

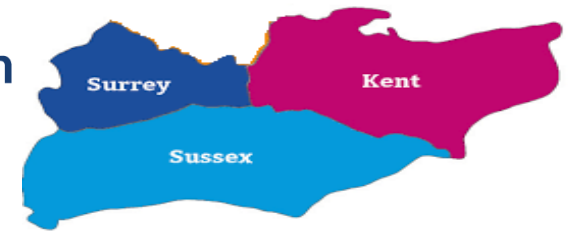
Co-production and research: conceptual and practical issues



Nadia Brookes, Vanessa Abrahamson and Lisa Richardson
(Co-production theme) with Pippa Shaw (PCIE team lead)

National Institute for Health Research

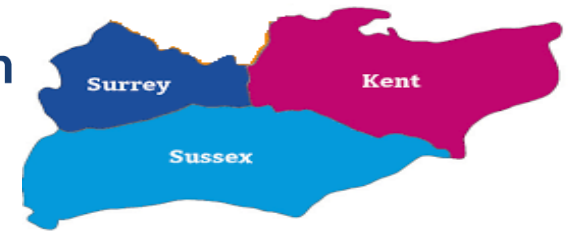
Applied Research Collaboration Kent Surrey Sussex



Summary of the session

- What is co-production?
- Key principles and features
- Putting it into practice
- Examples
- Link to PCIE
- What next?

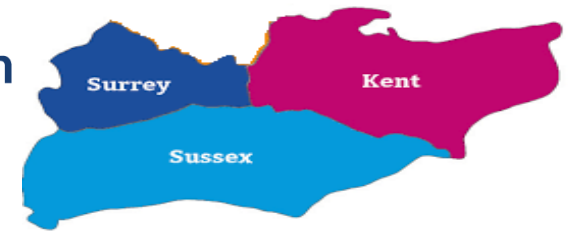




Origins of co-production

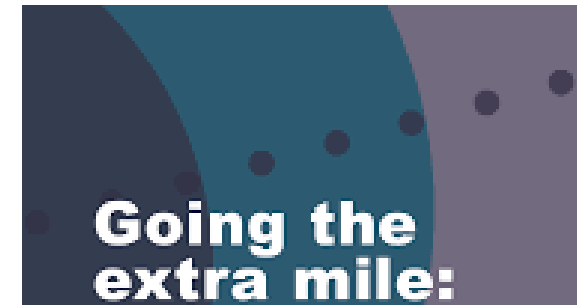
- First described in the 1970s by Elinor Ostrom about community policing
- Developed by Edgar Cahn to reform the youth justice system in Washington DC
- In a health context first used in the UK by Kings Fund and the Institute for Public Policy Research about the doctor - patient relationship
- During the 1990s fell out of favour with a focus on the market and people as 'consumers'
- Since the mid 2000s has come to the fore again





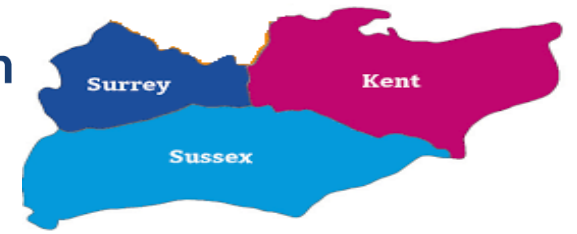
The practice of co-production which is more often applied to service design and improvement merits further exploration in relation to research as a way to foster partnership, reciprocity and openness.

