

An Introduction and Practical Guide to Community Engagement and Involvement (CEI): An Online Course

Glossary of terms

While some of the below terms are debated and defined in different ways, we have chosen to provide a description of how each is used within this course.

Term	Definition
Community engagement and involvement (CEI)	An active involvement of the community throughout the research process using participatory approaches and working in partnership with all key stakeholders. CEI includes a range of activities which involve interactions between researchers, community members, and stakeholders, aimed at improving the relevance, value and conduct of health research.
Health	A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. ¹
Art curator	A professional who manages the artworks or artefacts in a museum or art gallery's collection. They also help to put together public exhibitions. ²

¹ Adapted from: World Health Organization (1946) Constitution. Available at: <https://www.who.int/about/accountability/governance/constitution> (Accessed 5 March 2024).

² Adapted from: Indeed (2023) What is an art curator and what do they do on a daily basis? Available at: <https://uk.indeed.com/career-advice/finding-a-job/art-curator> (Accessed 12 June 2023).

Bioethicist	Someone who studies, teaches, and/or conducts bioethics. Bioethics is the study of ethical problems arising from biological research and its applications in such fields as organ transplantation, genetic engineering, or artificial insemination. ³
Biomedical research	The area of science devoted to the study of the processes of life, the prevention and treatment of disease, and the genetic and environmental factors related to disease and health. ⁴
Body mapping	Uses artistic methods to create a life-size image that vividly and clearly represents the emotional and physical effect of a specific event on a person's body. ⁵
Breakout session	A short meeting where participants of a larger meeting have more detailed discussions in a smaller group. Within an online meeting, most platforms allow the host to assign people to smaller groups for breakout sessions and then bring everyone back to the main meeting after a set duration.
Burden of health/disease	Gauging the impact of disease and disability on individuals, from the onset of illness to the outcome (sickness or disability, recovery or death). ⁶
Capacity	The ability of people, organisations, and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully.

³ Adapted from: Collins English Dictionary (2023) Bioethics. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/bioethics> (Accessed: 14 March 23).

⁴ Adapted from: States united for biomedical research (subr) (2018) Biomedical research definitions. Available at: <https://statesforbiomed.org/education/background-on-biomedical-research/biomedical-research-definitions> (Accessed 26 June 2023).

⁵ Adapted from: Participedia (2020) Body mapping. Available at: <https://participedia.net/method/6410> (Accessed 14 November 2022).

⁶ Adapted from: Barbara Clow (2016) 'Burden of disease': What it means and why it matters. Available at <https://evidencenetwork.ca/burden-of-disease-what-it-means-and-why-it-matters/> (Accessed 26 June 2023:).

Capacity development	The process by which individuals, groups, organisations, institutions and countries develop their abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and achieve objectives. ⁷
Chat function	An additional area within an online platform meeting where participants can type text comments which are visible to all, allowing additional multi-way communication.
Citizen science	Scientific work undertaken by members of the general public, often in collaboration with or under the direction of professional scientists and scientific institutions. ⁸
Clinical trial	A type of research that studies new tests and treatments and evaluates their effects on human health outcomes. They need to be approved by relevant review committees, including ethics review boards, before they can start.
Co-applicant	An individual who is involved in the development of a funding application and, if funded, has some responsibility as part of the team for the management and/or delivery of the study. ⁹

⁷ Adapted from: European Commission Directorate General Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (2017) Addressing capacity development in planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation. Available at: https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2018-10/dg_near_guidance_note_-_addressing_capacity_development_in_programming_me.pdf (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

⁸ Adapted from: Wikipedia (2024) Citizen science. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citizen_science (Accessed: 28 August 2023).

⁹ Adapted from: NIHR (2021) Public Co-Applicants in research - guidance on roles and responsibilities. Available at: <https://www.learningforinvolvement.org.uk/content/resource/public-co-applicants-in-research-guidance-on-roles-and-responsibilities/> (Accessed: 28 August 2023).

Co-production	An approach in which researchers, practitioners and members of the public work together, sharing power and responsibility from the start to the end of the project, including the generation of knowledge. The assumption is that those affected by research are best placed to design and deliver it and have skills and knowledge of equal importance. ¹⁰
Coerce	To persuade someone forcefully to do something that they are unwilling to do. In research, a person is coerced if they are persuaded to participate because the perceived benefit of a gift or financial reward is too good to refuse. This kind of benefit may be so highly valued that participants might ignore any risks in order to get the benefit. ¹¹
Cohort	A group of persons sharing a particular statistical or demographic characteristic: the cohort of all children born in 1980. ¹²
Community-based organisation (CBO)	A public or private non-profit organisation of demonstrated effectiveness that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community; and provides educational or related services to individuals in the community. ¹³
Compensation	Reward for service/contribution or for loss (for example, compensation for time given to a research study). Compensation can be monetary or non-monetary.

