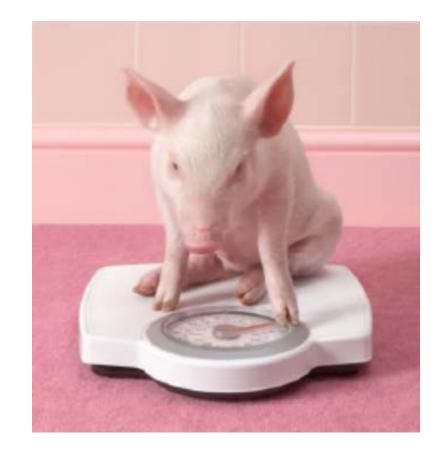


Public engagement: nurturing the value of higher education

Paul Manners

National Coordinating Centre for Public Engagement











Search



About engagement

Do engagement

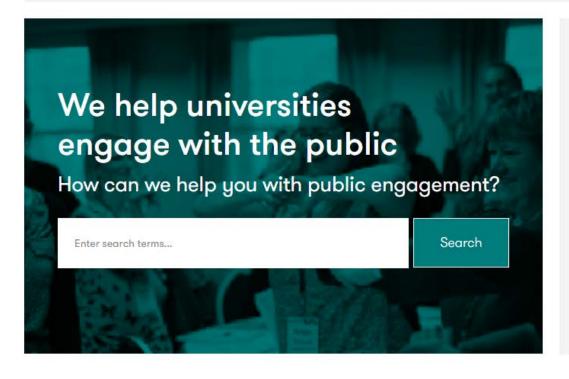
Support engagement

Resources

About us

NCCPE projects & services

Connect



"NCCPE are the people who really understand engagement. They offer structured. productive tools that really make a difference."



David Sweeney Research England

Why?

The policy context and scope



A UNIVERSITY FOR SHEFFIELD



THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

You should support the University because:



- The UNIVERSITY will be for the people.
- The UNIVERSITY will bring the highest education within the reach of the child of the working man.
- The UNIVERSITY will help the local industries.
- The UNIVERSITY will be the centre where the treatment of accidents and diseases will be studied.
- SHEFFIELD is the only large City in England without a University. Sheffield cannot afford to remain in this position.
- The UNIVERSITY will not only benefit this district, it will assist the nation in its trade competition with other nations.

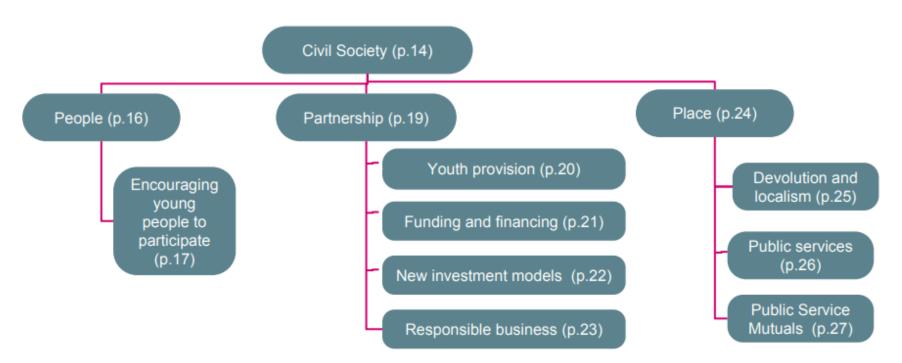


When the University asked the people of Sheffield for donations in 1904, you responded.

Over £50,000 was raised by penny donations from local steel and factory workers and residents – equivalent to over £15 million in today's money. Thanks to Sheffielders' generosity, the University was able to establish a world-class institution.







HOME





Higher education: policy, people and politics.

MONDAY BRIEFING

VIEW HERE

THE WONKHE DAILY

WONKHE DAILY

ABOUT US+

LATEST+

JOBS+

WONKHE DAILY

MORE+



Where have all the universities gone? The quest for civic engagement

by Paul Manners | 17th Jun 2018 |





Thousands of academics and researchers have signed the petition

Research funding plan should be abandoned, say academics

December 2009

A petition bearing 18,000 signatures calling for the abandonment of impact assessment in research funding applications has been delivered HEFCE

















2008



CHANGE AHEAD



Why is public engagement Which of these arguments best represents your view? Important?

