greenhalgh T, Robert G, Macfarlane F et al. Diffusion of innovations in service organizations: systematic review and recommendations. Milbank Q 2004;82:581-629. MILQ325 (pii);10.1111/ j.0887-378X.2004.00325.x (doi).
- 23. Rogers EM. Diffusion of innovations. New York: The Free Press, 2003.
- 24. van Koperen TM, de Kruif A, van Antwerpen L et al. Barriers to and Facilitators of the Evaluation of Integrated Community-Wide Overweight Intervention Approaches: A Qualitative Case Study in Two Dutch Municipalities. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2016;13:390.
- 25. Koperen MT. An Evaluation Framework to deal with constraints in the evaluation of integrated community-wide intervention approaches of overweight prevention in the Netherlands, 2014.
- 26. van Koperen T, Renders C, Vyth E et al. Het Evaluatie Raamwerk voor de Integrale Aanpak van Overgewicht. Tijdschrift voor gezondheidswetenschappen 2014;92:75-76.
- 27. Saunders RP, Evans MH, Joshi P. Developing a process-evaluation plan for assessing health promotion program implementation: a how-to guide. Health PromotPract 2005;6:134-147. 6/2/134 (pii);10.1177/1524839904273387 (doi).
- 28. Proctor E, Silmere H, Raghavan R et al. Outcomes for implementation research: conceptual distinctions, measurement challenges, and research agenda. Adm Policy Ment Health 2011;38:65-76.
- 29. Peters DH, Taghreed A, Olakunle A et al. Implementation research: what it is and how to do it. BMJ 2013;347.
- 30. Fixsen DL, Naoom SF, Blase KA et al. Implementation research: A synthesis of the literature. Tampa, FL.: University of South Florida, Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute,The National Implementation Research Network, 2005.
- 31. Peters DH, Tran NT, Adam T. Implementation research in health: a practical guide, 2013.
- 32. Durlak JA, DuPre EP. Implementation matters: a review of research on the influence of implementation on program outcomes and the factors affecting implementation. Am J

Community Psychol 2008;41:327-350. 10.1007/s10464-008-9165-0 (doi).

- 33. Stith S, Pruitt I, Dees JE et al. Implementing community-based prevention programming: a review of the literature. J Prim Prev 2006;27:599-617. 10.1007/s10935-006-0062-8 (doi).
- 34. Rabin BA, Glasgow RE, Kerner JF et al. Dissemination and Implementation Research on Community-Based Cancer Prevention: A Systematic Review. American journal of preventive medicine 2010;38:443-456.
- 35. Rabin BA, Brownson RC, Haire-Joshu D et al. A glossary for dissemination and implementation research in health. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice 2008;14:117-123.
- 36. Roen K, Arai L, Roberts H et al. Extending systematic reviews to include evidence on implementation: methodological work on a review of community-based initiatives to prevent injuries. Social science & medicine 2006;63:1060-1071.
- Moullin JC, Sabater-Hernandez D, Fernandez-Llimos F et al. A systematic review of implementation frameworks of innovations in healthcare and resulting generic implementation framework. Health Res Policy Syst 2015;13:16. First published on 2015/04/18, 10.1186/s12961-015-0005-z.
- 38. Dusenbury L, Brannigan R, Falco M et al. A review of research on fidelity of implementation: implications for drug abuse prevention in school settings. Health Educ Res 2003;18:237-256.
- Chuang E, Ayala GX, Schmied E et al. Evaluation Protocol To Assess an Integrated Framework for the Implementation of the Childhood Obesity Research Demonstration Project at the California (CA-CORD) and Massachusetts (MA-CORD) Sites. Childhood Obesity 2015;11:48-57.
- 40. Carroll C, Patterson M, Wood S et al. A conceptual framework for implementation fidelity. ImplementSci 2007;2:40. 1748-5908-2-40 (pii);10.1186/1748-5908-2-40 (doi).
- 41. Flottorp SA, Oxman AD, Krause J et al. A checklist for identifying determinants of practice: a systematic review and synthesis of frameworks and taxonomies of factors that prevent or enable improvements in healthcare professional practice. Implement Sci 2013;8:1-11.
- 42. Helfrich CD, Weiner BJ, McKinney MM et al. Determinants of implementation effectiveness: adapting a framework for complex innovations. Med Care Res Rev 2007;64:279-303. 64/3/279 (pii);10.1177/1077558707299887 (doi).
- 43. Fleuren M, Wiefferink K, Paulussen T. Determinants of innovation within health care organizations: Literature review and Delphi study. Int J Qual Health C 2004;16:107-123.
- 44. Damschroder LJ, Aron DC, Keith RE et al. Fostering implementation of health services research findings into practice: a consolidated framework for advancing implementation science. Implement Sci 2009;4:50. 1748-5908-4-50 (pii);10.1186/1748-5908-4-50 (doi).
- 45. Green LW, Kreuter MW. Health promotion planning: An educational and environmental approach. Mayfield: Mountain View,1999.
- 46. Chaudoir S, Dugan A, Barr CH. Measuring factors affecting implementation of health innovations: a systematic review of structural, organizational, provider, patient, and innovation level measures. Implement Sci 2013;8:22. 10.1186/1748-5908-8-22.
- 47. Fleuren MA, Paulussen TG, Van Dommelen P et al. Towards a measurement instrument for

