National Centre for Social Research

People's Vision for R&D: Appendices

SEPTEMBER 2024

Appendix 1: Sampling and recruitment

This appendix provides detail of the quotas and achieved sample for the research. It also includes the invitation sent to participants.

Sample quotas

Table 1 below shows a breakdown of the demographics and relationship with R&D of the 40 participants who were invited to take part in the dialogue and the 33 who participated. In the first workshop, 31 participants took part and this grew to 33 for the second and third workshops. In the last workshop, the number dropped back to 31. Participants were recruited via NatCen's Opinion Panel, Britain's longest-running random probability-based panel. The NatCen Telephone Unit, our internal recruitment team, used a questionnaire to obtain recruits' demographic information. All participants confirmed they are eligible to participate in all dialogue sessions prior to completing the recruitment questionnaire.

Due to the sample size (33), broader conclusions about the views of particular populations were not drawn when reporting the dialogue.

To ensure a diverse sample, demographic quotas were set to reflect the population of the UK and ensure the inckusion of groups with reduced access to R&D. To ensure a mix of perspectives in the dialogue, quotas were set for different political leanings and familarity with R&D. The target quota column shows the number of people we aimed to recruit for the research amongst each demoagraphic. These do not always match the UK population percentages because we increased some quotas to ensure the participation of groups that are known to drop out of deliberative processes and those with less access to R&D.

Reflecting the UK population

The latest Office for National Statistics' (ONS) mid-year estimates or Census 2021 data, were used to inform quotas for gender, ethnicity, age, education level and social grade that reflect the population of the UK. In the case of urban ('city centre') and town/suburban/rural ('non-city centre') coverage, quotas were based on population estimates in the House of Commons Library's 2018 City & Town Classifications of Constituencies & Local Authorities.[1] Quotas for people aged under 30 and racially minoritised groups were increased because our previous experience suggested these groups are more likely to drop out of the process.

1 UK Parliament (2018), 'City & Town Classification of Constituencies & Local Authorities', available at: https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8322/

Access to R&D

Insights from CaSE, the Expert Group and R&D stakeholders suggested that location impacts the public's access to R&D involvement opportunities because those in city centres and the South of England have greater access to R&D. Therefore, lower quotas were set for the South of England and higher quotas for those living outside of city centres. Higher quotas were also set for those with no qualifications or from the three lowest social grades, on the basis that these individuals are more likely to face barriers accessing R&D institutions.

Familarity with R&D

To ensure the sample reflected national trends of a range of relationships with R&D, CaSE's previous national polling trends were used to set quotas for those who said they had heard of R&D and knew what it meant, had heard of R&D but did not know what it meant, had not heard of R&D, or did not know how familiar they were.[2]

Political leaning

To ensure the sample reflects a range of underlying values, we set quotas to ensure a mix of people with different political leanings took part. This approach is in line with the UK Climate Assembly evaluation report that emphasised the importance of ensuring deliberation takes place with a mix of political leaning.[3] Specifically, we set quotas on which party people feel closer to using NatCen's British Social Attitudes survey (Northern Ireland quotas reflected the major party representation in the Northern Irish Assembly's Executive and Official Opposition at the time of recruitment).[4] This was used in place of election results to set quotas, as these are limited by turnout (i.e., they only reflect trends in 30-60% of the population).

Knowledge and experience of R&D

A key feature of deliberation is that participants have shared information about the topic under discussion. As such, it is normal to exclude people who have higher than average knowledge of a topic, to ensure that the views expressed are more reflective of the general public. Therefore, we screened out people working in the R&D sector in active research roles, following the advice of CaSE and the Expert Group. Potential participants were asked what sector they work in from a list, and for their job title. The list of occupations to exclude was chosen in advance by CaSE based on their selection from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) index. The SOC is a classification system for occupations in the UK developed by the ONS.

Students above undergraduate level were also be excluded. We did not screen out those working for research organisations but in a non-research role however, such as in administration. The full list of roles excluded is below.

2 CaSE (2023), 'CaSE Public Attitudes to R&D 2022-23, available at: https://www.sciencecampaign.org.uk/what-we-do/public-opinion/public-attitudes-to-r-d/

3 Elstub, S., et al (2021), Evaluation of Climate Assembly UK, available at: https://www.parliament.uk/globalassets/documents/get-involved2/climate-assembly-uk/evaluation-of-climate-assembly-uk.pdf

4 NatCen (2018), British Social Attitudes 38, available at: https://natcen.ac.uk/publications/british-social-attitudes-38

- Laboratory technicians
- Biological laboratory technicians
- Chemical laboratory technicians
- Laboratory food technicians
- Medical laboratory technicians
- Natural and social science professionals
- Chemical scientists
- Analytical chemists
- Industrial chemists
- Nuclear and radiochemists
- Research and development chemists
- Biological scientists
- Agricultural scientists
- Biologists
- Botanical and horticultural scientists
- Microbiologists and bacteriologists
- Pathologists
- Pharmacologists
- Zoological scientists
- Biochemists and biomedical scientists
- Biochemists
- Biomedical scientists
- Biotechnologists
- Clinical scientists
- Physical scientists
- Geologists
- Geophysicists
- Hydrogeologists and hydrologists
- Meteorologists
- Social and humanities scientists
- Anthropologists
- Archaeologists
- Behavioural scientists
- Epidemiologists
- Genealogists
- Geographic information systems analysts
- Historians
- Political scientists
- Public health analysts
- Sports scientists
- Environment professionals
- Environmental scientists
- Research and development (R&D) and other research professionals
- Research and development (R&D) managers
- Laboratory managers
- Research and development (R&D) design managers
- Actuaries, economists and statisticians
- Mathematicians
- Statistical data scientists

One participant was recruited who it was later discovered is active in research. This occurred due to their role falling outside of the list of occupations to exclude. However, we are confident that this did not affect the research, nor the principles developed, for three reasons. Firstly, we met our quotas for different levels of familiarity with R&D in the sample. Secondly, the sought balance of familiarity was reflected in multiple parts of the findings; for example, the lack of connection expressed by the majority of people at the start of the dialogue, their stated unfamiliarity in the pre-survey, and their stated journey of learning about R&D by the close of the dialogue. Thirdly, the design of the workshops and the nature of the facilitation diminished the influence any one participant could have.

Acheived sample

The achieved sample reflects slightly fewer people who identify with the Conservative party and more people who identify with no party. Although the Telephone Unit contacted people who were listed on the panel as identifying with the Conservative party, when they completed the screening interview they often named another party or no party. This change likely reflects the shifting alignment of UK voters that was seen in the July 2024 UK General Election.

Table 1 – quotas and achieved sample

Criteria	UK population – see above for details on adjustments(%)	Target quota (n)	Recruited (n)	Participated (n)
Gender				
Man	49	18	18	19
Woman	50	21	21	21
Non-binary/other/ prefer not to say	1	1	1	0
Age				
18-29	25	10	10	10
30-44	23	9	9	6
45-64	30	12	12	12
65+	22	8	8	11
City Centre or non-city centre				
City center (urban)	30	12	12	7
Non-city center (Town/suburban/ rural)	70	28	28	33
Ethnicity				
White or White British	63	25	25	27
Asian or Asian British	10	4	4	6
Black, Black African, Black Caribbean, or Black British	12	5	5	3
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	10	4	4	2
Other ethnic group	5	2	2	2

Criteria	UK population – see above for details on adjustments(%)	Target quota (n)	Recruited (n)	Participated (n)
Disability/LTI				
Yes OR Prefer Not to Say	18	7	7	8
No	82	33	33	32
Education				
Degree or equivalent, and above	30	12	12	20
Higher education below degree	11	4	4	3
A-level or equivalent	22	9	9	4
Qualifications below A-levels (such as GCSEs/O-levels)	23	9	9	9
Other	2	1	1	0
No qualification	12	5	5	4
NS-SEC				
Higher managerial, administrative, and professional occupations	15	6	6	13
Intermediate occupations	17	7	7	7
Small employers and own account workers	15	6	6	1
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	17	7	7	5
Semi-routine and routine occupations	20	8	8	6

Criteria	UK population – see above for details on adjustments(%)	Target quota (n)	Recruited (n)	Participated (n)
NS-SEC				
Never worked and long-term unemployed	10	4	4	8
Student **Undergraduates only*	5	2	2	0
Region				
North of England	24	10	10	8
Midlands	23	9	9	8
South of England	24	10	10	15
Wales	10	4	4	3
Scotland	10	4	4	4
Northern Ireland	9	3	3	2
Party identification				
Conservative	30	11	11	8
Labour	30	11	11	11
Liberal Democrat	8	3	3	3
Scottish National Party	4	2	2	2
Plaid Cymru	2	1	1	0
Green Party	7	3	3	3
Sinn Féin or Social Democratic and Labour Party	2	1	1	1
Democratic Unionist Party or Ulster Unionist Party	2	1	1	0
Alliance	1	1	1	0
None	14	6	6	12

Criteria	UK population – see above for details on adjustments(%)	Target quota (n)	Recruited (n)	Participated (n)
Familiarity with R&D				
I have heard of R&D and know what it means	46	18	18	19
I have heard of R&D, but do not know what it means	11	4	4	7
I have not heard of R&D	38	15	15	12
Don't Know	5	3	3	2

Invitation
The invitation below was sent to participants following their recruitment to the project with session 1 slides, a document detailing the filming ask, Zoom and Miro guide, attached to the email.

Dear [INSERT NAME],

My name is [INSERT NAME] and I am writing from the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen). Recently, you were contacted by the NatCen Telephone Unit team and agreed to take part in an upcoming research project called 'The People's Vision for Research & Development (R&D) Public Dialogue.'

This is a series of online workshops which will explore the UK public's views on increasing opportunities for public decision-making about, and involvement in, the R&D. R&D is work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know and can lead to new discoveries or the invention or improvement of products and services.

Thank you for agreeing to take part - we are really looking forward to you joining these discussions and sharing your views! You don't need to have any knowledge about R&D beforehand – just bring your own views and experience and we'll share information to help you develop your views.

I'm getting in touch to give you some tools and information that will help you take part in these discussions, so please read this email carefully.

Taking part: timings of the first workshop

The workshop will take place on the **8th May 2024 between 18:30 – 19:30**.

Please join the call from 18:20 so that NatCen can assist you with any technical issues you may have and we can start on time.

What to expect – accessing Zoom

The workshops will be done using an online platform called Zoom. You might be familiar with this but, just in case you aren't, we have attached a **Zoom Guide**. This is a step-by-step guide on how to download Zoom, join a meeting, and check your microphone and speakers are working.

There are details on how to join on a computer/ laptop, smartphone, or tablet. **Please read this before accessing the link**. If you have not been contacted regarding Zoom training already, and you think you will need further Zoom training, please contact the email address below.

The link to the first workshop meeting

Here is the meeting link to join the first workshop on Zoom. **Please do not share this with people who are not taking part in the research**.

https://zoom.us/j/96194702272?pwd=WEZoVFNGaE1kQnVsVndTNC9GUitIQT09

Meeting ID: 961 9470 2272

Passcode: 879610

Pre-workshop survey

Please fill out this short survey **by the end of Tuesday 7th May the latest** as it will enable us to understand what your views are before the discussion.

https://survey.natcen.ac.uk/mrIWeb/mrIWeb.dll?I.Project=P1868_4

It is important that **you complete this survey and the workshops in order to receive the full incentive for participation.*

Sharing your experiences of the dialogue

We are looking for participants to share their experience of taking part in this dialogue as it unfolds. This would involve having three, 20-minute Zoom interviews at the beginning, middle, and end of the project with a producer. **You will receive an additional incentive if you are selected**. If you would like to know more, please see the attached document.

Privacy notice and information sheet

Finally, please also find attached a privacy notice about what data we will collect during this research, and information sheet about the project. You will have received these documents during your recruitment, but we wanted to ensure you have everything in one place for reference.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at publicdialogueRD@natcen.ac.uk.

All the best,

[INSERT NAME]

National Centre for Social Research

Appendix 2: Pre- and post-survey

This appendix provides the surveys completed by participants prior to the first workshop and following the last workshop.

Pre-workshops online survey

Introduction:
Thank you again for agreeing to take part in this research project. You have been sent this survey to fill out to help us understand what you think about Research and Development (R&D) and the R&D sector.

You will find information on how NatCen will collect and handle your data as part of this research in the email that contained the link to this survey. If you did not receive these, please contact: **publicdialoguerd@natcen.ac.uk**.

So that you are able to give your informed consent, we have also reproduced and provided additional information here. As part of this project, NatCen will collect your responses to this survey. These will be stored in a secure folder, accessible only by the NatCen research team working on this project. The team will analyse data from your responses to understand what people's views are on Research and Development (R&D) and the R&D sector before attending the workshops. Survey insights will be used in the final report for CaSE which will be publicly available, and in a presentation for CaSE staff. If used, your response data will be made anonymised, with no identifying information attached. If you have any queries about how this data will be used, please contact **publicdialoguerd@natcen.ac.uk**.

Please complete this survey by **6 May 2024**. It will take no longer than between 10-15 minutes.

If you are you happy to proceed, please click '**Next**' to start the survey.

Before you begin answering the questions, **could you please provide your full name in the textbox below**. *(Not skippable)*

1. Please write down one word you associate with Research and Development (R&D).
(Not skippable)

This project is about research and development (R&D) in the UK. R&D is work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know, and can lead to new discoveries or the invention or improvement of products and services.

The R&D sector is made up of organisations such as universities, businesses and charities, and the people who work in them. They could be working to develop a range of things. For example, new medicines and vaccines; new ways of generating clean electricity; or better solutions to help people affected by the cost-of-living crisis.

2. Is R&D something that you associate with your own local area?
(single response question & not skippable)

☐ I very strongly associate R&D with my local area

☐ I somewhat associate R&D with my local area

☐ I do not particularly associate R&D with my local area

☐ I do not at all associated R&D with my local area

☐ Don't Know

The next set of questions will help us understand your views on the public being involved in R&D.

3. Are you aware that the public can sometimes be involved in different parts of the R&D process?

☐ Yes and I have personally done this

☐ Yes but I haven't personally done this

☐ No

☐ Don't Know

4. Given what you know about the R&D process, how important or not important do you think it is to involve the public in R&D?
(single response question & not skippable)

☐ Very important

☐ Somewhat important

☐ Neither important nor unimportant

☐ Somewhat unimportant

☐ Very unimportant

☐ Don't Know

3a. Please tell us why you answered this way in the textbox below.
(Not skippable)

The last set of questions will help us understand your view on the importance of R&D.

5. How important, if at all, do you think it is for the UK to support Research & Development?
(single response question & not skippable)

☐ Very important

☐ Somewhat important

☐ Neither important nor unimportant

☐ Somewhat unimportant

☐ Very unimportant

☐ Don't Know

4a. Please tell us why you answered this way in the textbox below.

(Not skippable)

6. Do you agree or disagree with the following?

(single response question & not skippable)

Objective		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Connection and ownership	R&D is important to my local community						
Connection	R&D has improved my life						
Importance and ownership	R&D in the UK benefits some people more than others						
Importance	R&D is important to society as a whole						
Importance	R&D does not always lead to good outcomes						
Importance	R&D should not be funded by taxpayers						

Objective		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Connection	I would feel proud if a family member worked in R&D						
Connection	I would like to see more about R&D on the news						
Test	Click agree if you have read this option						
Agency	I don't know how to get involved in R&D						
Connection	I don't really get the point of R&D						
Ownership	I think the public can influence R&D						
Importance and connection	I don't really know what a researcher does						

Stop page message: The survey has stopped.

End page message: Thank you for responding to the survey. We look forward to seeing you at the first workshop on **Wednesday 8th May 2024 from 18.30-19.30**. If you have any questions, please contact **publicdialoguerd@natcen.ac.uk**.

Post-workshops online survey

Introduction:
Thank you again for agreeing to take part in this research project. You have been sent this survey to help us understand your views about Research and Development (R&D) and the R&D sector after having taken part in the dialogue.

You will find information on how NatCen will collect and handle your data as part of this research in the email that contained the link to this survey. If you did not receive these, please contact: **publicdialoguerd@natcen.ac.uk**.

So that you are able to give your informed consent, please read the following before completing the survey: as part of this project, NatCen will collect your responses to this survey. These will be stored in a secure folder, accessible only by the NatCen research team working on this project. The team will analyse data from your responses to understand what people's views are on Research and Development (R&D) and the R&D sector before attending the workshops. Survey insights will be used in the final report for CaSE which will be publicly available, and in a presentation for CaSE staff. If used, your response data will be made anonymised, with no identifying information attached. If you have any queries about how this data will be used, please contact **publicdialoguerd@natcen.ac.uk**.

Please complete this survey by xxxx. It will take no longer than between 10-15 minutes.

If you are you happy to proceed, please click '**Next**' to start the survey.

Before you begin answering the questions, **could you please provide your full name in the textbox below**. *(Not skippable)*

---

1. Please write down one word you associate with Research and Development (R&D).
(Not skippable)

This project is about research and development (R&D) in the UK. R&D is work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know, and can lead to new discoveries or the invention or improvement of products and services.

The R&D sector is made up of organisations such as universities, businesses and charities, and the people who work in them. They could be working to develop a range of things. For example, new medicines and vaccines; new ways of generating clean electricity; or better solutions to help people affected by the cost-of-living crisis.

2. Is R&D something that you associate with your own local area?
(single response question & not skippable)

☐ I strongly associate R&D with my local area

☐ I somewhat associate R&D with my local area

☐ I do not particularly associate R&D with my local area

☐ I do not at all associated R&D with my local area

☐ Don't Know

The next set of questions will help us understand your views on the public being involved in R&D.

3. Given what you know about the R&D process, how important or not important do you think it is to involve the public in R&D?
(single response question & not skippable)

☐ Very important

☐ Somewhat important

☐ Neither important nor unimportant

☐ Somewhat unimportant

☐ Very unimportant

☐ Don't Know

3a. Please tell us why you answered this way in the textbox below.

(Not skippable)

4. Since completing the workshops, what (if anything) do you feel has changed about your thoughts on involving the public in R&D?