Going the Extra Mile: Improving the nation's health and wellbeing through public involvement in research (NIHR, 2015 p.11)



Improving the nation's health and wellbeing through public involvement in research

The final report and recommendations to the Director General Research and Development / Chief Medical Officer (CMO) Department of Health of the "Breaking Boundaries" strategic review of public involvement in the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)

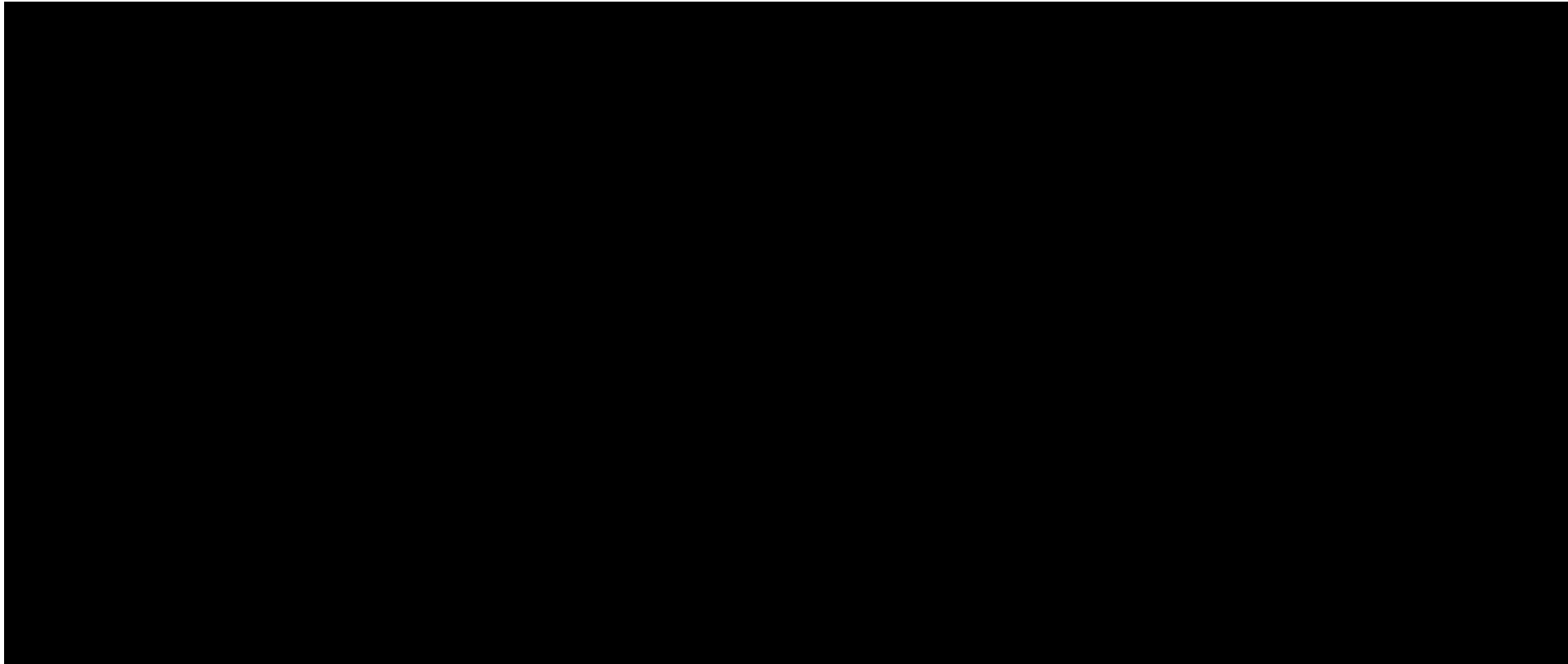


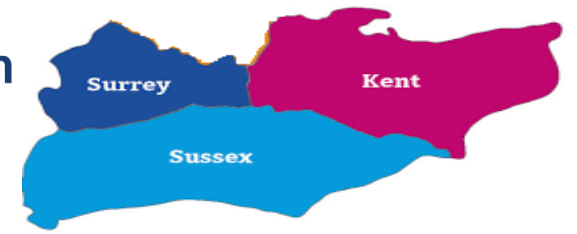
Defining co-production

Co-producing a research project is an approach in which researchers, practitioners and the public work together, sharing power and responsibility from the start to the end of the project, including the generation of knowledge. (INVOLVE, 2018, p.4)