determinants of innovations. Int J Qual Health C 2014;26:501-510.

- 48. Huijg JM, Crone MR, Verheijden MW et al. Factors influencing the adoption, implementation, and continuation of physical activity interventions in primary health care: a Delphi study. BMC Fam Pract 2013;14:142.
- 49. Gerards SM, Dagnelie PC, Jansen MW et al. Barriers to successful recruitment of parents of overweight children for an obesity prevention intervention: a qualitative study among youth health care professionals. BMC Fam Pract 2012;13:37.
- 50. Fleuren MA, van Dommelen P, Dunnink T. A systematic approach to implementing and evaluating clinical guidelines: The results of fifteen years of Preventive Child Health Care guidelines in the Netherlands. Soc Sci Med 2015;136:35-43.
- 51. van Nassau F, Singh A, van Mechelen W et al. Exploring facilitating factors and barriers to the nationwide dissemination of a Dutch school-based obesity prevention program "DOIT": a study protocol. BMC Public Health 2013;13:1201.
- 52. Dugstad J, Nilsen E, Eide H. Piloting the Norwegian version of the "The Measuring Instrument for Determinants of Innovations" (MIDI)-a new instrument for implementation of innovations in health care. Scandinavian Conference on Health Informatics. Grimstad, Norway, 2014, 113.
- 53. Cuypers M, Lamers RR, Kil PJ et al. Impact of a web-based treatment decision aid for earlystage prostate cancer on shared decision-making and health outcomes: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials 2015;16:231.
- 54. Van der Kleij RM, Coster N, Verbiest M et al. The implementation of intersectoral community approaches targeting childhood obesity: a systematic review. Obes Rev 2015.
- 55. van Koperen MT, van der Kleij RM, Renders CC et al. Design of CIAO, a research program to support the development of an integrated approach to prevent overweight and obesity in the Netherlands. BMC Obes 2014;1:5.
- 56. Bland JM, Altman DG. Statistics notes: Cronbach's alpha. BMJ 1997;314:572.
- 57. Aalborg AE, Miller BA, Husson G et al. Implementation of adolescent family-based substance use prevention programmes in health care settings: comparisons across conditions and programmes. Health Educ J 2010:0017896910386209.
- 58. Yu J, Wagner M, Levine P et al. Tertiary behavior intervention models in elementary and middle schools: Menlo Park, CA: SRI International, 2011.
- 59. Knowles V, Kaljee L, Deveaux L et al. National implementation of an evidence-based HIV prevention and reproductive health program for Bahamian youth. Int Electron J Health Educ 2012;15:173.
- 60. Zhang P. Multiple imputation: theory and method. Int Stat Rev 2003;71:581-592.
- Graham JW, Olchowski AE, Gilreath TD. How many imputations are really needed? Some practical clarifications of multiple imputation theory. Prev Sci 2007;8:206-213. 10.1007/s11121-007-0070-9.
- 62. Rubin DB. Multiple imputation for nonresponse in surveys. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 2004.

