

Co-designing tools for engagement in care homes [abstract only]

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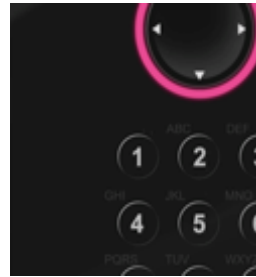
Co-designing tools for engagement in care homes

Dr. Claire Craig and
Helen Fisher



www.lab4living.org.uk





Engaging in knowledge exchange with diverse companies and organisations to make better products and packaging



Mamas & Papas



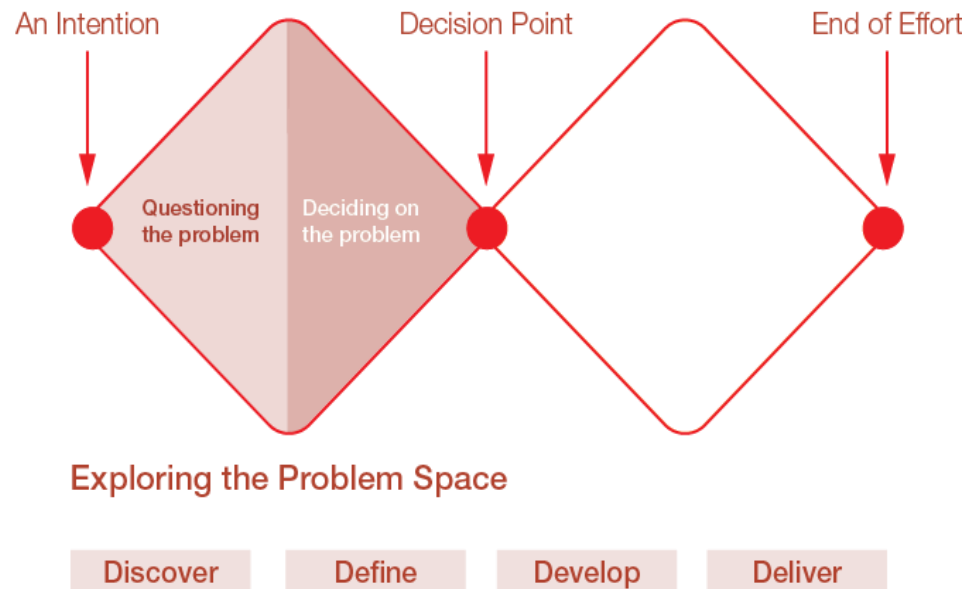
Fundamental to all we do is designing with people



Codesign

Codesign is an approach to design attempting to actively involve all stakeholders (e.g. employees, partners, customers, citizens, end users) in the design process to help ensure the result meets their needs and is usable.

This approach goes beyond consultation by building and deepening equal collaboration between citizens affected by, or attempting to, resolve a particular challenge. A key tenet of co-design is that users, as 'experts' of their own experience, become central to the design process (Design for Europe)





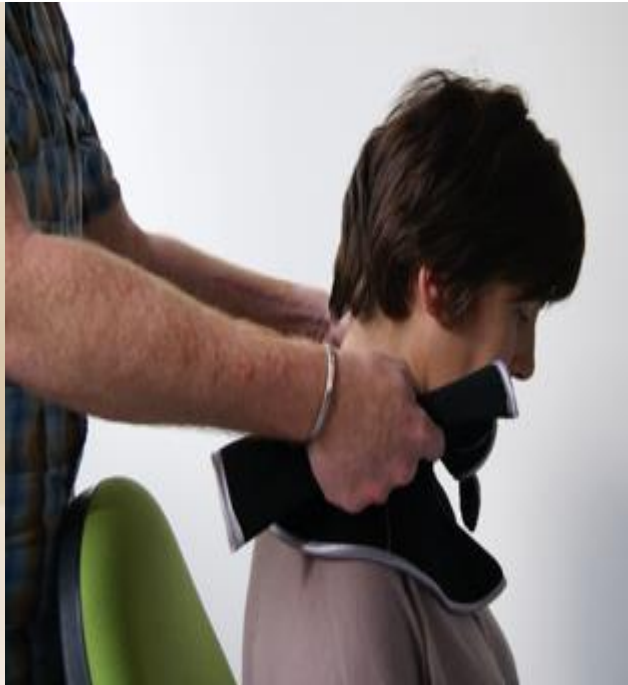
Maximising engagement



**Novel
Empowering
Solutions and
Technologies for
Older People to
Retain Everyday
Life Activities
(Horizon 2020)**



Critical artefact methodology to understand factors that promote or inhibit engagement with technology



