

Imperial College London Graduate School

Roundtable: Co-creation and innovation in professional development

Beyond Engagement and Participation: the emerging role of user and community co-production

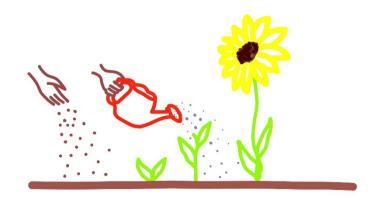
Tony Bovaird, Governance International





Growth of co-production

- In recent years, huge increase in interest in co-production
- ... and most public agencies now claim to be doing it or even to have embedded it 'deep in our organization's practices'
- ... and academics are now writing hundreds of articles about it
- ... but all this is distant from what is happening on the ground!





The implementation challenge

... consistent message from practitioners that the pace of implementation of co-production approaches in the public sector is slower than intended and obstacles to co-production are now higher than before.





What is co-production of public services and outcomes?

"It takes two - professionals and communities"

"Co-production is about professionals and citizens making better use of each other's assets, resources and contributions to achieve better outcomes or improved efficiency."

http://www.govint.org/our-services/co-production/





Distinctive principles of co-production

- Citizens and staff are active contributors bringing together their skills and expertise.
- Collaboration 'doing with', not 'doing to'.
- Achieving outcomes, not just delivering services.



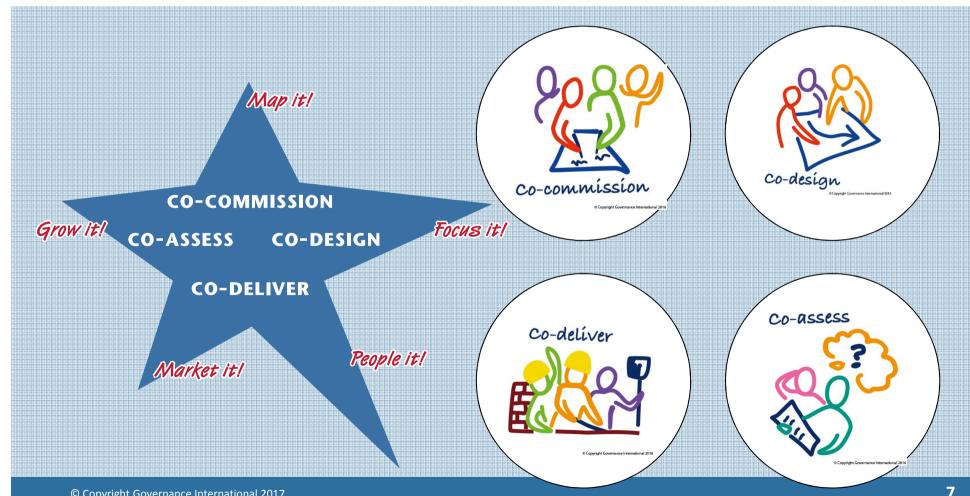


What is and isn't co-production of public services

Who is involved?	Involvement of service users and communities									
Involvement of professionals	Level of involvement	high	low							
	high	Co-production	Traditional service provision							
	low	Self-help	Little service provision							



Key co-production approaches: The Four Co's of the Co-production Star





Co-commissioning approaches



- Personalisation micro-commissioning
- Participatory budgeting (city wide and/or at neighbourhood level and/or for specific groups)
 - prioritisation of public services
 - priorisation of public funding of community projects
- Identifying priority outcomes with specific groups
- Putting service users and other citizens on procurement panels
- Co-planning of services e.g. deliberative forums, Planning for Real
- Co-financing of services e.g. crowdfunding





Case: Co-commission (Berlin-Lichtenberg, Germany)

- prioritisation of public policies in austerity
- multi-channel interface for suggestions and voting
- co-production offers from citizens







Co-design approaches



- Innovation labs with service users
- Designing communication tools (websites, flyers, newsletters) with experts by experience
- Personalisation designing services and support for better personal outcomes
- Designing preventative activities with people accessing services and carers
- Neighbourhood redesign of services and facilities with community groups (e.g. Design Labs)



CO-DESIGN: Stockport Council social care

Working with service users, carers, partners and staff to design a website that ...

- service users can understand,
- puts them in touch with people who can help.