¹⁰ Adapted from: NIHR (2021) Guidance on co-producing a research project. Available at: <https://www.learningforinvolvement.org.uk/content/resource/nihr-guidance-on-co-producing-a-research-project/> (Accessed 28 August 2023).

¹¹ Adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2023) Coerce. Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/coerce> (Accessed 26 August 2023).

¹² Adapted from: Dictionary.com (2023) Cohort. Available at: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/cohort> (Accessed 1 May 2023).

¹³ Adapted from: North Carolina Healthcare Association (NCHA) (2022) Community-Based Organization (CBO). Available at: <https://www.ncha.org/glossary/community-based-organization-cbo/> (Accessed 15 February 2024).

Conceptual art	Art for which the idea (or concept) behind the work is more important than the finished art object. ¹⁴
Connector	A broad term to describe individuals, agencies, creatives and other organisations who play key roles in bridging the gap between research and communities. These could be CEI experts, local charities, creative agencies, artists, business or community groups. ¹⁵
Contingency fund	A sum of money allocated for use in an emergency or to cover unforeseen expenses. ¹⁶
Cost centre	A department or function within an organisation that does not directly add to profit but still costs the organisation money to operate. Cost centres only contribute to a company's profitability indirectly, unlike a profit centre, which contributes to profitability directly through its actions. ¹⁷
Creatives	People from creative industries, such as: art; media; charity or humanitarian organisations; sports and leisure; education; film/television; or popular culture. Some successful community engagement projects result from collaborations between researchers and people who come from another sector entirely: engagement projects built on these kinds of multidisciplinary collaborations have the advantage of bringing alternative perspectives to health research, reaching new public groups, and ensuring scientific research is accessible and relevant to everyday life. ¹⁵
Criterion	A condition or fact used as a standard by which something can be judged or considered.

¹⁴ Adapted from: Tate (2023) Conceptual art. Available at:

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/c/conceptual-art> (Accessed 26 June 2023).

¹⁵ Adapted from: Mesh (2020) Connectors in Engagement. Available at:

<https://mesh.tghn.org/themes/connectors/> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

¹⁶ Adapted from: Collins English Dictionary (2023) Contingency fund. Available at:

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/contingency-fund> (Accessed 26 June 2023).

¹⁷ Adapted from: Investopedia (2023) Cost Center Definition: How It works and Example.

Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/cost-center.asp> (Accessed 03 March 2023).

Curriculum vitae (CV)	A document that gives a summary of your skills, achievements and experience that you use to apply for jobs
Deliberation/deliberative approaches	An approach to decision-making that allows participants to consider relevant information from multiple points of view. Deliberation enables participants to discuss the issues and options and to develop their thinking together before coming to a view, taking into account the values that inform people's opinions. ¹⁸
Deliberative consultations	A form of facilitated group discussion that provides participants with the opportunity to consider an issue in depth, challenge each other's opinions and develop their views/arguments to reach an informed end position. ¹⁹
Digital storytelling	Combines the art of storytelling with multimedia features such as photography, text, audio, voiceover, hypertext and video. Digital tools and software make it easy and convenient to create a digital story. ²⁰
Dignity	The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect.
Disease transmission	How something is passed from one to another.
Disempowered	If someone or something disempowers you, they take away your power or influence. ²¹
Dissemination	Sharing research findings in various ways including academic papers, conferences, websites, leaflets, radio and tv, policy documents, plays and magazines.
Equipose	The assumption that there is not one 'better'

¹⁸ Adapted from: Involve (2008) Deliberative Public Engagement. Available at: <https://involve.org.uk/resources/knowledge-base/what/deliberative-public-engagement> (Accessed 01 May 2023).

¹⁹ Adapted from: Involve (2008) Methods: Deliberative Workshop. Available at: <https://www.involve.org.uk/resource/deliberative-workshop> (Accessed 5 March 2024).

²⁰ Adapted from: Wikipedia (2024) Digital storytelling. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_storytelling (Accessed 26 August 2023).

