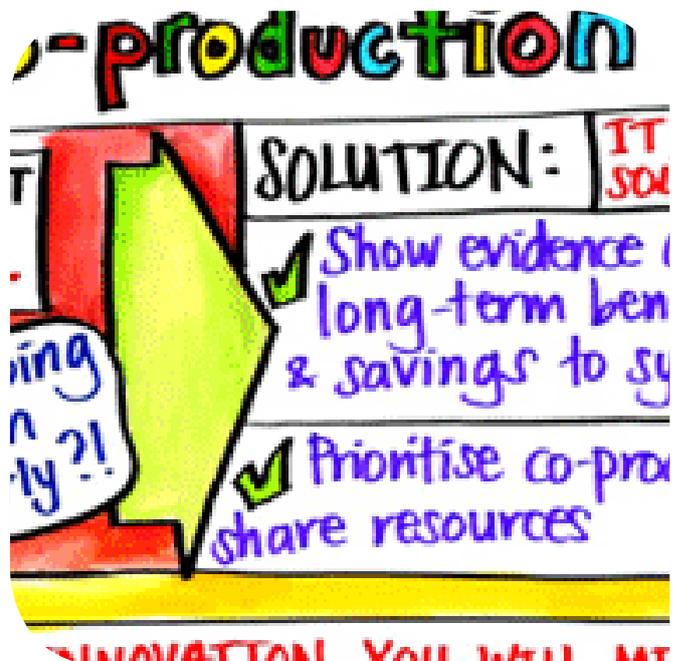
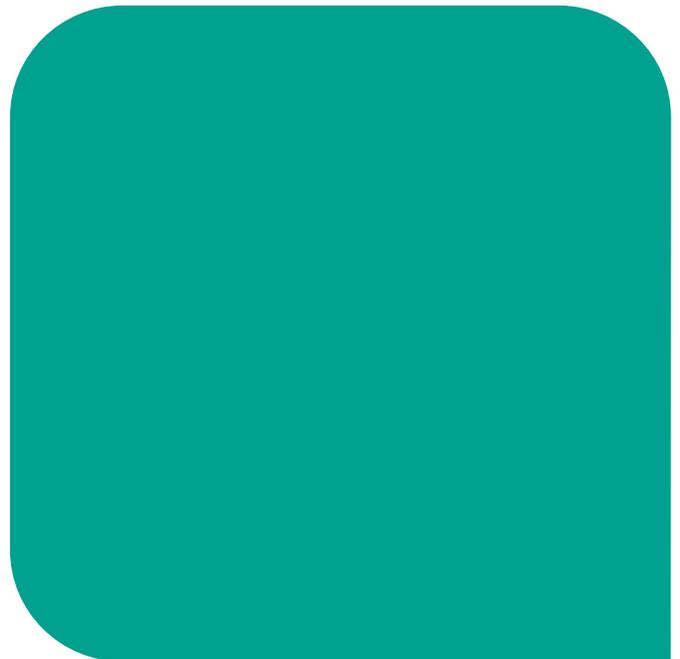
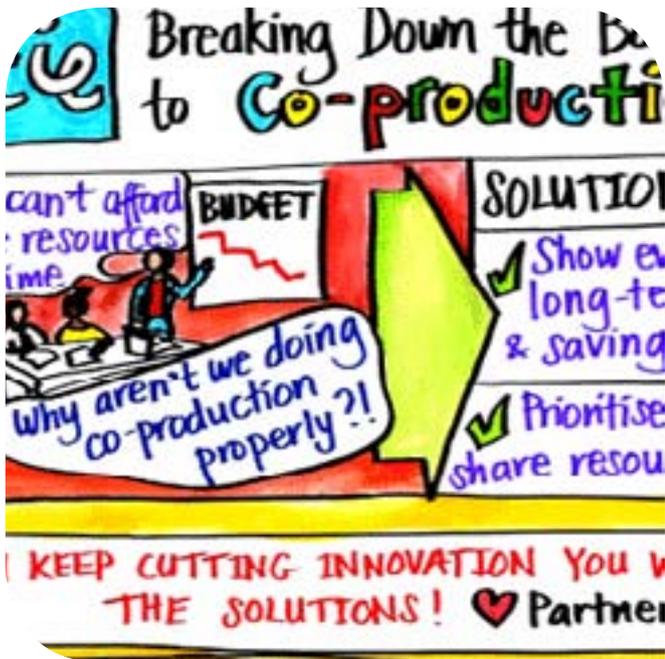


Breaking down the barriers to co-production



The Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) improves the lives of people who use care services by sharing knowledge about what works.

