



Arts-based approaches to public engagement with research

Annexes to the report

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Annex A. Study design and methods

A.1. Study design

To address the questions set out in the report, we conducted a review of relevant literature alongside interviews with a range of individuals with expertise in the field. Our literature review approach followed the principles of rapid evidence assessment (REA) [10]. This approach is consistent with the principles underlying systematic review methodology (having clearly defined research questions, systematic and replicable search strategies, and explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria) but makes some allowances for the rapid delivery of information as required by restricting the scope and coverage of the review to focus on the most relevant literature.

The ultimate aim of the review was to provide practical insights to inform THIS Institute's evolving engagement strategy. For this reason, the review was inclusive with respect to article type; we did not exclude articles based on methodology, and we undertook only a limited assessment of the quality of the articles reviewed (using this assessment to inform the synthesis of review findings, but not as a basis on which to exclude a publication). We sought to undertake a narrative synthesis based on the research questions addressed through the REA, incorporating insights based on interview findings. We also aimed to provide real-world examples of how different arts-based approaches to public engagement have been implemented, influences on their success, and the impacts and outcomes with which they are associated.

A.2. Rapid evidence assessment

A.2.1. Search strategy for academic literature

An initial trial of search terms was conducted by the research team in collaboration with a research librarian to refine search terms and scope based on the quantity and relevance of the literature identified. This was an iterative process whereby searches were run, and the results obtained were reviewed to ensure relevant articles were being captured without superfluous material being included. After several rounds of testing, a final set of search terms was established and then applied. The refined search terms were run in Ovid Medline on 2 March 2020. The search terms used for this initial search are presented in Table 1. Due to the high number of articles identified through initial iterations of the search without date or geographical limits, restrictions were added to the search with respect to date (2010-present) and geographical location (limited to research conducted in high-income countries) in order to reduce the number of articles for screening to a manageable number whilst focusing on the search on those articles likely to be most relevant given the purpose of the review.

During the abstract screening process and grey literature searching, it became apparent to the reviewers that there were further widely-used terms relating to public engagement that could be included in the search strategy to ensure coverage of relevant literature - those of "knowledge translation" and "knowledge exchange." To this end, the OVID Medline search was rerun as an additional search, with these terms in place of our original engagement-related terms to identify additional unique records that included these terms. This supplementary search was run on 15 May 2020 as set out in Table 2.

In addition to the database searches, we also conducted targeted searches of a number of journals identified by THIS Institute colleagues and by the research team as being likely to contain relevant material (but not covered by the Medline database). These journals were: Arts and Health; Qualitative Research; Forum Qualitative Research; Journal of Science Communication; and Research for All. Searches were undertaken within the online search facilities available for each journal. These varied from journal to journal but consisted of combinations of the search terms included in the OVID Medline search.

Table 1. Search terms OVID Medline search – initial search 2 March 2020

Theme	Search terms
1. Stakeholders	Exp health personnel/ or exp patients/ or exp caregivers/ or exp administrative personnel/ or (patient* OR carer* OR caretaker*OR user* OR citizen* OR consumer* OR community* OR public* OR peer*).ti,ab. OR (clinician* OR doctor* OR nurs* OR consultant* OR general practitioner* OR GP* OR midwife OR midwives OR therapist* OR psychologist* OR physiotherapist* OR intern* or resident* or attending* or fellow*).ti,ab. OR ((stakeholder* OR policymaker* OR policy-maker* OR "policy maker" OR regulator* OR association* OR audience* OR partner* OR "interested part*" OR "decision maker*" OR decision-maker* OR leader* OR funder* OR student* OR staff OR professional* OR worker* OR employee* OR colleague* OR team*) AND (health OR healthcare)).ti,ab.
2. Research	Exp research/ OR (research* OR study OR studies OR review* OR "evidence synthesis*" OR evaluat* OR trial* OR RCT* OR citizen-science OR "crowd source*" OR crowdsource* OR science).ti,ab.
3. Engagement	(Engage* OR communicat* OR contribut* OR disseminat*).ti,ab.
4. Arts	Exp art/ or exp dancing/ or exp music/ or exp motion pictures/ or exp video games/ or exp drama/ or exp literature/ or (Art or arts or artist* or arts-based or photo* OR danc* OR drama* OR music*OR film*OR comed* OR sculpture* OR architecture OR paint* OR sketch* OR poet* OR televis* OR TV OR mixed-media or video* OR game* OR gaming OR video-game* OR animat* OR "audio-visual" OR "graphic-design" OR "digital-media" OR "electronic media" OR literary OR storytell* OR craft* OR cinema* OR movie* OR sing OR sings OR singer* OR song* OR orchestra* OR performing-arts OR "performing arts").ti,ab.
5. Date	2010 – present
6. Geography	High income countries only(Andorra OR Antigua OR Argentina OR Aruba OR Australia OR Austria OR Bahamas OR Bahrain OR Barbados OR Belgium OR Bermuda OR "British Virgin Islands" OR "Brunei Darussalam" OR Canada OR "Cayman Islands" OR "Channel Islands" OR Chile OR Croatia OR Curacao OR Cyprus OR "Czech Republic" OR Denmark OR Estonia OR "Faroe Islands" OR Finland OR France OR "French Polynesia" OR Germany OR Gibraltar OR Greece OR Greenland OR Guam OR Hong Kong OR Hungary OR Iceland OR Ireland OR "Isle of Man" OR Israel OR Italy OR Japan OR Republic of Korea OR Kuwait OR Latvia OR Liechtenstein OR Lithuania OR Luxembourg OR Macao OR Macau OR Malta OR Monaco OR Netherlands OR "New Caledonia" OR "New Zealand" OR "Northern Mariana Islands" OR Norway OR Oman OR Palau OR

	<p>Panama OR Poland OR Portugal OR "Puerto Rico" OR Qatar OR "San Marino" OR "Saudi Arabia" OR Seychelles OR Singapore OR "Sint Maarten" OR "Slovak Republic" OR Slovakia OR Slovenia OR Spain OR "St. Kitts" OR "St. Martin" OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR Taiwan OR Trinidad OR Turks OR "United Arab Emirates" OR "United Kingdom" OR "United States" OR Uruguay OR "Virgin Islands" OR England* OR Wales OR Scotland OR "northern Ireland").ti,ab. OR exp Andorra/ OR exp Antigua/ OR exp Argentina/ OR exp Aruba/ OR exp Australia/ OR exp Austria/ OR exp Bahamas/ OR exp Bahrain/ OR exp Barbados/ OR exp Belgium/ OR exp Bermuda/ OR exp "British Virgin Islands"/ OR exp Brunei/ OR exp Canada/ OR exp "Cayman Islands"/ OR exp "Channel Islands"/ OR exp Chile/ OR exp Croatia/ OR exp Curacao/ OR exp Cyprus/ OR exp "Czech Republic"/ OR exp Denmark/ OR exp Estonia/ OR exp "Faroe Islands"/ OR exp Finland/ OR exp France/ OR exp "French Polynesia"/ OR exp Germany/ OR exp Gibraltar/ OR exp Greece/ OR exp Greenland/ OR exp Guam/ OR exp Hong Kong/ OR exp Hungary/ OR exp Iceland/ OR exp Ireland/ OR exp "Isle of Man"/ OR exp Israel/ OR exp Italy/ OR exp Japan/ OR exp Republic of Korea/ OR exp Kuwait/ OR exp Latvia/ OR exp Liechtenstein/ OR exp Lithuania/ OR exp Luxembourg/ OR exp Macao/ OR exp Macau/ OR exp Malta/ OR exp Monaco/ OR exp Netherlands/ OR exp "New Caledonia"/ OR exp "New Zealand"/ OR exp "Northern Mariana Islands"/ OR exp Norway/ OR exp Oman/ OR exp Palau/ OR exp Panama/ OR exp Poland/ OR exp Portugal/ OR exp "Puerto Rico"/ OR exp Qatar/ OR exp "San Marino"/ OR exp "Saudi Arabia"/ OR exp Seychelles/ OR exp Singapore/ OR exp "Sint Maarten"/ OR exp "Slovak Republic"/ OR exp Slovakia/ OR exp Slovenia/ OR exp Spain/ OR exp "St. Kitts"/ OR exp "St. Martin"/ OR exp Sweden/ OR exp Switzerland/ OR exp Taiwan/ OR exp Trinidad/ OR exp "United Arab Emirates"/ OR exp "United Kingdom"/ OR exp "United States"/ OR exp Uruguay/ OR exp "Virgin Islands"/</p>
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ti,ab = title or abstract

