

#### Communication (knowledge exchange) is a twoway thing – why should we listen as well as talk?

# Surveillance and horizon scanning

- reveal emerging risks.
- reveal vulnerable groups

#### At problem formulation:

- wider contextual input
- ensure the transparency of any starting assumptions
- early mitigation of risks to an organisation's reputation.

#### To inform risk communication and risk management strategies

- understand likely exposure rates, beliefs and preferences.
- understand the drivers of attitudes and behaviours
- Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.



#### **Six short case studies**

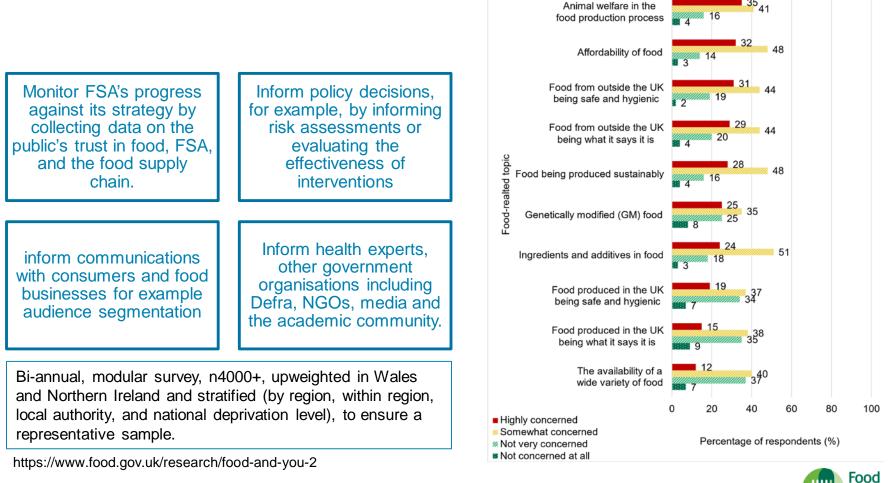
Moving from face to face to online by default – Food and You 2 Getting answers more quickly – Rapid online surveys

Integrating Citizen Science – Student Kitchens Understanding risk perceptions – Genome edited food

Listening in real time – Social Media Listening Watching in real life – Kitchen Life 2

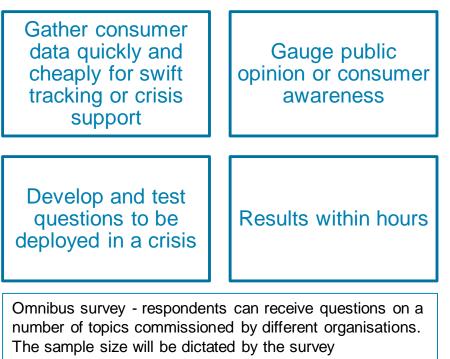


## Moving from face to face to online by default Food and You 2



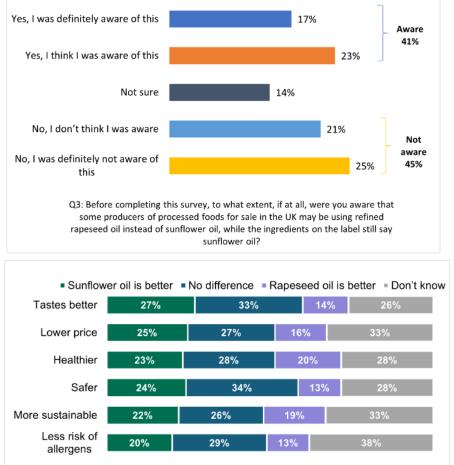


#### Getting answers more quickly Rapid online surveys



requirements but is typically approximately 2,000 adults aged 16-75 across England, Wales and Northern Ireland

https://www.food.gov.uk/other/vegetable-oil-substitution-forsunflower-oil-information-for-industry-and-other-interestedstakeholders#consumer-perceptions Base: all adults aged 16-75 in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland (2,063). Percentages might not add up to 100% due to rounding.



Q8. How do you feel about sunflower oil compared with rapeseed oil in terms of the following?

#### Integrating Citizen Science Student Kitchens

Reduces assumptions about lived experience	Gives access to behaviours
Engages people in science	Efficient data processing

Online co-creation workshops to develop a nationally representative survey (n.2971) weighted for age, gender, ethnicity, parental socio-economic group and university region. Submission of c2000 kitchen photos, coded by citizens on Zooniverse.







In field now

#### Understanding risk perceptions Genome Edited Food

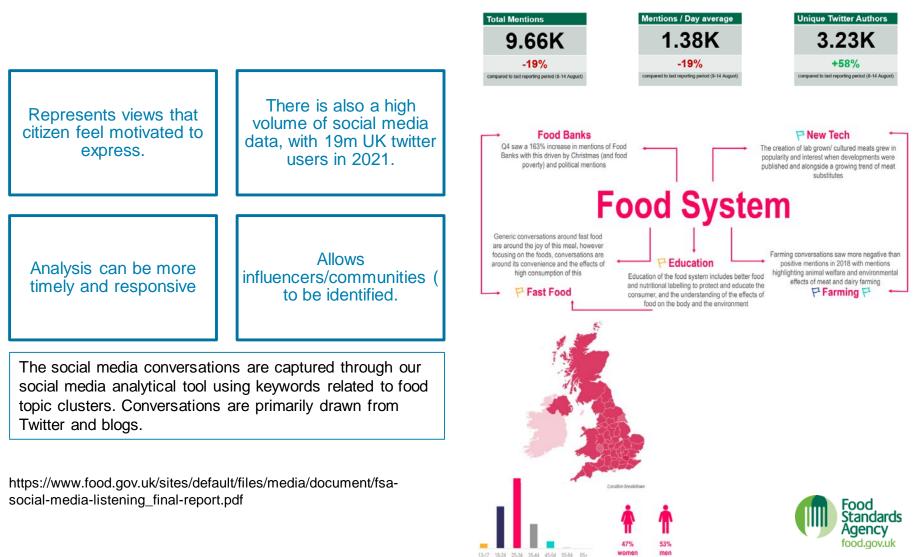


https://www.food.gov.uk/research/behaviour-andperception/consumer-perceptions-of-genome-edited-food



## Listening in real time Social media listening

Food affordability: overall level of conversations



## Watching in real life Kitchen Life 2

Observed behaviour helps with context and likely transmission pathways

Access to domestic and commercial kitchens

Over 300,000 'behaviour' data points Underpinned by qualitative and quantitative reported analysis

Video capture, surveys, interviews, food diaries, and other types of observation (such as monitoring fridge temperatures) in 100 domestic and commercial kitchens.







https://www.food.gov.uk/other/kitchen-life-2

#### Limitations

Cannot assume that behaviours will be the same in a different context.

Observed work is expensive

Sometimes e.g. on online panels, we must sacrifice exactness for pace.

Under-represents groups such as the digitally excluded; people with severe cognitive impairments or energy-limiting issues; or people experiencing homelessness.

In-person research would also be more appropriate with audiences who may have lower trust in science or government Social media analysis, for example, will only cover a sub group of the population – those who post on social media. Location date on social media is unreliable



