





Lectures vs Dialogue

What format do adult audiences at science festivals prefer, and why?







Rowe & Frewer (2005)

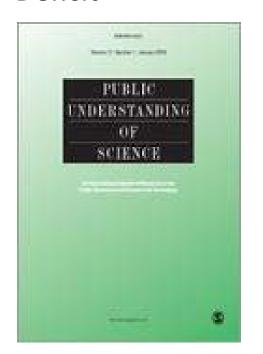


PUS vs PES

Public Understanding of Science

Bodmer Report (1985)

Deficit





House of Lords HMSO (2000)

Dialogue





Two-way engagement

Transmit

To inspire, inform, change, educate, build capacity and involvement or influence decisions of others (e.g. the public)

E.g. science festivals

Collaborate To collaborate. consider, create or

Receive the view

To use the views, skilk, experience, knowledge of others (e.g. the public) to inspire, inform, change, educate or build your own capacity or decisions

E.g. surveys

(2010)

Science for All, British
Science Association

consider, create or decide something together

E.g. consensus building





Literacy and Engagement

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Author
Cultural scientific literacy	Functional scientific literacy	True scientific literacy	Laugksch (2000)
Functional health literacy	Interactive health literacy	Critical health literacy	Nutbeam (2000)
First order Engagement			Irwin (2008)





Science festival formats



Unique environment combining many formats Jensen & Buckley (2012)





Brain Day

- Lectures
- Discussions
- CommunityExpo
- Hands-on experiments
- Good day out







Brain Day Auckland



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DrVw2COmbgQ#action=share



CENTRE FOR BRAIN RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND TEWhare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

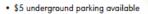
Science Labs

Explore your brain's potential with our Mind Map tour of Brain Day

Practising psychologists, clinicians and neuroscientists will explain how your brain works with fun science experiments. Take part in sensory games, brain teasers and activities for all the family.

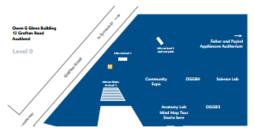
Brain Day location

Owen G Glenn Building 12 Grafton Road, Auckland



- · Disabled parking by lifts
- · Easy access on all floors
- · Cafe facilities on site





Guardian Trust

Auckland Brain Day has been generously supported by the Ted and Mollie Carr Endowment Fund proudly administered by the Guardian Trust.

Community Expo

Central Area, Level 0

Acoustic Neuroma Association

Active Movement (Sport Auckland)

Alzheimers Auckland

Aphasia Association of New Zealand

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Auckland University of Technology

Brain Injury Association Auckland

Brainwave Trust

Cerebral Palsy Society of

New Zealand

Community Alcohol and Drugs Service

Service

Dyspraxia Support Trust Epilepsy New Zealand

Essential Tremor Support

Group

Green Prescriptions (Sport Auckland)

Guardian Trust

Guillian-Barre Syndrome

Support Group Hearing Voices Network

Mental Health Foundation

Huntingtons Auckland

Mind Warriors

Laughter Yoga

Mobility Assistance Dogs Trust

(Mobility Dogs)

Motor Neurone Disease Association

Multiple Sclerosis Society

Auckland

Muscular Dystrophy Association

National Foundation for the Deaf

Neurological Foundation Human Brain Bank

New Zealand Dystonia Patient Network

New Zealand Stewart Centre Trust

Post Polio Support Society

Parkinsons New Zealand

Raukatauri Music Therapy Centre

Stroke Foundation

Northern Region

SPELD (dyslexia support)

Hope Foundation

More information

Brain Day 2011

The University of Auckland Owen G Glenn Building

12 Grafton Road, Auckland

Phone: 0508 BRAINS (272 467)