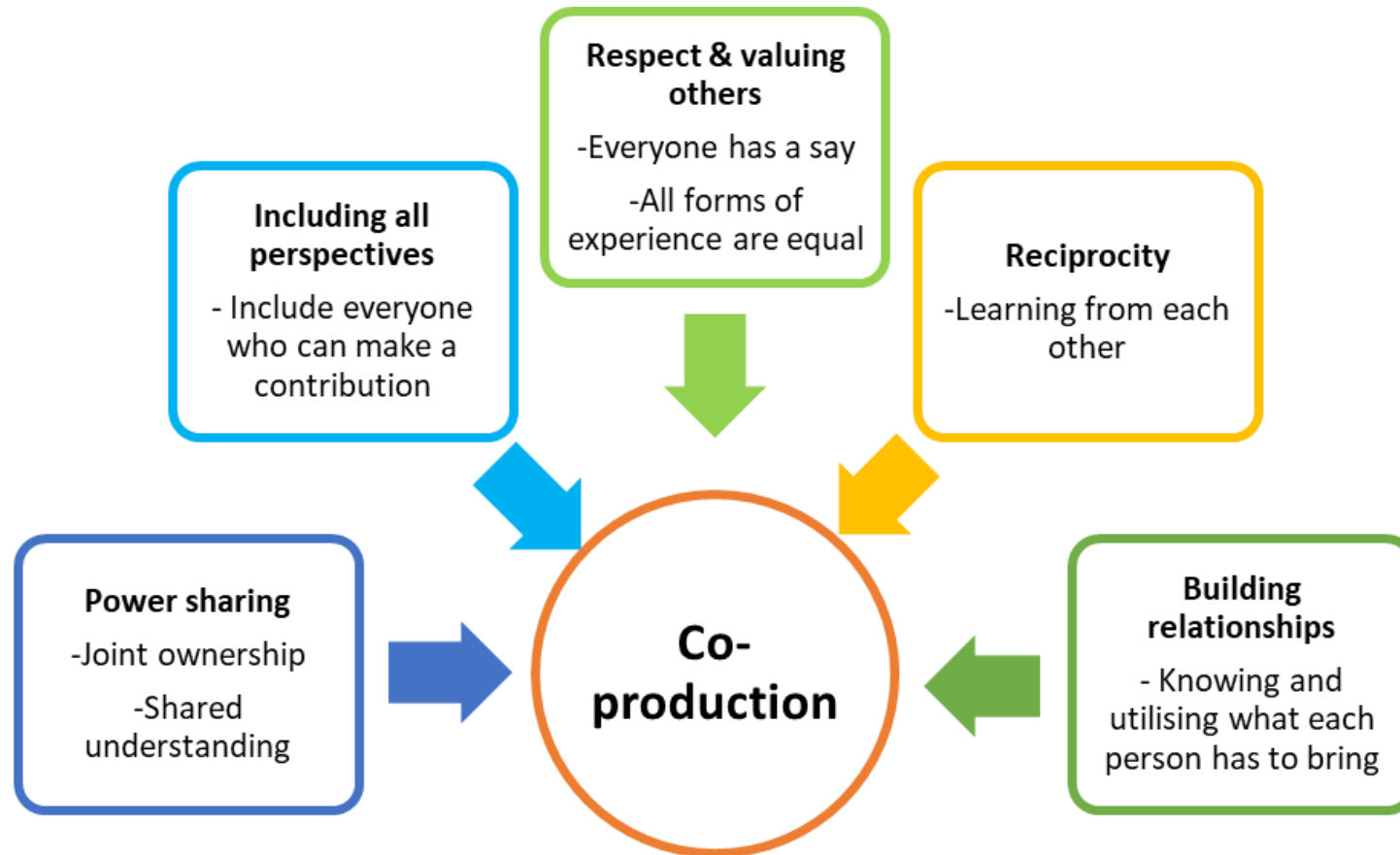
This video was produced by Calling the Shots in collaboration with academics and University of Bristol as part of the AHRC Connected Communities project, Know Your Bristol on the Move.





