Framework for the development and evaluation of complex interventions: gap analysis, workshop and consultation-informed update

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Declared competing interests of authors: Additional time on the study was funded by grants from the Medical Research Council (MRC) for Kathryn Skivington (MC_UU_12017/11, MC_UU_00022/3), Lynsay Matthews, Sharon Anne Simpson, Laurence Moore (MC UU 12017/14, MC UU 00022/1), and Peter Craig (MC UU 12017/15, MC UU 00022/2). Additional time on the study was also funded by grants from the Chief Scientist Office of the Scottish Government Health Directorates for Kathryn Skivington (SPHSU11), Lynsay Matthews, Sharon Anne Simpson and Laurence Moore (SPHSU14), and Peter Craig (SPHSU13 and SPHSU15). Kathryn Skivington and Sharon Anne Simpson were also supported by a MRC Strategic Award (MC_PC_13027). Sharon Anne Simpson was a member of the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Clinical Evaluation and Trials Programme Panel (November 2016 to November 2020) and the Chief Scientist Office Health Improvement, Protection and Services Committee (2018 to present) at the time of commissioning and during the project, and was a member of the NIHR Policy Research Programme during the latter parts of the project (November 2019 to present). Janis Baird is a member of the NIHR Public Health Research (PHR) Programme Funding Committee (May 2019 to present). She is also a core member (since 2016) and vice chairperson (since 2018) of the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Public Health Advisory Committee C. Jane M Blazeby is a former member of the NIHR Clinical Trials Unit Standing Advisory Committee (2015-19). Jane M Blazeby is funded in part by the NIHR Biomedical

Research Centre at University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust and the University of Bristol. David P French is a former member of the NIHR PHR programme research funding board (2015–19) and a former member of the MRC-NIHR Methodology Research Panel (2014-18). David P French is funded in part by the NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre (IS-BRC-1215-20007) and NIHR Applied Research Collaboration – Greater Manchester (NIHR200174). Emma McIntosh is a member of the NIHR PHR funding board panel. Jo Rycroft-Malone is programme director and chairperson of the NIHR's Health Services Delivery Research programme (2014 to present) and is a member of the NIHR Strategy Board (2014 to present). Mark Petticrew is funded in part as director of the NIHR's Public Health Policy Research Unit, and has funding as part of the MRC-funded TRIPLE C project (grant reference MR/S014632/1) and the NIHR School for Public Health Research at London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. Martin White was funded in part as director of NIHR's PHR programme (July 2014 to June 2020), which contributed funding to the project via the NIHR/MRC Methodology Research Programme. He is a member of the MRC's Population Health Sciences Strategic Committee (July 2014 to June 2020). Laurence Moore was a member of the MRC-NIHR Methodology Research Programme Panel (2015–19) and MRC Population Health Sciences Group (2015–20) at the time of commissioning and early stages of the project.

Published September 2021 DOI: 10.3310/hta25570

Plain English summary

Framework for complex interventions Health Technology Assessment 2021; Vol. 25: No. 57 DOI: 10.3310/hta25570

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nterventions are actions taken to make a change, for example heart surgery, an exercise programme or a smoking ban in public. Interventions are described as complex if they comprise several stages or parts or if the context in which they are delivered is complex.

A framework on how to develop and evaluate complex interventions was last published by the Medical Research Council in 2006 (Craig P, Dieppe P, Macintyre S, Michie S, Nazareth I, Petticrew M. *Developing and Evaluating Complex Interventions*. London: Medical Research Council; 2006). This document describes how the framework has been updated to include advances in research methods and thinking and presents the new framework document.

The updating process had four stages: (1) review of the literature to identify areas requiring update; (2) workshop of experts to discuss topics to update; (3) open consultation on a draft of the framework; and (4) writing the framework.

The updated framework divides the research process into four phases: development, feasibility, evaluation and implementation. Key updates include:

- 1. the definition of a complex intervention was changed to include both the content of the intervention and the context in which it is conducted
- 2. addition of systems thinking methods: an approach that considers the broader system an intervention sits within
- 3. more emphasis on interventions that are not developed by researchers (e.g. policy changes and health services delivery)
- 4. emphasis on the usefulness of evidence as the key goal of complex intervention research
- 5. identification of six elements to be addressed throughout the research process: context; theory refinement and testing; stakeholder involvement; identification of key uncertainties; intervention refinement; and economic considerations.

The updated framework is intended to help those involved in funding and designing research to consider a range of approaches, questions and methods and to choose the most appropriate. It also aims to help researchers conduct and report research that is as useful as possible to users of research.

Health Technology Assessment

ISSN 1366-5278 (Print)

ISSN 2046-4924 (Online)

Impact factor: 4.014

Health Technology Assessment is indexed in MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library and Clarivate Analytics Science Citation Index.

This journal is a member of and subscribes to the principles of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (www.publicationethics.org/).

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This report

This issue of the Health Technology Assessment journal series contains a project commissioned by the Medical Research Council's (MRC) Population Health Sciences Group (PHSG). Jointly funded by the MRC and NIHR, the work refreshed the previous version of the Medical Research Council framework for development and evaluation of complex interventions: A comprehensive guidance (2006).

PHSG is responsible for developing the MRC's strategy for research to improve population health. NIHR's mission is to improve the health and wealth of the nation through research. As population level interventions in community and clinical settings become more important, and as science advances and innovates, both funding partners agreed that updating the existing framework was timely and needed.

The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. This report has been published following a shortened production process and, therefore, did not undergo the usual number of proof stages and opportunities for correction. The Health Technology Assessment (HTA) programme editors and publisher have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the draft document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

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