

# INVOLVE

Promoting public involvement  
in NHS, public health and  
social care research

**NHS**

*National Institute for  
Health Research*

**invONET**

## **Bibliography 2**

**References on public involvement in NHS,  
public health and social care research**

**February 2009**

Compiled for INVOLVE by Kristina Staley of TwoCan Associates

[www.invo.org.uk/invoNET.asp](http://www.invo.org.uk/invoNET.asp)

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**Bibliography 2** contains the references from **Volume One** as well as some of the references identified via the INVOLVE Impact Study. This study was conducted in 2008/09 by Kristina Staley with preliminary work by Jon Hyslop

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## invONET bibliography 2

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## Introduction

This publication, **Bibliography 2**, contains all of the references in the online **invoNET** Library up until February 2009.

The **invoNET** library is an electronic library of references that is available on the **invoNET** section of the INVOLVE website [www.invo.org.uk](http://www.invo.org.uk).

**invoNET** is a network of people working to build evidence, knowledge and learning about public involvement in NHS, public health and social care research.

The library includes references (reports and articles) that cover:

- the nature and extent of public involvement in research e.g. mapping public involvement
- the impact of public involvement on research
- reflections on public involvement in research

It also includes other pieces of work that shed new light or provide a new perspective on public involvement in research.

It does not include case studies or descriptions of good practice. Reports of research projects where the public have been involved are only included if they contain a substantial amount of critical analysis or substantial reflection on the impact or the nature of involvement.

While the main focus is on public involvement in NHS, public health and social care research, studies of service user involvement in service development are included when the lessons can be generalised.

The library contains journal publications and grey literature (project reports, conference presentations, books and book chapters, theses, editorials in journals), but does not include comments, letters and opinion pieces.

**Bibliography 2** contains the references from **Volume One** (published September 2007) as well as some of the new references identified via the INVOLVE impact study to be published Autumn 2009. The INVOLVE Impact study was conducted in 2008/09 by Kristina Staley with preliminary work by Jon Hyslop.

This work was commissioned by the Evidence, Knowledge and Learning working group of INVOLVE and supported by an INVOLVE Advisory Group.

If you have any articles or reports that you feel should be considered for the library please do tell us about them either by completing the Library document suggestion form at [www.invo.org.uk/Library.asp](http://www.invo.org.uk/Library.asp) or by contacting the INVOLVE Support Unit [admin@invo.org.uk](mailto:admin@invo.org.uk). Please note that all suggested references will be checked before they are placed in the library to make sure they fit the criteria.

## References

Abma, T. (2005) **Patient participation in health research: research with and for people with spinal cord injuries**, *Qualitative Health Research*, 15(10), 1310-1328

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To develop a new research agenda for the Spinal Cord Injury Association in The Netherlands, based on the priorities of people affected by a spinal cord injury.

**Methods:** Three researchers, one of whom had a spinal cord injury and was a member of the Spinal Cord Injury Association, used a range of methods to listen to people's views. These included interviews, workshops and a web based discussion.

**Findings/recommendations:** This study was the first of its kind in The Netherlands. The involvement of a researcher with a spinal cord injury proved to be crucial for the success of the study. Priorities identified were very different to current research practice in The Netherlands.

The paper describes the barriers that researchers faced in developing a research agenda based on the views of people affected by a spinal cord injury, and reflects on how these barriers might be addressed in future. The author suggests the adoption of a 'responsive-constructivist approach', where stakeholders are seen as partners, and that much could be learnt from action research and medical anthropology.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 36.**

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Adams, R. & McCullough, A. (2003) **The urban practitioner and participation in research within a street work context**, *Community, Work and Family*, 6(3), 269-287.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper tells the story of the involvement of a community worker in a research project that aimed to find out about the situation of 'detached' under 16 year olds, identify the appropriate responses and services to meet the requirements of this group and to explore the feasibility of potential projects.