Key principles

INVOLVE (2018)

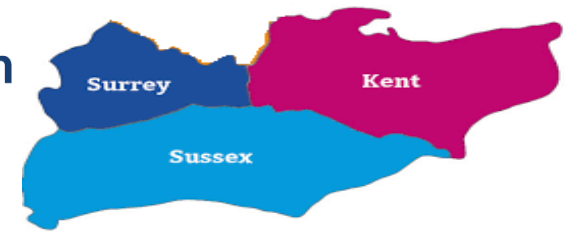




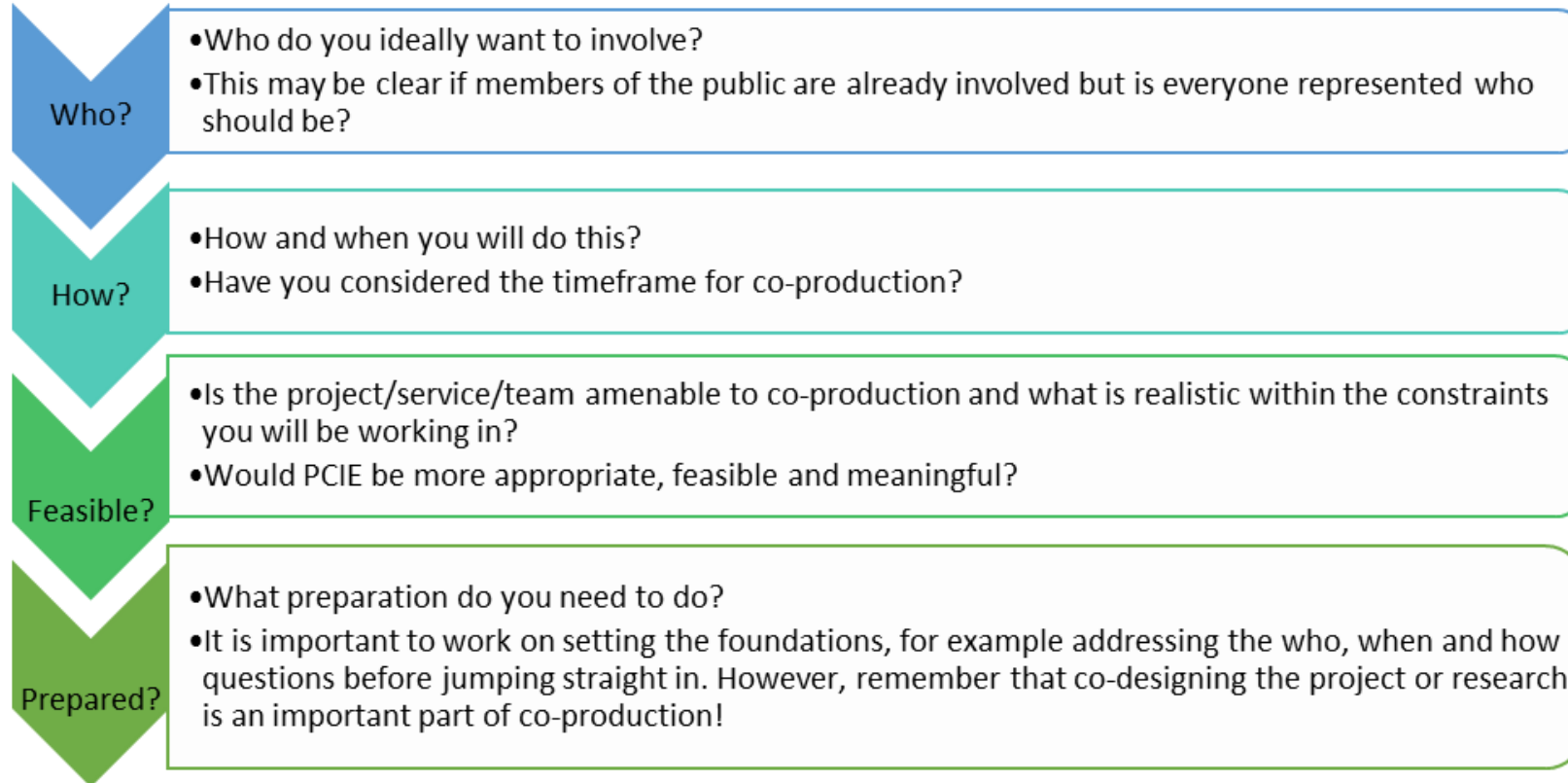
Key features

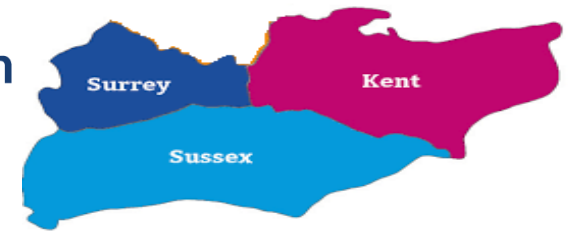
- Establishing ground rules
- Ongoing dialogue
- Joint ownership of key decisions
- A commitment to relationship building
- Opportunities for personal growth and development
- Flexibility
- Continuous reflection
- Valuing and evaluating the impact of co-producing research





Putting it into practice (summarised from ARC West 2020)

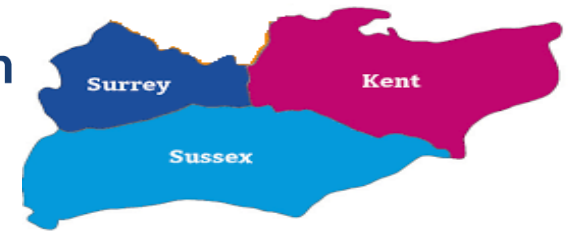




Key questions

- Can you be flexible enough?
- Can you commit the time to build relationships?
- Are there clear benefits for everyone?





Stages of co-production (adapted from SCIE 2013)

Co-design

including planning of services (*or writing a protocol, designing an intervention/new product e.g. assistive technology*)