We are a leading improvement support agency and an independent charity working with adults', families' and children's care and support services across the UK. We also work closely with related services such as health care and housing.

We improve the quality of care and support services for adults and children by:

- identifying and sharing knowledge about what works and what's new
- supporting people who plan, commission, deliver and use services to put that knowledge into practice
- informing, influencing and inspiring the direction of future practice and policy.

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Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| How we carried out this work | 1 |
| Webinars..... | 1 |
| Key activities and points of the day..... | 1 |
| Key messages..... | 5 |
| Key findings from our web polls | 5 |
| Barriers to co-production and their solutions | 7 |
| Lack of clear policies and legislation on co-production | 7 |
| Lack of knowledge and understanding | 7 |
| Attitudes and power-sharing | 8 |
| Organisational culture and staff | 9 |
| Fear of change and the unknown | 10 |
| Money and resources | 10 |
| Access | 11 |
| Valuing people | 12 |
| Barriers and solutions in numbers | 13 |
| Keep up to date | 14 |

Introduction

Co-production is about people who use services and carers working in equal partnership with professionals to design, deliver and evaluate services.

The theme of SCIE's third annual Co-production Week in 2018 was [Breaking down the barriers to co-production](#). Over 100 people took part in SCIE's Co-production Festival with its six workshops and panel discussion, and 364 people logged on to two webinars.

This report draws together the learning from these events and discussions. It presents an outline of what is holding back co-production and identifies some possible solutions to break down these barriers and promote future progress.

'Co-production isn't always a 'natural' or easy way to work. We should see co-production as a long-term goal achieved by having a shared vision and strong leadership.'

SCIE Co-production Festival attendee (2018)

How we carried out this work

At SCIE's Co-production Festival in July 2018, 120 people were split into six workshops with 16–20 people in each. Each workshop was given the same task:

Identify as many barriers to co-production as you can. Think about solutions to each of these barriers.

Webinars

We ran two webinars during Co-production Week. In each we asked people survey questions or carried out 'web polls' about their experiences of co-production. We show people's answers and thoughts in [Barriers and solutions in numbers](#).

Key activities and points of the day

A graphic artist captured key activities and points of the day. Snapshots from her illustration are below.





Breaking Down the Barriers to Co-production

BARRIER We can't afford the resources or time **BUDGET**

Why aren't we doing co-production properly?!

SOLUTION: **IT IS THE SOLUTION**

- ✓ Show evidence of long-term benefits & savings to system
- ✓ Prioritise co-production share resources

IF YOU KEEP CUTTING INNOVATION YOU WILL MISS THE SOLUTIONS! ♥ Partnerships

Nothing about us without us

Co-production! I'm a believer but I'm no Justin Bieber

IT SHOULD BE LIKE A YOYO

Effective co-production requires effective LEADERSHIP

Leadership has to come from grassroots up, then down, then up again, talking all the time

BARRIER Cuts to disabled peoples ORGS

Benefits

cuts to services & support impact on individuals ability to contribute to communities / co-production contribute

SOLUTION:

- ✓ Rather than seeing people as a burden, see our value, our skills & assets, make it accessible so we can contribute

SciE Co-production Festival, Camden, London, July, 2018, graphic facilitation by @mendoncaPen www.pennmendonca.com

JARGON
TALK TO EACH OTHER

SOLUTIONS:

- ✓ Creative approaches
- ✓ Range of formats
- ✓ Easyread
- ✓ Involve us!

BARRIER
Inaccessible & poor communication is a barrier to co-production

INVOLVE DISABLED PEOPLE BEFORE ANY DECISIONS ARE MADE

Welfare Reform

Papworth Trust work on involving disabled people & carers from minority ethnic communities

Co-production should be a

MOST DECISIONS ABOUT DISABLED PEOPLE'S LIVES ARE STILL BEING MADE BY NON-DISABLED PEOPLE

A DUTY
Legislation inadequate

CARE ACT

CQC

more clarity on its definition of 'effective co-production'

I had a great teacher who pushed me, I hated him at the time!