The next set of questions will help us understand your views on the public being involved in R&D.

5. Given what you now know about the opportunities to get involved in R&D, how willing or not willing would you be to take part in projects that involve the public in R&D?

☐ Very willing

☐ Fairly willing

☐ Not particularly willing

☐ Not willing at all

5a. Thinking about yourself, what would motivate you personally to get involved?

5b. Thinking about yourself, what would be a barrier to you getting involved?

The last set of questions will help us understand your view on the importance of R&D.

6. How important, if at all, do you think it is for the UK to support Research & Development?
(single response question & not skippable)

☐ Very important

☐ Somewhat important

☐ Neither important nor unimportant

☐ Somewhat unimportant

☐ Very unimportant

☐ Don't Know

6a. Please tell us why you answered this way in the textbox below.
(Not skippable)

7. Do you agree or disagree with the following?

(single response question & not skippable)

Objective		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Connection and ownership	R&D is important to my local community						
Connection	R&D has improved my life						
Importance and ownership	R&D in the UK benefits some people more than others						
Importance	R&D is important to society as a whole						
Importance	R&D does not always lead to good outcomes						
Importance	R&D should not be funded by taxpayers						
Connection	I would feel proud if a family member worked in R&D						
Connection	I would like to see more about R&D on the news						

Objective		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Test	Click agree if you have read this option						
Agency	I don't know how to get involved in R&D						
Connection	I don't really get the point of R&D						
Ownership	I think the public can influence R&D						
Importance and connection	I don't really know what a researcher does						

The last set of questions will help us understand how you experienced the dialogue so that we can improve how we run these projects.

8. Overall, how did you find taking part in the workshops?

(Select only one)

☐ A great deal

☐ Quite a lot

☐ To some extent

☐ Not very much

☐ Not at all

9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I understand the objectives for this public dialogue and how CaSE will use the findings						
The information shared was clear and easy to understand						
I felt comfortable and heard in my small group						
I was able to fully participate in the discussions online						

Is there anything that made you feel that couldn't take part fully in the workshops? If so please tell us so that we can help sort this out before next time.

Stop page message: The survey has stopped.

End page message: Thank you for responding to the survey. If you have any questions, please contact **publicdialoguerd@natcen.ac.uk**.

Appendix 3: Expert Group

This appendix outlines the members and terms of reference of the expert group advising this research.

3.1 Expert group members

Alongside project delivery by NatCen in collaboration with the NCCPE, this project convened a group to support the development of this public dialogue research. The members were as follows:

- Holly Rogers - Head of Engagement at The Academy of Medical Sciences
- Mags Bradbury - Head of Social Responsibility & Civic Engagement at The University of Manchester
- Nicola Gilzeane - Engagement Manager at Health Research Authority
- Clio Heslop - Head of Policy, Partnerships, and Impact at British Science Association
- Philippa Lang - Programme Manager (SEO) in Public Engagement at UK Research and Innovation
- Ruth Freeman - Director, Science for Society, Science Foundation Ireland

CaSE selected the expert group members in consultation with NatCen and NCCPE, and was responsible for liaising with them.

3.2 Expert group terms of reference

CaSE provided the information below to the expert group at the outset of their engagement with the project. In total, the group met on three occasions and were given the opportunity to share comments on the final report. For those unable to attend one of the meetings, there was also the opportunity to provide comments over email.

People's Vision for R&D: Expert Group Overview

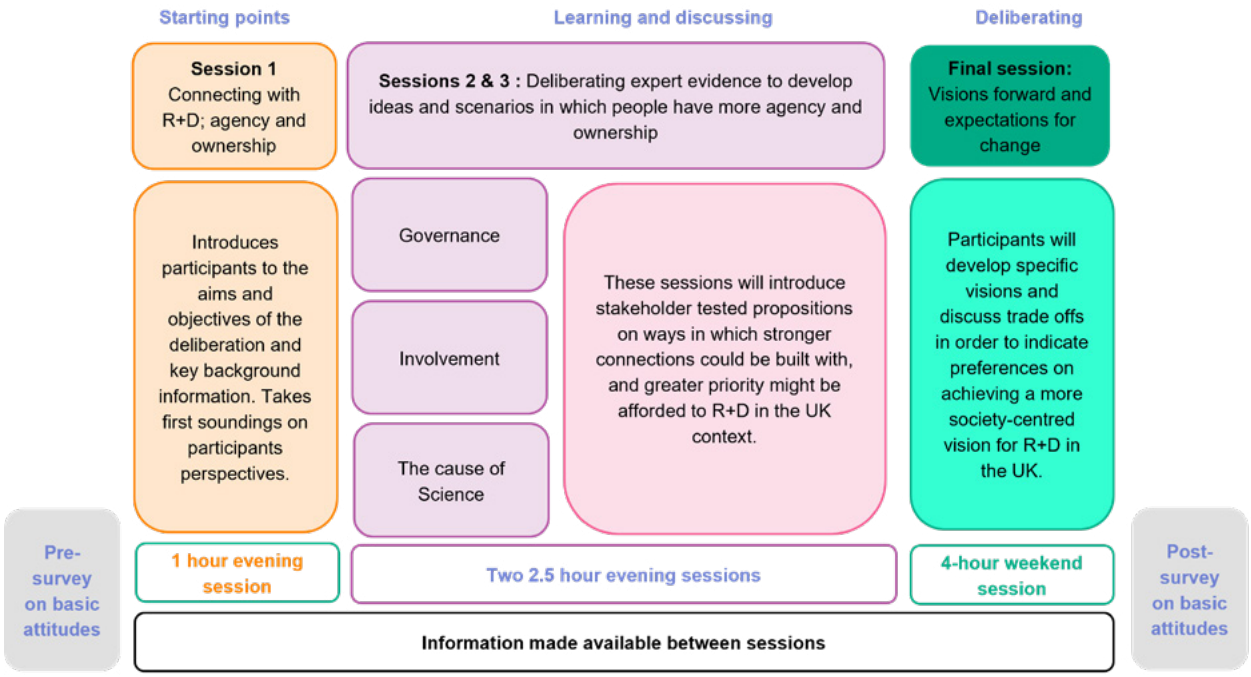
NatCen's Centre for Deliberation are designing and delivering a public dialogue for CaSE, building on the latter's 'Discovery Decade' project, which aims to make R&D matter to more people by helping R&D organisations and advocates connect with a broader base of public supporters. This public dialogue will explore the extent to which members of the public feel agency and ownership in the UK's R&D system, what could change to increase that agency and ownership, and how this could contribute to a society-centred vision for R&D.

This overview introduces the dialogue in greater detail and what support is needed form the Expert Group, in their role as critical friend, to make the dialogue a success.

The public dialogue process

This research uses a public dialogue model, which is "a process during which members of the public interact with scientists, stakeholders (for example, research funders, businesses and pressure groups) and policy makers to deliberate on issues relevant to future policy decisions."[5] The dialogue will see 30-40 people (depending on attrition), taking part in 10 hours of online Zoom deliberation across four workshops: 1 x 1-hour weekday evening; 2 x 2.5-hour weekday evenings; 1 x 4-hour weekend daytime.

The below diagram provides an overarching view of this dialogue's structure:



Support needed from the Expert Group

Expert Group Meeting 1: Agenda in detail

The initial meeting of the EG will focus on the following two areas:

Dialogue scope, outputs and design principles

Across the first three sessions of the dialogue, participants will learn basic concepts about R&D and about options for how stronger connections between the public and R&D could be built. At the moment we plan on using examples of 'models' of public engagement with R&D to bring the subject to life. Agreeing these models is one of the key inputs we want from stakeholders and the EG.

Speakers will present information, which could be advocating for different approaches or providing particular stakeholder perspectives (e.g., that of industry or academia). In the first meeting with the EG we would like to discuss the best role for speakers in this dialogue, and which speakers could best play these roles.

5 Guiding-Principles.pdf (sciencewise.org.uk)

The proposed scope of the sessions is below:

- **Session 1: Introduction:**

  → Introducing participants to the aims and objectives of the deliberation and key background information about core R&D concepts.

- **Session 2-3: Sharing decision-making and power:**

  → Involving the public in setting research agendas, and in making decisions about what should be funded, as peer reviewers and members of funding panels. For example, the Netherlands ran a national exercise with the public. Ireland has just run a similar exercise.

- **Session 2-3: Involvement:**

  → Engaging the public as active participants in the research process. There are a host of methods and approaches we could draw upon here, ranging from 'mass participation' citizen science to community-based participatory research. For example, UKRI are currently investing in a range of community-research networks. There is also the BSA-run, Wellcome-funded Ideas Fund.

- **Session 2-3: Deepening connections with the cause of R&D:**

  → Creating deeper emotional connections to the 'cause' of R&D, widen reach and re-frame how the purposes of research are understood in line with public values. For example, the Ri has commissioned MHM to help them develop a psychographic segmentation, based on learning from the charity and culture sectors.

For the first EG meeting, we would be keen to hear reflections on:

- **Themes:** The three session themes above are agreed, but we welcome input on what to consider when framing and engaging on these themes.

- **Examples and speakers:** The examples and speakers we chose will be key. What (further) examples would be suited to these themes? What speakers would be well-placed to discuss these examples (and/or themes as a whole)?

- **Building blocks of knowledge:** R&D will likely be unfamiliar to people or bring different associations. So, what concepts and ideas do we need participants to have a shared understanding of so they can form a view on R&D and deliberate the different options?

- **Central questions:** The central question of the dialogue is to understand to what extent does UK society feel agency and ownership in the UK's research system, and do participants feel this could and should change? Within this the following three sub-questions have been identified, and we welcome the EG's views on any other issues we should consider:

    → Whether, and to what extent people feel agency and ownership over the decisions, processes, and outputs of the UK research system.

    → What could it look like for people to have more agency and ownership? What would the risks and benefits be?

    → If that change were achieved, what expectations would participants have of the R&D system, and actors within it?

- **Outputs:** Case will use the final output of the dialogue internally to inform their work, and also wider stakeholders to engage R&D advocates after the project. With this in mind, we welcome views on a realistic dialogue output that would provide the focus for session four. Possible options are:

    → Stated preferences on preferred 'models' of engagement: Participants will vote on preferred ways to involve the public and we'll report why they choose these options, including how they navigate trade-offs.

    → An agreed vision: Participants will agree a set of vision statements that NatCen develop from the discussion in sessions two and three. This will provide a set of principles to take R&D engagement forward.

    → A set of recommendations: This would be more specific than a vision, where participants prioritise specific actions that CaSE and other stakeholders could take to take R&D engagement forward.

Sample criteria

While the number of participants (40) is set, there are a few options for the specific criteria of this sample. Our approach to sampling public dialogues involves balancing two sets of principles:

- Public engagement principles of ensuring a reflective and inclusive selection of the population are involved.

- Qualitative research principles that focus samples on the most relevant populations to answer the research question.

After applying these principles to this project, we have identified three areas for discussion when it comes to selecting the sample criteria:

1. **Reflecting the UK population:** We could recruit 40 participants that reflect the UK population. To do this we would set quotas by age, gender, disability, educational attainment, ethnicity, and socio-economic background. We would use ONS data to set these quotas. Within this it is also worth considering whether any demographics are excluded from R&D or are seldom heard voices in discussions about public involvement in R&D that we should consider oversampling.

2. **Understanding the impact of place:** In addition to the criteria considered in (1), we could recruit participants from five different locations across the UK. In a sample of 40 people this would give us one breakout room per location and so enable us to explore attitudes within particular 'places'. Realistically, places would need to be defined at the national level or urban centres to ensure we could recruit. So, for example we could recruit from; Northern Ireland, Scotland (or an urban centre like Aberdeen), Wales (or an urban centre like Swansea), then two English urban areas with different economies (e.g., Cambridge and Middlesbrough).

3. **Attitudes towards R&D:** Given the focus of the dialogue we may also want to consider recruiting people who have different attitudes toward R&D. Often in dialogues it is desirable to have mix of opinions to ensure good deliberation. To achieve this we could use the attitudinal segmentation data CaSE developed to recruit 8 people from each segment, or we could use a simpler attitude question to recruit an equal number of 'engaged' and 'less engaged' people.

For the first EG meeting, we welcome your input to help us prioritise the three factors above. It is always the case in sampling that we need to set 'priority' criteria and the other criteria we will likely need to be flexible. The other thing to consider is if we want to understand how views differ by particular attitudes/ demographics/places. In this dialogue to understand how views differ we would need to recruit 8 people from the particular population we are interested in so that we could set up a breakout room with those people. So, questions to consider:

- What of the three sampling criteria is the most important and why?
- How important is it for us to understand attitudes amongst different groups in this dialogue?

Appendix 4: Glossary

This appendix provides key definitions used in the dialogue, chosen by CaSE.

Research and development (R&D)
The definition provided to participants for 'R&D' was 'work that aimed to solve a problem or increase what we know, which can lead to new discoveries or the invention or improvement of products and services'.

R&D sector
The R&D sector was defined to participants as made up of organisations such as universities, businesses and charities, and the people who work in them. They could be working to develop, for example, new medicines and vaccines; new ways of generating clean electricity; or better solutions to help people affected by the cost-of-living crisis. CaSE explained to participants that they as an organisation take a broad view of R&D, covering disciplines from STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) to social sciences, the arts and humanities, and that the R&D sector encompasses academia, charities, private sector and communications and public engagement organisations.

The research cycle
The research cycle was defined to participants as the stages involved in the work of the R&D sector. CaSE explained to participants that the stages consisted in: the development of research ideas, questions and designs; the seeking of funding and research approval; the carrying out of R&D itself; the writing up and sharing of results; the continued communication and engagement with society regarding the results; and, the potential selling of a product or service as a result of the results. For further context on the presentation of the cycle, please see CaSE's presentation slides in appendix 5.

Public engagement and involvement in R&D
The definition provided to participants for public engagement and involvement in R&D was that it concerned efforts to bring people into different aspects of the research cycle. It was added that this can be the general public or specific groups with a particular or relevant interest in the topic, that it can be at a local, regional, national or international level, and that it can involve a lot or a little of the public's time.

Appendix 5: Session slides

The subsequent pages provide the slides from session 1 to 4 in chronological order.

National Centre for Social Research

The People's Vision for Research and Development (R&D)

Session 1: Introduction to the dialogue and to R&D

8th May 2023

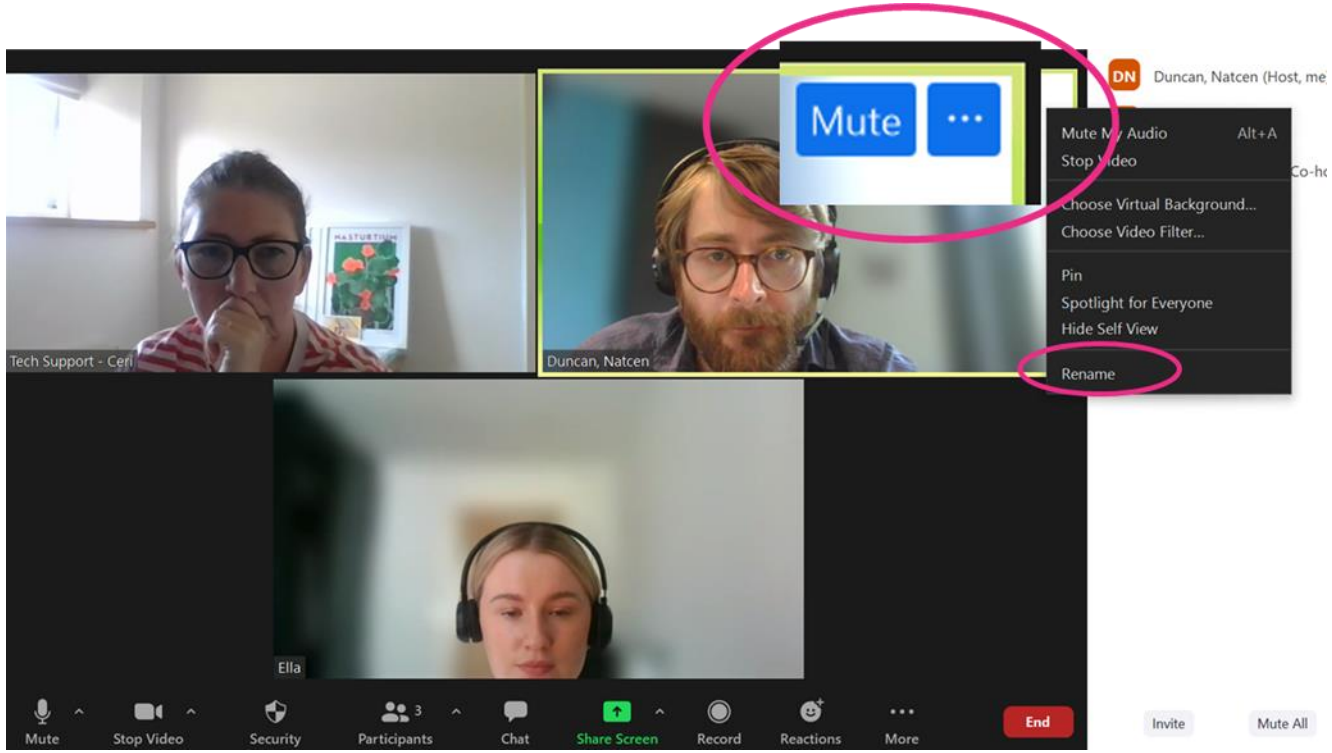
Please re-name yourself

1) Click on the 3 dots beside the ‘Mute’ icon.

2) The last option on the drop down menu will say ‘Rename’.

3) Change your name to your first name, followed by the initial of your surname (e.g. Duncan G).

4) If your having issues doing this, let us know in the chat.

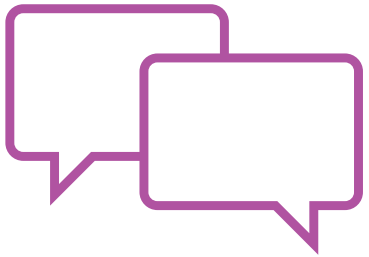


How will this work?