It's our duty / responsibility to engage with the public

B

Engaging with the public helps us do better research and teaching

In the grand scheme of things, public engagement isn't a priority

We should engage with the public because funders increasingly expect it



"Engagement implies strenuous, thoughtful, argumentative interaction with the non-university world in at least four spheres: setting universities' aims, purposes, and priorities; relating teaching and learning to the wider world; the back-and-forth dialogue between researchers and practitioners; and taking on wider responsibilities as neighbours and citizens"

(Engagement as a Core Value for the University: A Consultation Document, ACU, 2001).



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH RESEARCH

Actively involving the public in the research activity of the institution

ENGAGED TEACHING *Developing teaching*

Developing teaching activities which positively impact on the community, and enhance students'

engagement skills

The engaged university

KNOWLEDGE

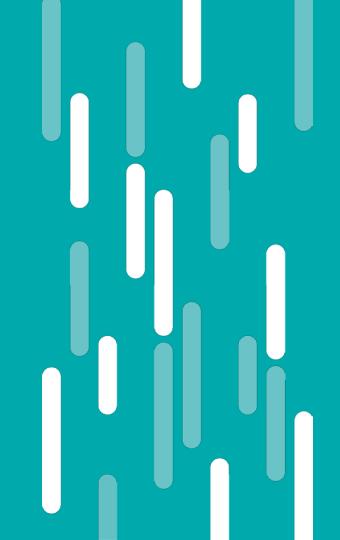
EXCHANGE & SHARING

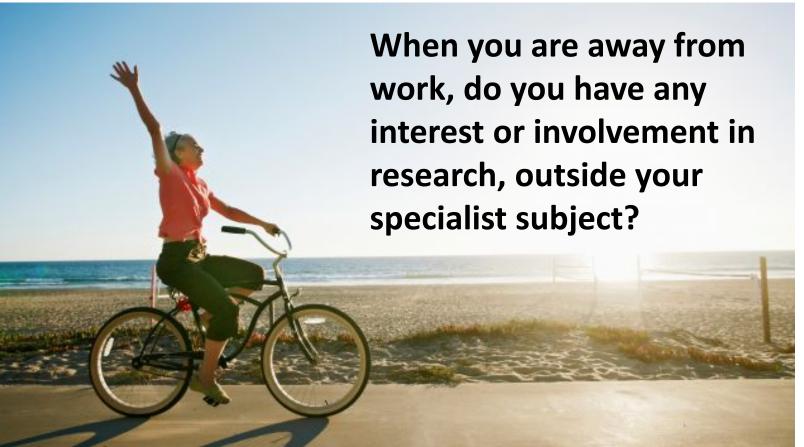
Increasing the two-way
flow of knowledge and
insight between the
university and wider society

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Seeking to maximise the benefits that the institution can generate for the public

Who are the public?