Ethically co-design is fundamental
Links to our values as a profession
Ensures that this leads to the
development of better products,
better services, better interventions

Background to current study



Photography in care homes: methods for a revealing practice

Care home context

- 430, 000 older people living in care homes
- Some of the most complex needs of society: 90% identified as living with high support needs (Lievesley et al 2011)

Low level of occupational engagement identified in every UK study of care homes since 1962:

- Booth (1985)
- Godlove, Richard and Rodwell (1982)
- Willcocks, Peace and Kellaher (1987)
- Mozley et al (2004)

4 Functional Products



To Entertain People with Alzheimer's and Dementia

Observations during research



- Occupations are enacted through objects
- Objects communicate important messages

Study Design: co-designing tools for engagement

Ethical approval

- **Phase one: focus group with 31 volunteers and activity co-ordinators across 11 care homes**

People invited to share their experiences of engaging with residents using existing products and resources



Themes

- Time/resources
- Complexity of need (communication difficulties)
- Reminiscence
- Embarrassment
- Boredom (staff and residents)
- Need for meaningful conversations and ways to have these



Phase two:

Co-design process with residents
across the homes

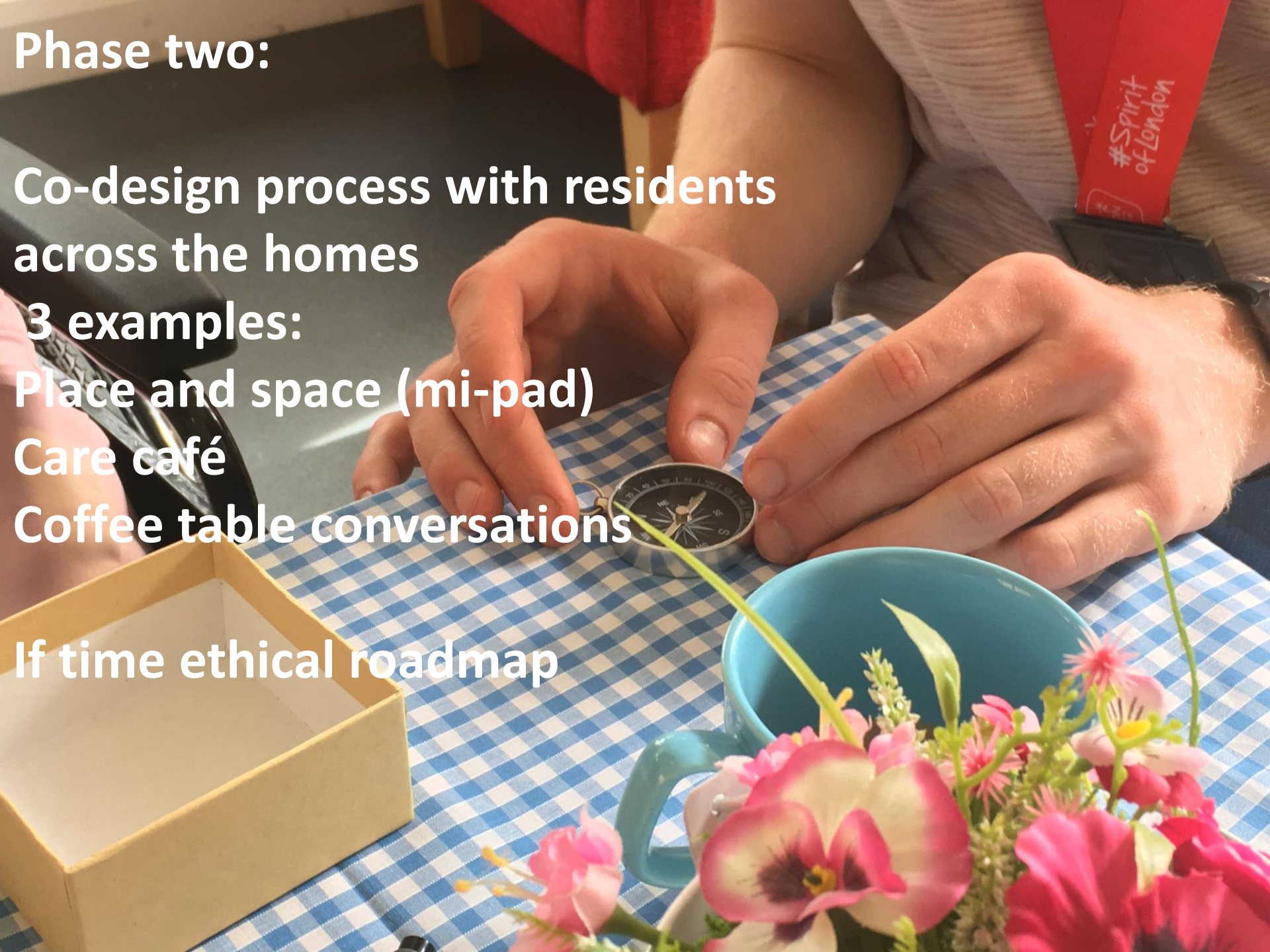
3 examples:

Place and space (mi-pad)

Care café

Coffee table conversations

If time ethical roadmap



'I don't know where I am...'



Place and space



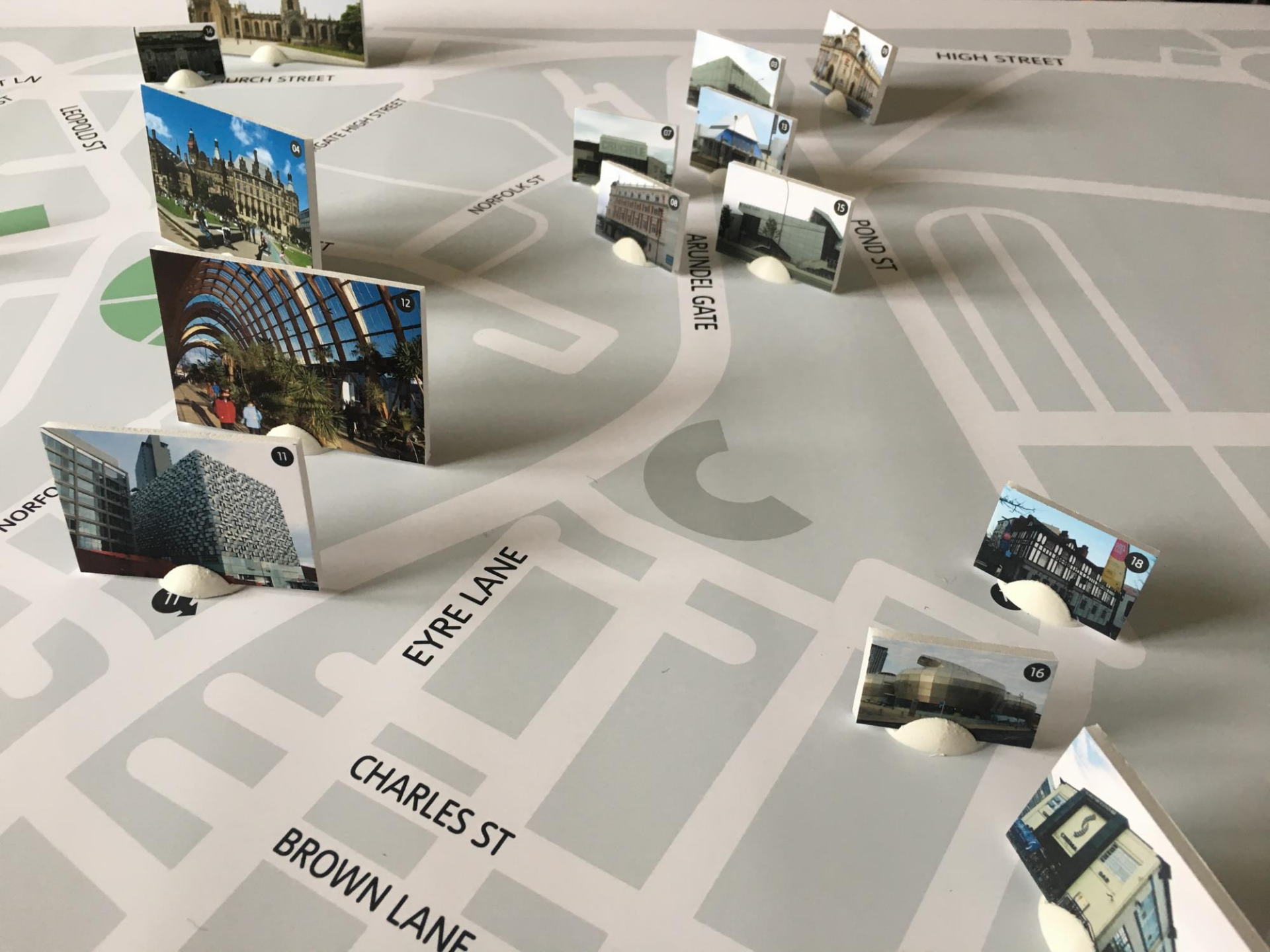
100 hours of
ethnographic work

Six iterations of the
resource

Reflects local, national
and international

Spring-board for:

- Understanding
occupational
identity
- Life story work
- Reminiscence



ARUNDEL GATE



HIGH STREET

POND ST

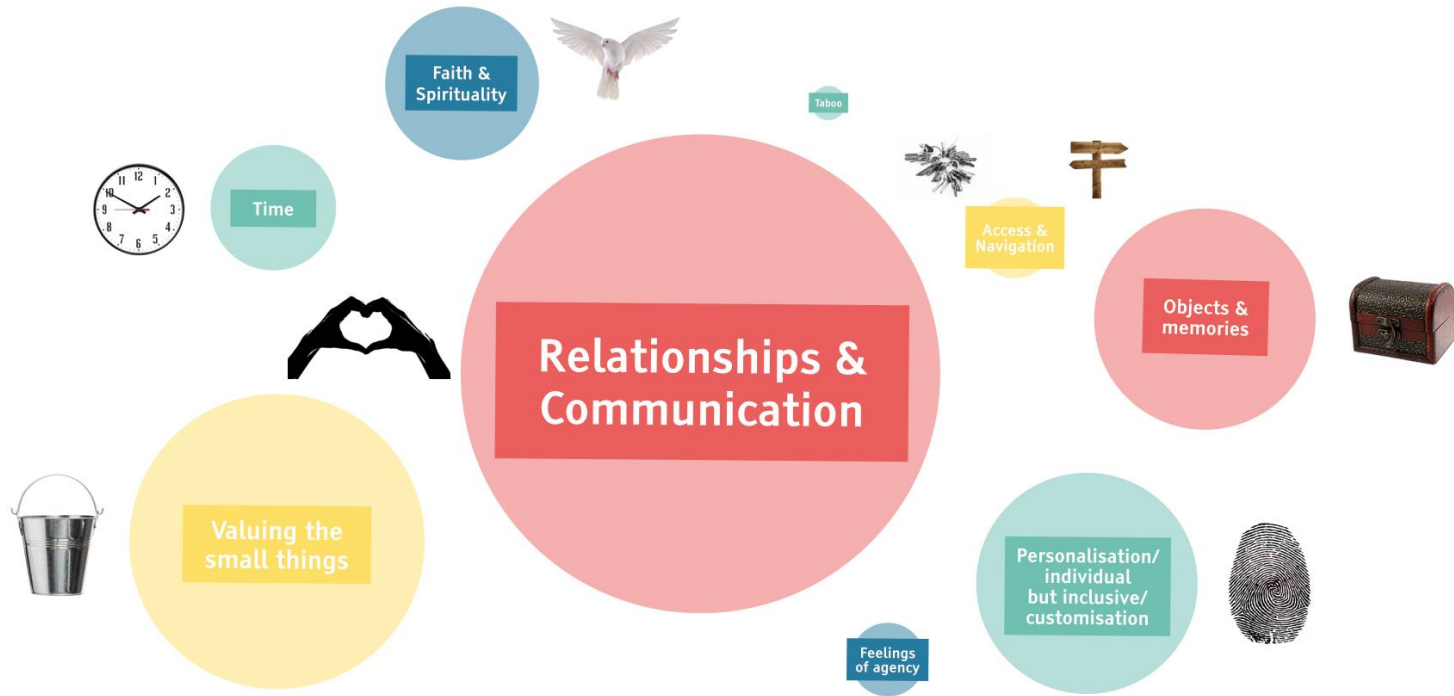


CHARLES ST
BROWN LANE

EYRE LANE

NORFOLK ST

LEOPOLD ST



- Care café: developed from Life Café research
- 10 care cafes facilitated: iterative process
- 100 older people participated
- Range of themes identified:
- Co-produced tool for engagement



Sense of
achievement

We all have
different dementias but
we are all in the same boat.
We could all talk about it and
we could all laugh about it and
that's what you need, you need
something where you can have
people around you with
similar needs.

Fresh air /
being outdoors

Way of
meeting new
people

Time with
family







Table top
conversations

The ethical roadmap



Final reflections...

-



Reflections....

- Length of time and complexity of process: extensive range of needs in one environment
- Value of approach: hearing voice of residents and staff
- Design and creation have become occupations in themselves
- Role of OT in creating mechanisms to support and scaffold engagement
- Led to increased interaction and engagement – everyone has been part of the process