**Methods:** At first the community worker saw his role to be opening doors for the researchers. He viewed them as the 'experts' in conducting research. As the project progressed, he realised that he had a lot more to offer to the project in terms of how best to work with this group of young people, conduct better quality interviews, gain the young people's trust, and manage complex, ethical issues like confidentiality. However, he felt his opinions were sometimes ignored, raising concerns about his involvement in the project and the moral obligations of his role.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors state they would like researchers to better recognise and appreciate the knowledge, values and emotions brought by community workers into research.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 227.**

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Ali, K., Roffe, C. & Crome, P. (2006) **What patients want: Consumer involvement in the design of a randomised controlled trial of routine oxygen supplementation after acute stroke**, *Stroke*, 37, 865-871

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To involve patients and carers in the design of a study of oxygen supplementation in acute stroke.

**Methods:** Three focus groups were held with people affected by stroke and then participants were asked to complete questionnaires. People were asked for their views on the importance of the study, consent issues, relevance of the outcome measures and preferences for follow-up.

**Findings/recommendations:** Although consumer involvement helped to make the study more relevant it also led to difficult scientific and ethical conflicts in developing the trial protocol.

Consumers wanted to consider different outcome measures to those suggested by the researchers. The standard measures are based on physical health and physical recovery. However, consumers wanted to measure outcomes related to communication, mood, tiredness, cognitive function and sleep. This is because their quality of life is determined more by their cognitive and emotional problems than by their disability. But this posed a problem for the researchers because the consumer outcomes are not well represented in the standard assessment tools and are more difficult to measure.

The researchers therefore developed new tools to measure these outcomes, but were concerned that these were less scientifically rigorous.

Consumers also said they did not want their relatives to be asked to give consent on their behalf because they did not want their next of kin to experience any additional stress. They wanted to waive the need for consent. However, asking relatives to give consent is considered to be the standard ethical practice.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 28.**

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Allen, J., Mohatt, G., Rasmus, S., Hazel, K., Thomas, L. & Lindley, S. (2006) **The tools to understand: Community as co-researcher on culture-specific protective factors for Alaska natives**, Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community, 32(1-2), 41-60.

## **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article reports on a collaboration between researchers and Alaska native communities in two studies about promoting sobriety.

**Methods:** Community members were involved as members of a co-ordinating council co-directing the project and as research staff, field workers and translators. They provided input into the design, structure and content of interview schedules, conducted a number of the interviews and helped with the data analysis.

**Findings/recommendations:** The involvement of community members:

- gave legitimacy to the study
- led to a focus on sobriety rather than alcoholism
- helped with recruiting participants - community researchers were more successful in recruitment because they knew the community and spoke the language
- helped engage participants - this facilitated the collection of rich, descriptive data
- gave the university researchers an enhanced and deeper understanding of the data
- ensured the interpretation of the data was culturally grounded and informed by the community's perspective thus increasing the credibility and validity of the findings
- ensured there was an immediate and tangible outcome from the research that directly benefited the community

Community co-researchers benefited personally from hearing other people's stories about how they coped with alcohol abuse. This helped one individual cope better with his own alcohol problem. They also developed and improved their research skills throughout the course of the project, which encouraged another individual to enrol at graduate school.

The university researchers benefited from learning about how to engage with native communities and about the types of research procedures that are acceptable to those communities. The project has led to the development of a new intervention that will be tested in future.

The research has provided evidence that this collaborative approach is culturally relevant which will be important in future funding applications.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 149.**

Andejaski, Y., Bisceglia, I., Dickersin, K., Johnson, J., Robinson, S., Smith, H., Visco, F. & Rich, I. (2002) **Quantitative impact of including consumers in the scientific review of breast cancer research proposals**, Journal of Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, 11(4), 379-388

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To assess the impact of involving consumers in scientific review panels. The study focused on the involvement of survivors of breast cancer in the review of research proposals for the US Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Programme in 1995.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional analysis of the scores given to research proposals as well as analysis of the opinions of panel members obtained via questionnaires before and after panel meetings. Analysis was limited to 42 panels that reviewed 2190 proposals. Panel members included 85 consumers and 638 scientists.