Results:

- 67,000 website visits after relaunch
- Calls at contact centre reduced, higher quality calls
- Estimated saving of £300,000 p.a.
- Other councils eager to learn from this best practice – now been incorporated in Care Act 2014



Source: Governance International Case Study Section at http://bit.ly/sUU0F7

http://www.mycaremychoice.org.uk/



Co-delivery approaches



- Promoting and supporting self-medication and self-care
- Peer support groups, e.g. in mental health, 'expert patients', social media surgeries
- Volunteers working with public services
- Community asset transfer
- Community organisers
- 'Street champions' (e.g. Streetwatch, Speedwatch)
- Community asset management



Co-delivery (South Somerset)

- Local residents work with police to fight against speeding cars
- 40% reduction in vehicles exceeding the speed limit since monitoring began in July 2007
- Local councillors mobilised local people to join up the patrols ...
- ... but must also ensure that local groups do not turn into 'vigilantes'





CO-DELIVER: Reducing hospital admissions with active patients in Highlands Hospital, Sweden

Objective: Increase wellbeing of patients, staff satisfaction and reduce demand for admission in the gastroenterology unit in Highlands Hospital,

Co-production approach:

•Patients moved to self-monitoring rather than coming in for check-ups

Patients chaired the 'rounds' rather than being treated as 'ill objects'

Results:

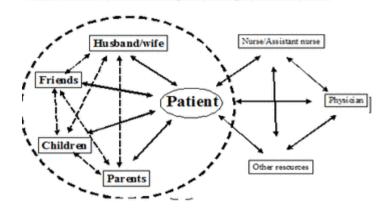
Number of in-patients fell by 48% over 1998-2005

Patient satisfaction rose

Adherence to drug treatment shot up

Much lower morbidity in patients with flare-ups in their condition

The "team" from the patients point of view:







Co-assessment approaches



- Surveys led by people accessing services or communities
- Web-based rating of public services
- Action-oriented complaints system turning complainers into active volunteers
- Citizen inspectors or tenant inspectors
- Peer review of services with experts by experience



CO-ASSESS: Complaints management in LB of Camden













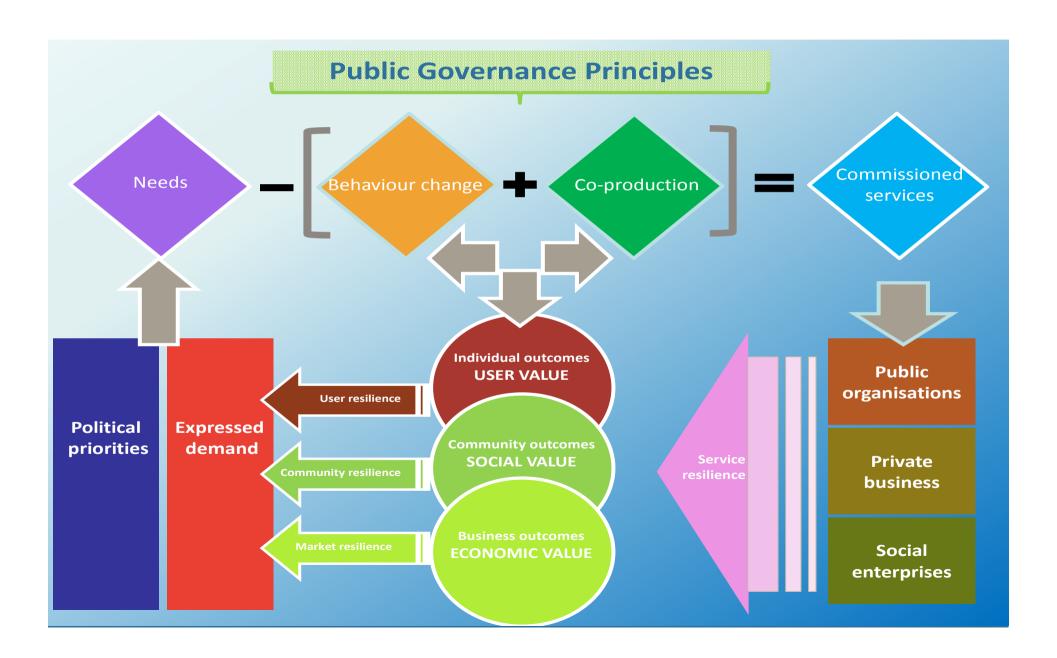








Co-production in the *Governance International* Public Value model





Potential limitations



- Not everyone WANTS to co-produce, not everyone CAN co-produce – we need a variety of service models.
- Co-production is generally not 'free'
 it requires resources and investment for its full potential to be realised.
- Isn't co-production risky?