@lostvoiceguy

BRAVE? COURAGEOUS?
I'm just a guy trying to get on with his life!

Some people think disabled people shouldn't have a sense of humour

Thank you to Michael Turner

People stare & laugh at me every day, I'm offering a public service which is more than the government does

SCIE Co-production Festival, Camden, London, July, 2018, graphic facilitation by @mendoncPen www.penmendonca.com

Credit: Pen Mendonca

Key messages

- **Lack of clear policies and legislation on co-production**
There should be a legal requirement for co-production and stronger policy drivers that create a push for co-production to happen.
- **A lack of knowledge and understanding about what co-production means**
More training and accessible resources (case studies, templates and practical guidelines) are needed so people can better understand what co-production is and to show them how to do it well. These should be co-produced with people who use services and carers. These resources will also help avoid confusing co-production with consultation or partnership working.
- **Attitudes, power sharing and fear of the unknown**
Change should be driven equally by professionals and people who use services. Developing values or a charter that everyone signs up to at the start of co-production work can overcome this.
- **Organisational culture**
There should be senior leadership buy-in and a strong vision for co-production to change the culture within an organisation and make co-production happen across all levels of work.
- **Money and resources**
When budgets are tight, organisations are less likely to invest in new approaches such as co-production. Innovation is the solution to this and being willing to try new approaches to working with people who use services and carers. Co-production needs to be properly resourced and projects need to be well planned to provide time for co-production.
- **Accessibility**
Co-production isn't always accessible to everyone with different support needs, e.g. mental health needs or learning difficulties. Meetings and activities should be accessible so diverse groups of people can take part and get their voices heard regardless of disability.

Key findings from our web polls

- 21 per cent of people thought there was a good understanding of co-production in their organisation or area.
- 32 per cent of people thought senior leaders lead co-production by setting a good example in their organisation or area.
- 36 per cent of people thought professional attitudes are a major barrier to co-production.

- 40 per cent of people thought people in their organisation or area have the skills and knowledge to support co-production.
- 75 per cent of people thought a legal duty would strengthen co-production.
- People said the two things that would strengthen co-production the most are bringing together evidence of what works in co-production and more leadership from senior managers.
- The most important thing that SCIE could do to strengthen co-production was to develop practical guides to support people to do co-production.

Barriers to co-production and their solutions

Listed below are eight barriers identified by participants. They shared ideas about how to overcome each one.

Many of these barriers are linked, so action will need to consider and address a range of the barriers to successfully develop and improve co-production.

Lack of clear policies and legislation on co-production

Most new health and social care legislation and policy makes reference to the need to involve people who use services and carers. But there is no legal requirement for organisations to co-produce.

Solutions

- There could be a legal requirement for co-production or stronger drivers that create a push for it to happen.
- Develop (co-produced) standards for co-production with guidelines and templates.
- A national lead person for co-production.

'There should be a legal requirement to co-produce.'

Lack of knowledge and understanding

A lack of knowledge and understanding of co-production is a major barrier. This means that many organisations and professionals think it is too difficult to co-produce their work. They often believe co-production to be expensive and/or having no clear benefit.

Professionals should understand that co-production is a different way of working with people who use services and carers. It is not the same as approaches such as consultation and involvement, where often key decisions have already been made before involving people who use services. Work is sometimes taking place with people who use services and carers which is called co-production but it is not being done in a meaningful way. It can result in co-production being viewed as a token gesture or a tick-box exercise rather than having an actual impact.

Another way that co-production isn't done in the most meaningful way is when change is being driven by managers and professionals.

Solutions

- Clearly define what co-production means with information on the principles or values that guide how to do it. These could be developed by national organisations or a network of people who use services and carers.

- Have more training and support for all staff, beginning with the induction process and then on an ongoing basis as part of their continuing practice and development.
- This training and support must be co-produced with people who use services and carers and their organisations. This means training that is designed, delivered and evaluated by them.
- Develop networking and contact between professionals working on co-production.
- Start pilot co-production projects and spread the practice from there.
- Have co-production champions or local ambassadors with local expertise who can demonstrate how to do it meaningfully.
- Produce evidence to show the benefits of co-production.
- Create systems to monitor co-production.
- Recognise the importance of developing relationships between everyone involved including councillors, senior managers, people who use services and carers.
- Involve disabled people and people who use services in all parts of co-production right from the beginning of the work through to the end.