exp = exploded subject heading

Table 2. Search terms OVID Medline search – supplementary search 15 May 2020

Theme	Search terms
1. Stakeholders	Exp health personnel/ or exp patients/ or exp caregivers/ or exp administrative personnel/ or (patient* OR carer* OR caretaker*OR user* OR citizen* OR consumer* OR community* OR public* OR peer*).ti,ab. OR (clinician* OR doctor* OR nurs* OR consultant* OR general practitioner* OR GP* OR midwife OR midwives OR therapist* OR psychologist* OR physiotherapist* OR intern* or resident* or attending* or fellow*).ti,ab. OR ((stakeholder* OR policymaker* OR policy-maker* OR "policy maker" OR regulator* OR association* OR audience* OR partner* OR "interested part*" OR "decision maker*" OR decision-maker* OR leader* OR funder* OR student* OR staff OR professional* OR worker* OR employee* OR colleague* OR team*) AND (health OR healthcare)).ti,ab.
2. Research	Exp research/ or (Research* OR study OR studies OR review* OR "evidence synthesis*" OR evaluat* OR trial* OR RCT* OR citizen-science OR "crowd source*" OR crowdsourc* OR science).ti,ab.
3. Engagement	("Knowledge translation" OR "knowledge exchange").ti,ab.
4. Arts	Exp art/ or exp dancing/ or exp music/ or exp motion pictures/ or exp video games/ or exp drama/ or exp literature/ or (Art or arts or artist* or arts-based or photo* OR danc* OR drama* OR music*OR film*OR comed* OR sculpture* OR architecture OR paint* OR sketch* OR poet* OR televis* OR TV OR mixed-

	media or video* OR game* OR gaming OR video-game* OR animat* OR "audio-visual" OR "graphic-design" OR "digital-media" OR "electronic media" OR literary OR storytell* OR craft* OR cinema* OR movie* OR sing OR sings OR singer* OR song* OR orchestra* OR performing-arts OR "performing arts").ti,ab.
5. Date	2010 – present
6. Geography	High-income countries only (Andorra OR Antigua OR Argentina OR Aruba OR Australia OR Austria OR Bahamas OR Bahrain OR Barbados OR Belgium OR Bermuda OR "British Virgin Islands" OR "Brunei Darussalam" OR Canada OR "Cayman Islands" OR "Channel Islands" OR Chile OR Croatia OR Curacao OR Cyprus OR "Czech Republic" OR Denmark OR Estonia OR "Faroe Islands" OR Finland OR France OR "French Polynesia" OR Germany OR Gibraltar OR Greece OR Greenland OR Guam OR Hong Kong OR Hungary OR Iceland OR Ireland OR "Isle of Man" OR Israel OR Italy OR Japan OR Republic of Korea OR Kuwait OR Latvia OR Liechtenstein OR Lithuania OR Luxembourg OR Macao OR Macau OR Malta OR Monaco OR Netherlands OR "New Caledonia" OR "New Zealand" OR "Northern Mariana Islands" OR Norway OR Oman OR Palau OR Panama OR Poland OR Portugal OR "Puerto Rico" OR Qatar OR "San Marino" OR "Saudi Arabia" OR Seychelles OR Singapore OR "Sint Maarten" OR "Slovak Republic" OR Slovakia OR Slovenia OR Spain OR "St. Kitts" OR "St. Martin" OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR Taiwan OR Trinidad OR Turks OR "United Arab Emirates" OR "United Kingdom" OR "United States" OR Uruguay OR "Virgin Islands" OR England* OR Wales OR Scotland OR "northern Ireland").ti,ab. OR exp Andorra/ OR exp Antigua/ OR exp Argentina/ OR exp Aruba/ OR exp Australia/ OR exp Austria/ OR exp Bahamas/ OR exp Bahrain/ OR exp Barbados/ OR exp Belgium/ OR exp Bermuda/ OR exp "British Virgin Islands"/ OR exp Brunei/ OR exp "Canada"/ OR exp "Cayman Islands"/ OR exp "Channel Islands"/ OR exp Chile/ OR exp Croatia/ OR exp Curacao/ OR exp Cyprus/ OR exp "Czech Republic"/ OR exp Denmark/ OR exp Estonia/ OR exp "Faroe Islands"/ OR exp Finland/ OR exp France/ OR exp "French Polynesia"/ OR exp Germany/ OR exp Gibraltar/ OR exp Greece/ OR exp Greenland/ OR exp Guam/ OR exp Hong Kong/ OR exp Hungary/ OR exp Iceland/ OR exp Ireland/ OR exp "Isle of Man"/ OR exp Israel/ OR exp Italy/ OR exp Japan/ OR exp Republic of Korea/ OR exp Kuwait/ OR exp Latvia/ OR exp Liechtenstein/ OR exp Lithuania/ OR exp Luxembourg/ OR exp Macao/ OR exp Macau/ OR exp Malta/ OR exp Monaco/ OR exp Netherlands/ OR exp "New Caledonia"/ OR exp "New Zealand"/ OR exp "Northern Mariana Islands"/ OR exp Norway/ OR exp Oman/ OR exp Palau/ OR exp Panama/ OR exp Poland/ OR exp Portugal/ OR exp "Puerto Rico"/ OR exp Qatar/ OR exp "San Marino"/ OR exp "Saudi Arabia"/ OR exp Seychelles/ OR exp Singapore/ OR exp "Sint Maarten"/ OR exp "Slovak Republic"/ OR exp Slovakia/ OR exp Slovenia/ OR exp Spain/ OR exp "St. Kitts"/ OR exp "St. Martin"/ OR exp Sweden/ OR exp Switzerland/ OR exp Taiwan/ OR exp Trinidad/ OR exp "United Arab Emirates"/ OR exp "United Kingdom"/ OR exp "United States"/ OR exp Uruguay/ OR exp "Virgin Islands"/

ti,ab = title or abstract

exp = exploded subject heading

A search of grey literature was also conducted in Google, using the following search strings: “arts-based stakeholder engagement with research”, “arts-based public engagement with research” and “arts-based knowledge translation”. These searches were conducted between 23 and 30 April 2020, along with a targeted search of the websites of two organisations involved in public engagement activities – Wellcome and the National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement.

A.2.2. Study selection

For the academic literature, records identified by the searches were assessed for inclusion by screening titles and abstracts against a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria (Table 3). At this stage, studies were deliberately retained if there was any uncertainty as to their relevance.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria and screening process were first piloted by two reviewers (JB and SB), who independently screened a 5 per cent sample of the records identified through the initial Medline search (238 records). Following independent screening, the reviewers discussed any articles about which they were unsure. Where they were unable to resolve uncertainties, these were resolved by a third reviewer (SM). The pilot sample was also independently screened by two colleagues at THIS Institute, and selections were compared and discussed. Agreement with respect to included articles was high.

The remaining articles were screened using a two-stage process (an initial screening of titles and abstracts which erred on the side of inclusion, followed by the final selection of articles based on the agreement between three THIS Institute colleagues regarding their inclusion). In the first stage, titles and abstracts were single-screened by a member of the RAND Europe team (either SB or JB). Within the titles and abstracts screened, the terms ‘engagement’ and ‘involvement’ are often used interchangeably, and the distinction between the two types of activity is often not clear cut (for example, sources often report on approaches that incorporate elements of both). The initial screening was, therefore, intentionally inclusive. An inclusive list of potentially relevant publications was then sent to colleagues at THIS Institute, who refined the selection based on their assessment of relevance against the inclusion/exclusion criteria, each reviewing independently before including based on consensus.

