Most sources agree this is a key term and process for the 'implementation' stage <sup>10</sup>

**Co-Production** 

3 types: consumer; participative; and

enhanced <sup>13</sup>

Engaging stakeholders in the implementation of previously set solutions to an already agreed problem, in prioritising the optimal usage of available resources <sup>15</sup>

Most historic and long-standing in literature,

Originally defined as "the direct and active

6 key principles:

Engage various networks to transfer knowledge Remove distinction between professionals & recipients

Facilitate, rather than deliver public services

Build on people's existing capabilities

Assets-based approach

Reciprocity & mutuality <sup>19</sup>

contribution of citizens"<sup>18</sup>

Established in public sector for establishing services and policies

Core element of

service delivery <sup>16</sup>

Described as 'umbrella terms' <sup>9,10</sup>

Perceived as higher level of required involvement <sup>20</sup>

Regular, long term relationship with relational dialogue <sup>11</sup>

Propose to bridge the knowledgepractice gap<sup>1</sup> Evolving terms <sup>13</sup>

Project prompted by the

Can be described as

key elements of the

co-creation process <sup>7,10</sup>

In health settings, co-design has a specific focus on the planning

Term stems from commercial business<sup>8</sup>

> Utilises co-design and coproduction approaches<sup>10</sup>

## **Co-Creation**

Requires 4 collaborative processes to take place: > co-ideation > co-design > co-implementation > co-evaluation <sup>9</sup>

Stakeholders construct a shared agenda that facilitates a collective action. creatina useful solutions<sup>10</sup>

Collective creativity over design-thinking processes <sup>3</sup>

People who are affected by the issue are **active** participants in the design process<sup>4</sup>

> Historically comes from innovative literature in the Private Sector later applied to the Public Sector<sup>2</sup>



Developed by Katie Cairns & Alice Dixon (UURIP 2024: PARALLEL)

stages only 1,7

Design-thinking <sup>6</sup>

**Co-Design** 

Co-design for policy has 3 key components: Process/Method Principles/mindset Practical Tools e.g. EBCD <sup>3,4,5</sup>

"If people with lived experience & local knowledge are **not** actively involved in the design process, but emphasis is put on their views & experiences, the process could be described as usercentred or human-centred design – not co-design." <sup>4</sup>