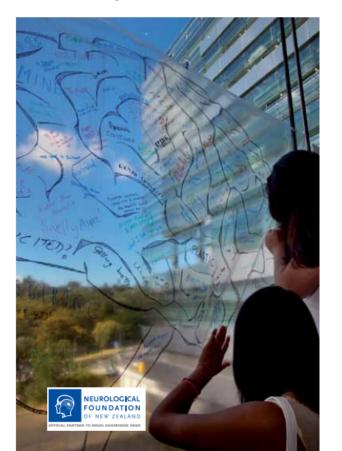
Email: cbr@auckland.ac.nz

Web: www.cbr.auckland.ac.nz | www.brainweek.co.nz



Brain Day 2011

Saturday 19 March





Brain Day Auckland

Lectures		Discu	Discussions		Workshops	
Presentations by scientific and clinical experts on brain health topics. Lectures run for thirty minutes with time afterwards for questions. All lectures are held in the Fisher and Paykel Appliances Auditorium.			Listen to a panel of experts discuss an issue and answer your questions. Held in OGGB4.		Demonstrations of activities for brain fitness with participation encouraged.	
9.30am	Brain chatter: brain cell communication in learning, health and disease Dr Johanna Montgomery, Neuroscientist Your brain is made up of 10 billion brain cells. These cells are very 'sociable', constantly talking to each other in order to maintain	9.30a	m	9.30ai	Demonstration session for all ages with The University of Auckland Clinics - OGGB5	
10.00am	a healthy brain. In this talk we will show you how scientists eavesdrop on brain cells to understand how they talk to each other, how this underlies learning and memory, and how this occurs differently when brain cells are altered by developmental or neurodegenerative disease.		Preventing and recovering from a stroke Professor Alan Barber, Neurologist Stroke Foundation Northern Region Mike Brown, stroke survivor	10.000	M Active Movement, Sport Auckland Parents and small children are invited to join in with this fun movement programme designed to help brain development Science Lab Patio (rain venue Caseroom 1)	
10.30am	Proceedings of the state of the		am	10.300	m en	
11.00am			am.	11.000	The Neuron Play Children are invited to take part in this exciting performance to learn more about how the brain works! (Workshop takes 1.5 hours) - Caseroom 3	
11.30am	The science of autism Dr Rosamund Hill, Neurologist Autism Spectrum Disorders including Autism and Asperger's Syndrome affect up to 1 in 150 individuals! This presentation will discuss our current understanding of the neuroscience of this condition – including the structural differences in the brain and the rapidly growing understanding of the genetics of this fascinating developmental condition. The talk will also dispel myths around how people can and can't get autism.	11.30	Maintaining your memory Dr Phil Wood, Geriatrician Mary Lythe, Alzheimers Auckland	11.300	m	
12.00pm		12.00		12.00	CeleBRation Choir workshop Join in with this social singing group to find out what singing can do for your brain! - Caseroom 1	
12.30pm		12.30	pm.	12.30p	Exercise for your brain Demonstration session for all ages with The University of Auckland Clinics - OGGB5	
1.00pm	The changing brain Dr Carty Stinear, Neuroscientist Your brain changes as you use it, through a process called neural plasticity. New technologies present information to our brains in new and exciting ways, and our use of technology may unintentionally change how our brains work. Is this a good thing or has	1.00p	disorders Associate Professor Karen Waldie, Cognitive Psychologist	1.00ps	The Neuron Play Children are invited to take part in this exciting performance to learn more about how the brain works! (Workshop takes 1.5 hours) - Caseroom 3	
1.30pm	this already become a problem for society?		Bonnie Williams, Dyspraxia Support Group of New Zealand Dr Simon Rowley, Brainwave Trust	1.30pa	Mobility Dogs demonstration Mobility Dogs provide invaluable help to people with a range of neurological conditions. Join the team to learn what these amazing dogs can del- Caseroom 1	
2.00pm	Sleep: science, disorders and practical issues Dr Antonio Fernando, Insomnia Specialist All of us sleep but for many, sleep remains a mysterious phase of our daily life. Learn about the basic science of sleep along with	2.00p	Noise pollution – protecting your hearing Professor Peter Thorne, Neuroscientist Dangerous Decibels	2.00pi	n	
2.30pm	the different types of sleep disorders like insomnia and sleep apnoea. This talk will reveal some practical tips on better sleep.			2.30pi	Demonstration session for all ages with The University of Auckland Clinics - OGGB5	
3.00pm	Alcohol, tobacco and "P" – effects on babies and their brains Dr Trecia Wouldes, Neuroscientist Drugs such as alcohol, tobacco and "P" are increasingly being used by NZ women during pregnancy. In addition, mothers who continue to use drugs during their pregnancy may be dealing with stressors such as mental illness and poverty. All of these factors may impact a child's developing brain. Learn how drugs and the lifestyle of a mother who uses drugs can affect the developing brain and behaviour of her child.	3.00р	When muscle control goes wrong - Parkinsonism Clinical Associate Professor Barry Snow, Neurologist Susan Yoffe, NZ Essential Tremor Support Gr Dave Mitchell, NZ Dystonia Patient Network	3.00рг	The Neuron Play Children are invited to take part in this exciting performance to learn more about how the brain works! (Workshop takes 1.5 hours) - Caseroom 3	