Table 3. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Include	Exclude
<p>Articles of any type published in the period 2010-2020 focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of arts-based methods including those relating to visual arts, literary arts, performing arts (e.g. theatre, music and dance) and applied arts (e.g. cinematography, video games, digital media, graphic design as applied to visual abstracts, data visualisation, animations, infographics) as per search terms • The engagement¹ of stakeholders² in research³ (including articles focused on research studies resulting in the development of arts-based outputs for educational, public health or other purposes) • The context of the UK or other high-income country <p>¹ Where engagement is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A two-way process involving listening and sharing expertise, helping to empower people to contribute to, understand, or respond to research; helping researchers recognise and</i> 	<p>Articles not focused on arts-based methods explicitly, such as those focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen science alone • TV, radio or social-media advertising e.g. for study participation • Photography for factual data collection e.g. environmental features • Informational videos, videos for participant recruitment, educational YouTube videos⁴ – ‘new media tools’ e.g. podcasts, blogs⁴ • Archives of patient narratives – in audio or video format⁴ <p>Articles focused on arts- based methods applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To involvement of the public in the conduct of research (including in participatory action research)⁵ • As a research tool • With school aged children exclusively • As therapy • To the dissemination of information in the

<p><i>respect people's perspectives, priorities and contributions; and promoting critical thinking and dialogue about research and its role</i></p> <p>²Where stakeholders include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Any adult stakeholder (including but not limited to the general public, patients, carers, healthcare staff, policymakers and funders)</i> <p>³Where research refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All stages of research and evaluation on any topic</i> 	<p>form of knowledge or guidance not explicitly linked to research studies (e.g. evaluations of a public health campaigns or professional education/training programmes using arts-based methods - but where the content is not directly linked to research)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To service design or planning rather than research • In low-or-middle -income country settings <p>Study protocols</p> <p>⁴ <i>Unless they make use of arts-based approaches (e.g. drama or animation)</i></p> <p>⁵ <i>Unless it also describes wider arts-based public engagement in relation to the study. For example, an article describing a Photovoice study that involves community members as co-researchers (using socially engaged photography as a research method to explore a particular issue within their community) would only be included if it also described the sharing of the findings with the wider community and/or policymakers through a photographic exhibition or other arts-based public engagement efforts.</i></p>
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Articles were not excluded on the basis of quality, although an informal assessment of quality was undertaken and used to inform our analysis.

A.2.3. Extraction and synthesis

During this stage, data were extracted from studies identified as eligible using an Excel template. References were managed using Endnote (version 9). Guided by our research questions, data were extracted on the following:

- Article type;
- Aim of paper;
- Study aim (if different);
- Degree of focus on arts-based engagement;
- Study design; methods; setting; clinical context;
- Country/region/geographical focus;
- Description of the arts-based approach;
- Reasons, drivers for arts-based engagement;
- Who is involved in the development;

- Who is involved in delivery; who receives the intervention;
- What the intended audience is; the implementation process;
- What influenced the arts-based effort (i.e. enabling or challenging/constraining or modifying influence);
- Lessons learnt/discussed about how to improve engagement in the future;
- Intended outcomes and impacts on the research study;
- Intended outcomes and impacts on other stakeholders;
- Unintended outcomes on research study;
- Unintended outcomes and impacts on other stakeholders.

Our informal quality assessment involved noting information relating to the following six criteria: the evidence source for the publication; clarity of aims; clarity of population and settings; quality and comprehensiveness of work; clarity of inclusion/exclusion; conflicts of interest among authors. We also noted key strengths and limitations noted by the authors, and team reflections on limitations and quality. As noted previously, this information was used to inform our synthesis but not as a basis for the exclusion of any articles from the review.

Data extraction was undertaken by four researchers (JB, PS, BL and SB). We synthesised the evidence available in relation to each of our research questions.

A.2.4. Overview of identified literature

Our searches of the academic literature identified 5,381 potentially-relevant sources. Of these, 4,801 articles were identified through Medline database searches – 4,761 through the initial search and 40 additional unique references (excluding duplicates) through the supplementary search. A further 580 were identified through targeted searches of the following journals: Arts and Health (235 articles); Qualitative Research (187 articles); Forum Qualitative Research (128 articles); Journal of Science Communication (18 articles); and Research for All (12 articles). Based on an initial round of screening by reviewers from the RAND Europe team (using the inclusion and exclusion criteria set out above), a total of 126 articles were selected for further review by THIS Institute colleagues. Based on this second round of screening, 47 academic articles were selected for inclusion in the review. Of these, two were excluded based on the full-text review (on the basis that they focused on involvement activities rather than engagement) and, for one, the full-text article was unavailable. This resulted in full-text extraction of 44 academic articles.

A search of grey literature was also conducted, which identified a further 17 potentially relevant sources. Screening of these potential sources by THIS institute colleagues resulted in the selection of ten of these for inclusion.

In total, 54 sources were included in the review.

A.3. Interviews with experts on arts-based approaches to public engagement with research

In order to add depth and nuance to the findings from the literature review, semi-structured telephone interviews were undertaken with a range of experts identified via the professional networks of those commissioning and conducting the review. Interviews were conducted by three researchers (BL, JB and SB). Each interview lasted between 60 and 90 minutes and took the form of a guided conversation using a semi-structured interview guide (see Annex 2). With the participant's consent, interviews were audio-recorded for the purpose of writing up accurate notes on the interview. Interviews were analysed thematically according to the questions explored by the researcher conducting the interview.

A.4. Synthesis of findings from literature review and interviews

We first undertook a narrative synthesis of the literature review findings (based on the research questions addressed through the REA). Interviews were undertaken as the REA analysis was finalised. The interviewers shared themes emerging from interviews through frequent team discussions, and consideration was given to how insights supported or differed from those identified in the literature. Following completion of the interviews, each interview's findings were systematically incorporated into the REA write-up, indicating how insights supported, differed from or added to findings identified in the literature.

Annex B. Interview guide: Arts-based approaches for public engagement in research

Consultation questions

1. Before we start, could you please tell us a bit about yourself in terms of your role and experience with arts-based methods for stakeholder engagement with research?
2. In your experience/to the best of your knowledge, are some arts-based *engagement* approaches *used* more than others for particular types of research aims? Hypothetically speaking, for example, is theatre used more extensively than other arts-based methods when the engagement aim is for research to impact behaviour change? Are other arts-based approaches used more when the engagement aims are to raise awareness or to stimulate debate?
 - Do you know if there is evidence on this (if needed for probing: can say for example from surveys, interviews or evaluations)?
3. Similarly, are some arts-based engagement approaches more effective or appropriate (in relation to the overall aims of an engagement effort) than others in *specific stakeholder contexts* (e.g. healthcare staff, patients, carers, the public, policymakers, students etc).
 - Do you know if there is evidence on this?
4. In your experience, does anything else about the research context (for example, the healthcare setting, the clinical or disease area) influence whether one arts-based engagement approach is more appropriate than another?
 - Do you know if there is evidence on this?
5. What features of an arts-based engagement approach are important for the success of an engagement effort? Here we are interested in aspects like the components of an approach and its design (e.g. who is involved in putting it together, what it consists of, whom evidence is used to inform its design), rather than wider influences in the internal and external context.
6. Aside from features of the arts-based engagement approach itself, in your view and based on your experience, what else influences how well arts-based engagement approaches work? (For example, we are interested in influences in the internal and external context in which the intervention takes place – e.g. the setting in which it is being delivered, the wider socioeconomic or cultural environment in which it is being delivered, the features of the population being engaged with – or influences related to the process of developing and delivering intervention)?

7. To what extent do these different influences (i.e. influencing factors discussed above) matter for *different types of stakeholders* (e.g. patients, the public, carers, policymakers, students and healthcare professionals) or *for different types of research topics and aims*.
8. Can you briefly describe to us one project/initiative/experience with arts-based engagement methods that you were involved with (or are closely familiar with) that went particularly well? More specifically:
 - What was the aim of the arts-based engagement effort?
 - Which stakeholders were being engaged, and by whom?
 - What arts-based approach was being used?
 - What influenced the process of art-based engagement?
 - What enabled it?
 - Were there any particular challenges, and how were they addressed?
 - What were the outcomes and impacts of engagement? Is there any evidence on the effectiveness of the approach in this case? Was it evaluated? Can you point us towards any publicly available materials about it?
9. What about an example where things did not go so well (i.e. can you briefly describe to us one project/initiative/experience with arts-based engagement methods that you were involved with – or are closely familiar with – that did not go so well?)
10. What were the outcomes and impacts of engagement? Is there any evidence on the effectiveness of the approach in this case? Was it evaluated? Can you point us towards any publicly available materials about it?
11. More generally, and not related only to the examples we discussed, what do you think are some of the biggest challenges to effective arts-based engagement methods?
12. And what are some of the enablers that generally help across contexts?
13. How can the research community improve the way in which arts-based stakeholder engagement with healthcare research is done? What are your top tips?
14. Is there anything else that you would like to raise that we have not yet discussed?