**Findings/recommendations:** In general the average voting patterns of the consumers were very similar to that of the scientists. Final proposal scores were the same as they would have been without consumer involvement in 76% of cases, more favourable for 15% and less favourable for 9%. 84% of scientists and 98% of consumers said consumer involvement on review panels was beneficial.

While the study looked at the impact of involvement on overall voting of proposals, it did not examine the impact on how individual proposals were scored. So it is not known whether consumer input into the meeting had any impact on the scientists' scoring. Most scientists reported no effect. However, one scientist remarked that just having consumers at the table led him to consider the potential impact of each project on breast cancer more carefully.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 1.**

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Andejaski, Y., Breslau, E., Hart, E., Lythcott, N., Alexander, L., Rich, I., Bisceglia, I., Smith, H. & Visco, F. (2002) **Benefits and drawbacks of including consumer reviewers in the scientific merit review of breast cancer research**, Journal of Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, 11(2), 119-136

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out the views of scientists and consumers on consumer involvement in peer review. The study focused on the involvement of survivors of breast cancer in the review of research proposals for the US Department of Defense Breast Cancer Research Programme in 1995.

**Methods:** Members of the review panels (over 700 people in total) were sent a questionnaire before and after the panel meetings where proposals were reviewed and

scored. The survey asked people about their attitudes, perceptions and beliefs about scientists and consumers working together to review research proposals.

**Findings/recommendations:** Both the scientists and consumers were initially concerned about whether consumers would have the necessary skills and training to take part in a scientific review. Some scientists also thought that consumers might be over-emotional and could derail the meeting. The consumers were also concerned that their views would not be taken seriously by the scientists, but were less concerned about this after the meeting. The scientists viewed the consumers as hard-working, dedicated and effective advocates after the meeting and said they were in favour of involving carefully chosen lay panel members. The scientists were initially worried that involving consumers would change the voting and scoring on proposals, but this did not happen. They were glad of the opportunity to learn about the concerns of breast cancer survivors first hand. Overall, the panel meeting appeared to have supported a spirit of teamwork and co-operation.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 2.**

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Angell, K., Kreshka, M., McCoy, R., Donnelly, P., Turner-Cobb, J., Graddy, K., Kraemer, H. & Koopman, C. (2003) **Psychosocial intervention for rural women with breast cancer**, Journal of General Internal Medicine, 18, 499-507

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To carry out a randomised controlled trial (RCT) to evaluate a community-based workbook-journal for improving the well-being of women with breast cancer in isolated rural areas.

**Methods:** Breast cancer survivors formed a partnership with academic researchers to develop and evaluate the workbook-journal. Community partners took the lead in developing the recruitment procedure, recruiting participants, conducting assessments and designing strategies to reduce women's fears about participating in a clinical trial.

**Findings/recommendations:** The community-focused recruitment model resulted in an 83% recruitment rate and 98% retention. The authors comment 'our rate of recruitment and retention in this pilot is unparalleled in medical research and is even remarkable for psychosocial interventions'.

They attribute their success to:

- making good use of the insights and experience of community partners
- allowing and budgeting for several meetings between recruiters and potential participants
- the high skill level of the community recruiters
- the endorsement of the study by the community

The authors conclude that barriers to recruitment can be minimised by involving community members in the design of recruitment, consent and measurement procedures. It is also important for researchers to be open to novel methods for approaching and assessing potential participants, whose culture and level of trust may be different from the people they usually work with.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 151.**

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Association of Medical Research Charities (2006) **Briefing Paper: Using lay reviewers in the peer review process**, London: AMRC

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out the extent of lay involvement in the peer review processes carried out by AMRC members.