Barriers to co-production

- Barriers to co-production can arise at any stage of the public value model
 - > co-creation of value requires multiple stakeholders
 - Multiple stakeholders mean multiple, imaginative ways of stopping each other achieving what is jointly desired!
- Barriers to co-production can be seen as the OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN
 of drivers of social innovation
- And barriers can also arise because the outcomes sought are not agreed (or even discussed)



Which outcomes do we want co-production to enable?





Dimensions of barriers to co-production

Barriers arising often include:

- Unclear outcomes being sought
- Insufficient resources
- Unfavourable culture
- Poor processes
- Poor communication and inadequate data
- Evidence base and business case
- Citizen capabilities and time
- Professional/managerial/political ownership
- Inadequate leadership
- Short-termism
- Risk aversion

Need to explore barriers in relation to:

- The Four Co's of the Co-production Star
- The Five Steps

 CO-COMMISSION

 Grow it!

 CO-ASSESS CO-DESIGN

 Focus it!

 CO-DELIVER

 Reople it!



Just out of curiosity – some previous responses!

Percentage of the budget increase you would spend on this factor (out of 100%)	Surrey CC – Senior commiss- ioner	Surrey CC – middle mangment commiss- ioner A	Surrey CC – middle mangment commiss- ioner B	Sandwell MBC – Senior commiss- ioner	Solihull MBC – senior commiss- ioner	Scottish Health/ Social Care Partnership - Public Health Lead	National 3 rd sector organisation & user advocacy service	National Charity - Regional manager for Engagement	AVG
More frontline staff			20		20	10			6
Training frontline staff on how to make co-production more successful	30	20	20	20	10		10	40	19
More staff who can enable service users to co-produce	30	80	20	20	5	10	20		23
More staff who can enable communities to co-produce			20	20	5	10	15		9
Supporting service users to do more co-production in the project				10	15	10	15	20	9
Supporting communities to do more co-production in the project	20			10	15	10	15		9
Connecting service users to communities more effectively					10	50	10	20	11
Project management					10		5		2
Better ICT					2.5		3		1
Better technology (other than ICT)					2.5		2		1
Supporting partners to embed co-production in their working	20		20	20	5		5	20	11
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Conclusions and way ahead

- Co-production is not the only answer ...
 ... but it is has huge potential to improve public outcomes, not yet fully exploited.
- The main barriers to co-production are no longer lack of understanding by senior decision makers or even lack of budgets in public services (serious though these undoubtedly are) – these excuses no longer convince.
- We need to put public sector staff in place who can practically help service users and communities to do more for themselves, with the help of public services
 - ... and experiment with new ways of connecting service users with local communities, including digital technologies.



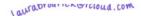
About Governance International

- A non-profit organisation working with public organisations and communities internationally to improve citizen outcomes since 2002
- Training, facilitation and tools based on the Co-Production Star toolkit since 2012
- Provides 60+ international co-production case studies, now featured on the OECD Observatory Public Sector Innovation website.
- Provider of evidence-based research and projects on coproduction (Joint Improvement Team Scotland, Welsh Government, DCLG, many local councils and nonprofit organisations around Europe).



What we offer to support effective co-production

- Co-production Star Training to provide public services and communities with skills for co-production
- Asset-mapping based on the See What You Can Do-Toolkit
- CitizenPoweredCouncil Club for senior managers and commissioners to exchange good co-production practice and to overcome obstacles based on evidence-based research by Governance International
- CitizenPoweredCouncil Lab for public services to co-design and co-deliver a co-production strategy for improved outcomes and savings based on the Co-Production Star
- Peer reviews and study visit programmes to learn from coproduction champions in the UK and internationally
- Master classes for commissioners on outcomes-based commissioning





Interested in running our *Barriers to Co-production* survey in your public service?

Contact us!



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