Annex C. Impacts and outcomes of arts-based public engagement approaches: detailed findings

This Annex provides further detail on the outcomes and impacts associated with the arts-based engagement approaches covered in this review and is supplementary to section 3.7 of the report. The types of outcomes and impacts identified fall into three broad categories:

- Impacts and outcomes related to achieving ‘public engagement as a goal in itself;
- Improving the quality or effectiveness of current and future research and public engagement activities;
- The achievement of wider research impact through arts-based public engagement activities.

Evidence in relation to each of these categories is set out in tables in sections: C.1, C.2 and C.3, respectively. The numbered references cited map to the reference list for the main report.

C.1. Impacts and outcomes related to achieving ‘public engagement’ as a goal in itself

Table 4: Increased audience awareness of the empirical evidence or developments on a topic

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Ethnodrama and post-performance discussion [18]	Health seeking behaviour among African American men	Audience survey findings: The audience found the performance to be an informative way to learn about the issues raised.	Yes	Researchers Audience members in target community (African American men)
	Forum theatre and post-performance dialogue [32]	Tobacco use among mental health service users	Audience survey findings: 91% of audience members returning a survey reported that they learned “a lot” or “some” information about issues of tobacco use and mental illness, and 90% reported that they felt more knowledgeable about how tobacco use affects the mental-health community.	Yes	Researchers Audience members in target community (mental health service users and providers)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Theatre production and expert panel discussion [16]	Research focused on maternal health in low- and middle-income countries [arts-based public engagement conducted in the UK]	Audience survey findings: The audience felt the theatre production was effective in delivering the key messages from the research, educating and raising awareness.	Yes	Researchers Audience members (public attending festivals, academics)
	Theatre and panel discussion [13]	The dilemmas and issues of pre-natal screening policy and practice in England	Audience survey findings: The performance enhanced the understanding and awareness among healthcare professionals of women's experiences in relation to prenatal screening.	Yes	Researchers Audience members in target community (healthcare professionals)
	Theatre, workshop and post-performance discussion [17]	Healthcare assistants caring for people with advanced dementia	Audience survey findings: After attending a theatre performance, workshop, and post-play discussion, some participants said that they gained a better understanding of how people with dementia feel, and that the play could provide insight for people who might be unaware of dementia and its experiences.	Yes	Researchers Audience members in target community (healthcare assistants)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Interactive online content including a website incorporating video testimonials and an interactive film drama [37]	Men’s health: depression and impact of unintended pregnancy	<p>Google Analytics data on website traffic: A high number of visits to the website on men’s depression (4913 times in the first year); the 72 posted videos of men’s testimonials relating to depression were viewed 11,709 times (and were viewed/accessed more than the blogs, brochures or podcasts, suggesting they were more popular with visitors).</p> <p>Mixed methods cross-sectional evaluation: Based on responses from a sample of 746 boys (drawn from a stratified random sample of schools in South Australia and Ireland) 'nearly three-quarters' responded that the intervention had raised their awareness of issues of unintended pregnancy and that it led them to consider the benefits of avoiding unintended pregnancy.</p>	Yes	<p>Researchers</p> <p>Members of the public (visitors to website)</p> <p>Audience members (children viewing video drama)</p>

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Games	Interactive street game [31]	Flood risk management	Audience survey findings: 73% of players stated that they learnt something new about flooding from the game (in line with the intended aim of addressing the mismatch between public views and scientific research regarding flood risk management).	Yes	Researchers Audience members (public attending festival and playing the game)
	Video game development competition [33]	Human error in healthcare	Evaluation of intervention – qualitative findings [source unspecified]: The students competing and the playtesters said they learnt a lot about the process of game development as well as the topic area (i.e. the effects of blame culture related to human error).	Yes	Researchers Competition participants (students)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Immersive art installation	Interactive sculpture [14]	Acoustic science	<p>Estimate of reach: Very large reach of approximately 100,000 members of the public attending the exhibition.</p> <p>Audience survey findings: Correlation between enjoyment of the sculpture and curiosity towards the research topic.</p>	Yes	<p>Researchers</p> <p>Audience members (general public visiting exhibition)</p>
	Interactive science festival art installation and creative café [34]	Dementia and the arts	<p>Authors' experience and audience response (multiple methods): The authors reported that they found that artwork and creative activities used for public engagement in relation to the 'Dementia in Imagination' research project were effective in challenging negative ideas about dementia.</p>	Yes	<p>Researchers</p> <p>Audience members (general public visiting science festival and café)</p>

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Photovoice – co-researcher photographs and audio recordings incorporated in end-of-project presentations [38]	Prostate cancer within an African-American faith-based community	Findings from qualitative research: Co-researchers from the target community using the Photovoice approach were able to identify ways to look after their health and their communities' health, and linked their health behaviours with their risk of cancer (including barriers to healthy lifestyles such as time constraints regarding exercise and the availability of unhealthy food in their local shops, and physical activity).	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers from target community (African American faith-based community)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Cartoon-based knowledge dissemination intervention [57]	Scientific and ethical challenges raised by nutrigenomics/nutrigenetics research	<p>Audience survey findings: Did not find evidence that the intervention was effective with respect to the acquisition of knowledge about, and change in initial understanding relating to, the scientific and ethical challenges raised by nutrigenomics/nutrigenetics research, by members of the research community, members of research ethics boards or members of institutional research boards.</p>	No	N/A

Table 5: Creation of spaces for debate and dialogue around pressing societal issues

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Visual arts – photographic exhibition with sculpture, film and written text [35]	Stroke research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: The approach was successful in stimulating audience discussions on the topic of stroke research; experience reflected the NCCPE definition of public engagement “ <i>involving interaction and listening with the aim to generate mutual benefit</i> ” (NCCPE, 2016).	Yes	Researchers Audience members (clinicians, researchers, members of the local community attending exhibitions and events)
	An engagement platform and associated exhibition combining visual artworks, essays and cultural and scientific mediation activities [36]	Bioethics research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: The project successfully established itself as a means of opening the possibility for public debate on ethical issues.	Yes	Researchers Artists Audience members (members of the public attending exhibition)
	‘Drawing-out’ - metaphor-centred drawing workshop and booklet (generation and dissemination of knowledge) [9]	Women’s experiences of infertility	Follow-up discussion with the participants who were engaged through the ‘drawing out’ method: Participants stated that the drawing component enabled them to discuss a topic that would have otherwise been distressing.	Yes	Researchers Members of the target community involved in generating artworks (women affected by infertility)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Theatre and panel discussion [13]	The dilemmas and issues of pre-natal screening policy and practice in England	<p>Audience survey findings: The audience perceived the post-performance panel discussion as a crucial aspect of the performance.</p> <p>Observation of panel discussion: Audience members engaged with the topic; there was spontaneous personal disclosure; audience members raised ethical issues; healthcare professionals opened-up about and reflected on their practice.</p>	Yes	<p>Researchers</p> <p>Audience members (the general public, healthcare professionals, academics and policymakers)</p>
	Forum theatre and post-performance dialogue [32]	Tobacco use among mental health service users	<p>Audience survey findings: 92% of audience members returning a survey agreed that using forum theatre to engage people in an open dialogue around issues of tobacco use and mental illness was powerful.</p> <p>Observation of post-performance dialogue: Audience members were keen to discuss the issues; theatre helped foster an engaging educational environment.</p>	Yes	<p>Researchers</p> <p>Audience members in the target community (mental health service users and providers)</p>
Arts-based approaches in general	Arts-based health research (knowledge translation and production e.g. through photography, theatre, poetry, dance and mural art) [24]	Various, including: general healthcare, cancer, autoimmune diseases, mental illness, cognitive issues and others.	<p>Scoping review findings: Reviewers identified evidence of arts-based methods providing an opportunity for audiences (both patients and healthcare professionals) to engage in dialogue and reflective discussion.</p>	Yes	<p>Researchers</p> <p>Audience members (patients and healthcare professionals)</p>