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
Introduction to the dialogue and to R&D	Hearing different perspectives on involving the public in R&D	Deliberating on examples of involving the public in R&D	Your principles for how the R&D sector should involve the public
Weds 8th May 18:30 – 19:30	Weds 15th June 18:00 – 20:30	Sat 18th May 10:00 – 14:00	Weds 29th May 18:00 – 20:30

What is a ‘public dialogue’?

- Members of the public come together with subject specialists and each other to learn about a complex topic over an extended period, before using that new understanding to ‘deliberate’ and make decisions.
- It might sound daunting, but don’t worry! Deliberation is something we do all the time – it is just the process of carefully considering options before making a decision.



Who's in the 'room'?

National Centre for Social Research

NatCen – facilitators to support your discussions and tech support (John) in case you have any issues

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

CaSE – commissioned the dialogue but not involved in the discussions

National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement

NCCPE – supporting the delivery of the dialogue but not involved in the discussions

Participants

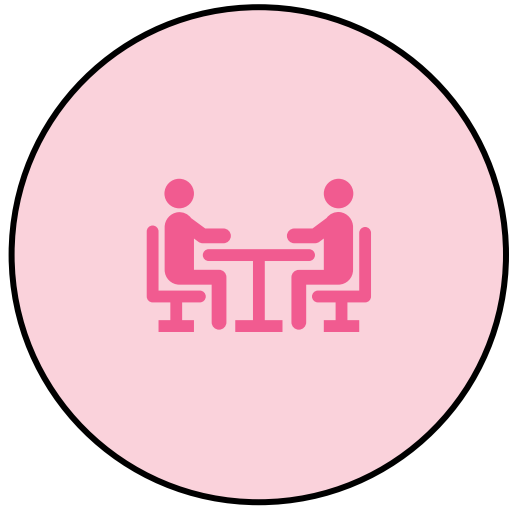
Yourselves! You're coming from a variety of locations and backgrounds across the UK to discuss R&D

What data will be gathered and how will it be used?

- Your facilitators will record some of the breakout discussions – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- We will also use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.
- The NatCen research team access this data to write a report and a presentation for CaSE. Neither will contain any information that identifies who said what.
- Your data will be securely deleted from NatCen's systems within 6 months completion of the project.

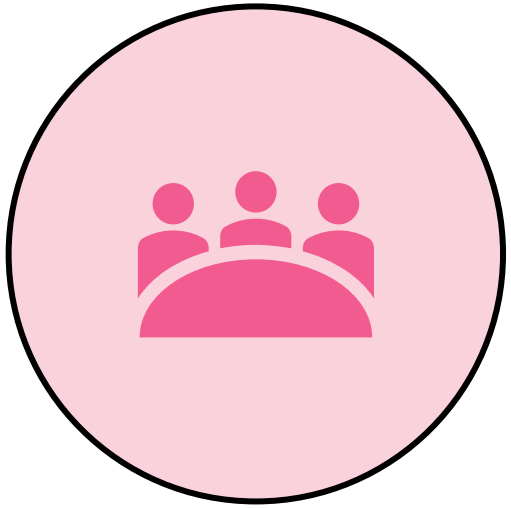
Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone’s voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!



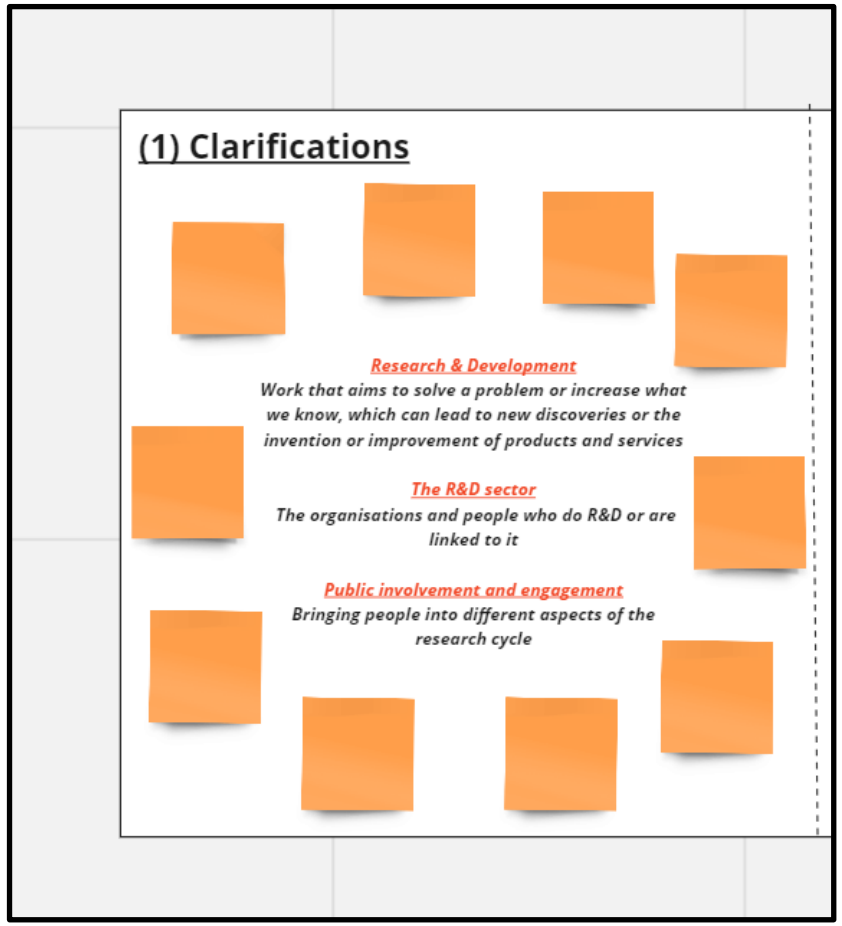
Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear
- Let us know if you need any support



Using ‘Miro’

- We’ll collect your reflections on a digital whiteboard. Your facilitator will share a link to this.
- Here you can write down your thoughts on post-its.
- Having difficulties? Let your facilitator know.
- If it doesn’t work for you today that’s okay. Write things in the Zoom chat/say them out loud to your group, and your facilitator will make a note.
- We do want people to give Miro a go though as it is important for our research. So, we will follow-up with you after the session if you need any help.



National Centre for Social Research

Introducing the People's Visions for R&D Public Dialogue

8th May 2023

PRESENTATION ONE

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

Who are we and why are we doing this work?

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

Discovery Decade

Ben Bleasdale,
Director,
Discovery Decade

Rebecca Hill,
Advocacy and
Engagement Manager

What is Research & Development?

Research is work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know

What is Research & Development?

It can lead to new discoveries or
the invention or improvement of products and services

110+ members

Voice for R&D

CaSE

Campaign for Science and Engineering

Non-partisan

Expert analysis

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

We think any plans about the future of R&D in the UK should consider what society wants

What have we done and what don’t we know?

We want your opinions

We're focusing on involvement in R&D, asking:

- What you think about ways the public can be involved in R&D
- Whether you think these should be increased
- And how we could balance the trade-offs of doing that

Why is this important?

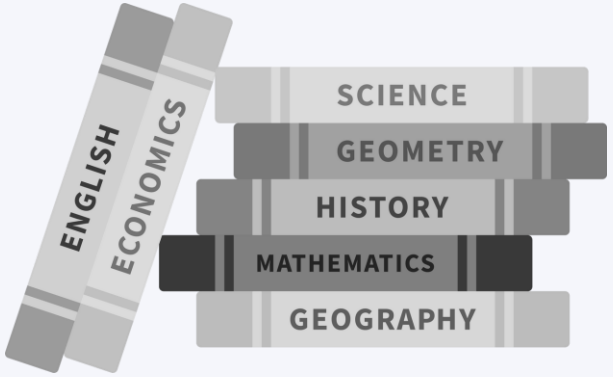
Why ask the public?

We think any plans about the future of R&D in the UK should consider what society wants

Why focus on involvement?

Without an opportunity to be involved in the research process, we think it risks R&D being seen as irrelevant and disconnected from society

What we won’t cover



And there are no right or wrong answers!

What we'll do with what you tell us

- We'll ask organisations to take action based on what we learn through this project
- We'll build your responses into our "Discovery Decade" programme, which is focused on public attitudes to R&D
- We'll keep in touch to let you know what happens
- For those who want to, there will be the chance to talk directly to decision makers about what you've considered

PRESENTATION TWO

What is R&D and who does it?

What is Research & Development?

Work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know

It can lead to new discoveries or
the invention or improvement of products and services

What is Research & Development?

Work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know

It can lead to new discoveries or
the invention or improvement of products and services

National Trust

Researching our Chinese wallpaper collection

The New York Times

TRUMP INTENDED TO SEND HIS MOB TO DISRUPT COUNT

A LAST-DITCH EFFORT

Midterm Race Appears Tight, Polling Shows

For DeSantis, Rare Silence On Abortion

A Stunning New Peek Into the Ancient Cosmos

Webb Telescope Shows Previously Invisible Details of Universe

Why is the world getting warmer?

Continuing to protect vulnerable populations during COVID-19

05 October 2022

Who makes up the R&D community?

The organisations and people who do R&D or are linked to it

This if often called the R&D sector

What is the R&D sector?

Academia: Universities and research institutes

UK Dementia Research Institute

What is the R&D sector?

Academia: Universities and research institutes

Private sector: Small and large companies

What is the R&D sector?

Academia: Universities and research institutes

Private sector: Small and large companies

Public sector

What is the R&D sector?

Academia: Universities and research institutes

Private sector: Small and large companies

Public sector

Charity sector

What is the R&D sector?

Academia: Universities and research institutes

Private sector: Small and large companies

Public sector

Charity sector

Museums, science centres & public engagement

What is the R&D sector?

Academia: Universities and research institutes

Private sector: Small and large companies

Public sector

Charity sector

Museums, science centres & public engagement

Organisations that support and represent R&D

National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

How the R&D sector works together

What do we mean by public engagement and involvement?

Bringing people into different aspects of the research cycle

This can be the general public or specific groups with a particular or relevant interest in the topic

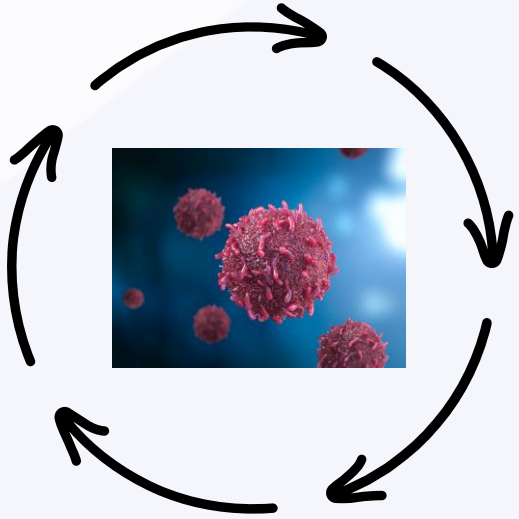
It can be at a local, regional, national or international level

And can involve a lot or a little of the public's time

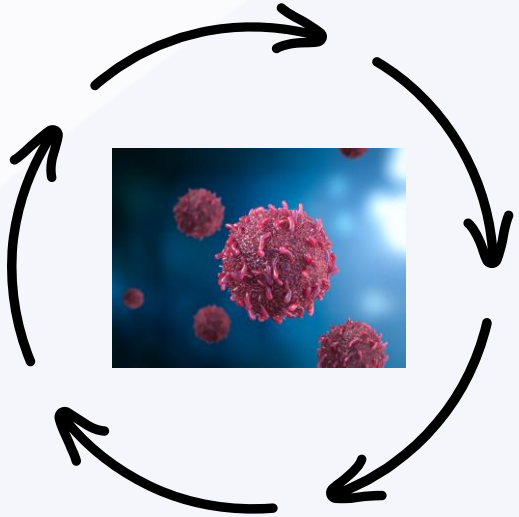
How does R&D happen?

