Communicating science to lay people



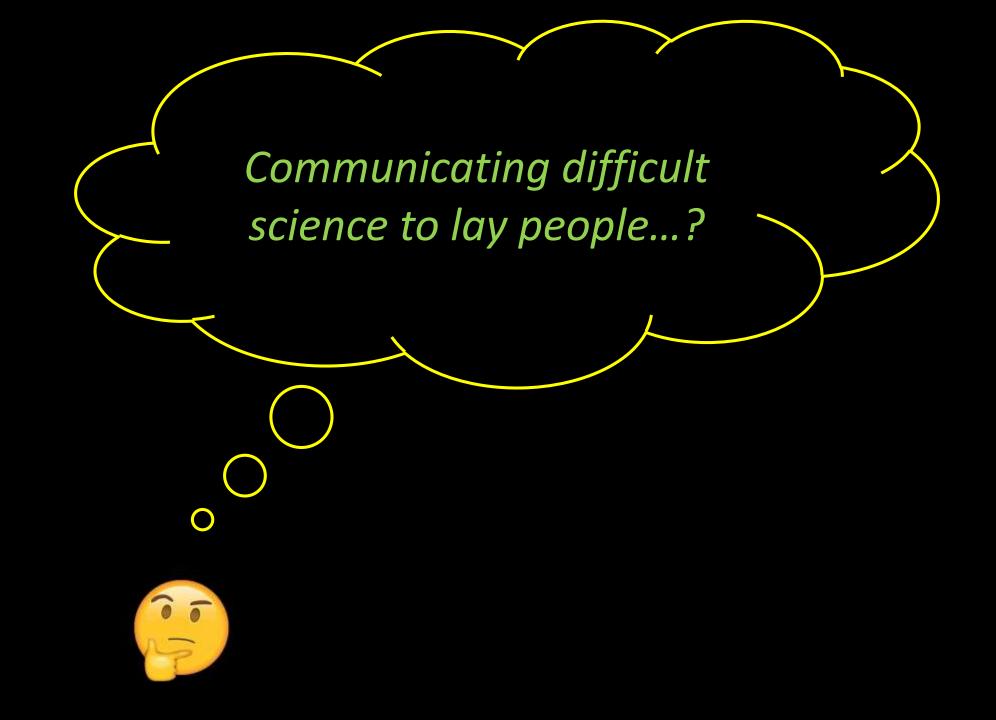


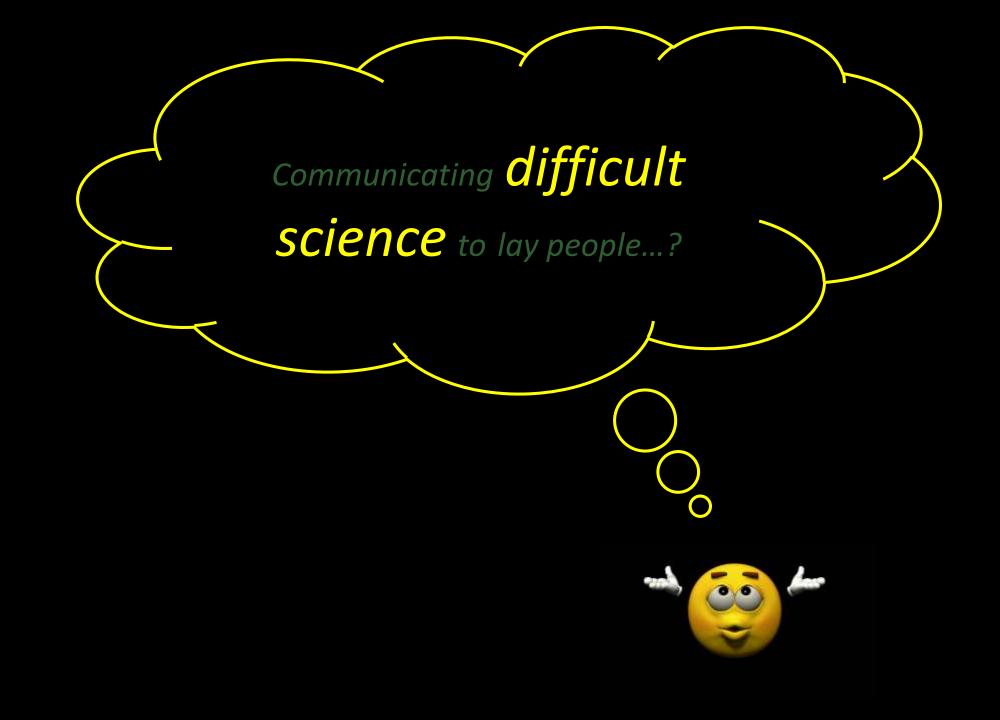
Communicating difficult science to lay people