Table 6: Increased accessibility of research (for instance, in cases where language, literacy, or cultural barriers exist)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Data visualisation for science communication [7]	Urban water metabolism	Literature review and expert interviews: Arts-based data visualisation methods successfully bridge language barriers and engage diverse audiences to communicate complex concepts in the field of urban water metabolism.	Yes	Researchers Audiences for science communication (urban planners, government officials, research funding organisations)
	An engagement platform and associated exhibition combining visual artworks, essays and cultural and scientific mediation activities [36]	Bioethics research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: Authors concluded that they had met their intended goal of sharing artistic and bioethical reflections with a wider audience than would be engaged through traditional research outputs (for example, making new technologies in medicine more accessible using formats other than academic dissemination). However, the authors note that knowledge transfer was not always successful for all participants and that the public were sometimes sceptical.	Some support	Researchers Artists Audience members (members of the public attending an exhibition and associated activities)
	'Drawing-out' - metaphor-centred drawing workshop and booklet (generation and dissemination of knowledge) [9]	Women's experiences of infertility	Follow-up discussion with the participants who were engaged through the 'drawing out' method: The method enabled the research team to engage a minority group with varying levels of English language proficiency.	Yes	Researchers Members of target community involved in generating artworks (women affected by infertility)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Multi-disciplinary public engagement involving visual arts and use of metaphor [29]	Mental health research	Audience survey findings: The exhibition and associated events proved to be a creative, interactive and accessible way of engaging both the general public and specific groups about the complex subject matter relating to mental health.	Yes	Researchers Audience members (members of the public attending an exhibition and associated activities)
	Photovoice – including co-researcher development of a photobook for dissemination [22]	Indigenous children’s food-related lived experience	Findings from qualitative research: The contribution of co-researchers from the target community to the development of dissemination products was found to increase the cultural appropriateness of dissemination materials for Indigenous communities.	Yes	Researchers Members of the target community in receipt of dissemination materials (Canadian First Nation reserve communities)
	Development and dissemination of a whiteboard animation [54]	Public health – Inuit community	Findings from qualitative evaluation: Interview and focus-group findings indicated that participants (community members involved in developing the animation) believed the video was suitable for promoting Inuit health because of the use of visuals and narratives that were locally relevant and followed Inuit traditions of storytelling and art.	Yes	Researchers Members of the target community in receipt of dissemination materials (Inuit community)
Performing arts	Theatre and post-performance discussion [17]	Professional experiences of healthcare assistants working with people with advanced dementia.	Audience survey findings: Feedback from the audience indicated that some found the performance inaccessible – an introductory discussion was added to the performance to tackle this.	No	N/A

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Immersive art installation	Immersive art installation – ‘visual, kinesthetic and auditory experience’ (p. 1), which involves participants generating sound and images through their own movement [62]	Particle physics	Audience survey findings and observational studies: Audience feedback gathered by interview and survey show that the approach successfully reached out to non-traditional audiences. It was found to inspire curiosity in people who might ordinarily feel intimidated by science. The approach was recognised with a Media Innovation Award for making a complex topic accessible as well as fun.	Yes	Researchers Public attending science festivals or exhibitions
Arts-based approaches in general	Science research engagement and the arts (collaborations between scientists and artists to engage the public) [59]	Multiple examples across settings e.g. parasitic infections around the world; addiction and gambling; DNA research; psychosis studies; biomedical science	Desk research and interviews: the authors conclude, based on their findings, that “ <i>The public have exposure to an alternative and more accessible way of engaging with research through art - an experiential/social-based mutual learning</i> ” (p. 5).	Yes	Researchers Members of target communities engaged in the creation of artworks Audience members for public events and exhibitions

Table 7: Increased audience engagement with research content (e.g. through stimulating the senses and tapping into emotions)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Ethnodrama and post-performance discussion [18]	Health seeking behaviour among African American men	Authors’ experience – descriptive account: The approach offered the authors the means to convey findings that they felt could not be adequately conveyed through written text alone - conveying the depth and richness of the data and preserving the candour and humour of the study participants as well as their insights.	Yes	Researchers Audience members in the target community (African American men)
	Theatre and panel discussion [13]	The dilemmas and issues of pre-natal screening policy and practice in England	Observation of panel discussion: Personal reflections were shared by audience members in post-performance discussion, showing emotional engagement with content. Audience survey findings: Audience feedback indicated that the performance helped students and healthcare professionals to relate to women’s experiences in this situation and enhanced their understanding.	Yes	Researchers Audience members (the general public, healthcare professionals, academics and policymakers)
	Interactive theatre and post-performance discussion [15]	Integration of international students	Audience response – written reflections: Some audience members describe how the performance did have its intended impact. Their participation as actors in scenes of bullying a student with communication difficulties made them consider the experience of being bullied and their own role in facilitating communication and understanding.	Yes	Researchers Audience members (practitioners involved in the education and support of international students)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Theatre production and expert panel discussion [16]	Maternal health in low- and middle-income countries	Audience survey findings: Successful engagement of the public with the issues raised (93% felt emotionally moved by the performances; 81% felt challenged and provoked; 74% agreed that new ideas had opened their eyes; 72% agreed that the play had made them think differently about things; 96% reported concern about global maternal health inequality, and 82% were interested in finding out more about the programme).	Yes	Researchers Audience members (public attending festivals, academics)
	Creative arts - theatre (along with poetry and drawing) for the collection and communication of data to inform policy [45]	Public health and well-being in a deprived community	Findings from qualitative research: Audience members felt that the show <i>“facilitated knowledge exchange on health and wellbeing issues that are usually difficult to express and understand through traditional forms of evidence”</i> (p. 24), although the research team notes the potential for bias given the audience included those working within organisations promoting and supporting the arts.	Yes – but risk of bias	Researchers Audience members (members of the local community and policymakers attending performance)
Visual arts	Development and dissemination of animated videos [40]	Women’s role in their safety in pregnancy	Authors’ reflections: The authors comment that the animation's visuals added to textual information to open up the potential for a new level of understanding about how to speak about safety, reflecting that art <i>“draws the observer into a particular socio-cultural world with all its textures, sounds, gestures and movements in contrast to textualism, which flattens out the flux of human relationships”</i> (p. 654).	Unclear	Researchers Members of the target community (women with experience of safety issues in pregnancy) involved in the development of the animated videos

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Other miscellaneous	Disseminating oral history research findings in the form of personal narratives [49]	Birth experiences in a rural community in Canada	Authors' hypothesis – not evaluated: The authors conclude that oral histories can have the effect of re-personalising and humanising medical research “by offering researchers and practitioners the opportunity to bear witness to the personal stories affected through medical decision making” (p. 63). They require the reader to participate in the research by listening to these women’s voices.	Unclear	Researchers Members of the target audience for dissemination (wide audience of those involved in clinical decision-making and healthcare planning/systems design)

Table 8: Raising the profile of the research study, programme or institution (or of the engagement effort) and securing further funding

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Immersive art installation	Touring sculpture complemented by corresponding exhibition and school workshops/other activities [14]	Acoustic science	<p>Authors' experience – descriptive account: The engagement project received significant media attention, including national coverage in the Financial Times, The Telegraph, etc. resulting in discussion and sharing on social media (however, they note that the message of promoting acoustic science was not always included in these articles).</p> <p>Audience survey findings: Half of the audience indicated that they would be receptive to the direct promotion of topics related to acoustic science.</p>	Some support	Researchers
	Arts-based engagement efforts including an interactive science festival art installation and creative café [34]	Research on dementia and the arts	<p>Authors' experience – descriptive account: Activities were not systematically evaluated, but the authors highlight the potential for the measurement of the value and impact of arts-based engagement to feed into the Research Excellence Framework process.</p>	Unclear	Researchers
	Immersive art installation – ‘visual, kinesthetic and auditory experience’ (p1), which involves participants generating sound and images through their own movement [62]	Particle physics	<p>Authors' experience – descriptive account: The approach was recognised with a Media Innovation Award for making a complex topic accessible as well as fun.</p>	Yes	Researchers

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Visual arts – photographic exhibition with sculpture, film and written text [35]	Stroke research	Authors’ experience – descriptive account: Raising the profile of the programme of research was identified by the authors as a potential impact of the arts-based engagement, but this did not appear to be realised: <i>“We struggled to garner institutional support for our engagement project. This was apparently because our plans were modest and did not involve established artists, or cultural partners, with the potential to generate largescale publicity for the benefit of the university”</i> (p. 101).	No	Researchers
Performing arts	Popular theatre, body mapping and interpretive art – community members as co-researchers using arts-based methods for knowledge production and dissemination exhibits/events [28]	Health disparities in Cambodian Americans	Authors’ experience – descriptive account: The research team secured funding from the local traditional arts councils to develop and expand a cultural exhibit based on the project’s outcomes.	Yes	Researchers Community members

C.2. Improving the quality or effectiveness of current and future research and public engagement activities

Table 9: Strengthening research by creating new knowledge or alternative ways of thinking about the research topic