The research cycle

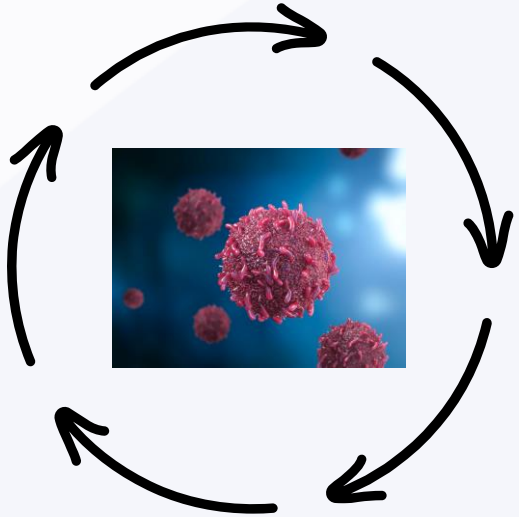
HOUSE
FOR SALE



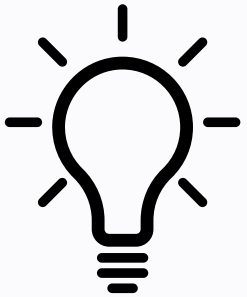
Ideas, questions and design

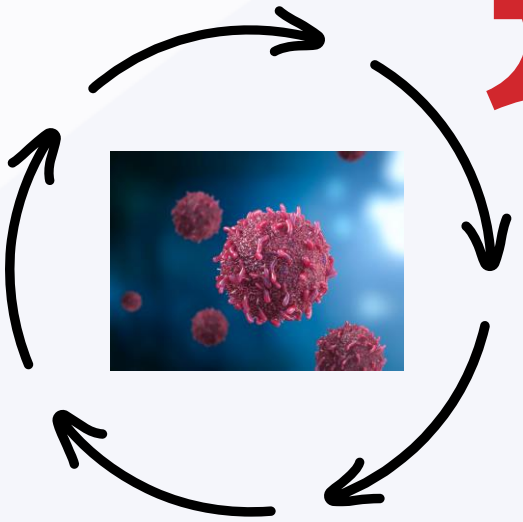


Ideas, questions and design



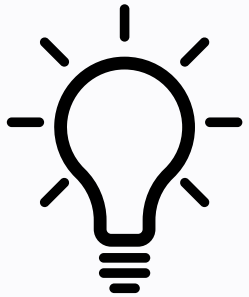
Co-design

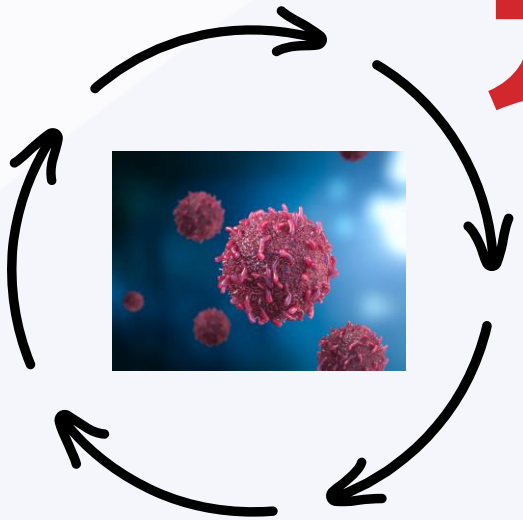




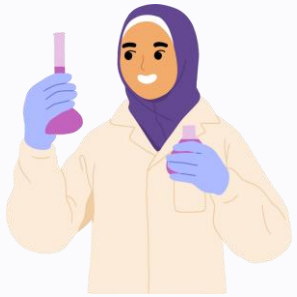
Seek funding & approvals

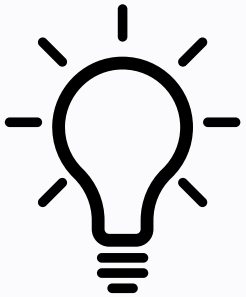
Reviewing and awarding proposals

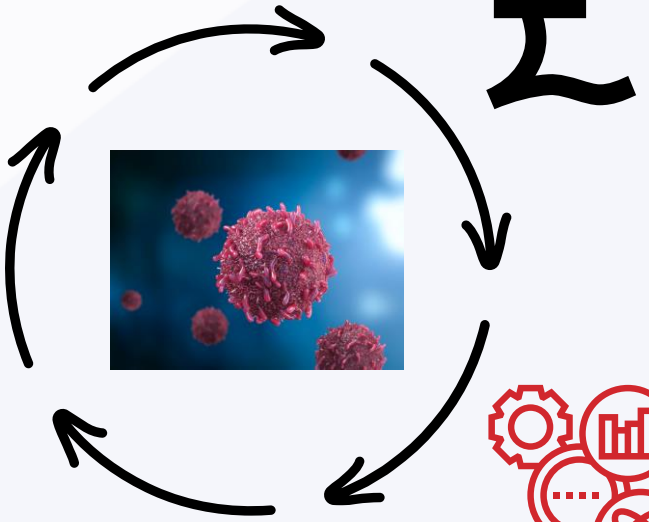




Seek funding & approvals

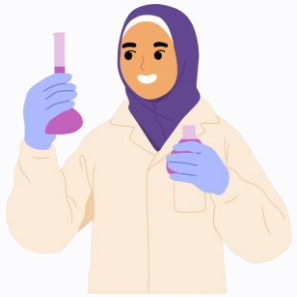




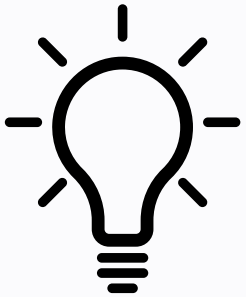


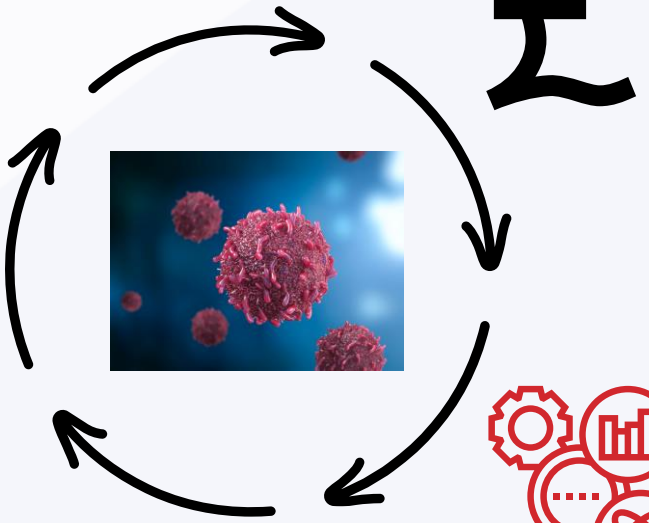
£

Carry out
R&D

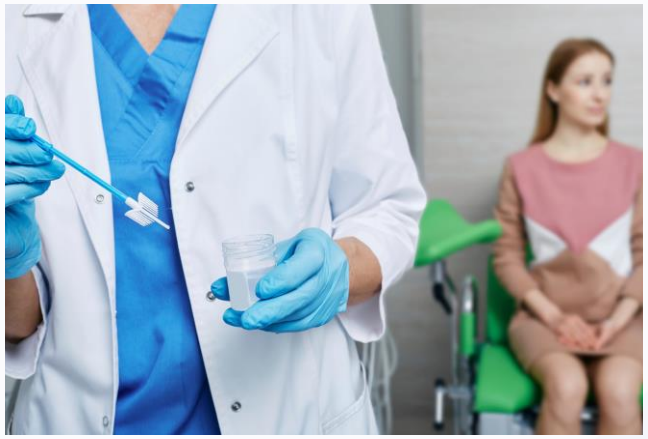


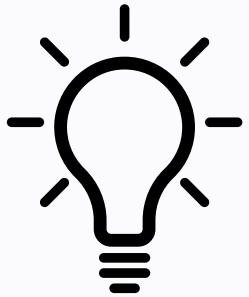
Participating
in R&D

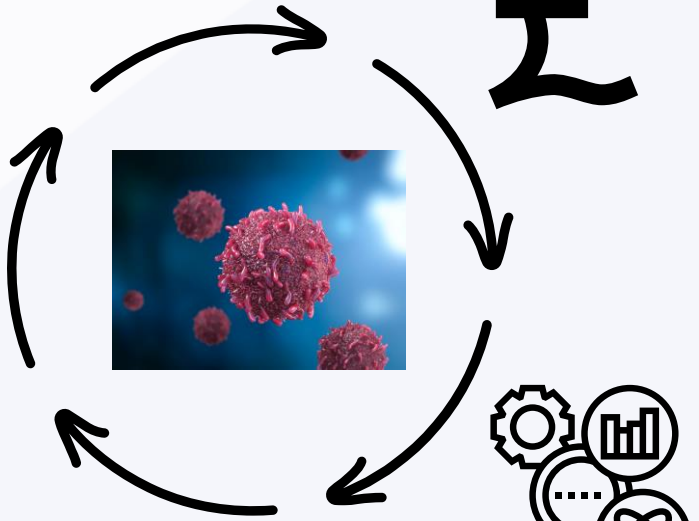




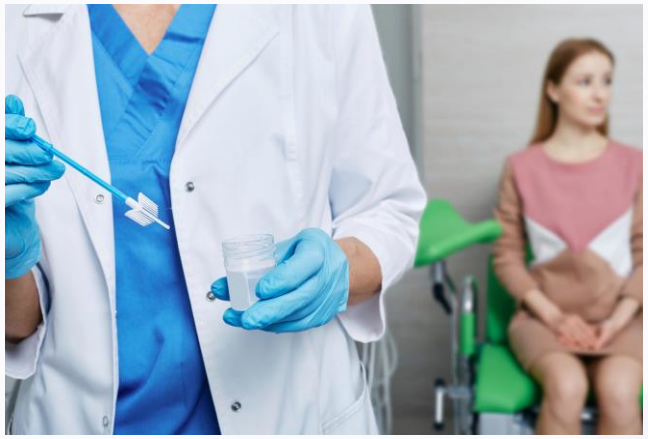
Carry out
R&D



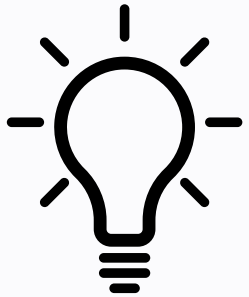


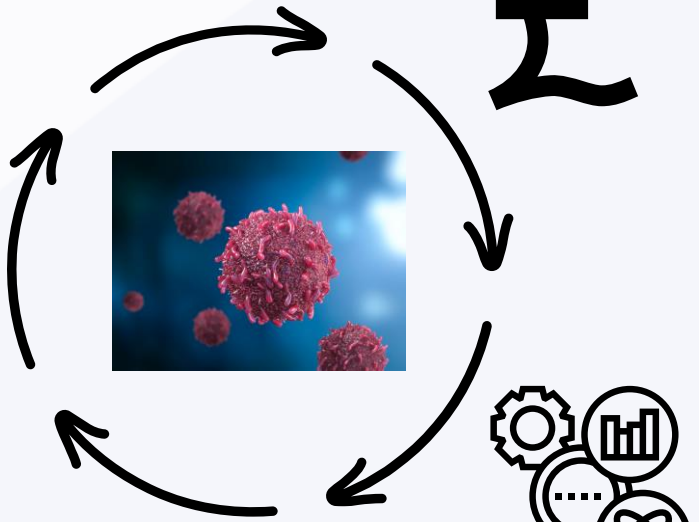


Write up and
share the results

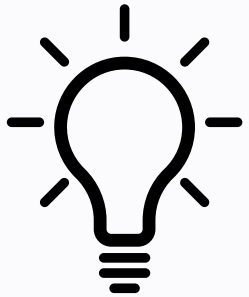


Contribute to conculsions

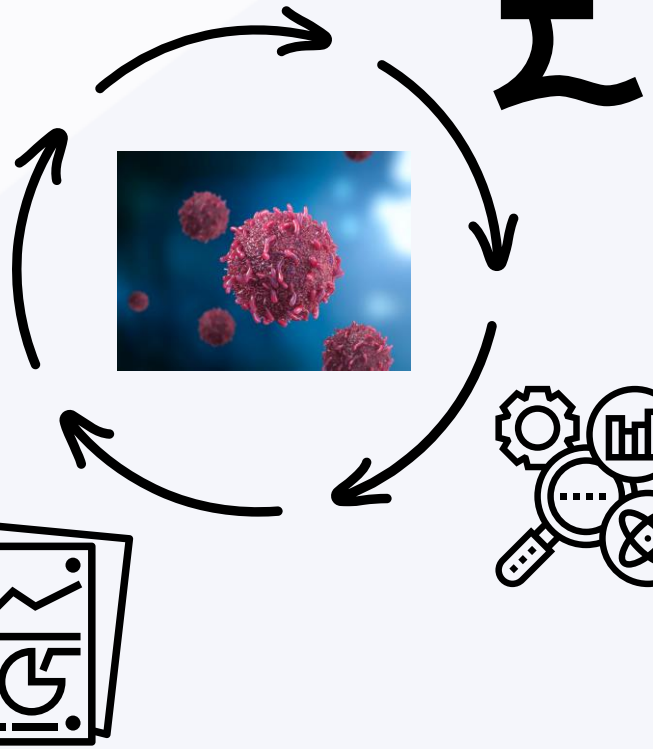


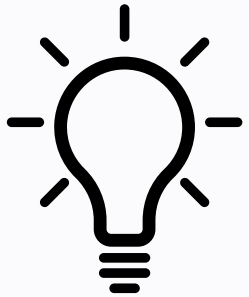


Write up and share the results

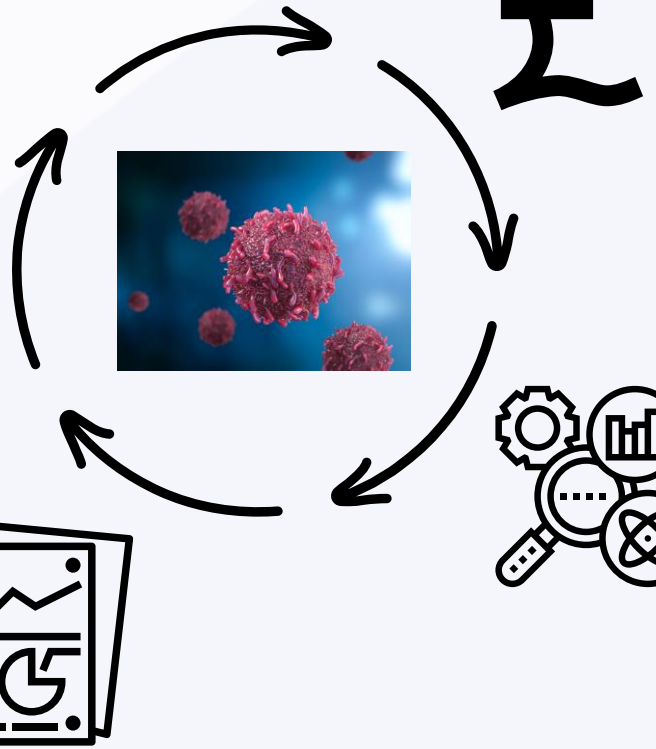


Communicate
and engage

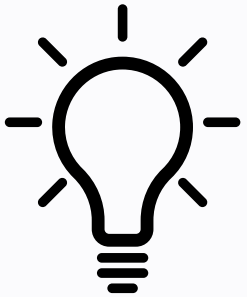


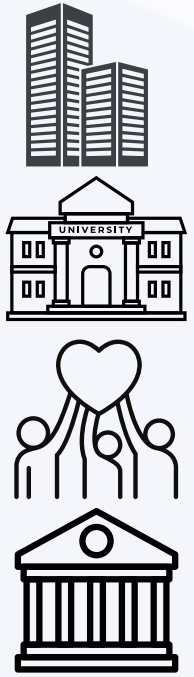


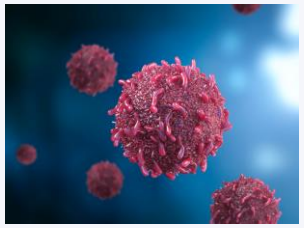
Communicate and engage



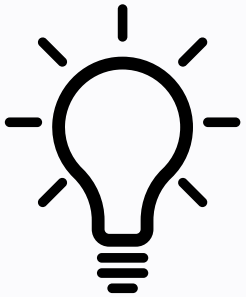
Visiting science centres

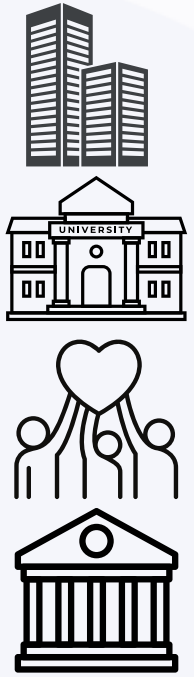


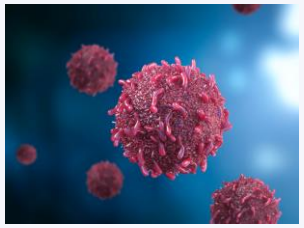




Sell the product or service







Sell the product or service

Consulting on products

Why increase involvement?

CaSE believes increasing people's opportunity to be involved in R&D will bring benefits to individuals, the R&D sector and wider society

Why increase involvement?

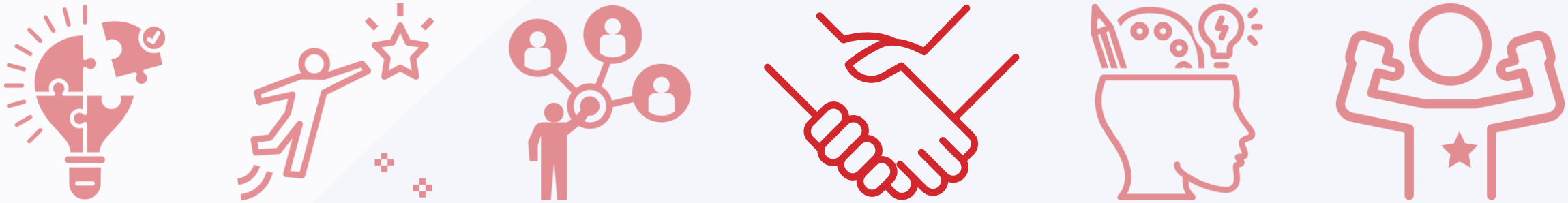
CaSE believes increasing people's opportunity to be involved in R&D will bring benefits to individuals, the R&D sector and wider society

Why increase involvement?

CaSE believes increasing people's opportunity to be involved in R&D will bring benefits to individuals, the R&D sector and wider society

Why increase involvement?

CaSE believes increasing people's opportunity to be involved in R&D will bring benefits to individuals, the R&D sector and wider society

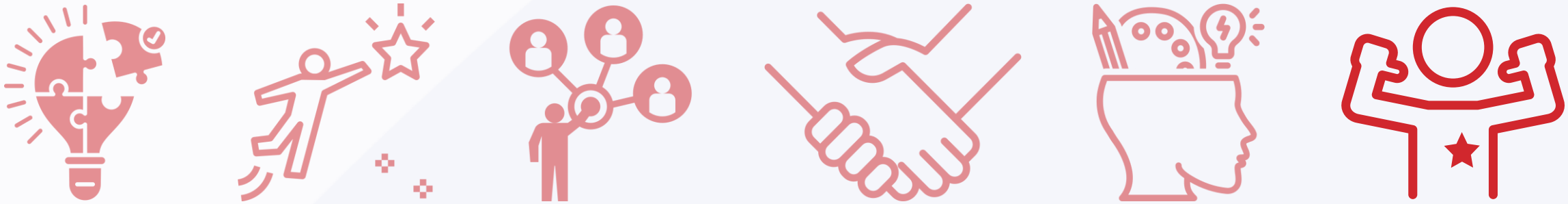


Why increase involvement?

CaSE believes increasing people's opportunity to be involved in R&D will bring benefits to individuals, the R&D sector and wider society

Why increase involvement?

CaSE believes increasing people's opportunity to be involved in R&D will bring benefits to individuals, the R&D sector and wider society



What to expect from this work

Experts to answer your questions

We've chosen four speakers who with expertise in public involvement from the perspectives of funders, academics, the public and other organisations

Lots of examples

To bring these subjects to life, we'll show you ways the public can be involved in R&D and explore the benefits and trade-offs with you

No expectations, no right or wrong answers

We want to hear what you think - whether you agree or disagree, whether you think R&D is interesting or if you want to be involved in it

Recapping our definitions

Research & Development

Work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know, which can lead to new discoveries or the invention or improvement of products and services

The R&D sector

The organisations and people who do R&D or are linked to it

Public involvement and engagement

Bringing people into different aspects of the research cycle

Breakout room discussions

We'll be doing three things:

1. Icebreaker and gathering questions about what you've heard.

2. Thinking about what associations you have, and connections you feel, with R&D (if any).

3. Beginning to think about what motivates people to get involved in R&D or acts as a barrier to this.

National Centre for Social Research

Sharing your experiences of this dialogue…

Jamie Gallagher, Producer, The People's Vision for R&D

8th May 2023

National Centre for Social Research

What next?

- Thank you! The next workshop is Wednesday 15th May from 18:00pm – 20:30pm. You will be sent the Zoom link in advance.
- We'll be hearing from different speakers across the R&D sector about involving the public.
- If you have questions about participating in the research or taking part in the filming:

  Email NatCen at publicdialogueRD@natcen.ac.uk

  Or call our freephone on 0808 281 9526

National Centre for Social Research

The People's Vision for Research and Development (R&D)

Session 2: Introduction to the key trade-offs at the heart of R&D involvement

15th May 2023

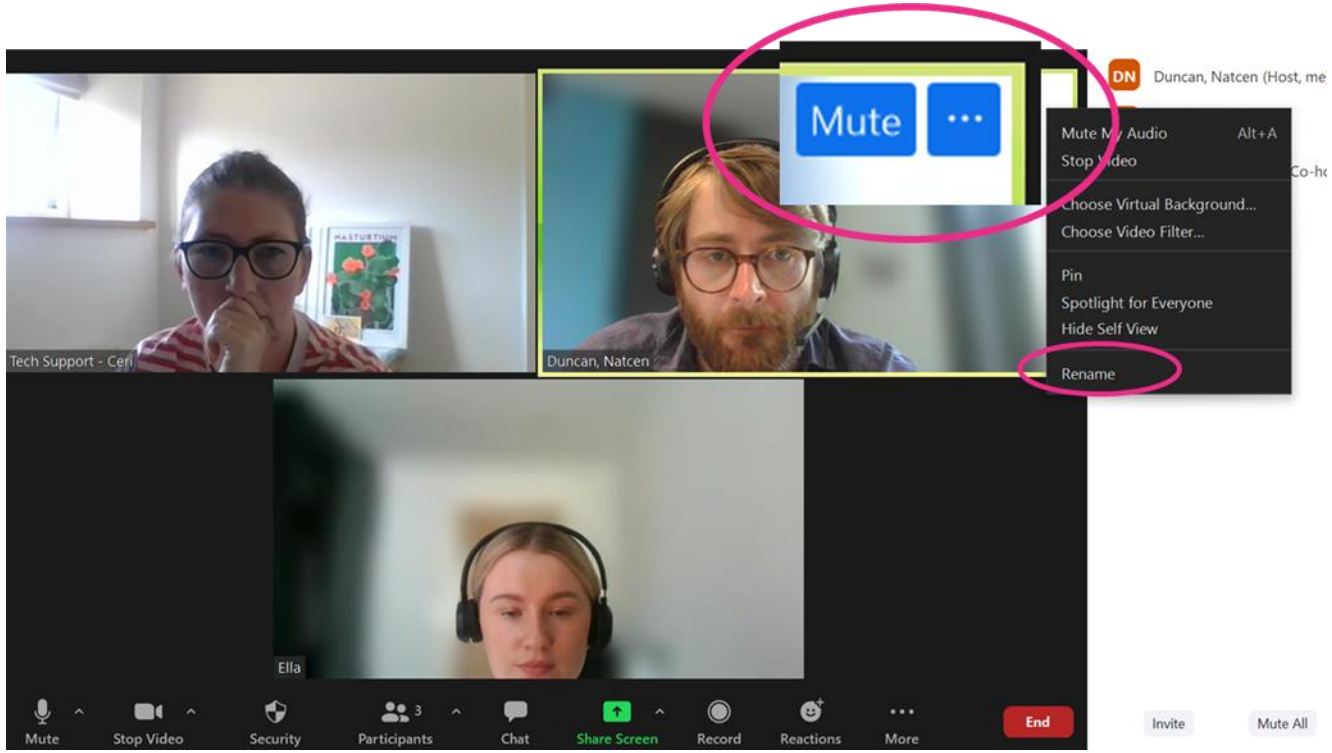
Please re-name yourself

1) Click on the 3 dots beside the ‘Mute’ icon.