Evaluation

- 2011, 2012, and 2013
- Cross-sectional questionnaire
- Quantitative Rank and Likert scale questions
- Qualitative open response questions
- N = 661 with annual cohorts
 of X = 220.3 SD = 24.6



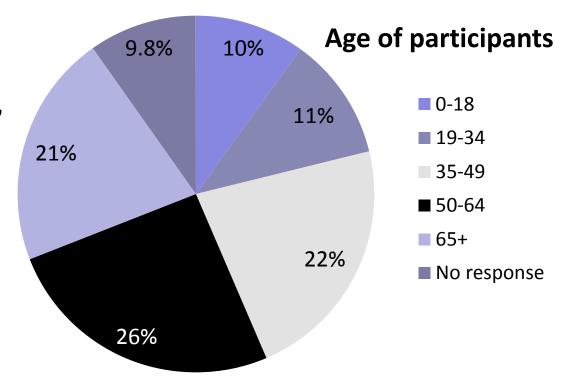






Sample characteristics

- 66% female
- Ages ranged from 7 to 87 years
- 47% aged over 50 years
- X = 48.5 years SD = 19.3 years

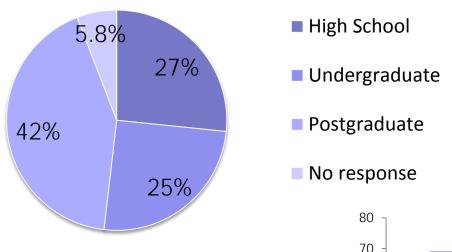


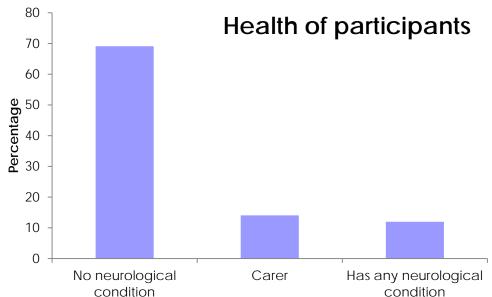




Sample characteristics

Education level of participants









Which format attracted you to the festival?

- 77% of the adult audience was most attracted to lectures
 - Significantly higher than other formats
 - Regardless of age, gender, ethnicity or education
- 84% found lectures significantly more useful than other formats
- Please cite: Fogg-Rogers, L., Bay, J. and Purdy, S.C. (2014). Adult audience preferences for learning and engagement at a science festival. Engage Conference 2014. Bristol, UK.







Interested in learning (33% of responses)

- Afflicted with curiosity. Male, age 59, NZ European
- Acquisition of knowledge and understanding. Female, (age not given), European
- I'm interested in learning. Male, age 16, NZ European
- I find the lectures very interesting and on topics that I haven't learnt about in previous education. Also think the lectures are not only informative but also entertaining. Female, age 45, NZ European





Knowledge is power (26% of responses)

- Knowledge and information increases sense of power i.e. decreases sense of helplessness in having a progressive incurable disease. Male, age 64, NZ European
- I am aging and concerned that both my brain and body age 'well'! Husband had a stroke so always interested.

 Knowledge is stimulating and power! Female, age 72,

 NZ European





Research and expert opinion (20% of responses)

- Opportunity to hear lecturers on topics they are passionate about and they talk with knowledge and enthusiasm.
 Female, age 54, Asian
- The quality of speakers/professors available was too good an opportunity to miss. I think their research is absolutely amazing and fascinating. Female, age 35, Pacific Peoples
- Because of the variety of choice available, free to the public, marvellous opportunity to learn new/latest research without cost. Female, age 64, NZ European





Career and professional development (16% of responses)

- Talking to scientists because I have many options to study at uni but not sure which one to take. If I experience it for myself I would know what I would be doing at the end of the day. Male, (age not given), African
- I'm a pharmacist and I'm interested in understanding diseases and conditions as I'm usually involved in a multidisciplinary team. Female, age 37, NZ European.
- As an occupational therapist I am working with people with cognitive decline, so the lectures are very relevant and important. Female, age 36, NZ European





Engaging in curiosity (5% of responses)

- I wanted to engage my daughter in curiosity about the human brain. Female, age 33, NZ European.
- Great for children to speak to scientists. Female, age 40,
 NZ European
- I chose science lab experiments because I think having to learn with a hands-on experience is fun but you also learn sooo [sic] much. Female, age 13, Asian





Limitations

- Sample?
 - Highly educated audience
 - Not engaging under-represented audiences e.g. Māori
 - Questionnaire doesn't reach everyone?