**Methods:** A survey of Association of Medical Research Charities (AMRC) members.

**Findings/recommendations:** 48 charities reported lay involvement in their peer review processes (53% of respondents). These have been categorised according to whether:

- lay reviewers make a full and equal contribution to the decisions of the review panel
- lay reviewers are members of a review panel but have unequal, partial or no voting rights
- lay members sit on a separate panel that makes some contribution to the review process
- lay involvement is through the contribution of Trustees or a secretariat

Examples of case studies are included to illustrate these different levels of involvement.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 33.**

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Barnard, A., Carter, M., Britten, N., Purtell, R., Wyatt, K. & Ellis, A. (2005) **The PC11 Report. An evaluation of consumer involvement in the London Primary Care Studies Programme**, Peninsula Medical School, Exeter, UK

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This is a report of an evaluation of the impact of consumer involvement in 11 primary care research projects in London, which were all required to involve service users or carers as a condition of funding. Training and support was made available to everyone involved. The evaluation also looked at the impact of this training. The evaluation team was made up of researchers and a service user researcher.

**Methods:** The team looked at documents, including commissioning papers and progress reports, interviewed a range of stakeholders, sent questionnaires to everyone involved in the project, undertook two focus groups and ran a feedback day.

**Findings/recommendations:** The way that people saw their own role (e.g. service user, researcher, carer, other) was not always the same as the way other people saw them. This can lead to problems and misunderstandings. Involvement took place in different ways and at different stages of the research. In most cases, service users and researchers had not been involved in designing the research. 82% of principal investigators who responded to the survey agreed or strongly agreed that service user or carer involvement had been useful, with the same percentage saying that they believed that service user/carer involvement had had or would have a positive effect on the research outcome.

Service users and carers described many benefits and positive experiences of involvement. Common themes identified through the interviews and focus groups were:

- Empowerment
- Support and resources
- Communication
- Motivation

People's experiences of these themes varied - but many people mentioned them.

The researchers found that service user/carer involvement had the following effects:

- Changes to research questions and research tools (eg questionnaires)
- New ways of collecting and explaining data
- Wider dissemination of findings
- Better implementation and measurement of this implementation
- More service users and carers involved in research

The researchers conclude that criteria used to measure successful involvement should be specific to each project. They make a series of recommendations to researchers, research commissioners, ethics bodies and potential collaborators.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 10.**

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Bastian, H. (2005) **Editorial: Consumer and researcher collaboration in trials: filling the gaps**, *Clinical Trials*, 2(1), 3-4

### **Abstract**

This editorial reflects on the report of the collaboration between the patient organisation, the National Association for the Relief of Paget's Disease, and the managers of the PRISM trial (a trial comparing two treatments for Paget's disease). Three major issues are raised:

- (1) whether the benefits of the partnership are cost-effective or need to be directly experienced to be understood
- (2) whether consumer participation always improves patient information sheets - when a more informed group might increase the complexity of the information
- (3) whether the views of activist consumers are the same as non-activists and whether this makes a difference to their involvement

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 16.**

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Beer, D., Keeble, P., MacInnes, D., Rees, D. & Reid, L. (2005) **Development of a questionnaire to measure service user satisfaction within in-patient forensic services - The Forensic Satisfaction Scale**, Liverpool: National Programme on Forensic Mental Health Research and Development (R&D)

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To develop a reliable and valid questionnaire to assess levels of service user satisfaction with forensic in-patient services with active service user involvement in all stages of the research.

**Methods:** Focus groups with service users to find out what issues are important to them in determining their level of satisfaction with services. Developing a new measure and piloting this scale in a cross-sectional survey to test its reliability and validity. Service user members of the research team were involved in developing the protocol, the study design, data collection and analysis, writing up and dissemination of results.

**Findings/recommendations:** The positive impact of involving service users are reported as:

Benefits for the service users:

- payment for their contribution
- greater awareness of different viewpoints
- being challenged
- greater confidence
- developing networks
- new knowledge and skills
- making a positive contribution to research and services

Benefits for the researchers:

- service user input into the research tools
- developing clearer explanations of the research process
- access to participants who might not have otherwise been recruited
- service user input into interpreting the results
- understanding which issues are important to service users

- challenges to power structures and perceptions of health professionals

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 98.**

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Beresford, P. (2005) **Developing the theoretical basis for service user/survivor-led research and equal involvement in research**, *Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale*, 14(1), 4-9

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This article is written from the perspective of a service user/survivor. It explores ideas about the value of different types of knowledge and tests the hypothesis that: the shorter the distance there is between direct experience and its interpretation, then the less distorted, inaccurate and damaging resulting knowledge is likely to be.