- 63. Cohen J, Cohen P, West SG et al. Applied multiple regression/correlation analysis for the behavioral sciences. London: Routledge, 2013.
- 64. Richards Z, Kostadinov I, Jones M et al. Assessing implementation fidelity and adaptation in a community-based childhood obesity prevention intervention. Health Educ Res 2014:cyu053.
- 65. Gittelsohn J, Dennisuk LA, Christiansen K et al. Development and implementation of Baltimore Healthy Eating Zones: a youth-targeted intervention to improve the urban food environment. Health Education Research 2013;28:732-744. 10.1093/her/cyt066.
- 66. Rosecrans AM, Gittelsohn J, Ho LS et al. Process evaluation of a multi-institutional communitybased program for diabetes prevention among First Nations. Health Education Research 2008;23:272-286.
- 67. Davis SM, Sanders SG, FitzGerald C et al. CHILE: An Evidence Based Preschool Intervention for Obesity Prevention in Head Start. J Sch Health 2013;83:223-229.
- 68. Turner KM, Nicholson JM, Sanders MR. The role of practitioner self-efficacy, training, program and workplace factors on the implementation of an evidence-based parenting intervention in primary care. J Prim Prev 2011;32:95-112.
- 69. Rohrbach LA, Graham JW, Hansen WB. Diffusion of a school-based substance abuse prevention program: Predictors of program implementation. Prev Med 1993;22:237-260.
- 70. Bandura A. Self-efficacy: toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. Psychol Rev 1977;84:191.
- 71. Ajzen I. The theory of planned behavior. Organ Behav Hum Decis Process 1991;50:179-211.
- 72. Young DR, Steckler A, Cohen S et al. Process evaluation results from a school-and communitylinked intervention: the Trial of Activity for Adolescent Girls (TAAG). Health Educ Res 2008;23:976-986.
- 73. Agrawal T, Hoffman JA, Ahl M et al. Collaborating for impact: a multilevel early childhood obesity prevention initiative. Family & community health 2012;35:192-202.
- 74. Edvardsson K, Ivarsson A, Garvare R et al. Improving child health promotion practices in multiple sectors: outcomes of the Swedish Salut Programme. BMC Public Health 2012;12. 10.1186/1471-2458-12-920.
- 75. Middleton G, Henderson H, Evans D. Implementing a community-based obesity prevention programme: experiences of stakeholders in the north east of England. Health promotion international 2013:das072.
- 76. Gomez-Feliciano L, McCreary LL, Sadowsky R et al. Active living Logan Square: joining together to create opportunities for physical activity. American journal of preventive medicine 2009;37:S361-S367.
- 77. Huberty JL, Dodge T, Peterson K et al. Activate Omaha: the journey to an active living environment. American journal of preventive medicine 2009;37:S428-S435.
- 78. Edvardsson K, Garvare R, Ivarsson A et al. Sustainable practice change: Professionals' experiences with a multisectoral child health promotion programme in Sweden. BMC Health Serv Res 2011;11:61.