²¹ Adapted from: Collins English Dictionary (2023) Disempower. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/disempower> (Accessed: 28 February 2023).

	intervention present for either the control or experimental group during the design of a randomised controlled trial. A true state of equipoise exists when one has no good basis for a choice between two or more health care options.
Equitable partnerships	While there is no universally agreed definition of equitable partnerships, they are frequently defined as partnerships in which there is mutual participation, mutual trust and respect, mutual benefit, and equal value placed on each partner's contribution at all stages of the research process. ²²
Ethical imperative	A belief or principle which is perceived as extremely morally necessary. This intensely-felt moral code motivates a person to act accordingly.
Ethos	The set of ideas and attitudes that is associated with a particular group of people or a particular type of activity. ²³
Experiential evidence	The collective experience and expertise of those who have practised or lived in a particular setting. It also includes the knowledge of subject matter experts. These insights, understandings, skills, and expertise are accumulated over time and are often referred to as intuitive or tacit knowledge. ²⁴
Explanatory accounts	Provide an understanding of how change happens, and provide an account of the main causes and influential aspects of context that shape how those causes play out in practice. Explanatory accounts is a more user friendly term for what is known in evaluation jargon as 'theory based accounts' of how change is understood to happen.

²² Adapted from: UK Collaborative on Development Research (UKCDR) (2019) Equity in research partnerships. Available at:

<https://ukcdr.org.uk/priority-area/equitable-partnerships/> (Accessed 12 June 2023).

²³ Adapted from: Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2023) Ethos. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ethos> (Accessed: 26 June 2023).

²⁴ Adapted from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (1999) Understanding Evidence: Frequently Asked Questions. Available at: <https://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/apps/evidence/about.aspx> (Accessed 26 August 2023).

Feedback loop process	<p>An approach used to engage residents in solving community problems. The goals of the feedback loop process include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intentional and consistent participation in community meetings and forums to provide input from the point of view of community residents. - Making space for residents to identify their own needs. - Establishing strategies to meet residents' expressed needs. - Garnering the support and resources to implement the necessary strategies. <p>At the core of the FBL process are the tenets of humble listening and co-creation of events and activities.²⁵</p>
Formative	Early or developmental work to shape future plans.
Formative research	<p>Research that is usually conducted before the main research project is designed and undertaken. Methods such as surveys, focus groups and interviews are used to explore the community's understanding, attitudes, interests, and cultural beliefs about the research topic. This information will inform the design of the main research project (including any interventions) to ensure it is culturally and geographically appropriate and acceptable.</p>
Gatekeeper	<p>Anyone who influences or controls access to the community. These could be traditional or village elders, religious or community leaders, husbands, mothers-in-law or other relatives. Identifying and nurturing gatekeepers is essential to successful CEI within some groups.</p>
Gestational diabetes	Diabetes experienced when carrying a baby in the womb.

²⁵ Adapted from: Community Psychology (2019) How to Use Feedback Loops to Engage your Community. Available at: <https://www.communitypsychology.com/feedback-loops/> (Accessed 26 August 2023).

Hearing loops	Unique sound systems used by those who wear hearing aids. These systems send a wireless, magnetic signal to an individual's hearing aid, delivering certain sounds directly to their ears. Also known as induction loop systems. ²⁶
Inclusion	The practice of providing equitable access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalised.
Ineligible costs	Costs that are not allowed, permitted or suitable.
Informed consent	One of the founding principles of research ethics. Its intent is that human participants can enter research (or CEI) freely (voluntarily) with full information about what it means for them to take part, and that they give consent before they enter the research or CEI activity. ²⁷
Intellectual property	Something that you create using your mind - for example, a story, an invention, an artistic work, or a symbol.
Interdisciplinary	Individuals and/or teams from different disciplines working together. In the context of community engagement and involvement in research, this could involve academic and non-academics.
Intersectionality	The way in which different types of discrimination (unfair treatment because of a person's sex, race, etc.) are connected to and affect each other. ²⁸
Iterative approach	The practice of building, refining, and improving a project, product, or initiative. Teams that use the iterative development process create, test, and revise until they're satisfied with the end result. ²⁹

²⁶ Adapted from: Hearing Loop (2016) What are hearing loops? Available at: <https://www.hearingloop.co.uk/blog/what-are-hearing-loops/> (Accessed 26 August 2023).