**Findings/recommendations:** The author argues that this idea provides support for user-led research and challenges the traditional emphasis on positivist assumptions of 'distance', 'neutrality' and 'objectivity'. He also discusses ways in which to improve the quality of research and enable more equal involvement of service users as researchers.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 59.**

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Beresford, P. (2007) **The role of service user research in generating knowledge-based health and social care: From conflict to contribution**, *Evidence & Policy*, 3(3), 329-341.

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper draws on a review of user-controlled research to explore the potential contribution of service user knowledge and research to developing evidence-based policy and practice in health and social care.

**Findings/recommendations:** It discusses what is understood as 'valid' knowledge and the value of service users' experiential knowledge.

It also identifies the benefits of users leading research as:

- the research is more likely to address issues of relevance to service users because it comes from them and addresses their concerns
- it opens up new areas for research
- the research is likely to have more inclusive approach that encourages more diverse involvement
- it brings personal benefits to the people involved including greater self-confidence and a sense of empowerment
- it makes research a more positive experience for the participant

- it is committed to making change

In summary, service users describe user-controlled research as 'filling the gaps that may be left by other research approaches'.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 153.**

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Boote, J., Barber, R., Cooper, C. (2006) **Principles and indicators of successful consumer involvement in NHS research: Results of a Delphi study and sub-group analysis**, Health Policy, 75, 280-297

#### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To see whether agreement could be reached between researchers and consumers about what it means to involve consumers successfully in research. To develop principles of successful involvement and at least one measurable indicator for each principle.

**Methods:** Two consensus methods were used - a workshop and a Delphi study. 3 consumers who attended the workshop were recruited as advisers to the research team.

**Findings/recommendations:** Consumer advisers influenced the recruitment strategy for the Delphi study and the interpretation of the findings. This paper presents a statistical analysis of the findings of the Delphi panel. It also describes a sub-group analysis, which was carried out to establish whether the 3 panel sub-groups - consumers, researchers and consumers who are also researchers - differed significantly in their views of the principles and indicators.

The researchers found that there was a significant degree of common ground between the 3 sub-groups about what successful involvement is. Consensus was reached on 8 principles, and on indicators for these principles. There were only a few significant differences between how the 3 groups rated the principles and indicators.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 37.**

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Boote, J., Telford, R. & Cooper C. (2002) **Consumer involvement in health research: a review and research agenda**, Health Policy, 61(2), 213-236

#### **Abstract**

This paper critically reviews the state of current knowledge about the effects of involving consumers in research.

It discusses:

- definitions of 'the consumer'
- why consumer involvement in health research is believed to be important

- policy development in this area
- the epistemological and methodological implications of the policy
- levels of consumer involvement in research
- objections from professionals

Finally it identifies four questions that need to be addressed by further research:

- how can consumer involvement in research be further conceptualised?
- how and why does consumer involvement affect health research?
- how can the impact of consumer involvement be measured and evaluated?
- what factors are associated with successful user involvement?

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 8.**

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Broad, B. & Saunders, L. (1998) **Involving young people leaving care as peer researchers in a health research project: A learning experience**, Research, Policy and Planning, 16(1), 1-9

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To identify the met and unmet needs of young people leaving care, to explore the health experience of young care leavers and to suggest ways in which health service provision to this group may be improved. To assess the benefits and drawbacks of young people's participation for all those involved in the study.

**Methods:** Young people leaving care were involved as members of the research steering group. They also developed an interview schedule for use with their peers, received training as peer interviewers and carried out a survey of young people leaving care in the mid-Surrey area.

**Findings/recommendations:** Many of the young people involved found carrying out interviews to be a huge responsibility. They felt badly about bringing up the past with interviewees and then leaving them, and felt responsible when people became upset. They were frustrated at not being able to help people and did not know what to say to support them. The interviews also brought up emotional issues for the interviewers themselves. The peer interviewers said they would have liked more training and support, specifically to:

- develop interviewing skills
- address confidentiality, especially managing reports of abuse in care
- cope with the after-effects of interviews

However they also benefited personally from being involved, could see the value of the research and felt they were contributing to changing things for the better.