CIVIL SOCIETY & THIRD SECTOR

Charities & associations; societies and clubs



POLICY

Policy makers, regulators, civil servants



Professionals and practitioners



BUSINESS

Companies, SMEs, entrepreneurs







CIVIL SOCIETY & THIRD SECTOR

Charities & associations; societies and clubs

POLICY

Policy makers, regulators, civil servants

PUBLIC SECTOR

Professionals and practitioners

customer

BUSINESS

Companies, SMEs, entrepreneurs

consumer

audience

employee







CIVIL SOCIETY & THIRD SECTOR

Charities & associations; societies and clubs



voter

POLICY

Policy makers, regulators, civil servants

PUBLIC SECTOR

Professionals and practitioners



consumer

BUSINESS

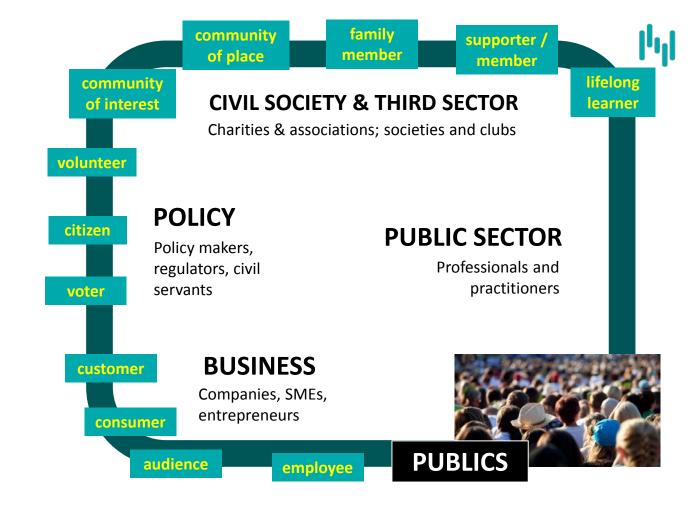
Companies, SMEs, entrepreneurs

audience

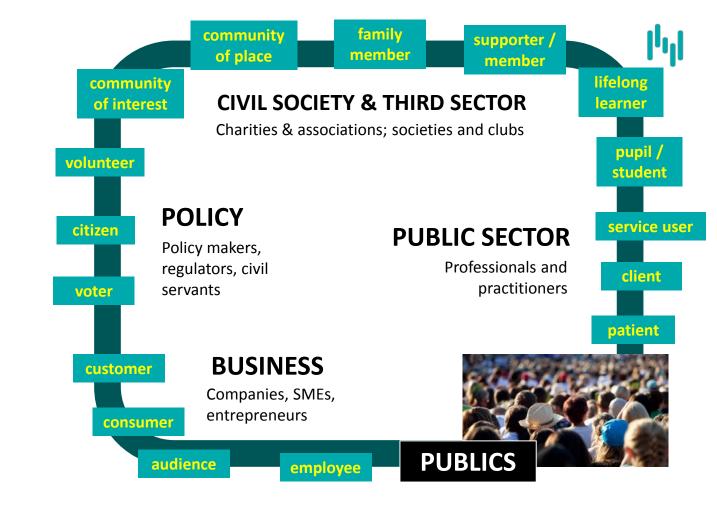
employee







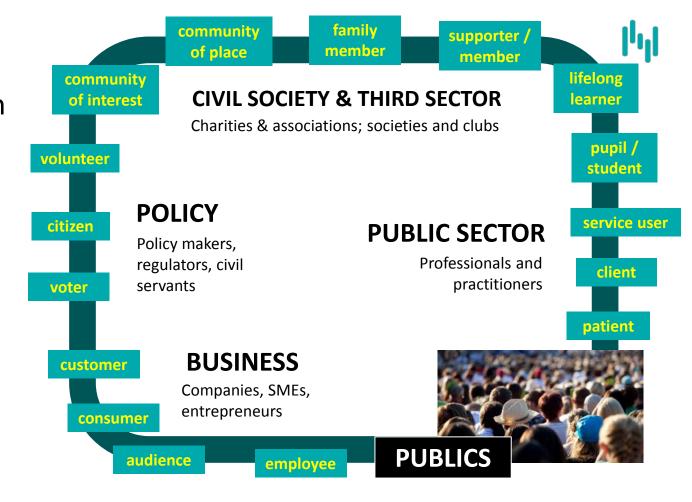






Who are your main research relationships with, outside the university?

In what capacities do you invite people to engage with your research?

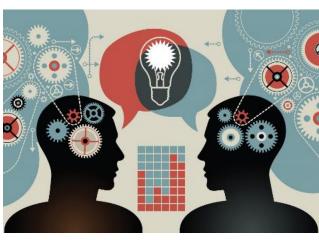


Understanding









Stimulating curiosity, understanding and empathy

Building capacity and strengthening networks

Improving decision making and the way things work

How?

Public engagement in practice







INSPIRING

Inspiring, involving and informing the public about research

CONSULTING

Actively listening to the public's views, concerns and insights

Working in partnership to solve problems, drawing on each other's expertise

COLLABORATING

How engage with the public?

INSPIRING

festivals media

public lectures and talks

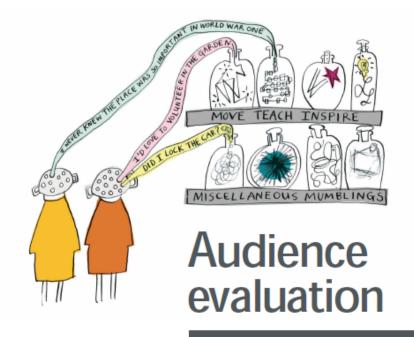












National Trust

Interpretation with insight

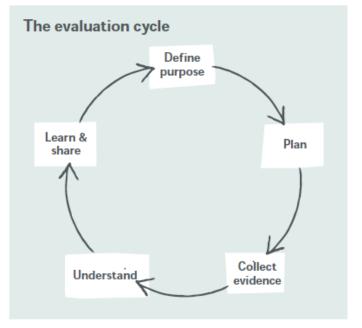
We can't read minds... but we can ask what visitors think and study their behaviours. This guide explains how to use evaluation to create really engaging interpretation. It's not rocket science: everyone can evaluate as long as you are open, willing to talk to people and follow the principles outlined in these pages.