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Theatre performance and post-performance discussion [8]	Experiences of widowhood among older women	Observation of post-performance discussions: Active participation of audience members in forum discussions after the theatre performance fulfilled the researchers' aim to gain the response of the target community to the research findings (which had been challenging to achieve through other methods).	Yes	Researchers
	Popular theatre, body mapping and interpretive art – community members as co-researchers using arts-based research methods for knowledge production and dissemination exhibits/events [28]	Health disparities in Cambodian Americans	Findings from qualitative research: Use of arts-based methods and CBPR supported community members in identifying social determinants of health and unmet need, and developing the capacity to conduct research and develop and share novel strategies to improve health.	Yes	Researchers Co-researcher/member of the community through involvement The target audience for engagement (Cambodian American community)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Visual arts – photographic exhibition with sculpture, film and written text [35]	Stroke research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: The experience of the authors reflected the NCCPE definition of public engagement “ <i>involving interaction and listening with the aim to generate mutual benefit</i> ” (NCCPE, 2016); the approach helped to “ <i>stimulate audience discussions and contextualize the numerical data</i> ” presented by researchers (p. 101).	Yes	Researchers Student artists
	Photovoice intervention [44]	Young people with anxiety or complex needs	Author’s experience – descriptive account: Photovoice was found to be “ <i>a powerful tool for amplifying the voices of youth in the study and helped to bring creative insights to the research</i> ” (blog post, paragraph 3).	Yes	Researchers
	Development and dissemination of an arts-based activity sheet – community-based participatory research involving co-researchers from Indigenous communities [20]	Public health in Indigenous communities	Authors’ experience – descriptive account: The arts-based dissemination output served as a member checking tool to check the validity of study findings with community elders (ensuring that the data were accurate, and their interpretation resonated with participants and were contextualised appropriately in order to avoid stigma).	Yes	Researchers

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Photovoice – co-researcher photographs and audio recordings incorporated in end-of-project presentations [38]	Prostate cancer within an African-American faith-based community	Findings from qualitative research: The approach allowed participants' perspectives to be shared that otherwise would not have been and strengthened communication between participants and researchers, "allowing participants to become community researchers and advocates" (p. 838).	Yes	Researchers Co-researcher / member of the community through involvement
	Photovoice, including photo exhibition and community forum [26]	Community mental health among Latina immigrants in the US	Findings from qualitative research: The photovoice approach enabled lay health workers who were involved in the study as co-researchers to identify the issues they found most important with regard to mental health and wellbeing in the Latina community and communicate these to the research team and through wider advocacy efforts.	Yes	Researchers Co-researcher/member of the community through involvement
	An engagement platform and associated exhibition combining visual artworks, essays and cultural and scientific mediation activities [36]	Bioethics research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: The complementary use of art and bioethics resulted in a two-way exchange of ideas and the development of interdisciplinary reflexivity. However, the authors also observed that successful knowledge transfer did not operate at all times for all participants, and there was a "surplus of meaning" (p. 629) that could not be assimilated by artists, bioethicists and the (sometimes sceptical) public.	Some support	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Immersive art installation	Arts-based engagement efforts, including an interactive science festival art installation and creative cafe [34]	Research on dementia and the arts	Authors’ experience – descriptive account: For the researchers and artists involved, there was reciprocity and learning between them, and the majority went on to work on other interdisciplinary research.	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators
Arts-based engagement – general observations	Arts-based health research (knowledge translation and production e.g. through photography, theatre, poetry, dance, and mural art) [24]	Various, including: general healthcare, cancer, autoimmune diseases, mental illness, cognitive issues and others.	Scoping review findings: Arts-based approaches can enable research teams to better understand community perceptions of research and health.	Yes	Researchers
	Science research engagement and the arts (collaborations between scientists and artists to engage the public) [59]	Multiple examples across settings e.g. parasitic infections around the world; addiction and gambling; DNA research; psychosis studies; biomedical science	Desk-based research and interviews: Based on desk research, the authors conclude that through collaboration, artists and researchers serve to validate each other’s work.	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Arts based public engagement in health research and science [11]	Case studies across various settings e.g. erectile dysfunction, drug resistant infection, maternal and child health, dialysis	Findings from international workshop: Artists can serve as a critical voice within the research project, highlighting ethical or other issues about which the research team may be unaware; different perspectives can shape the research.	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators
Games	Game development competition [33]	Human error in healthcare	Evaluation – qualitative findings: The authors note that they did not have <i>“clear evidence that the interaction with the participants had directly influenced the research and working practices of those involved in organizing the competition”</i> (p. 36).	No	N/a

Table 10: Building sustainable relationships to support further research or other opportunities

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Development and dissemination of a whiteboard animation [54]	Public health – Inuit community	Findings from qualitative research: Meaningful collaboration between the different community and regional partners was achieved through the development of the animation (meaningfulness of the collaboration was particularly important given the historical exclusion of the community from research).	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the community through involvement Engaged audience
	Photovoice for community-based participatory evaluation and advocacy [23]	Evaluation of a Housing First programme tackling homelessness	Evaluation of the photovoice approach using qualitative methods: The ‘photovoice group’ set up as part of the original project continued to meet and to engage in advocacy and research efforts beyond the end of the project, becoming a permanent part of the programme as an evaluation team, contributing to the dissemination of evaluation results and advocacy efforts.	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the community through involvement Engaged audience
	Photovoice, including photo exhibition and community forum [26]	Community mental health among Latina immigrants in the US	Findings from qualitative research: The photovoice approach enabled the lay health workers who participated to identify the issues they found most important, and to advocate for their community through the creation of sustainable partnerships (contributions included: the creation of a research ‘coffee group’ with funding from a research support award to put identified solutions into action, delivering a presentation to a local community engagement team, collaborating on grant submissions, co-presenting at national and local conferences, and expressing a desire to be co-authors on future publications of the research organisation	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the community through involvement Engaged audience

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Immersive art installation	Arts-based engagement efforts including an interactive science festival art installation and creative cafe [34]	Research on dementia and the arts	Authors' experience – descriptive account: Arts-based engagement efforts led to the development of relationships with collaborators and connected the research to different community settings, influencing future work programmes.	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators Engaged audience
Games	Interactive street game [31]	Flood risk management	Authors' experience – descriptive account: Collaboration with public institutions and policymakers during the course of the project resulted in beneficial outcomes for these institutions and resulted in new opportunities.	Yes	Researchers Policymakers
Other miscellaneous	Creative strengths-based dissemination products e.g. storybook and activity sheet [20]	Community-based participatory research involving co-researchers from Indigenous communities	Authors' experience and anecdotal response from community members: Co-production of arts-based dissemination tools enabled meaningful and ethical research and strengthened relationships between all the stakeholders involved.	Yes	Researchers Members of the community through involvement in co-producing dissemination products Engaged audience

Table 11: Building capacity and implementation support for arts-based engagement efforts

Type of arts-based engagement intervention	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Visual arts – photographic exhibition with sculpture, film and written text [35]	Stroke research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: Learning from the arts-based public engagement approach led to the development of practical recommendations for future public engagement projects using the arts – e.g. in relation to contracts and payments, the creative process, where to seek advice, promotion and relationship building, and funding and sustainability.	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators
	Development of animated videos using a community-based participatory approach [25]	Navigating health insurance within communities of colour in the US	Findings from qualitative research: In developing the animated videos through a research study, the authors were able to explore and learn about using technology as an education/outreach tool, including the experiences and preferences of their target group (through the focus group).	Yes	Researchers
	Development and dissemination of animated videos [40]	Women’s role in their safety in pregnancy	Audience survey findings: The authors developed an understanding of how their arts-based method (participatory workshops) enabled engagement with research to shape production and animation relating to maternal safety in pregnancy – for dissemination to a wider audience.	Yes	Researchers

Type of arts-based engagement intervention	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Games	Video game development competition [33]	Human error in healthcare	Evaluation of intervention – qualitative findings: The project successfully met the aim to provide key learning for future research using game design as a public engagement method, and noted that the approach and learning could be tailored to other topics aside from human error in healthcare. Following the competition, a nurse trainer requested to use the winning video in a training session in Hong Kong. The authors note “a cyclic effect of engagement leading into impact” (p. 36).	Yes	Researchers
	Interactive street game [31]	Flood risk management	Authors’ experience – descriptive account: The authors highlighted the opportunity for researchers to develop new skills through collaborative involvement in the development and delivery of the game: “The iterative and collaborative development process behind the game provides exciting possibilities for scientists to become creative communicators in their own right” (p. 23).	Yes	Researchers
Performing arts	Creation and dissemination of an audio drama based on oral histories [39]	Impact of HIV/AIDS in a prison in Dublin, Ireland	Author’s experience – descriptive account: In developing an audio drama, the author increased her own awareness of the role of storytelling in historical research and the importance of some evidence that was frequently left out, such as confusing and fragmentary evidence or emotions.	Yes	Researchers

