

Commonly used terms relating to Knowledge Mobilisation

Beneficiaries - Those who will benefit from the impact of your research work.

Co-creation - Where new scientific or research knowledge is created by academics working alongside other stakeholders [\(1\)](#)

Co-design - Where researchers, practitioners and the public work together when developing projects or questionnaires [\(1\)](#)

Co-production - Where researchers, practitioners and the public work together throughout the course of the project [\(1\)](#)

Communication - Getting key messages to target audiences across cultures using a variety of channels and media in a way that is meaningful and accessible [\(2\)](#)

Communities of Practice - A community of practice is a group of people who "share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly. Relationships and interaction and important as a mechanism for groups of people to share, exchange and apply knowledge [\(3\)](#).

Dissemination - One-way spread of new research, knowledge, policies, and practices to target audiences using planned strategies. [\(4\)](#)

Evaluation - Involves collection and analysis of information to see whether a project is effective. It reflects progress and helps identify changes that need to be made along the way to help achieve goals. An evaluation can measure how well the project is being carried out as well as its impact. The results of evaluations can help with decision-making and planning. [\(5\)](#)

Evidence - A collection of all the research currently available about a health or social care topic. Evidence may be used by professionals or policymakers to make decisions. As well as formal research-based information from academic journals or other sources, evidence can be in the form of surveys, interviews, focus groups and observational research.

End users - Those who will take up your research and use it to bring about change. These are likely to be stakeholders, the public, or decision-makers.

Impact - Describes the contribution of research to the real world. It is the difference research and new knowledge makes to health care, policy, society, the economy, the environment, technology, or to education and training.

Implementation - The use of methods and strategies to facilitate the uptake or adoption of evidence-based research [\(6\)](#).

Knowledge - Information which is explicit or documented – research, data-sets, guidelines and that which is tacit – the know-how and values held by individuals and within organisations based upon wisdom and experience

Knowledge broker - Those who develop relationships and networks between researchers and evidence users by providing links to sources of knowledge and research evidence. This enables users of knowledge to access the best available research evidence to inform decision making. Knowledge brokering involves linking colleagues to a variety of research, knowledge, and information resources. A researcher may be the broker of their own knowledge.

Knowledge exchange - Mutual learning, interactions and exchange between relevant parties to assist in new research and decision making (6).

Knowledge Management - Systematic management of knowledge assets to create value and meet and strategic requirements. It consists of initiatives, processes, strategies, and systems that enhance the storage, assessment, refinement, and creation of knowledge.

Knowledge mobilisation - Two-way dialogue between researchers and research users. It begins from the outset of a study, when a research question is developed, and continues beyond dissemination. It's about getting the "right information" to the "right people" in the "right format" at the "right time so as to influence decision-making. Knowledge Mobilisation includes dissemination, knowledge transfer and knowledge translation. (8)

Knowledge transfer - One-way transfer of knowledge from researcher to user. The action of pushing information out results in limited knowledge uptake, and not necessarily change (6).

Outcome - Measurements of the effects of scientific or research activities (9); the results (change) that occurred because of scientific or research output.

Output - The scientific or research product, initiative or activity, which can lead to outcomes. Can be published results, or other outputs for different audiences e.g., video (9).

Patient and Public Engagement - Where information and knowledge about research is provided and disseminated (10)

Patient and Public Involvement - Research being carried out with or by members of the public rather than to, about, or for them (10)

Patient and Public Participation - Where people take part in a research study (e.g., completing a questionnaire, participating in a focus group or recruited into a study) (10)

Stakeholder - People or organisations who also have an interest in the scientific or research findings, and who can help disseminate the findings. Stakeholders may be the same as end users or beneficiaries or may be another group) (11)

Stakeholder Mapping - The process of identifying and prioritizing stakeholders by analysing their influence and interest.