Dr Rod Lamberts Deputy Director

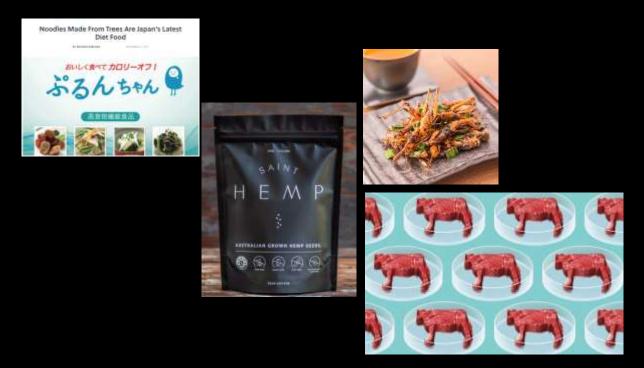
Australian National Centre for the Public Awareness of Science (CPAS)

The Australian National University



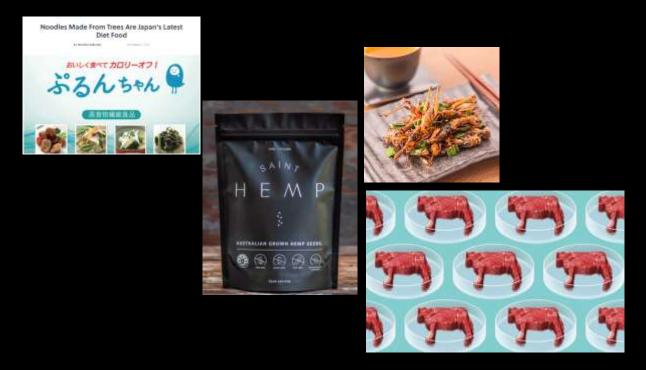


Novel foods...