- 79. Edvardsson K, Ivarsson A, Garvare R et al. Improving child health promotion practices in multiple sectors: outcomes of the Swedish Salut Programme. BMC Public Health 2012;12:920.
- 80. Rogers VW, Hart PH, Motyka E et al. Impact of Let's Go! 5-2-1-0: A Community-Based, Multisetting Childhood Obesity Prevention Program. Journal of pediatric psychology 2013;38:1010-1020.
- Zhou Z, Ren H, Yin Z et al. A policy-driven multifaceted approach for early childhood physical fitness promotion: impacts on body composition and physical fitness in young Chinese children. BMC Pediatr 2014;14:118.
- 82. Stirman SW, Kimberly J, Cook N et al. The sustainability of new programs and innovations: a review of the empirical literature and recommendations for future research. Implement Sci 2012;7.
- 83. Kirk D, MacDonald D. Teacher voice and ownership of curriculum change. Journal of Curriculum Studies 2001;33:551-567. 10.1080/00220270010016874.
- 84. Trompette J, Kivits J, Minary L et al. Stakeholders' perceptions of transferability criteria for health promotion interventions: a case study. BMC Public Health 2014;14:1134.
- 85. Grol R, Wensing M, Eccles M et al. Improving patient care: the implementation of change in health care. John Wiley & Sons, 2013.
- 86. van der Kleij RM, Crone RM, Paulussen TG et al. A stitch in time saves nine? A repeated crosssectional case study on the implementation of the intersectoral community approach Youth At a Healthy Weight. BMC Public Health 2015;15:1-13. 10.1186/s12889-015-2306-0.
- 87. Mathews LB, Moodie MM, Simmons AM et al. The process evaluation of It's Your Move!, an Australian adolescent community-based obesity prevention project. BMC public health 2010;10:448.
- 88. Gombosi RL, Olasin RM, Bittle JL. Tioga County Fit for Life: a primary obesity prevention project. Clinical pediatrics 2007;46:592-600.
- 89. Waqa G, Moodie M, Schultz J et al. Process evaluation of a community-based intervention program: Healthy Youth Healthy Communities, an adolescent obesity prevention project in Fiji. Global health promotion 2013;20:23-34.
- 90. Zhou J, Shin SJ, Brass DJ et al. Social networks, personal values, and creativity: evidence for curvilinear and interaction effects. Journal of Applied Psychology 2009;94:1544.
- 91. MacKinnon DP, Krull JL, Lockwood CM. Equivalence of the mediation, confounding and suppression effect. Prevention science 2000;1:173-181.
- 92. Diamantopoulos A, Sarstedt M, Fuchs C et al. Guidelines for choosing between multi-item and single-item scales for construct measurement: a predictive validity perspective. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science 2012;40:434-449. 10.1007/s11747-011-0300-3.
- 93. Hogue A, Dauber S, Lichvar E et al. Validity of therapist self-report ratings of fidelity to evidencebased practices for adolescent behavior problems: Correspondence between therapists and observers. Adm Policy Ment Health 2015;42:229-243.
- 94. Adams A, Soumerai SB, Lomas J et al. Evidence of self-report bias in assessing adherence to

guidelines. Int J Qual Health C 1999;11:187-192.

- 95. Castro FG, Barrera M, Jr., Martinez CR, Jr. The cultural adaptation of prevention interventions: resolving tensions between fidelity and fit. Prev Sci 2004;5:41-45.
- 96. Kelly JA, Heckman TG, Stevenson LY et al. Transfer of research-based HIV prevention interventions to community service providers: fidelity and adaptation. AIDS Educ Prev 2000;12:87-98.
- 97. Patton G, Bond L, Butler H et al. Changing schools, changing health? Design and implementation of the Gatehouse Project. J Adolesc Health 2003;33:231-239. S1054139X03002040 (pii).
- 98. Hendriks A-M, Kremers SP, Gubbels JS et al. Towards health in All policies for childhood obesity prevention. Journal of Obesity 2013;2013.
- 99. Hendriks A-M, Gubbels JS, De Vries NK et al. Interventions to promote an integrated approach to public health problems: an application to childhood obesity. Journal of environmental and public health 2012;2012.

