

# Definitions for KT Related Terminology: BC KT CoP

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## Definitions of KT related terminology

1. From: Shaxson, Louise with Alex T. Bielak, et al. 2012. *Expanding our understanding of K\* (KT, KE, KTT, KMb, KB, KM, etc.) A concept paper emerging from the K\* conference held in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, April 2012. UNU-INWEH, Hamilton, ON. 30pp + appendices*

**Knowledge Management (KM)**: the process of ensuring that knowledge is available. It is sometimes used to describe the suite of activities from the storage of information through to its dissemination. However, with the emergence of other terms and greater differentiation between roles, it is beginning to refer more to the collection and storage of different types of knowledge so that they can be accessed when needed.

**Knowledge Transfer**: a one-way process of sharing knowledge which can be construed as more of a teacher-student relationship than other knowledge-related activities and perhaps associated with mutual exploration of an issue.

**Knowledge Translation (KT)**: the process of translating knowledge from one format to another so that the receiver can understand it; often from specialists to non-specialists. KT is sometimes represented as a one-way, and sometimes a two-way, process.

**Knowledge Exchange (KE)** or **Knowledge Translation and Exchange (KTE)**: a more two-way process of sharing knowledge between different groups of people.

**Knowledge Brokering (KB)**: a two-way exchange of knowledge about an issue, which fosters collective learning and usually involves knowledge brokers or 'intermediaries'.

**Knowledge Mobilization (KMb)**: a two-way process that makes use of the existing stock of knowledge and co-creates new knowledge to help foster change.

**K\***: the collective term for the set of functions and processes at the various interfaces between knowledge, practice, and policy. K\* improves the ways in which knowledge is shared and applied; improving processes already in place to bring about more effective and sustainable change.

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2. From Table 1 Graham et al 2006, *Lost in Knowledge Translation: Time for a Map? The Journal of Continuing Education in the Health Professions*, Vol. 26 No. 1, Winter 2006 • DOI: 10.1002/chp.

### **Knowledge Translation**

“The exchange, synthesis and ethically-sound application of knowledge - within a complex system of interactions among researchers and users - to accelerate the capture of the benefits of research for Canadians through improved health, more effective services and products, and a strengthened health care system.” Canadian Institutes of Health Research (<http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/29418.html> accessed Jan 24, 2006)

“The collaborative and systematic review, assessment, identification, aggregation and practical application of high-quality disability and rehabilitation research by key stakeholders (i.e., consumers, researchers, practitioners, policy makers) for the purpose of improving the lives of individuals with disabilities.”<sup>19</sup> US National Center for the Dissemination of Disability Research (NCDDR)

### **Knowledge Transfer**

“a systematic approach to capture, collect and share tacit knowledge in order for it to become explicit knowledge. By doing so, this process allows for individuals and/or organizations to access and utilize essential information, which previously was known intrinsically to only one or a small group of people.” Government of Alberta (<http://www.pao.gov.ab.ca/learning/knowledge/transferguide/index.html> accessed Jan 24, 2006).

“Successful knowledge transfer involves much more than a one way, linear diffusion of knowledge and skills from a university to industry; it depends on access to people, information and infrastructure.” UK Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council (PPARC) (<http://www.pparc.ac.uk/in/aboutkt.asp> accessed Jan 24, 2006).

“Knowledge transfer is about transferring good ideas, research results and skills between universities, other research organisations, business and the wider community to enable innovative new products and services to be developed.” UK Office of Science and Technology (<http://www.ost.gov.uk> accessed Jan 24, 2006).

### **Knowledge Exchange**

“Knowledge exchange is collaborative problem-solving between researchers and decision makers that happens through linkage and exchange. Effective knowledge exchange involves interaction between decision makers and researchers and results in mutual learning through the process of planning, producing, disseminating, and applying existing or new research in decision-making.” Canadian Health Services Research Foundation ([http://www.chsrf.ca/keys/glossary\\_e.php](http://www.chsrf.ca/keys/glossary_e.php) accessed Jan 24, 2006).

### **Research utilization**

“process by which specific research-based knowledge (science) is implemented in practice”<sup>20</sup>

### **Implementation**

“the execution of the adoption decision, that is, the innovation or the research is put into practice” (<http://www.nursing.ualberta.ca/kusp/rustudy2/glossary.htm> accessed Jan 24, 2006).

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### **Dissemination**

“The spreading of knowledge or research, such as is done in scientific journals and at scientific conferences.”

(<http://www.nursing.ualberta.ca/kusp/rustudy2/glossary.htm> accessed Jan 24, 2006)

### **Diffusion**

“The process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among members of a social system” (p5)