2) The last option on the drop down menu will say ‘Rename’.

3) Change your name to your first name, followed by the initial of your surname (e.g. Duncan G).

4) If your having issues doing this, let us know in the chat.



Where we're at in the dialogue

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
Introduction to the dialogue and to R&D	Hearing different perspectives on involving the public in R&D	Deliberating on examples of involving the public in R&D	Your principles for how the R&D sector should involve the public
Weds 8th May 18:30 – 19:30	Weds 15th June 18:00 – 20:30	Sat 18th May 10:00 – 14:00	Weds 29th May 18:00 – 20:30

Tonight's running order

Time	Focus	Where?
18:00 – 18:05	Welcome	Plenary
18:05 – 18:10	Reflecting back themes from the last session	Plenary
18:10 – 18:15	Introduction to the speakers	Plenary
18:15 – 19:00	Speakers and Q&A	Plenary
19:00 – 19:10	Break	Away from your screen!
19:10 – 20:10	Breakout discussion	Breakout rooms
20:10 – 20:25	Sharing reflections and hearing speakers' thoughts	Plenary
20:25 – 20:30	Wrap up	Plenary

Who's in the 'room'?

National Centre for Social Research

Facilitating your discussions.

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

Commissioned the dialogue and on hand today if you have any tech issues.

Speakers

Three specialists from across the R&D sector who will introduce a range of perspectives.

Participants

Yourselves! You're coming from a variety of locations and backgrounds across the UK to discuss R&D

National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement

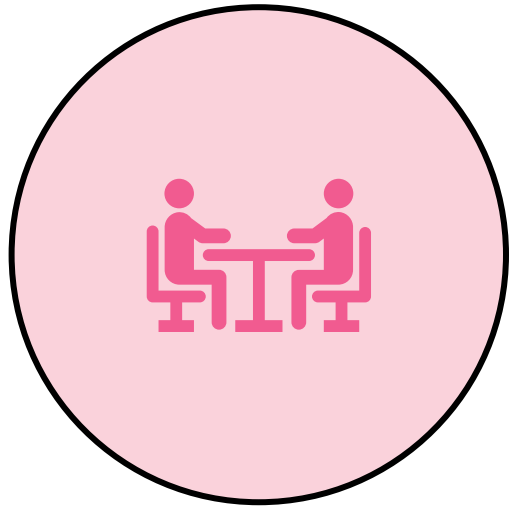
Introducing our speakers and running Q&As.

What data will be gathered and how will it be used?

- Your facilitators will record some of the breakout discussions – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- We will also use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.
- The NatCen research team access this data to write a report and a presentation for CaSE. Neither will contain any information that identifies who said what.
- Your data will be securely deleted from NatCen's systems within 6 months completion of the project.

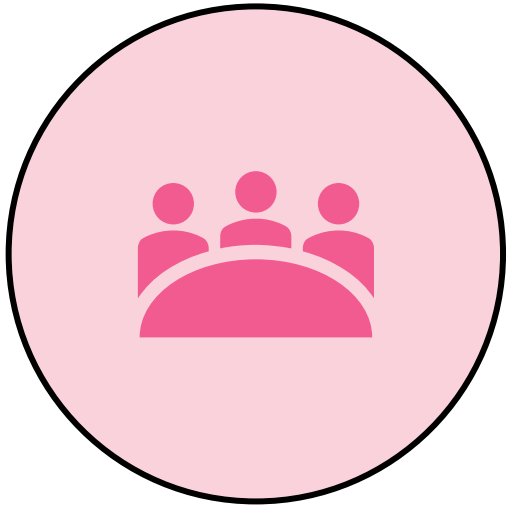
Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone’s voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!



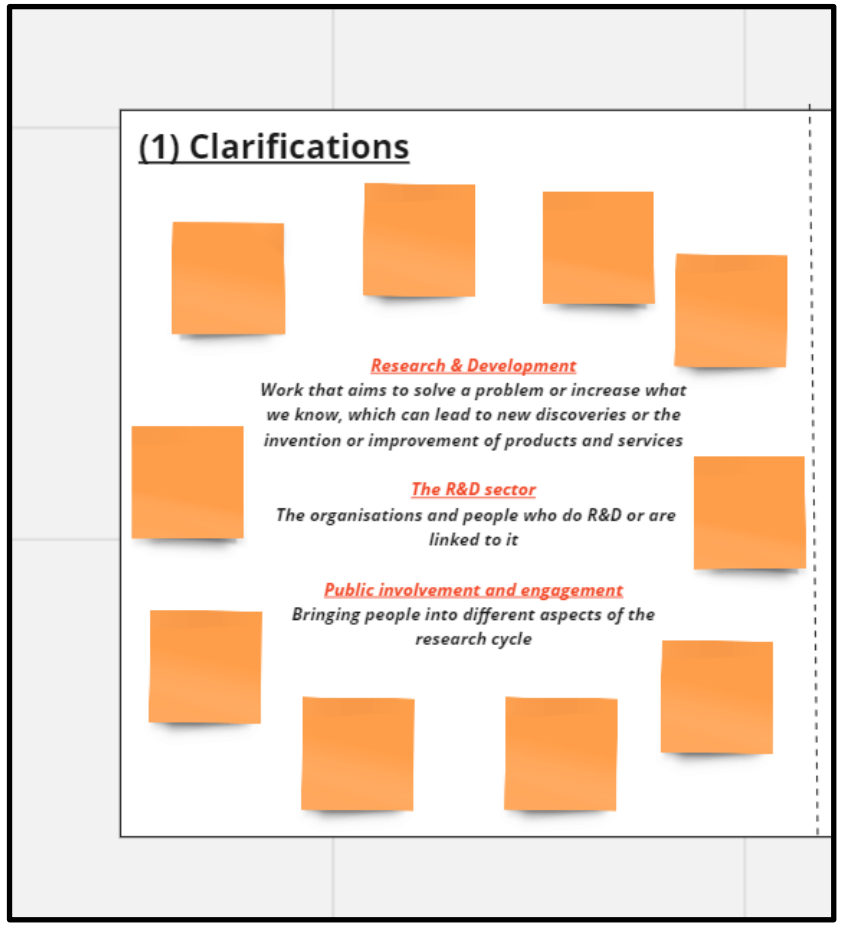
Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear
- Let us know if you need any support



Using ‘Miro’

- We’ll collect your reflections on a digital whiteboard. Your facilitator will share a link to this.
- Here you can write down your thoughts on post-its.
- Having difficulties? Let your facilitator know.
- If it doesn’t work for you today that’s okay. Write things in the Zoom chat/say them out loud to your group, and your facilitator will make a note.
- We do want people to give Miro a go though as it is important for our research. So, we will follow-up with you after the session if you need any help.



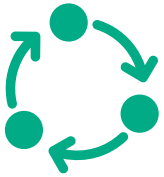
In session 1 we heard about 3 ideas from CaSE that are important to this dialogue…

Research & Development

Work that aims to solve a problem or increase what we know, which can lead to new discoveries or the invention or improvement of products and services

The R&D sector

The organisations and people who do R&D or are linked to it



Public involvement and engagement

Bringing people into different aspects of the research cycle

What we heard from you…

- These ideas are clear and some of you were familiar with them, but you'd like to know more about what public involvement in R&D can look like – this was less familiar.
- We heard a range of feelings associated with R&D, sometimes expressed hand-in-hand: *"excitement", "fear", "optimism", "overwhelmed", "suspicious", "valued", "proud", "curious", "fascinated", "worried".*
- Overall, many felt positive about R&D and about the idea of being involved in it. However, because it still felt unfamiliar, many of you had uncertainties or concerns about what being involved would be like.

National Centre for Social Research

Perspectives on involving the public in R&D

Hearing from the speakers

- We’re going to hear from a range of different perspectives on involving the public in R&D, from across those working in the sector.

- Got a question? Pop it in the chat!

- You’ll have another chance to put questions to them at the end of the session after we’ve discussed in breakout rooms.

Hearing from the speakers

From a funding perspective

Hannah Collins: Associate Director, Engagement and Futures Programmes at the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC).

From a perspective of a university involving the public

Natalie Wall: Research Impact Lead for Social Sciences at the university, King's College London (KCL).

From a perspective of a company involving communities in research

Charles Bradshaw-Smith: Co-CEO and Operations at SmartKlub, a company that works on creating renewable energy schemes at a local, community level.

National Centre for Social Research

Over to our speakers!

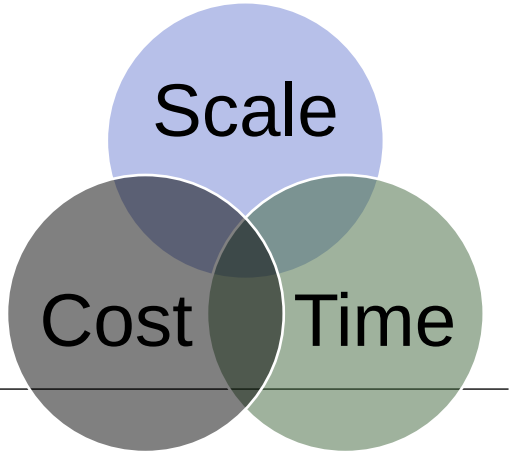
Natural Environment Research Council

Public Involvement with Environmental Science Research

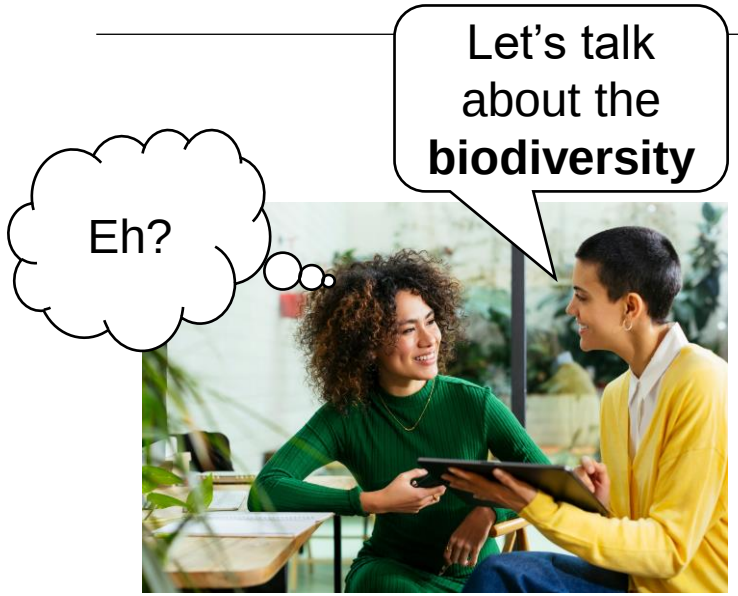
Hannah Collins,
Associate Director, Corporate Affairs,
NERC

ABOVE THE ATMOSPHERE
AT THE POLES
ON THE GROUND
IN THE ATMOSPHERE
BELOW GROUND
IN THE OCEANS
Earth observation satellite
FAAM
Facility for Airborne Atmospheric Measurements (FAAM)
RRS Sir David Attenborough
SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH
Ocean glider
Autonomous surface vehicle
British Geological Survey
National Oceanography Centre
Centre for Ecology & Hydrology
British Antarctic Survey
National Centre for Earth Observation
National Centre for Atmospheric Science
NERC SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Copyright: NERC, Ben Gilliland

Trade-offs that can arise in opportunities for involving the public in R&D



Key barriers…



…and motivations

People's Vision for R&D Public Dialogue

Higher Education

Dr Natalie Wall, Research Impact Lead (Social Sciences)

King's College London

King’s College London

Our vision is to make the world a better place.

We have been making the world a better place for almost 200 years. Since our foundation in 1829, King’s students and staff have dedicated themselves in the service of society.

King’s will continue to focus on world-leading education, research and service, and will have an increasingly proactive role to play in a more interconnected, complex world. Students will be educated to become rounded critical thinkers, with the character and wisdom to make a difference in the world around them. Through the highest quality disciplinary research and interdisciplinary collaborations, our students and staff will develop insights and solutions for the many and diverse challenges faced around the globe. King’s will be the university that makes a significant and innovative contribution by serving the needs and aspirations of society and the wider world.

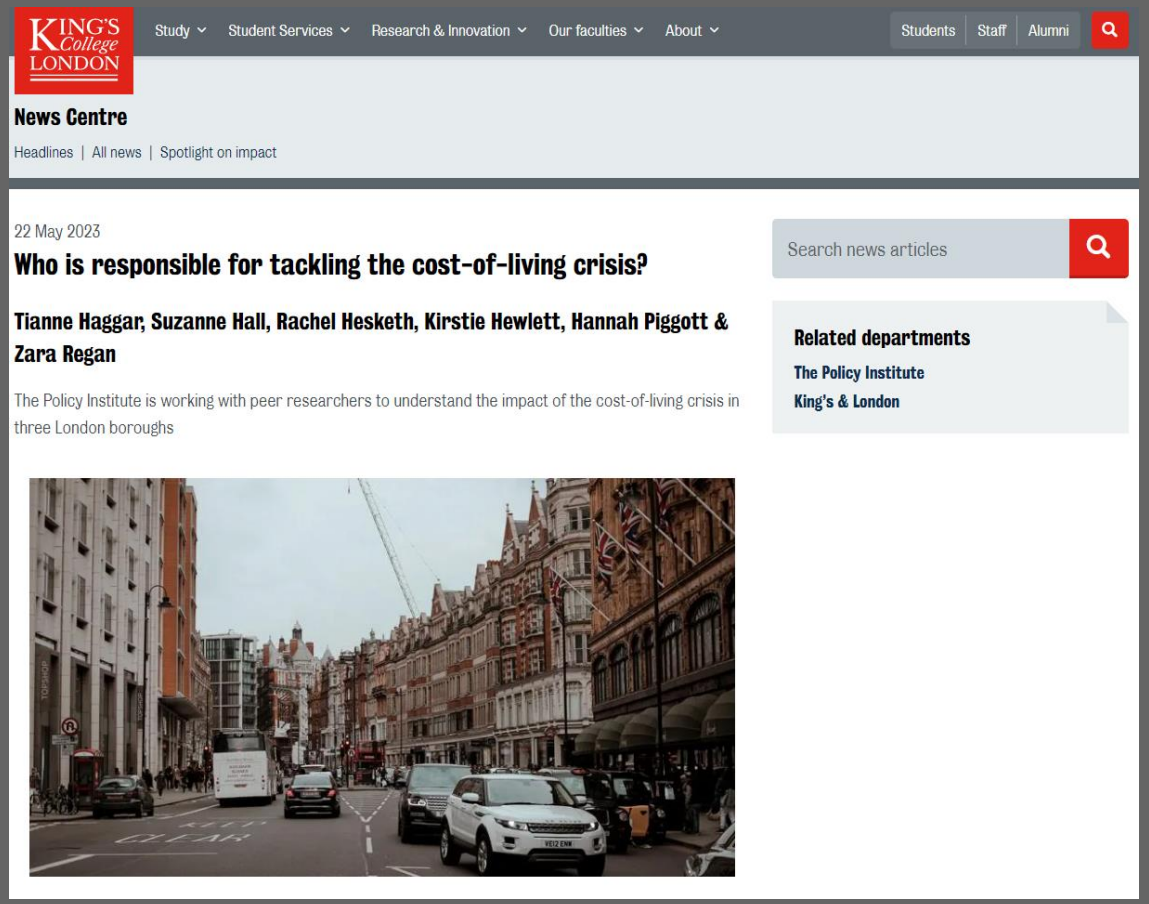
What Does Working with the Public Look Like?

Working with London Boroughs to Research the Cost-of-Living Crisis

“Research as a form of self-care”

- **Project exploring the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on residents living in Lambeth, Southwark and Westminster.**
- **“Peer researchers" helped shape and analyse research, capturing their experiences of coping with rising costs.**
- **Close collaboration with community members promoted an inclusive approach to policy design by prioritising what matters, and what works best, for those most affected.**
- Peer researchers
  - completed an online diary over two weeks;
  - conducted a short interview with someone they knew well to understand how increasing costs were impacting those around them.