'How do we ensure local authorities understand the value of co-production? They still don't get it.'

'Provide positive examples. Have co-production champions.'

Attitudes and power-sharing

Some participants felt that both professional's and service users' and carers' attitudes towards co-production needed to change.

There was some concern about professional attitudes including:

- Thinking things have to be done in the way they have always been done
- A culture of 'gatekeepers' – staff having too much in control, particularly in places like residential homes
- Being risk averse
- Believing people who use services and carers are not able to take part in co-production because of factors like age or disability

These have a big impact on organisations and professionals' ability to share power with people who use services and carers, which is essential to true co-production. People who use services and carers can sometimes have views and experiences that make it difficult for them to be part of co-production. These include:

- They might think it is too difficult
- Previous negative experience with social or health services can mean they find it difficult to trust professionals
- They are sometimes frightened of getting involved as they believe they will get into trouble for saying what they think

Solutions

- Set up peer groups so that people can support each other.
- Try to keep going with it even if it is difficult.
- Provide training on speaking out.
- Develop a co-production charter or a set of values that guide co-production that everyone signs up to.
- Champion a human rights approach.
- Set up a 'mechanism for change' - for example, the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham set up a disabled people's commission to advise on what was important to disabled people which has helped develop co-production in the council. The London Borough of Newham has co-production forums for its adults' and children's services.
- Give staff permission to take time and build relationships.
- Give people who use services and carers leadership roles in co-production, with appropriate support and training.

'Sharing power means each professional should partner with us.'

'I am not a client or a user – I am a citizen and fully human.'

Organisational culture and staff

Organisations that are trying to work using co-production do not always succeed in making it a basic part of their culture. Making co-production run through everything an organisation does is often referred to as embedding co-production. Doing this ensures that it takes place across all levels of an organisations' work and becomes 'everyone's business'.

In these organisations there is often positive work on co-production but this is lost when the staff involved leave the organisation. Sometimes co-production work takes place in isolation and there isn't a clear plan to embed and make it happen across an organisation.

Solutions

- Ensure senior leadership buy-in to make co-production fundamental to everything an organisation does and all staff are signed up to it.

- Involve people who use services and carers in leadership.
- Provide co-production training for all staff.
- Have a co-production team.
- Make co-production ‘the way we do things’ – include it in all policies and job descriptions.

‘See co-production as a long-term goal. Have a shared vision and strong leadership.’

‘Across an organisation, see co-production as cultural change.’

Fear of change and the unknown

Some organisations and individuals fear co-production as something unknown and potentially risky. Co-production is not a ‘natural’ or easy way to work for some people and means they need to make big changes to the way they work, leading to a reluctance to share power.

Solutions

- More knowledge and understanding of co-production, as detailed above.
- Support and encouragement from colleagues.
- Encouragement to take the first steps and think about taking risks to work in a different way.

‘Fear of the unknown stops professionals from listening.’

‘Recognise that people who use services are a huge, free resource.’

Money and resources

As with most areas of social care and all public services, there is concern that there is not enough funding to support co-production. Financial difficulties mean that councils have to prioritise their work and this reduces their capacity to engage in co-production. It also leads to greater time pressures with decisions needing to be taken quickly and time is not allowed for co-production.

Often in difficult times organisations aren’t willing to try new approaches and instead stick to what they know.

In addition to these issues, the way funding processes are set up do not always allow for co-production.

Solutions

- Better, smarter and creative use of resources.
- Make sure there is dedicated time for co-production.
- Provide specific funding for co-production.
- Share resources between organisations.
- Demonstrate how co-production results in better services with lower costs when it is done properly.

‘Training and positive examples informing people of the outcomes [including] saving money.’

‘Innovation is the solution.’

‘Local authorities do grasp the importance but all are struggling with the savings imposed by central government.’

Access

Making co-production as accessible as possible is a key principle for co-production but many people continue to experience barriers to participation. Failing to make something accessible means that some people will be excluded.

The key barriers identified were:

- difficulties getting to meetings and events
- timing of meetings and events
- expenses not being covered or paid quickly enough
- lack of access to information
- lack of information in accessible formats.
- use of inaccessible language and jargon.

People with learning difficulties specifically highlighted problems around inaccessible information. They also highlighted the speed at which many co-production activities take place and said this makes it difficult to understand things and get involved.

