

# Queen's REB Guideline on

# Queen's REB Guidelines on Recruitment Posters and Emails

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## General language requirements on recruitment materials (posters and emails)

Use "participant" instead of "patient", "subject", or "volunteer" (as per TCPS2).

Use simple/lay language instead of discipline-specific jargon.

Avoid acronyms, abbreviations, or mnemonics unless they are well known to the public or to the group you are targeting AND are not enticing or sensationalistic.

Avoid terms such as "new treatment", "new medication" or "new drug" without explaining that it is under investigation (i.e., not yet proven to be safe or effective).

## Language requirements on recruitment emails

An email to recruit research participants can be broken down into different components. Together these components aid in potential participants looking and possibly engaging in a research study.

### Subject line

The first place you'll catch your potential research participants' attention is in your subject line, so you should make them:

- Eye-catching enough to stand out in a crowded inbox

- Clear enough to be easily understood

- Specific enough to give some context about the research study for participants

- Examples: "Participants needed for research in [specific topic title]"; "

### Body of the email

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Important note: If recruitment materials do not include the information on this list, a justification for the exclusion must be provided in the REB application.

It's important to make it as easy as possible for participants to take the next step after reading your email. Whether that's getting more information, clicking on a link or contacting research team, there should be a single, clear call to action that tells them what to do next.

## Things to avoid on recruitment materials

Personal phone numbers (i.e., use a Department/Office/Lab number or limit contact to email).

Important note: If non-institutional numbers are used, this must be justified in the REB application.

Statements that may be considered coercive (e.g., Get Big Bucks for this Study! All the Cool People are Doing it!).

Sensationalistic or suggestive wording (e.g., Feeling Aroused?).

Use of stereotypes in words or use of stereotypes in pictures such as cartoons or photos that reinforce negative or uninformed stereotypes.

Stating or implying a favourable outcome or benefit beyond what is outlined in the informed consent form and the protocol (e.g., This Study will make you Smarter!).

Featuring compensation before describing the study purpose (e.g., Win an iPhone!).