²⁷ Adapted from: University of Oxford Research Support (2021) Informed Consent. Available at: <https://researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics/resources/consent> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

²⁸ Adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2023) Intersectionality. Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/intersectionality> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

²⁹ Adapted from: Asana (2022) Understanding the iterative process, with examples. Available at: <https://asana.com/resources/iterative-process> (Accessed 26 June 2023).

Key informant interviews	Qualitative, in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the community. The purpose of key informant interviews is to collect information from a wide range of people—including community leaders, professionals, or residents—who have first hand knowledge about the community. ³⁰
LGBTQIA+	The acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, intersex, and asexual. Many other terms (such as non-binary and pansexual) are used to describe gender identity and sexual orientation.
Live streaming	When streamed video is sent over the Internet in real time, without first being recorded and stored. Today, TV broadcasts, video game streams, and social media video can all be live-streamed.
Maginalised	A spatial metaphor for a process of social exclusion in which individuals or groups are relegated to the fringes of a society, being denied economic, political, and/or symbolic power and pushed towards being 'outsiders'. ³¹
Meaningful CEI	To work with stakeholders to develop, debate, and agree approaches to CEI and its evaluation, which have value to all those involved, including researchers and community members.

³⁰ Adapted from: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research (2023) Key Informant Interviews. Available at: https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/programs/health-data/trainings/Documents/tw_cba23.pdf (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

³¹ Adapted from: Oxford Reference (2023) Marginalization. Available at: <https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100133827;jsessionid=B3C68273B06EDA51ED6613BE1DC896EB> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	Non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, were first called such in Article 71 in the Charter of the newly formed United Nations in 1945. While NGOs have no fixed or formal definition, they are generally defined as nonprofit entities independent of governmental influence, although they may receive government funding. NGOs are generally defined by four characteristics: they are voluntary, non-partisan, non-profit, and non-criminal. ³²
Norm	An accepted standard or a way of behaving or doing things that most people agree with. ³³
Online etiquette	Rules of behaviour for communicating using internet technology.
Online fatigue	The psychological feelings of stress and exhaustion associated with the increased use of videoconferencing activities and management of private life at home, exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Online fatigue is sometimes also sometimes referred to as 'Zoom fatigue'. ³⁴
Online poll	Are available in most online meeting platforms and are used to gauge the opinions and understanding of participants using multiple choice questions. The results can then be shown as soon as the host closes the poll.
Outcomes	What would or could happen as a result of being involved in the CEI.

³²Adapted from: Candid Learning (2022) What is an NGO? What role does it play in civil society? Available at: <https://learning.candid.org/resources/knowledge-base/ngo-definition-and-role/> (Accessed: 15 February 2024).

³³ Adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2023) Norm. Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/norm> (Accessed: 28 August 2023).

³⁴ Adapted from: Bononomi, A et al. (2021) Prevalence and health correlates of Online Fatigue: A cross-sectional study on the Italian academic community during the COVID-19 pandemic. PLoS ONE, 16(10), e0255181. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0255181> (Accessed: 13 June 2023).

Participant confidentiality	Those taking part in CEI should be fully informed of, and consent to, how their views and any content they contribute or co-produce will be used. They should have the option, where possible, to be anonymous. Their data should be stored securely and only used for the agreed purposes.
Participatory artist	Someone working in and utilising participatory art, an approach to making art which engages public participation in the creative process, letting them become co-authors, editors, and observers of the work. This type of art is incomplete without viewers' physical interaction. ³⁵
Patriarchal	A patriarchal society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance. ³⁶
Perpetrator	Someone who has committed a crime or a violent or harmful act. ³⁷
Photovoice	A community-based, participatory research method that involves participants using cameras, photography, and stories about their photos to identify and represent issues of importance to them, enabling researchers to have a greater understanding of the issue under study. ³⁸
Placebo-controlled	A trial in which there are two (or more) groups. One group gets the active treatment, the other gets the placebo. Everything else is held the same between the two groups, so that any difference in their outcome can be attributed to the active treatment.

³⁵ Adapted from: Wikipedia (2023) Participatory art. Available at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participatory_art (Accessed: 13 June 2023).

³⁶ Adapted from: Collins English Dictionary (2023) Patriarchal. Available at:

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/patriarchal> (Accessed 28 February 2023).

³⁷ Adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2023) Perpetrator. Available at:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/perpetrator> (Accessed 26 August 2023).