Language and the ways organisations communicate can be major barriers to people taking part in co-production. The word co-production itself is seen by many to be a jargon word that creates a barrier to co-production, along with other jargon and technical words.

People can be involved with services at many times in their lives including difficult points, such as when they are ill or when they are having a crisis. People in these situations may need particular support to be involved in co-production.

Solutions

- Co-produce the format of the meetings and activities so they are accessible.
- Develop everyone's understanding of different groups of people who use services, and carers who have different disabilities or long-term health conditions.
- Organise transport.
- Make expenses available on the day of an event/meeting and in cash if possible.
- Ask everyone about their access needs
- Train staff to write Easy Read documents.
- Slow down – allow more time for meetings so that they are not rushed and there is plenty of time to talk about things. Make sure everyone understands everything and take breaks when people need them.
- Be creative.
- Work on digital approaches to co-production using things like video conferencing/Skype – but remember this is not accessible for everyone.
- Always make time for the 'quiet voices' and support them to be heard.

'People need to understand it's ok to slow things down.'

'Work differently. Not everything needs "meetings".'

Valuing people

People who use services and carers need to feel that the contribution they make through co-production is valued. People often feel this is not the case and being asked to do co-production without being paid can be part of this.

Solutions

- Make sure that co-production is a positive experience.
- Pay people wherever possible and where people want this.