“People need to feel something has happened, not just empty words… even just a small change to ignite the rest of it”
– Peer Researcher



https://www.kcl.ac.uk/news/who-is-responsible-for-tackling-the-cost-of-living-crisis

Many Reasons that Researchers Engage with the Public

To solve the problem set out as part of their research vision

Because the public have a right to be informed about publicly funded research

To bring new perspectives into the research process

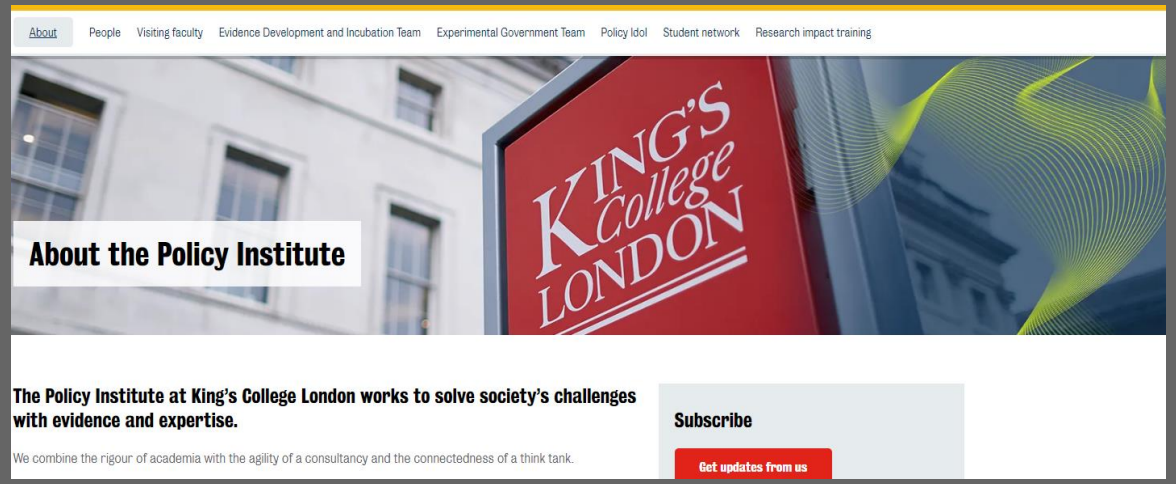
To make sure their research is taken up by the right people

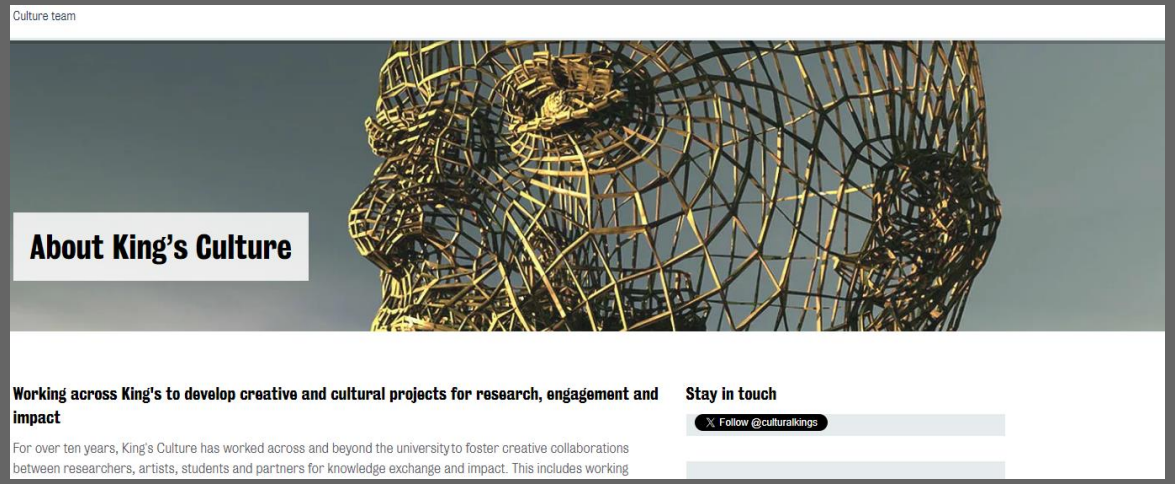
To make a difference in the world

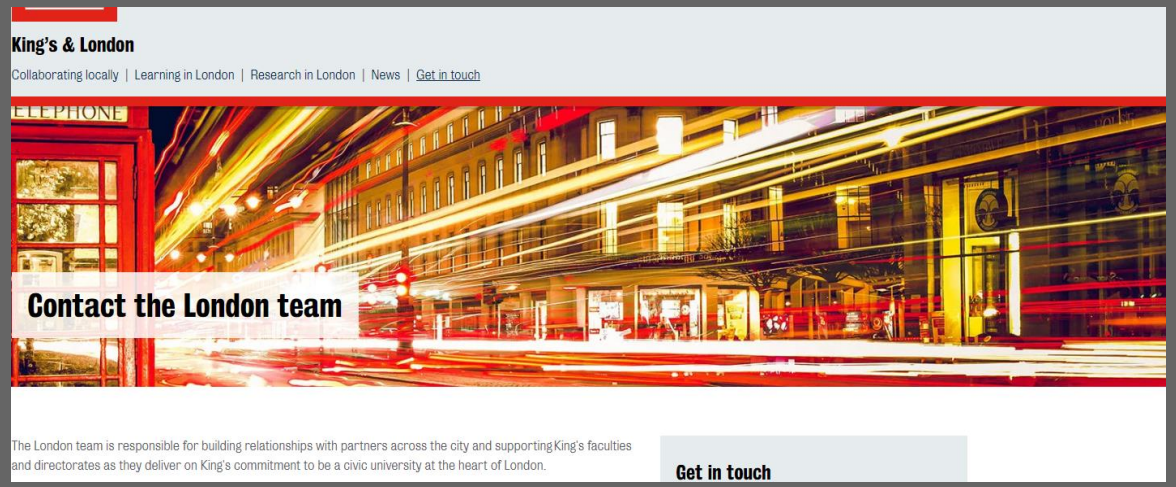
Researchers are people too

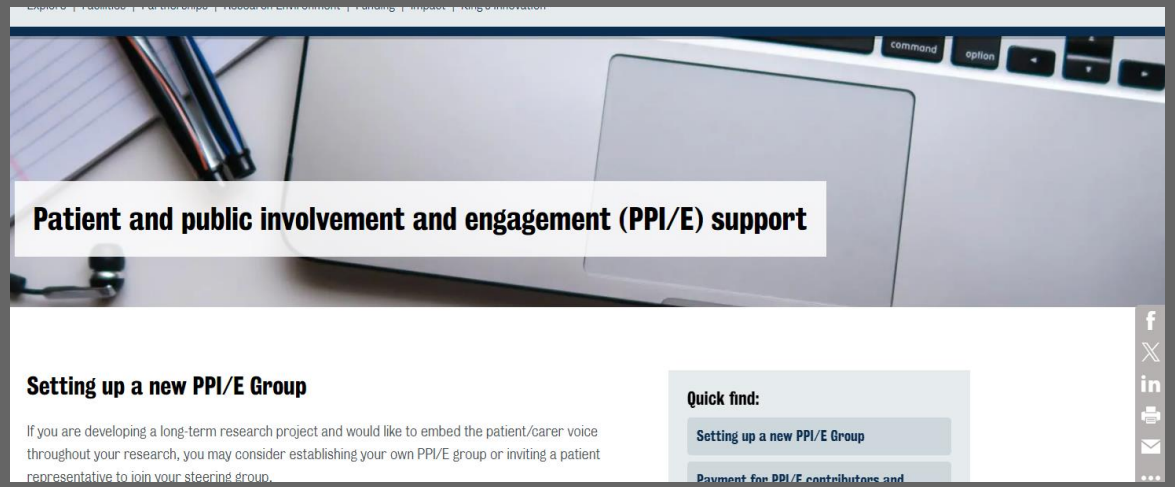
- Like most of us, researchers are worried about work/life balance, and good public engagement takes *work* and often *learning new skills*
- Researchers genuinely want to see good outcomes but often have *no idea where to start*
- Researchers need to engage *appropriately* with the public, ensuring everyone is treated *fairly* and no one feels *exploited* as part of the process

Ways King's Supports Working with Publics









Thank you

Dr Natalie Wall, Research Impact Lead (Social Sciences)
natalie.wall@kcl.ac.uk
www.kcl.ac.uk/people/natalie-wall

@RealNatalieWall

© 2024 King's College London. All rights reserved

CaSE Public Dialogue

Charles Bradshaw-Smith
SmartKlub and Trent Basin

TRENT
BASIN

Monitoring - Homes

Temperatures

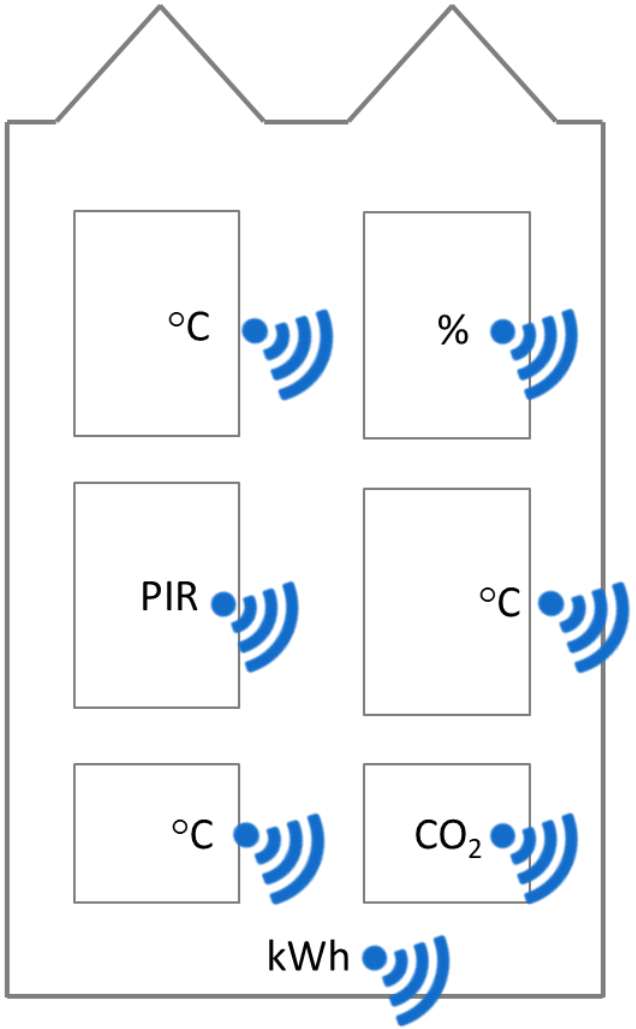
Relative Humidity

Carbon Dioxide

Occupancy

Electrical Energy
- Total Electricity
- Circuits
- Significant Appliances

Thermal Energy
- Hot Water
- Space Heating



CLOUD SERVER

Energy Centre

Consumer Engagement

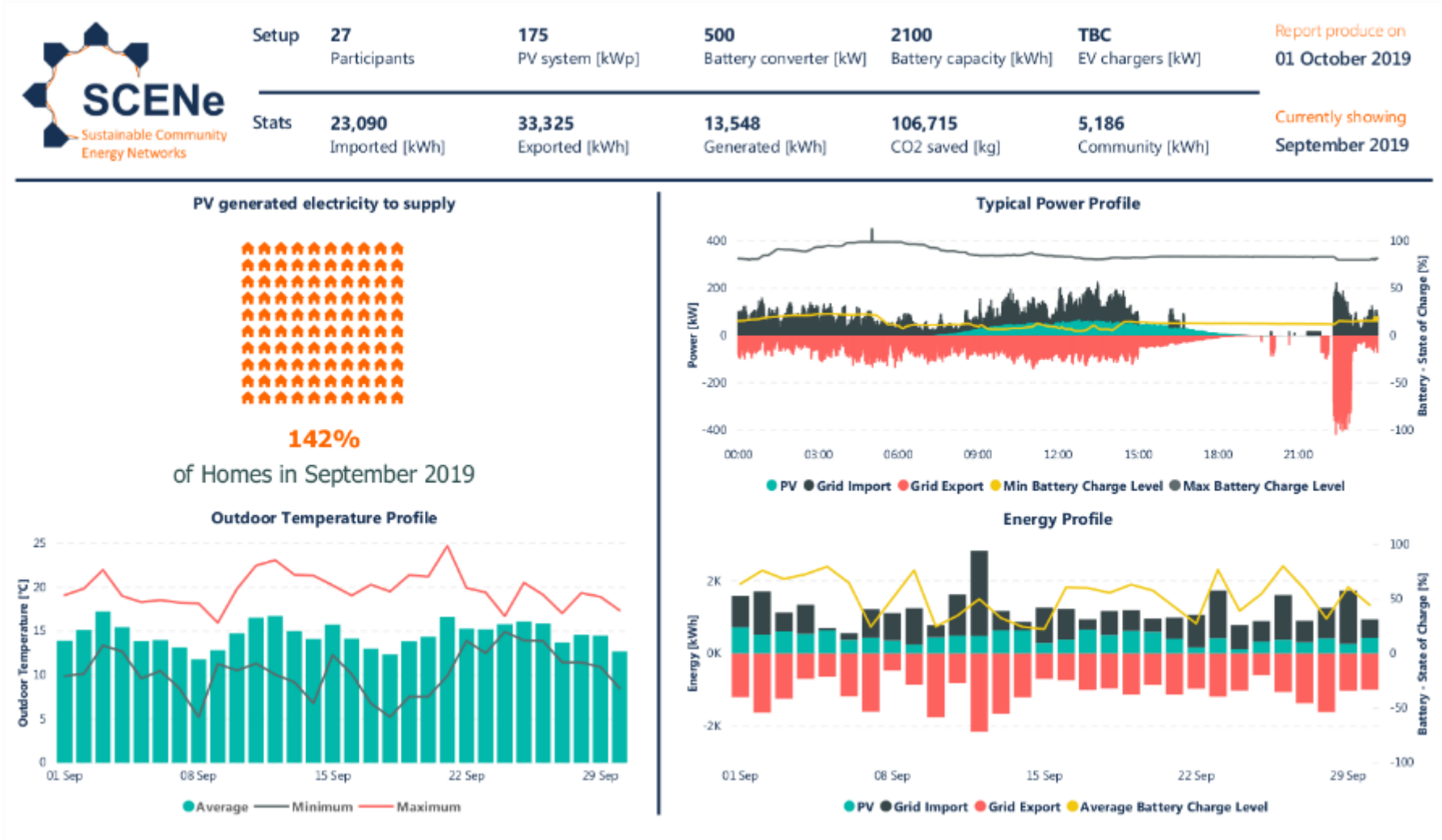
Smart Speaker

Smart Phones

Tablets

In Home Displays

Reports for Home Occupiers



TESLA

GivEnergy
GivEnergy

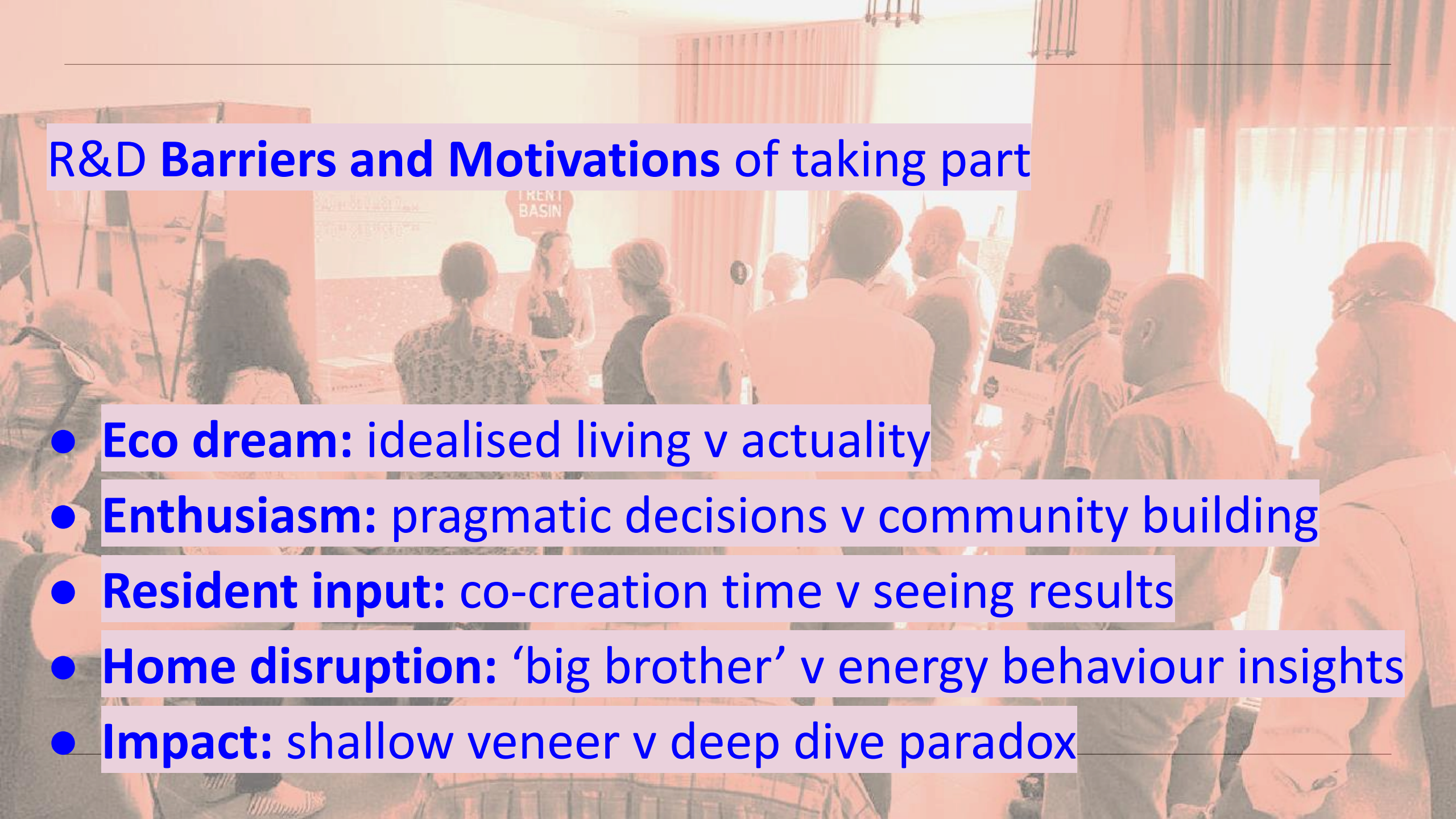
University of
Nottingham
UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA
SMARTKLUB
Empowering Communities

R&D Objectives **Trade-Offs** in the real world

- **Developer pressure** - building to plan v eco delivery
- Consumer boredom v excitement:
  - **Protections:** data, PV roof lease, ethics committee
  - **Free stuff:** technology, savings
- **Decision making:** loudest v thoughtful
- **Covid:** momentum v precautions

University of Nottingham
UK | CHINA | MALAYSIA

SMARTKLUB
Empowering Communities



R&D **Barriers and Motivations** of taking part

- **Eco dream:** idealised living v actuality
- **Enthusiasm:** pragmatic decisions v community building
- **Resident input:** co-creation time v seeing results
- **Home disruption:** ‘big brother’ v energy behaviour insights
- **Impact:** shallow veneer v deep dive paradox

National Centre for Social Research

Let’s take a 10-minute break

Breakout room discussions

We’ll be doing two things:

1. Settling in and gathering our thoughts –
What stood out to you from what the speakers shared?

2. Discussing what matters when involving the public in R&D –
What do you think is important?

National Centre for Social Research

What next?