Getting started

M

Every evaluation process should follow five basic steps.

- Purpose. What do you need to find out from visitors? Write evaluation aims and objectives that will help you deliver your interpretation goals. (See page 6).
- Plan. Design evaluation methods that fit your objectives. Be realistic: what will you have time and resources to do? When do you need feedback so that you can act on it? (See page 10).
- Collect evidence. Gather data from your sample audience. Will you do the research in-house or do you need to bring in specialist external support? (See pages 16-30).
- Understand, Understand what the data means. What information does it give you? What can you learn? (See pages 32-34).
- Learn and share. The most important bit: use the results! Summarise your findings, share with your team and others across the Trust and agree the lessons learned. If you need to introduce changes, repeat the evaluation cycle. (See pages 36-37).



Introduction

Planning

Collecting

Ethics

Understanding

Sharing

Resources

How engage with the public?



INSPIRING

festivals media

public lectures and talks





INSPIRING

festivals media

public lectures and talks

CONSULTING

Actively listening to the public's views, concerns and insights





INSPIRING

festivals media

public lectures and talks

CONSULTING

public advisory groups

Synthetic Biology Dialogue



INSPIRING

festivals media

public lectures

and talks

CONSULTING

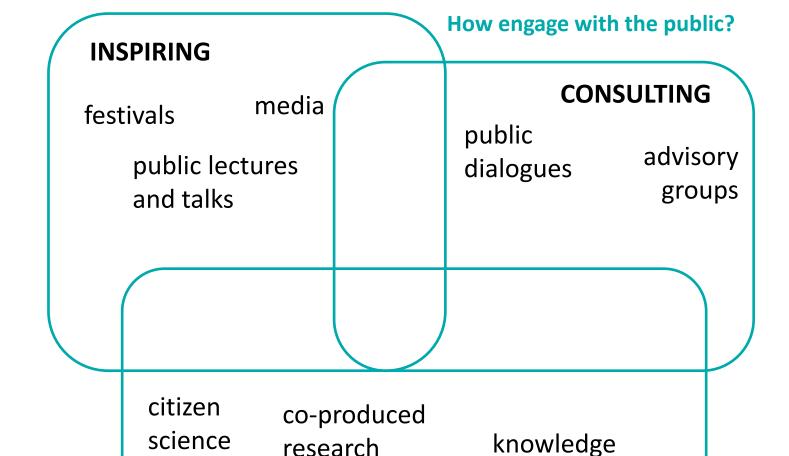
How engage with the public?

public dialogues advisory groups

Working in partnership to solve problems, drawing on each other's expertise

COLLABORATING





mobilization

COLLABORATING





EXPLORE THIS SECTION

♠ / Community Animation & Social Innovation Centre

Home

Objectives

Ambitions

CASIC Brochure

Membership

Summer School 2017

CASIC Internal Launch

Working Paper Series

Community Animation and Social Innovation Centre (CASIC)

Director: Professor Mihaela Kelemen





Conception

Proposal

Initial research

Intermediate research

Final research

Post project



Conception

Proposal

Initial research

Intermediate research

Final research

Post project

After

Typical methods include:

- Media
- Websites
- Databases / archives
- Social media
- Publications
- Performances

- Exhibitions
- Presentations
- Festivals
- Outreach
- Training and development



Conception

Proposal

Initial research

Intermediate research

During

Typical methods include:

- Consultation
- Co-production
- Citizen science

Final research

Post project

After

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Conception

Proposal

Initial research

Intermediate research

Final research

Post project

Before

During

After

Typical methods include:

- Focus groups
- Advisory groups
- Co-design processes
- Network-building

Typical methods include:

- Consultation
- Co-production
- Citizen science

Typical methods include:

- Media
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Initial research Intermediate research

inal research

Post project

How?

CONSULTING

Actively listening to the public's views, concerns & insights

INSPIRING

Inspiring, involving and informing the public about research

COLLABORATING

Working in partnership to solve problems, drawing on each other's expertise

When and how do you typically engage with the public about your research?



Post project



How?

CONSULTING

Actively listening to the public's views, concerns & insights

INSPIRING

Inspiring, involving and informing the public about research

COLLABORATING

Working in partnership to solve problems, drawing on each other's expertise

Impact Pathways

Opportunity or need

Who are we engaging with?