³⁸ Adapted from: Nykiforuk, C.I.J. et al. (2011) Photovoice as a method for Revealing Community Perceptions of the Built and Social Environment, *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 10(2), 103–124. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F160940691101000201> (Accessed: 13 June 2023).

Power dynamics	The way different people or different groups of people interact with each other and where one of these sides is more powerful than the other one. A power dynamic is not necessarily a bad thing, but it can be used that way if you want to show that a certain dynamic is not desirable and want to illustrate what the problems of the dynamic are and how these problems could be solved.
Protocol	A study protocol is a document outlining the design of a study, describing the objectives, methodology and overall organisation of the research to be carried out forming a template and guide to the research process as a whole. ³⁹
Qualitative data	Data involving or relating to the nature or standard of something, rather than to its quantity.
Quantitative data	Data involving or relating to considerations of amount or size.
Raise hand function	Clicking on this feature - often represented by a small picture of a hand - in a virtual meeting indicates that an attendee needs something from the host. Hosts may inform participants as to how they would like to use this function at the start of the meeting. For example, many hosts use this feature to know if a participant has a question.
Reflexive learning	The process of considering, contemplating and deliberating on an issue, topic or experience that results in a change in your perspective and understanding. ⁴⁰
Reflexivity	The fact of someone being able to examine their own feelings, reactions, and motives (= reasons for acting) and how these influence what they do or think in a situation.

³⁹ Adapted from: The Global Health Network (2020) Global Health Training Centre: The Study Protocol. Available at: <https://globalhealthtrainingcentre.tghn.org/study-protocol/> (Accessed: 17 June 2023).

⁴⁰ Adapted from: Invasive Animals CRC (2017) Community engagement for collective action: a handbook for practitioners. Available at: <https://aese.psu.edu/research/centers/cecd/engagement-toolbox/about/community-engagement-for-collective-action> (Accessed: 17 June 2023).

Representativeness	If you are conducting CEI with a specific community, you will want to make sure that your sample of that community (those you carry out CEI with) is representative (people are included from all community groups or with specific characteristics). If your CEI sample is representative of your community, you will be able to more confidently generalise the results of your CEI to the community and more reliably inform the research.
Research literacy	The cognitive and social understanding of the basic purpose, process, and value of research and research participation. Research literacy represents a critical link between science and health: increasing research literacy among populations can lead to greater public awareness of the importance of research and increase research participation. ⁴¹
Research translation processes	The process by which the knowledge gained through research is applied to policy, practice and the lives of those it is intended to benefit.
Residency/residencies	The period of time that an artist, a writer, or a musician spends working for a particular institution. ⁴²
Rich pictures	A method used to draw cartoons depicting how interconnected systems or people are. The method can be used to map stakeholders, power, and influence, and is mostly done together with stakeholders/communities themselves. ⁴³

⁴¹ Adapted from: Brody J.L. et al (2012) Conceptualizing the Role of Research Literacy in Advancing Societal Health. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 17(5), pp. 724–730. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105311425273> (Accessed: 6 March 2024).

⁴² Adapted from: Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2023) Residency. Available at: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/residency> (Accessed: 13 June 2022).

⁴³ Adapted from: Gisby, A., et al. (2023) The 'Rich Pictures' Method: Its Use and Value, and the Implications for HRD Research and Practice, *Human Resource Development Review*, 22(2). doi: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/15344843221148044> (Accessed: 13 3 June 2023).

Science communication	The use of media, activities and dialogue to describe and explain aspects of science, and produce the “AEIOU” personal responses to science: Awareness, Enjoyment, Interest, Opinion-forming and Understanding. ⁴⁴
Screenshot	A digital picture which is taken to show the contents of a computer display. A screenshot could be taken of a participant's face during an online meeting or of a particular powerpoint slide. Also known as screen capture or screen grab.
Social determinants of health	The non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems. ⁴⁵
Social dynamics	The study and understanding of social interactions between individuals and/or groups, including social interactions, processes, and change. ⁴⁶
Socioeconomic status	The position of an individual or group on the socioeconomic scale, which is determined by a combination of social and economic factors such as income amount and kind of education, type and prestige of occupation, place of residence, and - in some societies or parts of society - ethnic origin or religious background. Examinations of socioeconomic status often reveal inequities in access to resources, as well as issues related to privilege, power, and control. ⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Adapted from: Burnes T.W., et al. (2003) Science Communication: A Contemporary Definition. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/09636625030122004> (Accessed 5 March 2024).