- Thank you! The next workshop is Saturday 18th May from 10:00am – 14:00pm. You will be sent the Zoom link in advance.
- We'll share what we've heard you say matters when involving the public. Then you'll use this to assess a range of real examples of public involvement in R&D.
- If you have questions about participating in the research:

  Email NatCen at publicdialogueRD@natcen.ac.uk

  Or call our freephone on 0808 281 9526

National Centre for Social Research

The People's Vision for Research and Development (R&D)

Session 3: Deliberating models of public involvement in R&D

18th May 2023

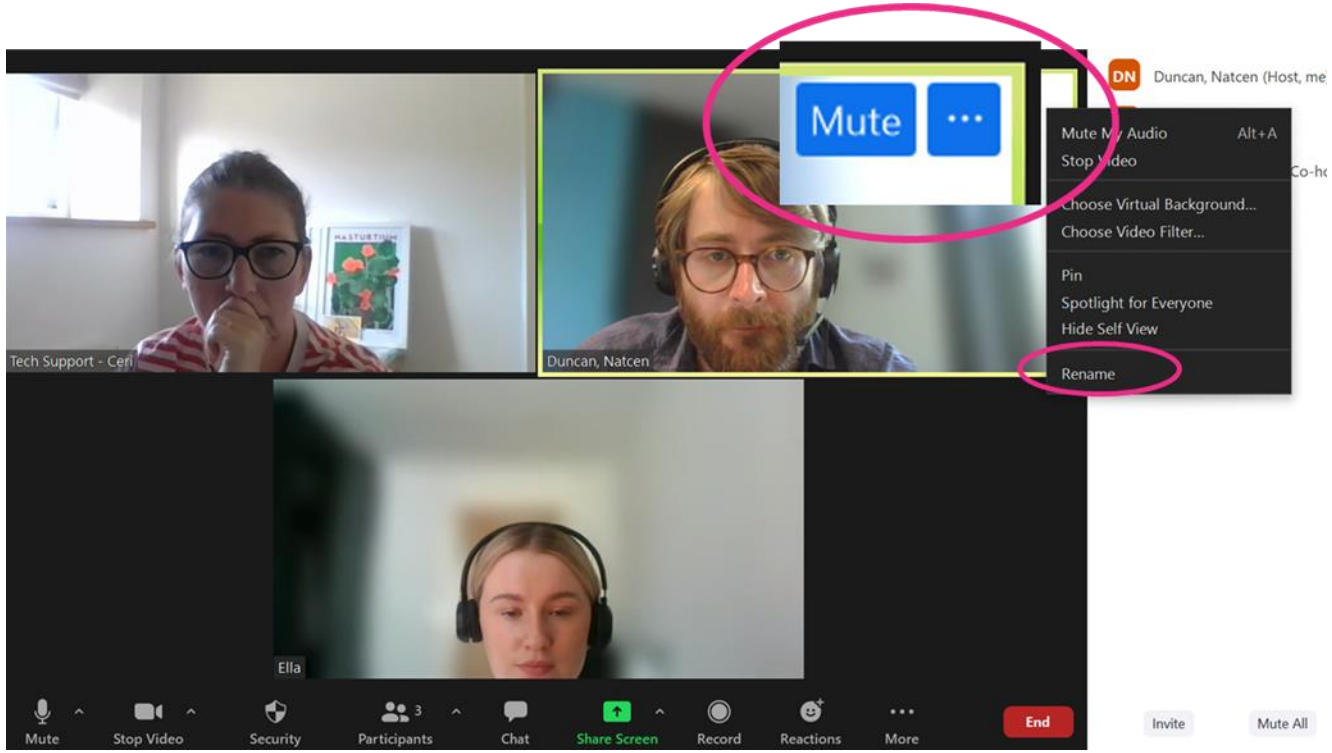
Please re-name yourself

1) Click on the 3 dots beside the ‘Mute’ icon.

2) The last option on the drop down menu will say ‘Rename’.

3) Change your name to your first name, followed by the initial of your surname (e.g. Duncan G).

4) If your having issues doing this, let us know in the chat.



Where we're at in the dialogue

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
Introduction to the dialogue and to R&D	Hearing different perspectives on involving the public in R&D	Deliberating on examples of involving the public in R&D	Your principles for how the R&D sector should involve the public
Weds 8th May 18:30 – 19:30	Weds 15th June 18:00 – 20:30	Sat 18th May 10:00 – 14:00	Weds 29th May 18:00 – 20:30

Who’s in the ‘room’?

National Centre for Social Research

Facilitating your discussions.

Participants

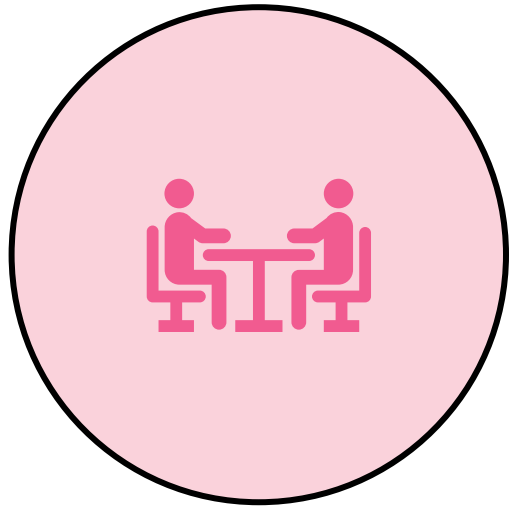
Yourselves! You’re coming from a variety of locations and backgrounds across the UK to discuss R&D

What data will be gathered and how will it be used?

- Your facilitators will record some of the breakout discussions – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- We will also use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.
- The NatCen research team access this data to write a report and a presentation for CaSE. Neither will contain any information that identifies who said what.
- Your data will be securely deleted from NatCen's systems within 6 months completion of the project.

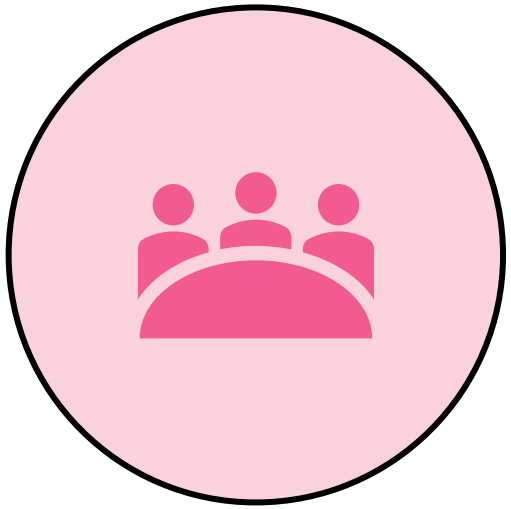
Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone’s voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!



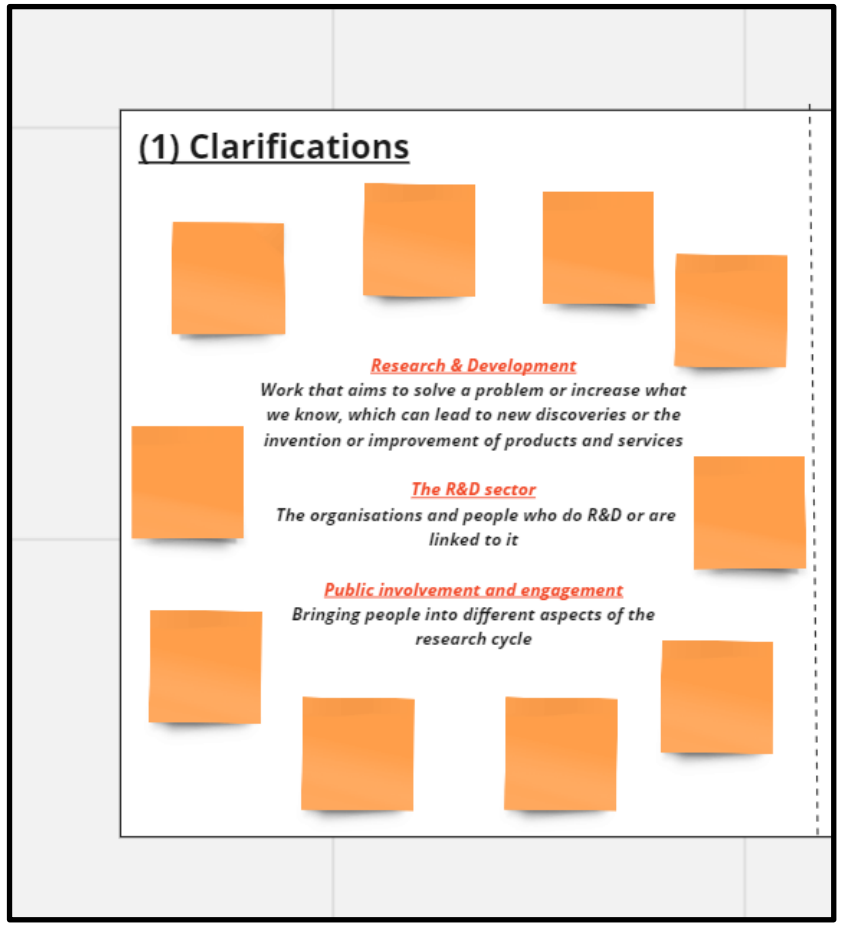
Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear
- Let us know if you need any support



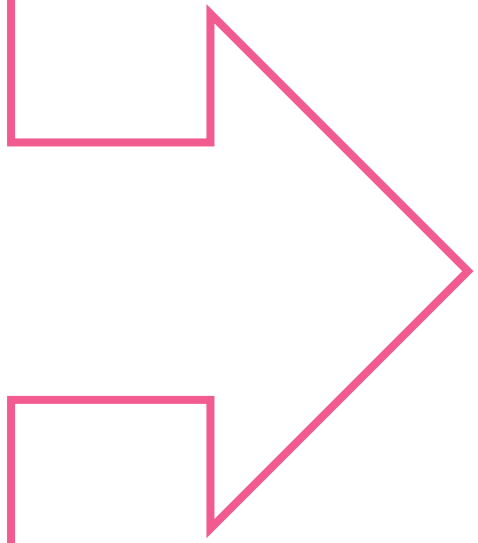
Using ‘Miro’

- We’ll collect your reflections on a digital whiteboard. Your facilitator will share a link to this.
- Here you can write down your thoughts on post-its.
- Having difficulties? Let your facilitator know.
- If it doesn’t work for you today that’s okay. Write things in the Zoom chat/say them out loud to your group, and your facilitator will make a note.
- We do want people to give Miro a go though as it is important for our research. So, we will follow-up with you after the session if you need any help.



Involving the public in R&D: From your reflections, to your principles

- Emotional connections
- What's good involvement look like?
- What's bad involvement look like?
- What are your hopes for public involvement in R&D?
- What are your concerns?



- **Principle 1: Inclusive**
- **Principle 2: Worthwhile**
- **Principle 3: Positive impact**
- **Principle 4: Transparent**
- **Principle 5: Ethical**

Involving the public in R&D:
From your reflections, to your principles

Inclusive: Who takes part?

We heard ideas around diversity, accessibility and being supported.

Worthwhile: Why involve the public?

We heard ideas around bias, fairness, integrity, collaborative, beneficial and funding.

Involving the public in R&D:
From your reflections, to your principles

Positive impact: What happens with the involvement?

We heard ideas around feedback, outcomes, progression, social and personal benefits.

Transparent: What needs to be communicated and explained?

We heard ideas around clarity, understandable, informed, honest and funding.

Involving the public in R&D:
From your reflections, to your principles

Ethical: How does it feel to take part?

We heard ideas around respect, safety, integrity and fairness.

Using the principles to assess examples

- You'll have more opportunities to revise the principles and you are welcome to disagree with them.
- We're sharing them now to help you think about today's focus: assessing real examples of how the public can be involved in R&D.
- We'll use these principles to 'test' each example: you'll give them a score based on e.g., how inclusive you think they are.

The examples we'll be looking at today

- CaSE spoke to people who work in the R&D sector across the UK and gathered a list of 200 examples, narrowing this down to the 11 you'll look at today.
- We are sharing these to see the range of different ways people can be involved in R&D. We want you to use them to develop ***your principles.***
- We want you to think – what do these examples make you think about the principles? What do they really mean? Is anything missing?
- We'll look at 5 examples of involving the public in decisions about R&D.
- After a break, we'll then look at 6 which are about the public being involved in doing research themselves.

The examples we'll be looking at today

The examples see the public being involved at different stages of the R&D cycle, though some might blur between these:

Coming up with ideas, questions, and research designs.

Influencing decisions about what research gets funded and approved.

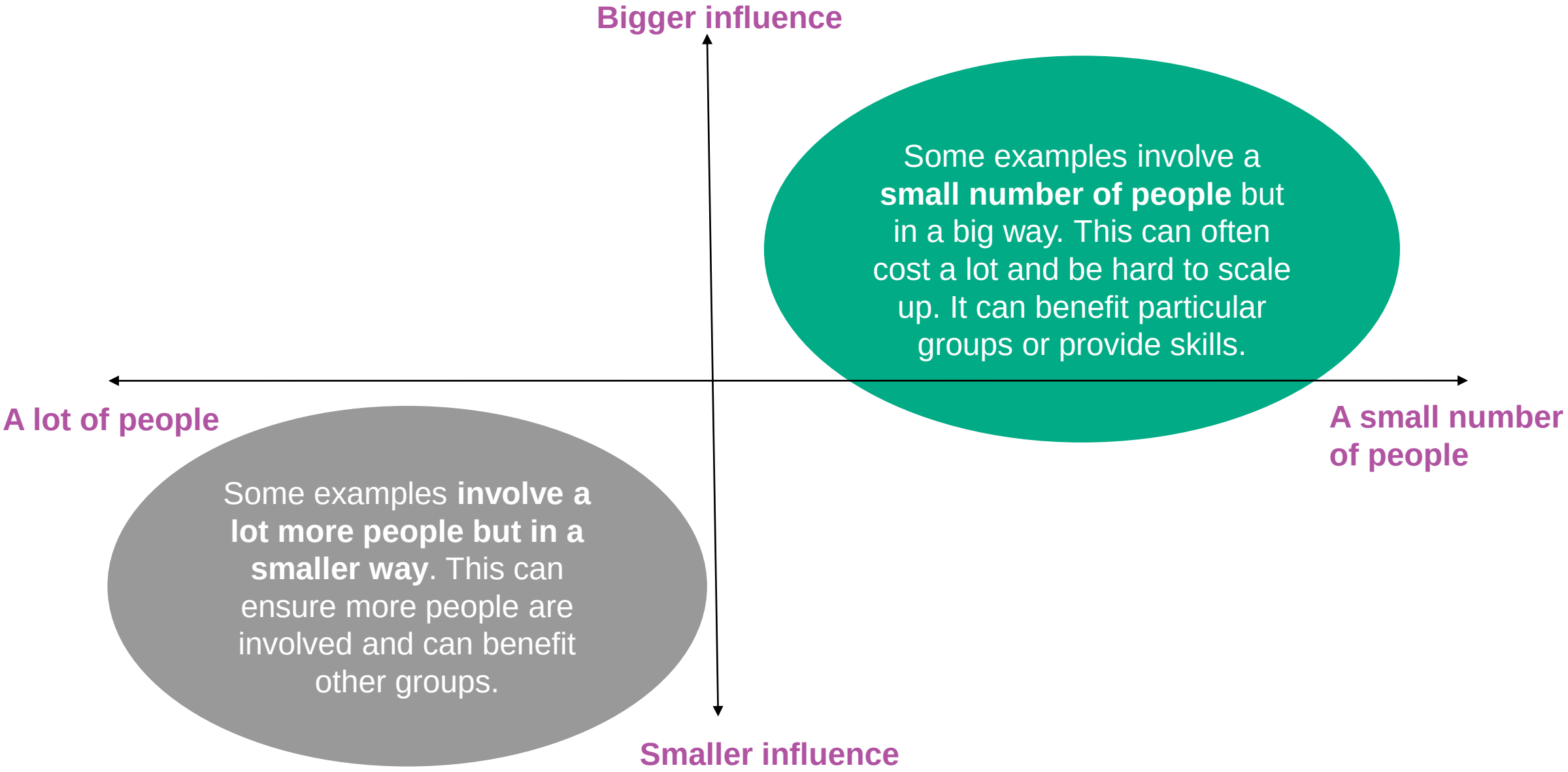
Being involved in doing R&D itself.

Helping to write-up and share the results of research.

Communicating and engaging with the results of R&D.

Consulting on products or services that will become available based on R&D.

The examples highlight the following tensions….



National Centre for Social Research

Examples of involving the public in decisions about R&D

Example 1: NHS Research Ethics Committees (RECs)

- RECs help the NHS make decisions about health research applications.
- There are more than 80 NHS RECs across the UK, consisting of up to 15 members. A **third of these are members of the public** who are not researchers and not healthcare professionals. However, if people sit on RECs for a long time, they may gain more expertise as they go on.
- They require a **medium-to-large time commitment, at least six days a year**. People are not drawn from any particular group, but there is a lot of emphasis on addressing diversity in healthcare.
- They review **around 6,000 proposals a year and give an opinion about whether the research is ethical.**

Example 2: Patient involvement in developing Cancer Research UK's (CRUK) 10-year strategy

£

- To inform its strategy, CRUK consulted people from a panel of people they regularly engage with who have lived experience of cancer. These people are from all over the UK and with a range of backgrounds. They will have joined a **virtual meeting for 1-3 hours or taken part in an online survey.**
- A small number of people from backgrounds that are typically underrepresented in clinical trials for cancer research took part in small group discussions (around 6-8 people in each discussion).
- At the end of this process **CRUK used insights to develop their strategy.**

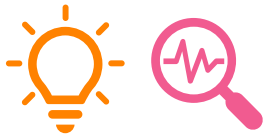
Example 3: People's Panel for AI (PPfAI), funded by The Alan Turing Institute

- The Alan Turing Institute is a national research institute. PPfAI aimed to encourage a more diverse group of people to engage with academics and industry working on AI.
- Working in Greater Manchester, **three community events were run for 29 people** and then **nine people spent two days** learning about information to do with data, AI, and ethics. **They then took part in four panels** in which they subjected tech businesses' and researchers' ideas to questioning.
- The **panellists became more confident in scrutinising AI research and systems to consider the potential impacts of AI**, and the businesses heard from diverse voice on the ethical impacts of their products which is leading to changes.