Co-decision making

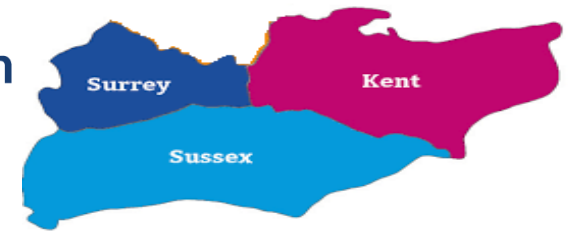
in the allocation of resources (*or prioritisation of areas for research/ identifying additional funding opportunities*)

Co-delivery

of services (*carrying out the research*)

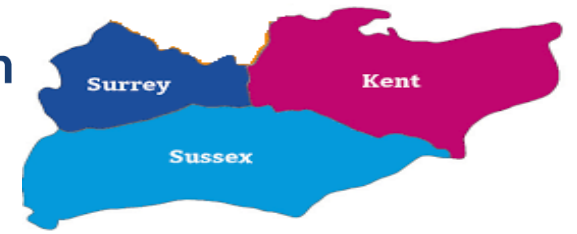
Co-evaluation

of the service (*evaluating the co-production process, research analysis and dissemination*)



Example 1 The 'Ideal' Ward Round

- To establish the views of patients, carers and professionals on roles, experience and ways of improving ward rounds - in the context of acute adult in-patient mental health
- Develop a set of recommendations that would lead to improvement in ward round processes, outcomes and experiences
- Led by people with lived experience of care and treatment, co-produced with carers, advocates, mental health professionals & academic researchers