Type of arts-based engagement intervention	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Theatre production and expert panel discussion [16]	Maternal health in low- and middle-income countries	Audience survey findings: Through the development and delivery of a theatre production based on maternal health research in low- and middle-income countries, the authors established the feasibility and acceptability of gathering survey data following a performance and panel discussions.	Yes	Researchers
	Ethnodrama and post-performance discussion [18]	Health-seeking behavior among African American men	Process review: Based on experiences of the development and delivery of an ethnodrama on findings from a study of health-seeking behaviour among African American men, the authors set out key learning relating to challenges and how they were overcome.	Yes	Researchers
Miscellaneous	Science and Entertainment Exchange platform [51]	Informing the portrayal of science and scientists in popular media	Measurement of reach: A science and entertainment exchange platform, linked to the National Academy of Sciences in the US, is intended to create a sense of community through bridging communities of filmmakers and communicators in science, engineering, and medicine. Impact is measured through reach-type metrics, including the number of technical consultations provided and the number of live events they produced annually (the authors report delivery of 20 live events and tours annually, ranging from intimate salons to panels at film festivals to other large-scale events as evidence of impact).	Yes	Researchers /science communicators Artists (filmmakers)

Table 12: Informing the design of further engagement efforts or dissemination strategies

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Development and dissemination of visual graphics [61]	Foetal alcohol spectrum disorder within a rural Indigenous community	Findings from qualitative research: The development and dissemination of a diagram that mapped study findings led to community stakeholders offering to be more involved and drew in other community members, who suggested methods to engage target audiences who would benefit from the study.	Yes	Researchers
	Development and dissemination of animated videos [43]	Violence among urban youth community	Findings from qualitative research: Alongside artists, community members (urban youth in Philadelphia) contributed to the development of the dissemination approach, e.g. through identifying local communication norms, access to media, commenting on the acceptability of the research vignettes to be shared, prioritising what information should be disseminated and recruitment of the artist (animator) to develop the research vignettes into short animated videos. These were then disseminated to youths and adults in the local community.	Yes	Researchers

Table 13: Creating high-quality artistic outputs and enriching experiences as the basis for public engagement

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Development and dissemination of a whiteboard animation [54]	Public health – Inuit community	Findings from qualitative research: The video developed through the community engagement process reflected Inuit traditions of storytelling and art and was described as engaging and novel by community and government viewers.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (community and government viewers)
	'Drawing-out' - metaphor-centred drawing workshop and booklet (generation and dissemination of knowledge) [9]	Women's experiences of infertility	Findings from qualitative research: The authors highlight that their project produced engaging and rich (in terms of visual quality) outputs for dissemination.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (women experiencing infertility)
	Using visualisation methods (interpretive images, motion pictures, 3D animations and immersive experiences) to facilitate conversations with the public about scientific research [30]	On-site scientific research in national parks in the US	Findings from qualitative research: The authors cite evidence that engaging the public with findings of research conducted onsite at national parks using arts-based methods resulted in visitors engaging in conversations and sharing in visual experiences <i>"that deepen the impact of park visits and create reasons for long-term connection with the natural resources"</i> (p. 118).	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (visitors to national parks in the US)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Multi-disciplinary public engagement involving visual arts and use of metaphor [29]	Mental health research	Audience survey findings: Feedback from completed audience questionnaires indicated that visitors found the exhibition educational, interesting, enjoyable, relevant and accessible, and further arts-based engagement projects were developed as a result of the success of the initial project.	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators Engaged audience (local community and health professionals)
Immersive art installation	Arts-based engagement efforts, including an interactive science festival art installation and creative cafe [34]	Research on dementia and the arts	Audience response (multiple methods): Informal feedback from visitors to an art installation and creative cafe in relation to a research project on dementia and the arts indicated that many found the activities to be a positive and inspiring experience.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (public visiting art installation)
	Immersive art installation – ‘visual, kinesthetic and auditory experience’ (p. 1), which involves participants generating sound and images through their own movement [62]	Particle physics	Audience survey findings and observational studies: The installation was found to inspire curiosity in people who might ordinarily be intimidated by science. External recognition: The approach was recognised with a Media Innovation Award for making a complex topic “not only accessible but engaging, interactive and beautiful” (p. 2).	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (public attending science festivals or exhibitions)
Performing arts	Theatre performance and post-performance discussion [8]	Experiences of widowhood among older women	Evaluation of audience response via post-performance forums: Performance was found to be entertaining despite the sensitive topic, and there was a demand from the public for further research and a play on a related topic (men's experiences of widowhood).	Yes	Researchers Artists/creative collaborators Engaged audience (public attending the performance)

Type of arts-based approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Ethnodrama and post-performance discussion [18]	Health-seeking behaviour among African American men	Audience survey findings: Audience members attending an ethnodrama based on the findings on the health-seeking behaviours of African American men found this an entertaining way to learn about the issues raised.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (members of the local community, healthcare providers)
Games	Video game development competition [33]	Human error in healthcare	Evaluation of intervention – qualitative findings: The research team met their aim to create content suitable for a wider audience. Games were relevant and well created, playable, and with potential for impact. The study authors took this as a marker of the success of the engagement intervention.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience - students

C.3. Achieving wider impact from research through arts-based public engagement approaches and their constituent interventions

Table 14: Empowerment of individuals (to control their own lives or contribute to their communities)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Photovoice – co-researcher photographs and audio recordings incorporated in end-of-project presentations [38]	Prostate cancer within an African-American faith-based community	Findings from qualitative research: The authors reflect on the theoretical underpinnings of critical consciousness and empowerment education, noting that these methods allowed participants to become more aware of the socioeconomic structures and factors that influence their health, along with solutions to these, thus increasing their feelings of control over their health.	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the target audience through involvement (African-American faith-based community)
	Socially-engaged photography and photography exhibition [55]	Health assets within local communities	Evaluation – methods unclear: The project was reported to instill in participants involved in the socially engaged photography intervention a better appreciation for their environment, and created a sense of empowerment that enabled participants to become active members of their community (although the authors note limitations to their evaluation approach with regard to measuring empowerment-related outcomes).	Some support	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the target audience through involvement (members of a local community in the north of England)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Photovoice, including photo exhibition and community forum [26]	Community mental health among Latina immigrants in the US	Findings from qualitative research: Lay health workers who participated in the photovoice project felt empowered by the experience, describing personal growth and better ability to help their communities.	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the target audience through involvement (Latina immigrants employed as lay health workers in the US)
	Photovoice for community-based participatory evaluation and advocacy [23]	Evaluation of a Housing First programme tackling homelessness	Evaluation of the photovoice approach using qualitative methods: Findings from group reflection indicated that contribution to the photography exhibit increased the perceived connectedness to the community and self-esteem of the service-users who had been involved: <i>“Seeing the visual representation of their work in such an important public space evoked pride in their contributions to the community”</i> (p. 14).	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the target audience through involvement (homeless individuals served by a Housing First programme in Hawaii)
	Photovoice – including co-researcher development of a photobook for dissemination [22]	Indigenous children’s food-related lived experience	Findings from qualitative research: Intergenerational dialogue between elementary school children and high school children, which they say <i>“fostered empowering opportunities for both groups”</i> (p. 6). The children engaged with health-promoting ideas, but not those promoted by adults - instead giving students the opportunity to practice leadership and listen to children's experiences.	Yes	Researchers Research participants/members of the target audience through involvement (children and students from Indigenous communities in Canada)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	'Drawing-out' - metaphor-centred drawing workshop and booklet (generation and dissemination of knowledge) [9]	Women's experiences of infertility	Findings from qualitative research: The authors reflect that the drawing workshop (on which the disseminated booklet was based) might have had therapeutic benefits for participants through the normalisation of experiences and empowerment, social support and connectedness.	Potential support (based on author reflections)	Researchers Research participants/ members of the target audience involved in drawing workshops (minority ethnic or religious women in Cardiff, UK with experiences of infertility)
	Development and dissemination of an arts-based activity sheet - community-based participatory research involving co-researchers from Indigenous communities [20]	Public health in Indigenous communities	Author experience – descriptive account: Creation of dissemination products was in direct response to requests from participants of the community-based participatory research project for tools to enable communication within their families and communities about the research topic and to have ways to advocate for positive change. The authors took anecdotal responses from stakeholders and requests from these stakeholders for additional copies of materials as an indication of the strength of this approach.	Yes	Researchers Co-researchers/members of the wider community (Indigenous communities in Canada)
	Visual arts – photographic exhibition with sculpture, film and written text [35]	Stroke research	Findings from qualitative research using a critical reflective approach: The overall experience of participating stroke survivors was positive. They were given an opportunity to express themselves creatively and tell their story, fulfilling their desire to inspire other stroke survivors. However, some stroke survivors felt that the depiction of their experiences of stroke were too subtle/ underplayed the impact of the illness on their lives.	Yes, some support	Research participants/ members of the target audience through involvement (stroke survivors)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Development of a web-based animation relating to sexual health based on research findings – using a rights-based participatory approach [56]	Sexual health among incarcerated men	Findings from qualitative research: The authors concluded that using a rights-based approach for marginalised groups (involving young incarcerated men in co-production workshops to develop a web-based animation) can help empower them to make healthier decisions about their sexual health, and engendered in the men a sense of ownership/pride, and a feeling of being valued.	Yes	Members of the target audience through involvement in developing the animation (young incarcerated men)
Performing arts	Forum theatre and post-performance dialogue [32]	Tobacco use among mental health service users	Findings from the literature review: Evidence from existing literature in other settings suggests that theatre can be a means to empower decision-making, with the potential to lead to a change in health behaviour (aided by experiential learning). Findings from qualitative research: Mental health service users, involved as cast members in the forum theatre performance, described how the experience helped to open up a dialogue around tobacco use, making it easier for them to address the issues both inside and outside the performance space – <i>“empowering them to face their own lives”</i> (p. 70).	Yes	Engaged audience Cast members/members of the target audience through involvement