Purpose for engaging

What difference could engagement with research help to make?

Methods and approaches How are people being

engaged with the research?

Research uptake and use

What happens as a result? What is influenced as a result of this interaction?

Outcomes and impact

What has changed as a result, to which aspects of public life?

With what impact?



Policy makers Publics: citizens

Civil society & Third Sector

communities of place and interest

service users

patients

Public sector

customers

pupils

volunteers etc

Businesses and SMEs

PATHWAY ONE:

Understanding A curious, critical, engaged and open-minded society

- Stimulating debate and dialogue: circulating new insights, explanations, narratives and evidence
- Supporting lifelong learning: stimulating learning, curiosity and empathy

By capturing attention

By stimulating learning

By re-framing debates

Informal learning

Social interaction

Conversation and debate

Representation & interpretation

PATHWAY TWO: Capability

A healthy, highly skilled society focused on human flourishing

- Enhancing professional practice to enhance productivity, performance and user satisfaction
- Building and sustaining networks, collaboration and participation
- Influencing behaviours and developing skills

PATHWAY THREE: Innovation A society where innovation

serves public and environmental

- · Influencing policies, regulation and governance
- Enhancing products and services, their quality, effectiveness and user-friendliness
- Enhancing the built and natural environment



- By training and education
- By building networks
- Through resources & tools
 - Professional practices
 - Social practices
- Social connections
- **Ethics**

- By sharing evidence
- By dialogue & deliberation
- Through co-production
- Policy making
- Decision making / planning
- Measurement routines
- Risk assessment

Evidenced changes to

- Public discourse
- Knowledge & understanding
- Attitudes & values
- Meaning / sense making

- Capabilities and skills
- Performance & behaviour
- Access & participation
- Rights
- Cooperation and trust

- Strategies, plans & practices
- Policies / regulations Products and services
- **Budgeting & investment**
- Public realm / environment

Quality of life

Enhanced health and welfare

Enhanced knowledge and awareness

Enhanced capability or new behaviour

Enhanced quality of services

Enhanced efficiency or productivity

Social infrastructure

Increased participation and inclusion

Enhanced creativity and expression

New or strengthened networks

Environmental benefits / improvement

Enhanced governance and accountability

Taking stock



Community development

Science communication

Lifelong learning



Responsible Research & innovation

International development

Dialogue and deliberation

Evidence based policy



Participatory action research

Arts based practices

User-centred design

Knowledge mobilisation

Business engagement

Patient and Public Involvement

HOME





CREATE VALUE

relevance

- Research and teaching are more finely tuned to society's needs
- Innovation flourishes as new ideas & insights flow into HEIs
- Research outputs are easily accessible and widely used

accountability



- The purposes and impact of research are understood and valued by wider society
- Those with a stake in in research feel they can influence investment priorities
- University governance is transparent and effective

value

social responsibility

- Universities are seen to act in socially responsible ways, contributing to social mobility and addressing societal challenges
- Universities are experienced as good neighbours by the communities around them

trust

- Universities are trusted to act ethically and responsibly
- New, controversial areas of research are debated and public attitudes taken account of



Search







About engagement

Do engagement

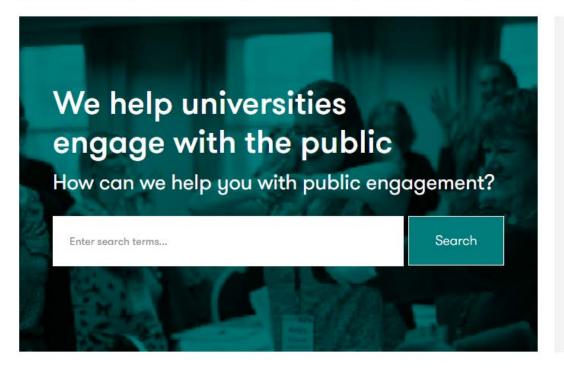
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David Sweeney Research England



The National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement (NCCPE) is internationally recognised for its work supporting and inspiring universities to engage with the public.

We work to change perspectives, promote innovation, and nurture and celebrate excellence. We also champion meaningful engagement that makes a real and valued difference to people's lives.

The NCCPE is supported by the UK Higher Education Councils, Research Councils UK and Wellcome, and has been hosted by the University of Bristol and the University of the West of England since it was established in 2008.

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