⁴⁵ Adapted from: World Health Organization (WHO) (2023) Social determinants of health. Available at: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health> (Accessed 03 March 23).

⁴⁶ Adapted from: Realization.Systems (2020) Social dynamics. Available at: <https://realization.systems/social-dynamics/> (Accessed: 26 June 2023).

⁴⁷ Adapted from: American Psychological Association (APA) (2023) Socioeconomic status. Available at: <https://www.apa.org/topics/socioeconomic-status> (Accessed 26 August 2023).

Soft skills	Relate to how you work. Soft skills include interpersonal (people) skills, communication skills, listening skills, time management, problem-solving, leadership, and empathy, among others. ⁴⁸
Stakeholder	Any individual or group involved with the research or has an interest in the way research is carried out, its success and use.
Stereotype	If someone is stereotyped as something, people form a fixed general idea or image of them, so that it is assumed that they will behave in a particular way. ⁴⁹
Stigmatisation	The act of treating someone or something unfairly by publicly disapproving of them or it. ⁵⁰
Stipend	A fixed, regular or one-off, small payment for contribution (non-salaried).
Structural constraints	Structural constraints are understood as the various political, economic, social and cultural factors limiting individual decision-making ability.
Symposium	Public health surveillance is the continuous and systematic collection, orderly consolidation and evaluation of pertinent data with prompt dissemination of results to those who need to know, particularly those who are in a position to take action. ⁵¹
Terms of engagement	The conditions to which all stakeholders agree before they participate.
Token compensation	A small amount of money or gift given in appreciation of participation

⁴⁸ Adapted from: The Balance (2022) What are soft skills? Available at: <https://www.thebalancemoney.com/what-are-soft-skills-2060852> (Accessed 26 June 2023).

⁴⁹ Adapted from: Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2023) Stereotype. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/stereotype> (Accessed 26 June 2023).

⁵⁰ Adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2023) Stigmatization. Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stigmatization> (Accessed 5 March 2024).

⁵¹ Adapted from: World Health Organization (WHO) Eastern Mediterranean Region (2018) Available at: <https://www.emro.who.int/health-topics/public-health-surveillance/index.html> (Accessed 01 May 2023).

Tokenistic	If an action is tokenistic, the person doing it wants to seem like they are helping a group of people who are treated unfairly in society, but their action is not meant to make lasting changes to how those people are treated. ⁵²
Transdisciplinary	Where disciplines are transcended by involving non-academic societal actors together with academics from various disciplines. ⁵³
Transparency	Being continuously clear and open about the engagement process with all stakeholders.
Unconscious bias	How a person thinks can depend on their life experiences and sometimes they have beliefs and views about other people that might not be right or reasonable. This is known as 'unconscious bias' and includes when a person thinks better of someone because they believe they're alike or less of someone because that person is different to them, for example, they might be of a different race, religion or age. This means they could make a decision influenced by false beliefs or assumptions. Sometimes it's also called 'stereotyping'. ⁵⁴
Vernacular	The vernacular is the language or dialect that is most widely spoken by ordinary people in a region or country. ⁵⁵

⁵² Adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2023) Tokenistic. Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/tokenistic> (Accessed 03 March 2023).

⁵³ Adapted from: Lawrence, M.G. et al. (2022) Characteristics, potentials, and challenges of transdisciplinary research. *One Earth*, 5(1), pp. 44–61. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2021.12.010>. (Accessed 13 June 2023).

⁵⁴ Adapted from: The Advisory, Conciliatory and Arbitration Service (Acas) (2022) Unconscious bias. Available at: <https://www.acas.org.uk/improving-equality-diversity-and-inclusion/unconscious-bias> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

⁵⁵ Adapted from: Collins English Dictionary (2023) Vernacular. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/vernacular> (Accessed: 28 February 2023).

Vulnerable groups	Segments of the population that are more susceptible to experiencing harm, discrimination, or disadvantage due to various factors such as their social, economic, geographic location, or physical circumstances. These groups may face increased risks, have limited access to resources or opportunities, and require specific support and protection to ensure their well-being and equal participation in society. ⁵⁶
Zoonotic/zoonosis	Any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans. ⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Adapted from: Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) (2023) Vulnerable groups. Available at: <https://inee.org/eie-glossary/vulnerable-groups> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).

⁵⁷ Adapted from: World Health Organization (WHO) (2020) Zoonoses. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zoonoses> (Accessed: 26 August 2023).