Table 15: Intention to change individual behaviour within the target community

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Ethnodrama and post-performance discussion [18]	Health-seeking behaviour among African American men	Audience survey findings: 67% of respondents indicated they would change their future health behaviour based on their experiences during the event - 84% of attendees who indicated that they provide some type of health service stated that the performance would affect how they provide those services.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (members of the local community and health service providers)
	Forum theatre and post-performance dialogue [32]	Tobacco use among mental health service users	Audience survey findings: 50% of the audience members who smoked (18% of respondents) indicated that their attitudes had changed and that these shifts were related to an increased awareness of the effects of smoking; 57% of individuals whose attitudes had changed noted <i>"a re-emergence of reflection on the possibility of changing their own smoking habits"</i> (p. 67). Qualitative research findings: Mental health service users who were involved in the intervention as cast members reported that being a part of this experience helped them to smoke less, quit smoking, or believe that cessation was a realistic possibility. They described how they thought it would help them move toward and maintain abstinence from smoking long term through (i) helping to open up a dialogue around tobacco and make it easier to address this issue outside of the theatre space, (ii) causing them to reflect on their attitudes and behaviours about tobacco.	Some support	Researchers Engaged audience (users and providers of mental health services)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
	Theatre and panel discussion [13]	The dilemmas and issues of pre-natal screening policy and practice in England	Audience survey findings: Students and health professionals attending the performance reflected on how they could personalise their everyday practice to be more sensitive.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (students and health professionals attending the performance)
Visual arts	Development and dissemination of a whiteboard animation [54]	Public health – Inuit community	Findings from qualitative research: Those viewing the animation expressed an intention to improve their health behaviour following the video, and the authors note the influence of intention on successful behaviour change.	Yes	Researchers Engaged audience (including community and government viewers)

Table 16: Impact at the level of local culture or community resources

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Popular theatre, body mapping and interpretive art – community members as co-researchers using arts-based research methods for knowledge production and dissemination exhibits/events [28]	Health disparities in Cambodian Americans	Findings from qualitative research: The community felt pride in their culture from attending the events (art exhibits and a series of events and activities as part of the pilot interventions that followed the project). Additionally, the initiatives and events that followed (and continued to be put on by the community) provided opportunities for new leaders (young and old) to be involved and take ownership of activities and develop leadership skills). Cambodian American Community activists have continued to hold and lead the events , and other collaborating organizations have adopted more Community Garden projects.	Yes	Members of the target audience (Cambodian Americans)
Visual arts	Photovoice for community-based participatory evaluation and advocacy [23]	Evaluation of a Housing First programme tackling homelessness	Evaluation of the Photovoice approach using qualitative methods: Service users engaged as co-researchers in a photovoice study (evaluating a Housing First project) used their photographs and stories to construct an alternative to the narrative that was dominant in the community - that homelessness is an <i>“individual-deficit issue characterized by violence, substance abuse, and personal choice”</i> , presenting <i>“a more complex story of trauma and systemic barriers”</i> (p. 14). The authors suggest that media coverage following the community forum event told a <i>“more humane story”</i> (p. 14) – although this was not formally evaluated.	Yes	Members of the target audience (homeless communities in Hawaii)

Table 17: Practice, programme or service change or change in policy debate

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Visual arts	Photovoice for community-based participatory evaluation and advocacy [23]	Evaluation of a Housing First programme tackling homelessness	Evaluation of the Photovoice approach using qualitative methods: Following the sharing of the photographs and stories generated by the photovoice project in an exhibition attended by policymakers and the wider community, a decision was made by the programme funders to extend the programme funding another year, and a pledge was made by the Governor of Hawaii to end homelessness by 2020. [NOTE: the authors acknowledge that due to the strategic timing of the exhibit (before the city council voted on a funding extension), they were unable to directly assess the impact of the exhibit on policy changes.]	Potential support	Research team Programme funders and government officials
	Graphic design – development and dissemination of an online map of participative-arts projects [46]	Participative arts in dementia	Author experience – based on email correspondence with members of the intended audience: An online map of participative-arts projects across the UK was found to be useful to a number of projects/practitioners delivering participatory-arts interventions to those with dementia but unaware of each other’s practice. The map enabled networking and potential collaboration opportunities in the development of therapeutic-arts projects.	Yes	Research team Members of the target audience (including people running arts-based projects for people with dementia)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Arts-based knowledge production and translation – general observations	Arts-based health research (knowledge translation and production e.g. through photography, theatre, poetry, dance, and mural art) [24]	Various, including: general healthcare, cancer, autoimmune disease, mental illness, cognitive issues and others.	Scoping review findings: The authors identified claims within the literature regarding the ability of arts-based methods for research and engagement to “ <i>effectively create interest in and action around substantive areas that require change by directing critical dialogue towards social issues</i> ” (p. 2). Traditional written forms of social science communication are limited as models for change.	Yes	Research team Multiple stakeholders involved in practice/programme/policy change (e.g. activists, health and social care practitioners, individuals developing and designing health education programmes)
Games	Interactive street game [31]	Flood risk management	Author experience – descriptive account: Collaboration with public institutions and policymakers during the course of the project resulted in beneficial outcomes for these institutions and new opportunities. For example, the game was part of a wider programme 'the Climate Lab', a year-long programme run by the Manchester Climate Change Agency (MCCA). This programme aimed to “ <i>engage people in local climate policy issues and to promote the launch of the city’s Climate Change Strategy</i> ” (p. 22). The game provided a mode for the MCCA to reach beyond their usual audience (only 15% of players were previously aware of the strategy). The authors suggest that the novelty and complexity of the street game project provided a common focus for multilateral networking, resulting in new opportunities.	Yes	Research team Public institutions (including Manchester Climate Change Agency)

Type of arts-based engagement approach	Example from the literature	Setting/context	Evidence for outcomes and/or impact from this arts-based engagement approach	Does evidence support effectiveness in given context?	Who benefits from engagement efforts?
Performing arts	Creative arts - theatre (along with poetry and drawing) for the collection and communication of data to inform policy [45]	Public health and well-being in a deprived community in Wales	Findings from qualitative research: Feedback from audience members (including policymakers) engaged through the arts-based intervention indicated they found that the creative arts are a powerful tool for meaning-making with communities, enabling the communication of messages about health and social life, challenging stereotypes, and informing more relevant and appropriate local policy [45] [Note: the authors acknowledge the potential for response bias due to some audience members representing arts organisations].	Potential support (with acknowledged risk of bias)	Research team Welsh Public Service Boards (comprising local authorities and other organisations)