Example 4: UKRI's Future Flight Public Dialogue

- The Future Flight public dialogue was commissioned by the government to explore how to integrate new electric or hydrogen-powered technologies into the future of transport in the UK. Public dialogues provide members of the public with information from experts about an issue and space to discuss this with others.
- Future Flight requires a large time commitment over a short period of time. **It brought together 50 members of the public from across the UK in six 1 hour online and one 4 hour face-to-face session.**
- Their views were **reported to the government to inform its policy work.**

Example 5: Co(l)laboratory



- Co(l)laboratory is an **eight-year project** in Nottinghamshire supported by the government. It brings together community organisations, local people, and the county's universities to look at how research could deliver meaningful change, and how to help people from non-academic backgrounds carry out research.

- There will be **30 community events and 15 projects**, and local people will help identify potential areas of research and help design the research plans. It will also provide some local people with **paid, short-term placements** to carry out their own research.

- The team is learning about the challenges in improving inclusivity and want others to learn from their work. **It has been effective in including more people in research**, however, there have been large administrative challenges because it is a novel process for universities.

Breakout room discussions

We’ll be doing three things:

1. ‘Testing’ the examples against your principles by giving them a score.

2. Exploring why you gave this score (and it’s okay if you change your mind!)

3. Drawing out themes based on these discussions.

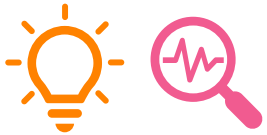
National Centre for Social Research

Let’s take a 20-minute break

National Centre for Social Research

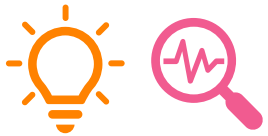
Examples of involving the public in doing research itself

Example 1: CAER Heritage Project



- CAER Heritage was established in 2011 in Caerau and Ely. It is an ongoing collaboration between a local community charity, Cardiff University, local schools, residents, and community groups. People can participate in a variety of ways, so it is **flexible to different people's schedules**.
- Archaeologists and historians have supported **many local people** to engage in archaeological research at a Welsh heritage site, such as excavations (including an excavation by the Time Team TV show in 2012) and analysis of what's dug up.
- There have also been local exhibitions, art installations, performances and films, heritage trails, and opportunities for people, including the young, to **gain accreditation from courses** relating to the research.

Example 2:
University College London's (UCL) Deep Place Research



- Deep Place was a project funded by UCL from 2019-21 that saw a group of researchers work with the Durham Miners' Association to explore how social and economic change had affected the former mining village of Sacriston prior to and following the closure of its colliery in 1985.

- Researchers wanted to build a long-term relationship with a place to understand what people thought was important, and then find out whether research could benefit that community. This meant it was unpredictable what the research would focus on.

- A range of **14 local people** (including from community organisations) took part in **2-hour Zoom focus groups**. Additionally, **six, 2–3-hour long interviews** were done with people to learn about their experiences of Sacriston. The results fed into discussions about **local government planning and wider research**.

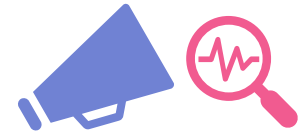
Example 3: Breathe London network

- The Breathe London Network is an ongoing low-cost network of pollution monitoring sensors that is run by Imperial College London.
- Individuals, community groups and businesses can take part in air quality monitoring that feeds into a wider research project run by Imperial to understand London's air quality. It **does not require much of their time** to have the monitors setup.
- Sensors are given to individuals and organisations in the city and philanthropic donations to the research have allowed the research team to provide sensors to groups who are normally not included in research. **Over 100 sensors** have been distributed across London.
- The data collected helps the researchers at Imperial **improve our understanding of London's air quality.**

Example 4: Our Future Health

- Our Future Health is the UK's largest ever health research programme, funded and run by organisations from the public, private and charitable sectors.
- Adults in the UK can sign-up, fill in a questionnaire about their health and lifestyle, then attend a medical appointment (this all **takes about an hour** total). To date, **1.5 million people** have taken part.
- People can choose to learn more about their health based on this and can choose at a later date to learn if they are at risk of developing certain diseases.
- The **data collected is used by researchers** in a variety of medical research projects. Researchers have to apply to use the data and people's identifying information will have been removed.

Example 5: We The Curious' Open City Research



- Open City Research is run by We The Curious (WTC), a science museum in central Bristol. Open City Research allows the public to contribute to research that is currently happening, across varying stages of the research. The level of influence people can have will vary depending on the activity and project it feeds into.

- This happens in a real laboratory where the public and scientists work together. For example, one programme allowed the public to train an AI computer system that was being taught to recognise emotions in photos of people's faces. **6,000 people over four months took part at times convenient to them**.

- The AI had been trained on a limited group of people, and by accessing a larger, diverse group of the public visiting WTC it was trained to better reflect a wider range of interpretations. **Visitors helped train the AI through games, and people could also share ideas, questions, and comments with the research team on postcards.**

Example 6: Operation Weather Rescue: Rainfall Rescue

- Rainfall Rescue, run by researchers at the University of Reading during the pandemic, is a project that asked members of the public to help digitise historical UK rainfall records by transcribing handwritten weather records.

- This is an example of what's called 'citizen science', where large numbers of people can directly contribute to research projects, for instance by digitising records, looking for patterns in images or contributing data from their own observations.

- More than **17,000 people** took part in Rainfall Rescue and digitised 5.4 million individual rainfall observations. They could spend **as little or as much time** as they wanted doing the work. The project will **help researchers understand the UK's weather and changing climate.**

Breakout room discussions

We’ll be doing three things:

1. ‘Testing’ the examples against your principles by giving them a score.

2. Exploring why you gave this score (and it’s okay if you change your mind!)

3. Drawing out themes based on these discussions.

National Centre for Social Research

Let’s take a half hour lunchbreak

National Centre for Social Research

Sharing back our thoughts

Breakout room discussions

We’ll be doing two things:

1. **Reviewing the tests to give us new principles –**

Is there anything the discussions have taught us?

2. **Seeing why this principle would matter to others –**

We’ll think about what our new principles would mean to an imagined member of the public

National Centre for Social Research

What next?

- Thank you! The final workshop is Wednesday 29th May from 18:00 – 20:30pm. You will be sent the Zoom link in advance.
- We'll be making any last refinements together about these principles, sharing views on CaSE's recommendations to the R&D sector and to decision-makers, and reflecting on your emotional connections to R&D.
- If you have questions about participating in the research:

  Email NatCen at publicdialogueRD@natcen.ac.uk

  Or call our freephone on 0808 281 9526

National Centre for Social Research

The People's Vision for Research and Development (R&D)

Session 4: Reviewing your principles for public involvement in R&D

29th May 2023

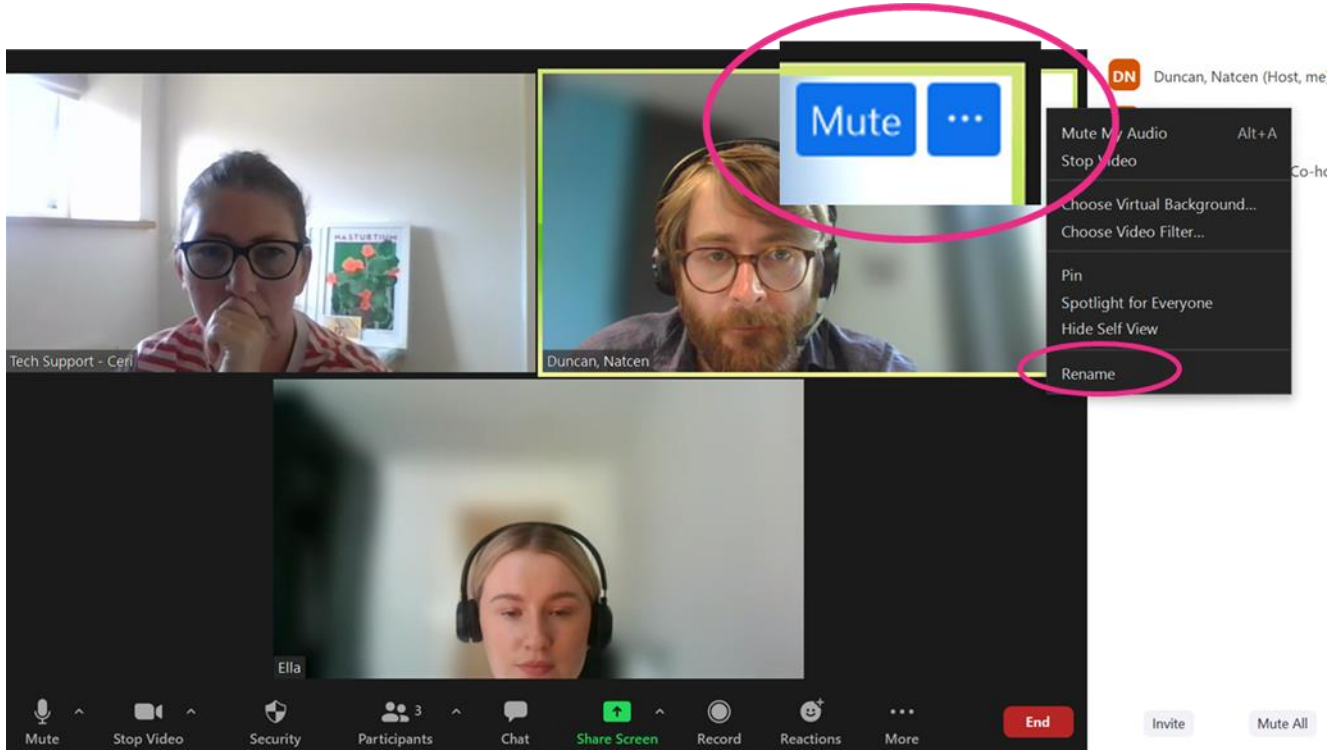
Please re-name yourself

1) Click on the 3 dots beside the ‘Mute’ icon.

2) The last option on the drop down menu will say ‘Rename’.

3) Change your name to your first name, followed by the initial of your surname (e.g. Duncan G).

4) If your having issues doing this, let us know in the chat.



Where we're at in the dialogue

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
Introduction to the dialogue and to R&D	Hearing different perspectives on involving the public in R&D	Deliberating on examples of involving the public in R&D	Your principles for how the R&D sector should involve the public
Weds 8th May 18:30 – 19:30	Weds 15th June 18:00 – 20:30	Sat 18th May 10:00 – 14:00	Weds 29th May 18:00 – 20:30

Tonight’s running order

Time	Focus	Where?
18:00 – 18:15	Welcome and what we’ve learned so far	Plenary
18:15 – 18:45	Reflecting on principles and what R&D involvement means to you	Breakout rooms
18:45 – 19:05	CaSE react to the principles and share what they will do next	Plenary
19:05 – 19:15	Break	Away from screen!
19:15 – 20:05	The value of involvement Motivators and barriers to getting involved	Breakout rooms
20:05 – 20:30	Final thoughts and questions for CaSE	Plenary

Who’s in the ‘room’?

National Centre for Social Research

Facilitating your discussions.

CaSE
Campaign for Science and Engineering

Commissioned the dialogue - on hand today if you have any tech issues and sharing reflections on the principles.

National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement

Sharing reflections on the principles.

Participants

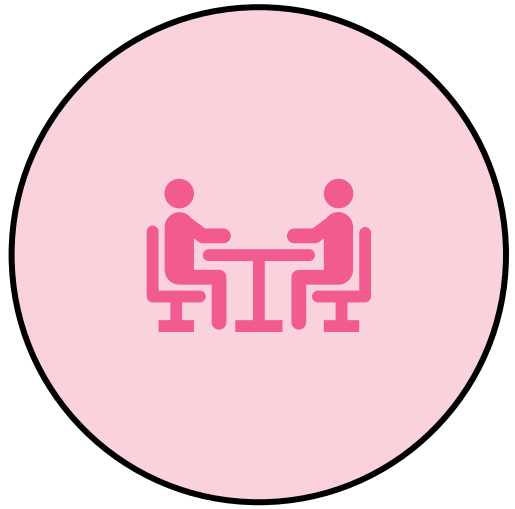
Yourselves! You’re coming from a variety of locations and backgrounds across the UK to discuss R&D

What data will be gathered and how will it be used?

- Your facilitators will record some of the breakout discussions – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- We will also use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.
- The NatCen research team access this data to write a report and a presentation for CaSE. Neither will contain any information that identifies who said what.
- Your data will be securely deleted from NatCen's systems within 6 months completion of the project.

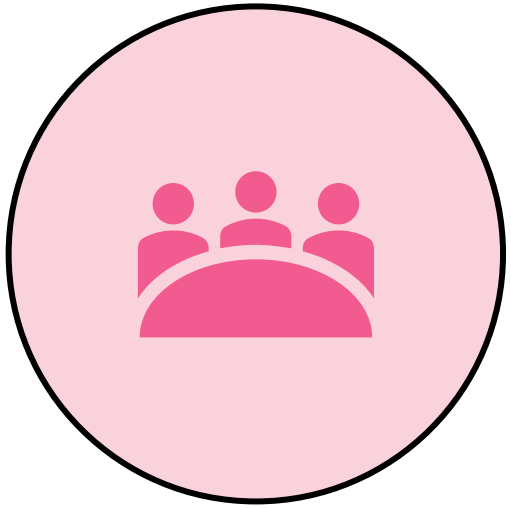
Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone’s voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!



Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear
- Let us know if you need any support



Recap: From your reflections, to your principles

- Emotional connections
- What's good involvement look like?
- What's bad involvement look like?
- What are your hopes for public involvement in R&D?
- What are your concerns?

- **Principle 1: Inclusive**
- **Principle 2: Worthwhile**
- **Principle 3: Positive impact**
- **Principle 4: Transparent**
- **Principle 5: Ethical**

Recap: From your reflections, to your principles

What did the examples make us think about involvement being…

- **Inclusive?**
- **Worthwhile?**
- **Positive impact?**
- **Transparent?**
- **Ethical?**

How should we adjust the principles in turn?

Test 1: Inclusive

***Your vision for** 'Inclusive': Accessible to all , All aspects of the involved, wide range of of input from different people, relevant to the study an appropriate number of sample and is interesting.*

Inclusivity is the ability of appropriate representation and from a diverse range and number of people that have some direct or indirect interest in the topic who have had a practical opportunity to be involved.

Test 2: Worthwhile

***Your vision for** 'Worthwhile': people will need to see benefits and good results at the end of it, anything you can do is worthwhile, amount of time , cost, value for money, and effort will have a direct impact in result which helps people in the long run. research organisations having insight and convenient to access*

For public engagement to be worthwhile, the engagement must be mutually beneficial for both people being engaged with and the researchers. This would result in meaningful inputs for the people and provide previously undiscovered insights with a good value for money.

Test 3: Positive Impact

National Centre for Social Research

The People's Principles for Public Involvement in R&D

What is involvement for?

Public involvement in R&D should use the public's expertise to benefit the participants, the research and wider society

- **Researchers benefit** when they really hear and listen to the public
- The **public gain knowledge and skills** when they are meaningfully involved
- The **community benefits** from the R&D at the end of the project
- For this to happen, the right amount of **time, money and energy** needs to be invested in involving the public

What do people need to know?

Public involvement in R&D should provide everything that participants need to feel properly informed

- Honesty about the **purpose of involvement and how the public's views will be used** will help to build trust
- Transparency about **who funds the project and why** will help to build trust
- The public should hear the results, so they **know the impact of their involvement**
- All information should be clear and not overwhelm people so that **people feel informed**

Who needs to be involved?

Public involvement in R&D should involve the right number of people with a range of experiences

- A diverse group of people brings a **range of experiences and perspectives** to the research
- Involving people with the **right experience** means researchers can learn from the public's expertise
- The **number of people involved needs to match the scope** of the project, so the public have confidence in the results
- Researchers should make opportunities for involvement **accessible, well-known, and make sure no one is excluded**

How should involvement feel?

Public involvement in R&D should ensure that participants feel safe, heard and excited by the research

- Participants need to **trust the integrity** of the process
- Participants need to **feel confident that their views and data are handled** responsibly
- Participants need to feel **safe to share their experiences** and engage with new research
- Participants should feel **excited to make a difference**

Breakout room discussions

We'll be discussing two things:

1. Do these capture what is important from your previous discussions? What should be emphasised?

2. How do you feel about involvement in R&D now compared to the start of the dialogue?

National Centre for Social Research

Over to CaSE and NCCPE for their reflections…

National Centre for Social Research

Let’s take a 10-minute break

Breakout room discussions

We'll be discussing a few things:

1. What would you say to the R&D sector if they weren't sure about the **value of involving the public?**

2. What **motivations and barriers** to involvement might someone you know face?

3. What **emotional connection** do people feel they have now to R&D? And what **questions do you have for CaSE about what happens next?**

National Centre for Social Research

What next?

- Thank you so much for taking part!
- You should receive your voucher for taking part within 10 **working** days via the email address: publicdialogueRD@natcen.ac.uk
- NatCen will be sharing a survey later this week and will publish its report in September.
- We will circulate the ways to stay in touch with CaSE's next steps.
- If you'd like to speak about your experience of the dialogue, a producer is making a short film about it. If you're interested, contact the NatCen email below.
- If you have questions:

  Email NatCen at publicdialogueRD@natcen.ac.uk
  Or call our freephone on 0808 281 9526

National Centre
for Social Research