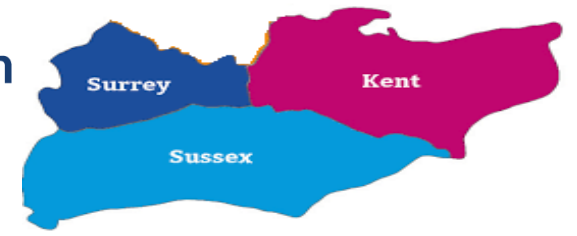
Principles

- Establishing 3 rules for everyone involved
- Regular project meetings & managing knowledge claims
- Prioritising shared ownership of the project



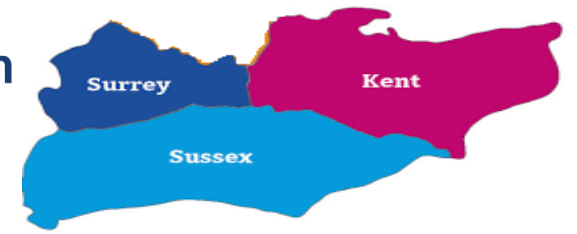
Features

- Respectful of other people's opinions & experiences
- Minimise technical terms & jargon
- Commitment to gain each member's views in pre-decision-making period
- Challenges – time & resources



Key learning

- Establish what 'co-production' means in practical terms for you and the members of the project
- Set out how the project will be accessible to people not from professional or academic backgrounds
- Agree basic ground rules at the start of the project
- Meet regularly throughout the project life cycle and try to put major decisions to a group vote wherever possible.
- Acknowledge everyone's contribution and make sure credit is shared



Example 2 Shared Lives Evidence of Effectiveness

- Identify which needs, if any, were being met by Shared Lives for adults with a learning disability
- Involved people with lived experience of being supported by the service, paid carers & other professionals



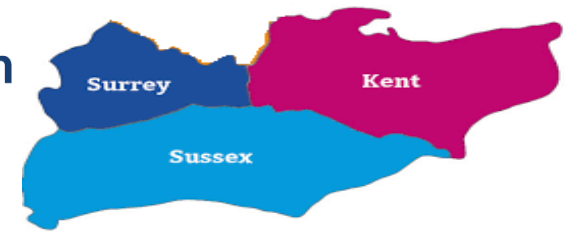


Principles

- Making time in meetings for getting to know one another
- Learning how to work together (one page profiles)
- Joint ownership through payment, all members of the team

Features

- Continuous reflection & feedback at each stage
- Personal & professional development for everyone involved
- Challenge – time & resources

