



share and move to face nasty bugs

Consulting groups of European citizens

John Haukeland
The Danish Board of Technology

The ASSET FINAL EVENT

*Share and move for mobilization and mutual learning at local,
national and international levels on Science in Society related issues
in epidemics and pandemics
Rome, 30-31.10.2017*

www.asset-scienceinsociety.eu



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Today's Agenda

- **Introduction**
- Public Participation in Public Health
 - What is it?
 - Why do it?
 - How to do it?
- Case study: ASSET
- Discussion and conclusions





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The Danish Board of Technology (DBT)

- The DBT offers a variety of participatory processes that provide decision makers with valuable insight into the attitudes of the citizens with regard to political priorities.
- We are internationally recognized for the development of citizen engagement methods, which are used both locally and globally.







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Today's Learning Objectives

1. Understand and be able to reflect on the rationale for public participation in public health;
2. Assess different methods for public participation;
3. Analyze an empirical case-study, and point to strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and treats for the design and implementation.





Introduction to Public Participation

Brief history (1/3)

- Born out of a growing concern for the environmental and societal consequences of industrialization in the 1960's





Introduction to Public Participation

Brief history (2/3)

- Technology Assessment institutes in the 80's and 90's





Introduction to Public Participation

Brief history (3/3)

- RRI pushed by the Commission
 - “A need for an engaged public”





Public Participation: a definition

- What is public participation?
 - *“Public participation is an umbrella term that describes the activities by which people’s concerns, needs, interests, and values are incorporated into decisions and actions on public matters and issues.”*

Nabatchi and Leighninger 2015





Why do Public Participation?

- Morally:
 - Publics have a right to be involved in decisions and discussions that affect them
- Instrumentally:
 - Public involvement increases the legitimacy of a process
- Substantially:
 - The public holds valuable knowledge, that can improve the outcome of e.g. innovation processes





Reflection questions:

- Do you agree that the capacity of citizens to solve problems is more advanced than ever before? Why, why not? Examples.
- What have been your experience with public participation?





Recap

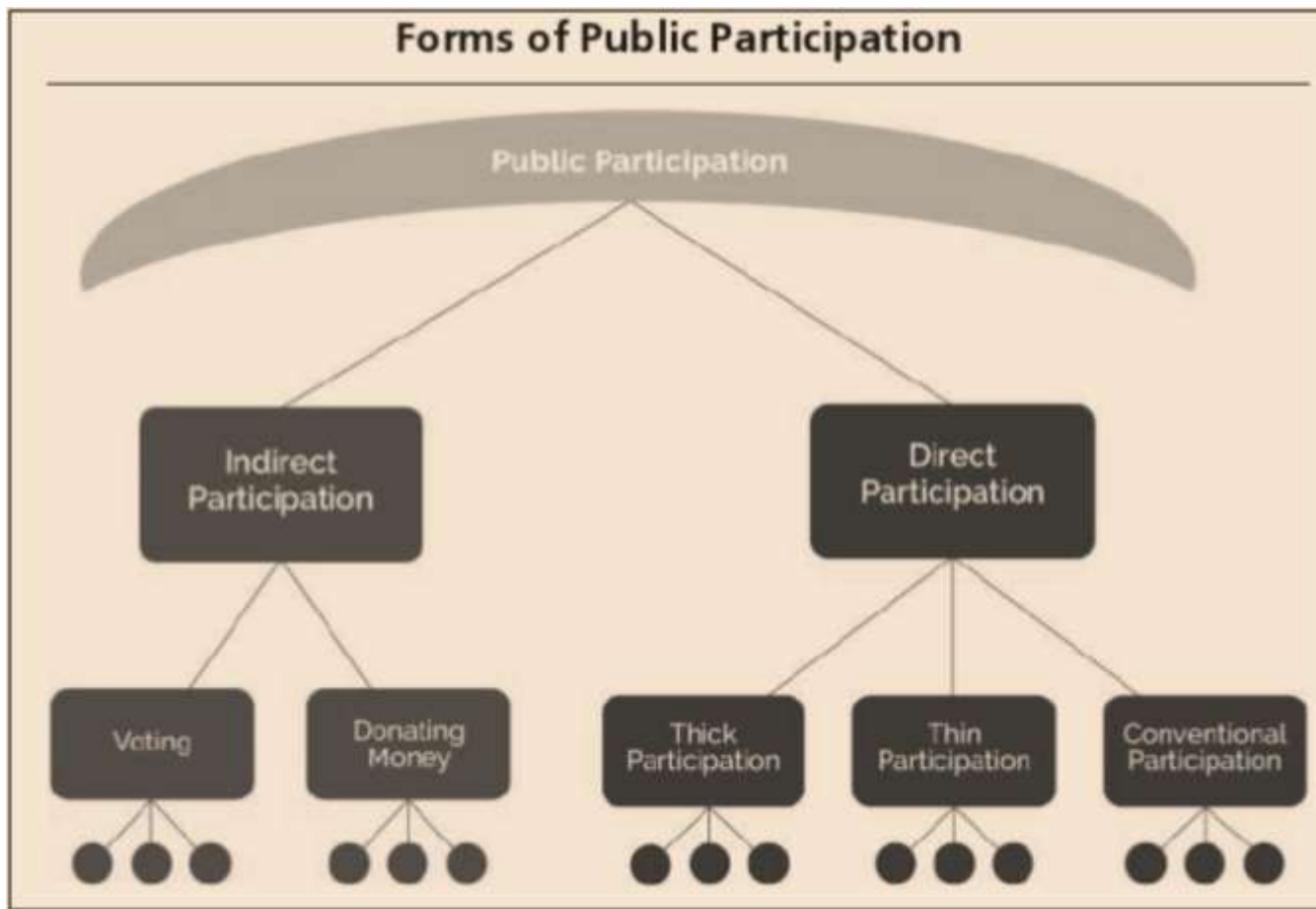
So far we have learned:

- PP is an umbrella term that describes the activities by which people's concerns, needs, interests, and values are incorporated into decisions and actions on public matters and issues.
- There are moral, instrumental and substantial rationales for PP





Forms of Public Participation



Nabatchi and Leighninger 2015





Forms of Public Participation

- **Thick:** Most powerful, least common. Activates people in groups.
- **Thin:** Activates individuals rather than groups. Before Internet 2.0 surveys today online participation.
- **Conventional:** Designed to provide accountability and transparency.





Engage2020: A Tool-box

ActionCatalogue

Methods

Contact

About

Search/Filter

Clear filters

Search for text...



Objective of application of the method

- Policy formulation
- Programme development
- Project definition
- Research activity
- Political empowerment of people

Level of stakeholder/public involvement, i.e. objective of public participation through the method's application

- Dialogue
- Consulting
- Involving
- Collaborating





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ASSET Public Participation

ASSET Citizen Consultations 2016



Bulgaria (67 participants)

Ireland (51 participants)

Romania (51 participants)

Denmark (58 participants)

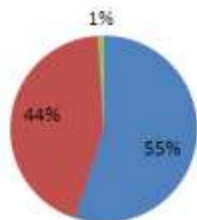
Italy (66 participants)

Switzerland (35 participants)

France (47 participants)

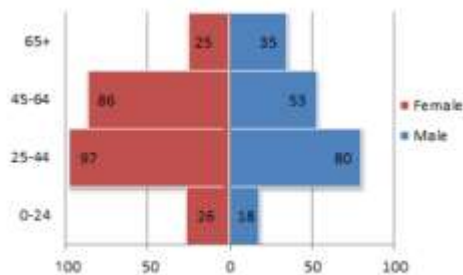
Norway (50 participants)

Gender distribution



- Female
- Male
- Do not wish to answer

Population Pyramid



Created with mapchart.net ©





ASSET Public Participation

- **Information material (Booklet and Video)**
 - Well-balanced
 - Scientifically informed
 - Public involved in problem setting





ASSET Public Participation



Movie 1: Personal Freedom and Public Health Safety



Movie 2: Communication between Citizens and Public Health Authorities



Movie 3: Transparency in Public Health



Movie 4: Trust, action and access to Knowledge





ASSET Public Participation



Welcome



Information videos



Deliberation in groups



Voting after each thematic session



Goodbye and thank you for participating





ASSET Public Participation

- **Follow-up**

- EU Commission
- EU Parliament
- High-level Policy Forum
- National dissemination





ASSET Public Participation

- Trust in information
 - The GPs should be trained to adapt to the changing society, and decision-makers should be urged to be visible and present at the internet, as the use of the internet is increasing
- Risk Communication
 - Build a transparent and clear risk communication to restore trust towards society
- Pregnancy and vaccination
 - Update, clarify and standardize influenza vaccination advice materials for pregnant women
- Ethics
 - In an emergency situation, public health interests should infringe upon the individual freedom
- Citizens' voices
 - The citizens believe that honesty and transparency can increase the public trust (no matter how bad the situation is), and that it is their right to know and understand the accurate situation
- Lessons learned and Citizen Participation
 - Public health authorities should devote more resources to collect citizen's input to policies on epidemic preparedness and response





Reflection questions:

Address the following questions:

1. What characterized the ASSET method?
2. What strengths and weaknesses does the method hold?
3. How could it be improved?





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Next





**THANK YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!
ANY QUESTIONS?**