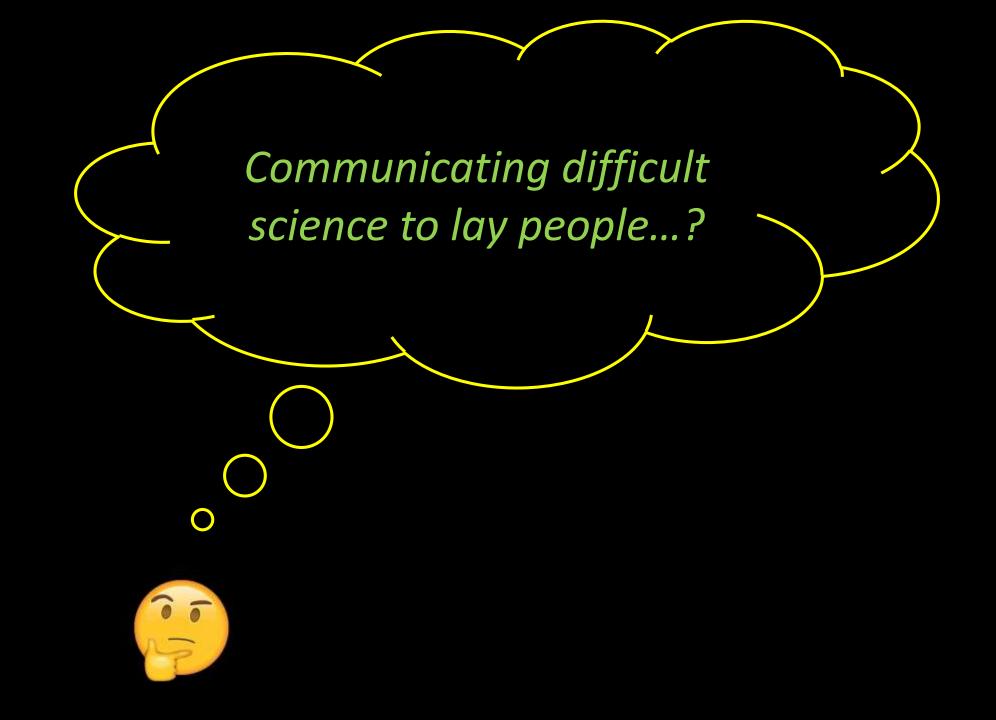


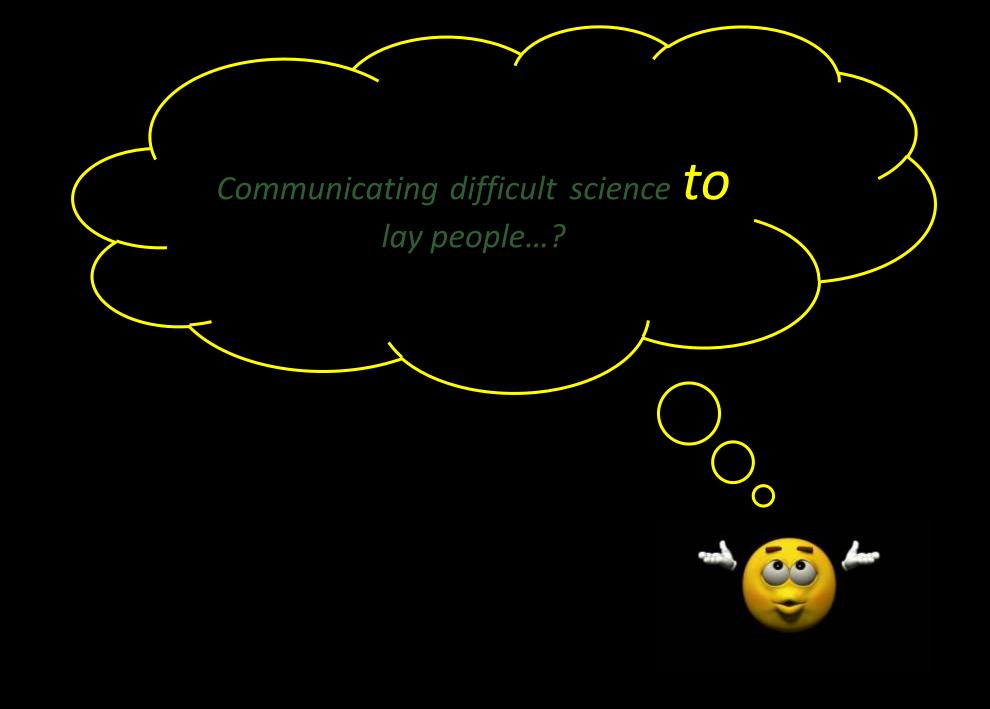
Not necessarily novel problems

Novel foods...



Science is probably not the difficult bit...







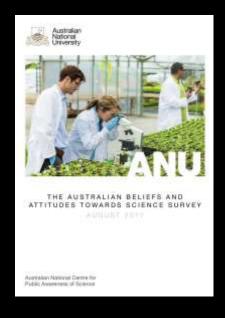


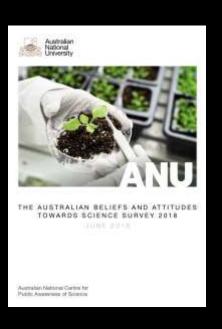
Sci-comm courses since 2000 (some of the first in the world)



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National Polls (2010, 2017, 2018)





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Risk and persuasion



Sci-comm courses since 2000 (some of the first in the world)

National Polls (2010, 2017, 2018)

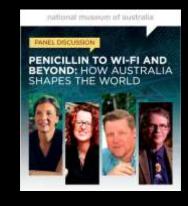
Risk and persuasion

Science communication and advocacy/ activism, public intellectualism

And a lot of public communication ...







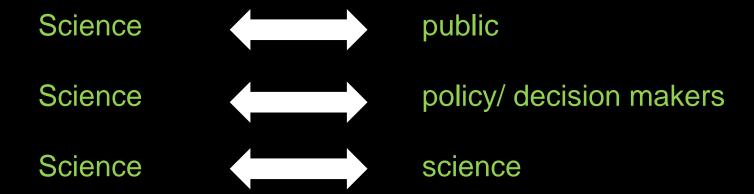






http://www.wholesomeshow.com

Science communication is...



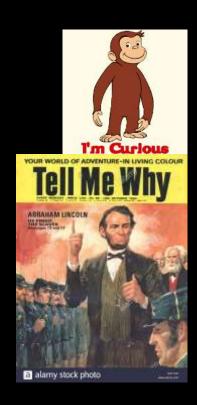
"English to English translation"

In context



it's important that people understand this science





so they'll see there's a problem, and...

they'll do something about it

The Deficit Model

Education =

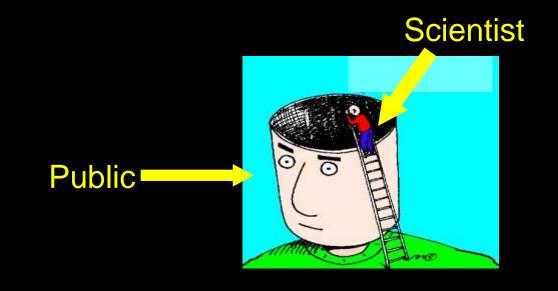
motivation

inspiration

attitude change

behaviour change

acceptance of science



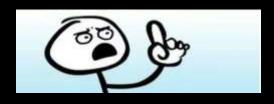
Science knowledge privileged above all other

Expertise = formal, scientific qualifications

The Deficit Model

Relies on the belief that people are rational

(or are at least motivated to behave rationally)



Actually...