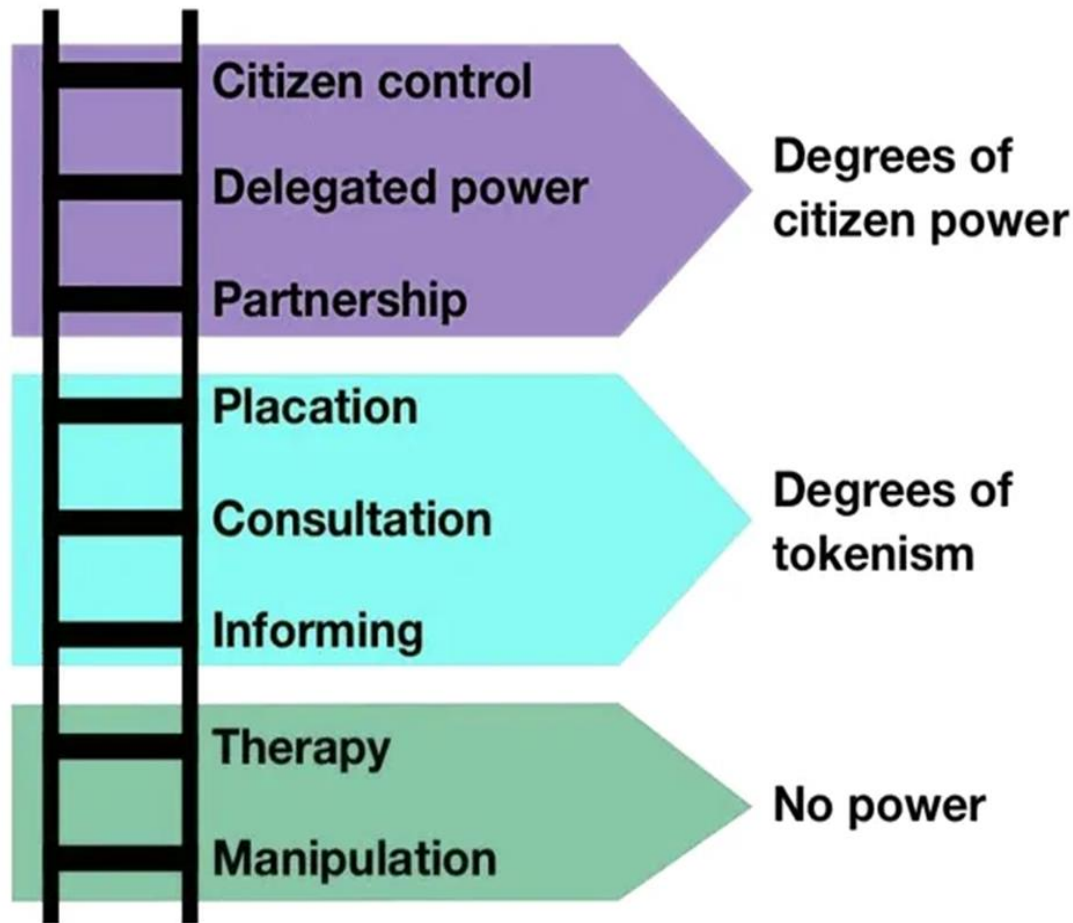


Key learning

- Make sure that there is as much opportunity as possible to co-produce in the early stages of developing the research
- Extra time and resources must be factored in for genuine co-production to happen
- Flexibility is key
- Taking time to get to know each other is important – you need trust to co-produce effectively



Coproduction and Public Involvement – its all a matter of degree!



Stakeholders have ideas, set up projects and come to facilitators for advice, discussion and support

Goals likely to be set by facilitators but resources and responsibility for solving problem passed to stakeholders

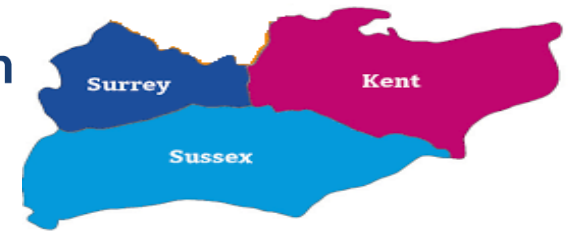
All involved have clear roles and responsibilities – but usually with a shared goal.. Public can be directly involved with the decision making.

Two way communications where public are involved in the projects but final decisions remain with the facilitators

Opinion and views are sought but final decisions are made by those doing the consulting

One way communication. No opportunity for feedback or comment

To educate or cure. The idea is defined and only presented as a means of getting public support and compliance



- Next session focuses on PCIE

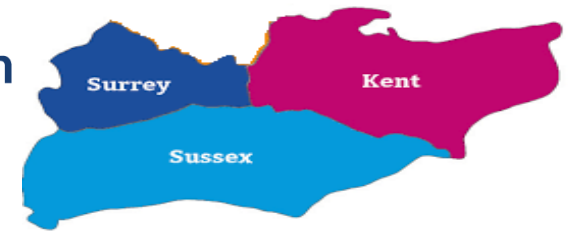
- Resources

<https://arc-kss.nihr.ac.uk/publications/77-what-is-co-production-april-2021>

<https://arc-kss.nihr.ac.uk/document-download/107-co-production-together-we-are-better>

<https://arc-kss.nihr.ac.uk/publications/83-systematic-reviews-for-researchers-services-and-commissioners>

- Future sessions and courses



Thank you

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