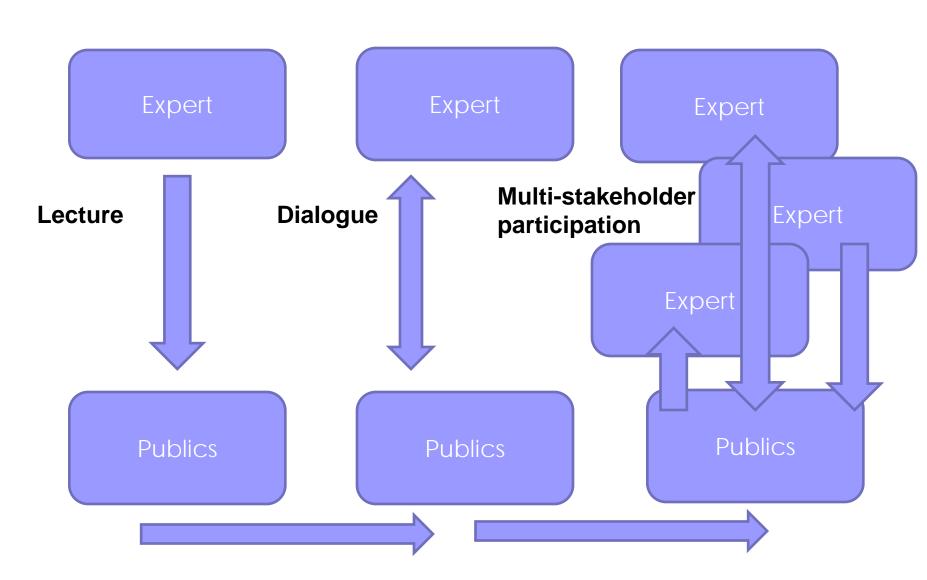
 Festival topic of health science may attract an already-interested broad audience

 BUT reaching over 3000 people, with thousands attending lectures





Conclusion: temporal engagement?







References

British Science Association (2010). *Science for All - Public Engagement Conversational Tool. Version 6. Available at* http://www.britishscienceassociation.org/sites/default/files/root/SiS/PE%20conversational%20tool%20Final%2025 1010.pdf

HMSO (2000). *Science and Society; Third Report of the Session* 1999-2000. London, HM Stationary Office. Available at http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld199900/ldselect/ldsctech/38/3801.htm

Irwin, A. (2008). Risk, science and public communication: Third-order thinking about scientific culture. In M. Bucchi & B. Trench (Eds.), *Handbook of Public Communication of Science and Technology* (pp. 199–212). Oxford, UK: Routledge.

Jensen, E., & Buckley, N. (2012). Why people attend science festivals: Interests, motivations and self-reported benefits of public engagement with research. *Public Understanding of Science*. doi:10.1177/0963662512458624 Laugksch, R. (2000). Scientific literacy: A conceptual overview. *Science Education*, 84, 71–94.

Liu, X. (2009). Beyond science literacy: Science and the public. *International Journal of Environmental & Science Education*, *4*, 301–311.

Nutbeam, D. (2000). Health literacy as a public health goal: a challenge for contemporary health education and communication strategies into the 21st century. *Health Promotion International*, 15, 259–267. doi:10.1093/heapro/15.3.259

Rowe, G., & Frewer, L. J. (2005). A Typology of Public Engagement Mechanisms. *Science, Technology & Human Values*, 30(2), 251–290.

The Royal Society (1985). *The Public Understanding of Science Bodmer Report.* Available at: https://royalsociety.org/~/media/Royal Society Content/policy/publications/1985/10700.pdf

Laura Fogg-Rogers I <u>laura.foggrogers@uwe.ac.uk</u> I @laurafoggrogers