Actually...

It's not that people aren't rational

It's that their rationales aren't always apparent



often more than the science matters

Bunch of hippy crap?



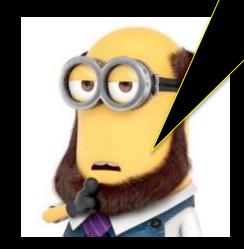








But what if you just have straight forward data?



Trisomy 21 - Down's Syndrome

	M	ot	he	r's	Ag	le
--	---	----	----	-----	----	----

20 - 30 years

30 - 35 years

35 - 40 years

40 - 45 years

45 plus

Risk of Down's

1:1,500

1:750

1:600

1:300

1:60



Trisomy 21 - Down's Syndrome

Mother's A	Age	Risk of Down's

20	- 30	years		l:′	1,50	OC	
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30 - 35 years 1:750

35 - 40 years 1:600

40 - 45 years 1:300

45 plus 1:60



Trisomy 21 - Down's Syndrome

Mother's Age	Risk of Down's		
20 - 30 years	1:1,500		
30 - 35 years	1:750		
35 - 40 years	1:600		
40 - 45 years	1:300		
45 plus	1:60		
	37 33 4C 38 48		

Yes, facts speak for themselves

But - they have the annoying habit of saying different things, to different people, in different contexts

So - their effects can also be... different

Risk perception & communication



Technically









Risk

Probability

Consequence

BUT

Risk perception is influenced by many other factors, e.g.,

The rarity of the event

How much control we believe we have over the hazard

How bad we think the outcomes will be

Whether the risk is voluntarily

Socially



Risk Hazard

Outrage

Or ...



The "real" risk

You should listen to us, we know what's actually going on...



If only they would tell us the real risks...



Two of the most common errors in risk communication...

Trying to convince people to accept a risk where they get (less than) no benefit



Two of the most common errors in risk communication...

Trying to convince people to accept a risk where they get (less than) no benefit

Focussing on technical arguments to do it





You don't get to tell people what's important to them

Quarantine



Don't do this

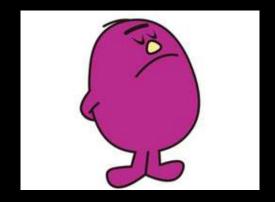


Because you (should) care about this

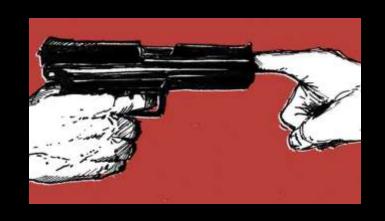
But you can let them tell you



I'll see it when I believe it



"motivated numeracy"





...respondents performed wildly differently on what was in essence the same basic problem, simply depending upon whether they had been told that it involved guns or whether they had been told that it involved a new skin cream.

Audiences, publics, lay people

Far more diverse than people expect

Far more nuanced than people expect

Over-generalizating not likely to work well

Audiences



Audiences

What does your audience want from you?

How do you know?

What do you want from them?

Be explicit about this



Just because scientific facts inform your message doesn't mean they need to feature in your message

(unless your goal is to convey the science)

Assumption...



Are you offering a solution to a problem people don't believe they have?

Assumption hunting

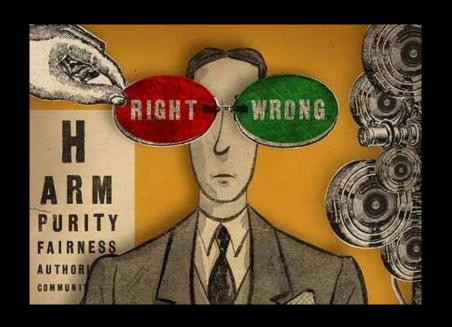
What people need to know...

It's important that...

We should...

You must understand ...





OK for advertisers

OK for politicians

So...OK for science/ scientists, too?

Depends on Your goals



Academic rigour, journalistic flair

Arts + Culture Business + Economy Cities Education Environment + Energy Health + Medicine Politics + Society Science + Technology



Facts won't beat the climate deniers – using their tactics will

March 13, 2014 3.37pm AEDT

Axe the Tax

Repay the debt

Stop the boats



We're breaking the climate

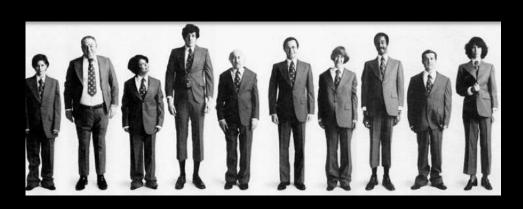
There is no doubt

Let's fix it









The "right" thing to do depends on what you want to achieve...

(and the trade-offs you are prepared to make to achieve it)







Thank you