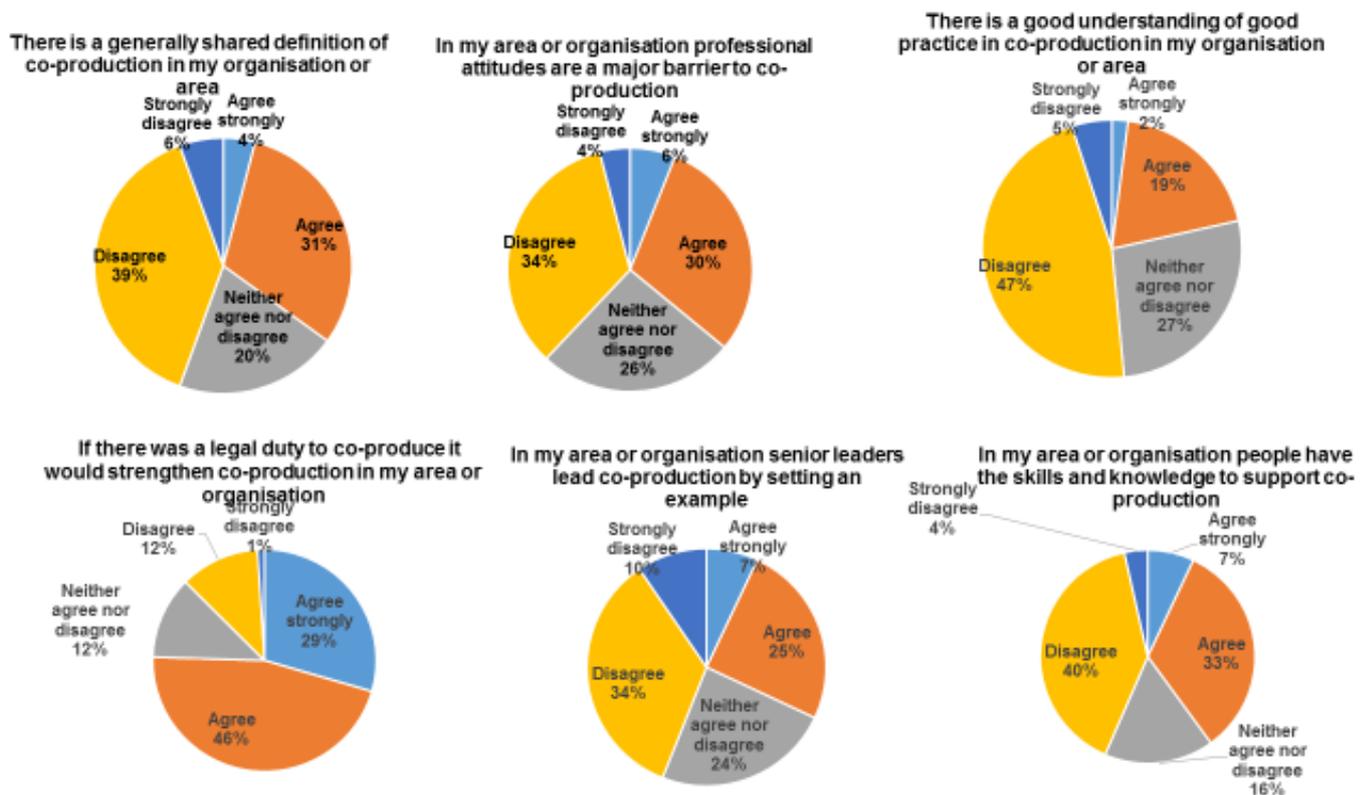
Barriers and solutions in numbers

We ran two webinars on breaking down the barriers to co-production – 364 people took part. [Breaking down the barriers to co-production \(Webinar recording\)](#)

During the webinars we asked eight questions about attitudes to co-production, what the main barriers to co-production were and what it looks like for people in their local areas.

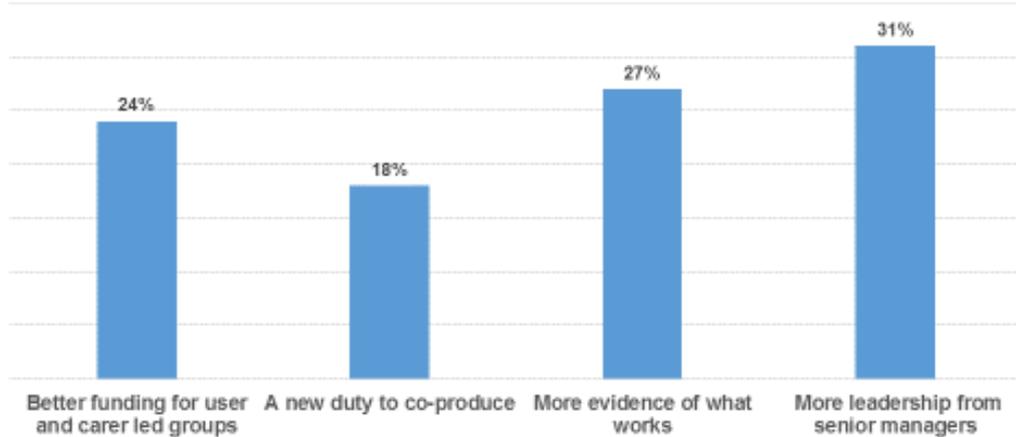
What we learned from the Webinar Poll

Below is a summary of the eight questions we asked during the two webinar polls.

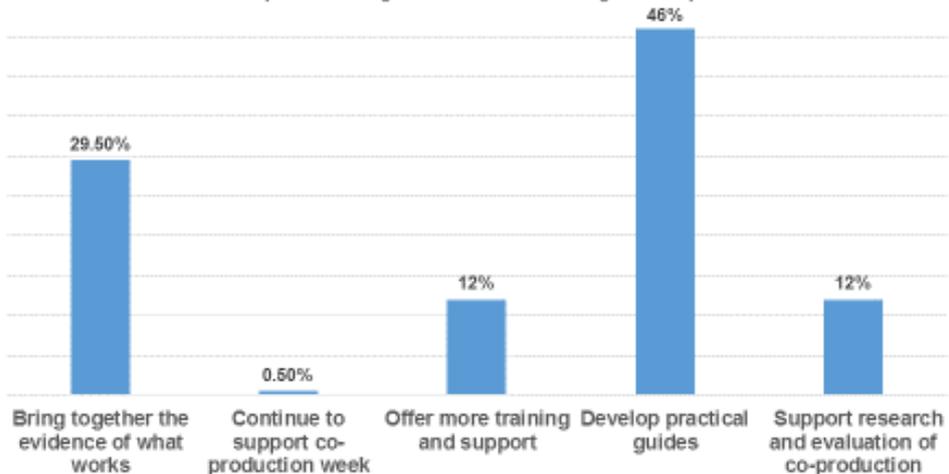


Quotes and findings from Webinar Polls

What do you think would strengthen co-production the most?



What is the most important thing SCIE can do to strengthen co-production?



Keep up to date

Improve participation and co-production with people who use services and carers to develop and deliver better social care and health provision. Find out more about [SCIE's co-production work](#) and our [consultancy and improvement support service](#). If you would like to talk to our team about how we can help, please complete our [enquiry form](#).

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