The research team thought that the benefits of conducting peer research were:

- better quality data, because it covered a wider range of subjects and was more relevant and more reliable – 'reaches parts that other research does not meet'

- greater honesty from the interviewees
- more focus in the interviews on subjects that were of importance to young people and might otherwise been overlooked
- findings are more persuasive when presented by users at conferences or to local agencies/authorities, particularly when users feel a sense of ownership and conviction about the research

Overall the involvement of young people resulted in the research being of more use than if it had been commissioner-led and meant it placed greater emphasis on the recommendations for agencies than on the users' behaviours/lifestyles.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 228.**

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Brownlie, J., Anderson, S. & Ormston, R. (2006) **Children as researchers**, Edinburgh: Scottish Executive Education Department

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To explore the problems and possibilities of incorporating a 'children as researchers' perspective into the agenda of government social research in Scotland.

**Methods:** Mapping recent projects in Scotland and the UK more generally; reviewing the literature on children carrying out research; interviews with policy makers, researchers, research managers and young researchers.

**Findings/recommendations:** The mapping identified a range of projects involving children as researchers. These were mostly one-off projects based in community and voluntary organisations; few were funded by government and these were often limited involvement to an advisory group. Key issues were identified as ethical issues around confidentiality, risk of harm, payments and power in research partnerships; and balancing young people's involvement with the need for high quality, reliable data.

Practical concerns were raised about the resources needed to do this work in terms of staff time, training and support. It was felt that procurement processes, budgets and time-scales would act as a barrier. There were also concerns that less able and more excluded young people might not be represented.

The various stakeholders interviewed in this project shared the belief that involving young people as researchers would improve research outcomes and have greater impact on the quality of people's lives. However, they also expressed doubts as to whether such research would impact on decision-making when the general relationship between research and policy is not always clear. For this reason some people tended to focus on other ways for children's views to influence government policy e.g. through consultation.

Young people who had carried out research saw it as an opportunity to have their voice heard in important policy areas and found it empowering on a personal level.

The final recommendations are that the Scottish Executive:

- makes it clear at the procurement stage that involvement of young people in designing and carrying out research is desirable
- develops opportunities for young researchers to apply for funding, particularly in research partnerships
- develops its thinking on young researchers as part of its volunteering strategy
- develops new ways for young people to inform its research agendas
- develops a network of experienced adult and young researchers in this area to develop ideas and practice and offer support to new researchers

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 61.**

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Bryant, L. & Beckett, J. (2006) **The practicality and acceptability of an advocacy service in the emergency department for people attending following self-harm**, Leeds: Academic Unit of Psychiatry, University of Leeds

#### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To explore the views of different stakeholders on setting up an advocacy service in the Emergency Department for people who have self-harmed and to develop practical recommendations.

**Method:** Interviews with service users, Emergency Department staff, mental health staff and advocates. The project team included three people with experience of self-harm who were involved at every stage of the process. They also evaluated the impact of this service user involvement.

**Findings/recommendations:** The evaluation assessed how well the principles of successful user involvement (Telford, 2004) had been met. By these standards, the involvement was a success. However, the authors also found that the principles did not adequately reflect the process of their involvement and therefore seemed to represent only the minimum requirements.

The evaluation also asked the team members about their personal experiences of involvement. They reported benefits for the service user researchers and for the professional researchers. They did not find that user involvement had an impact on recruitment. It had a mixed impact on the interviews. The positives were that the people being interviewed seemed to be more open about their experiences, but the negatives were that some issues were not always fully explored. They conclude that the data may not have been that different as a result of user involvement, but that the participants had a much better experience.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 100.**

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Burrus, B., Liburd, L. & Burroughs, A. (1998) **Maximising participation by black Americans in population-based diabetes research: The project DIRECT pilot experience**, *Journal of Community Health*, 23(1), 15-27.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To conduct a population survey of diabetes in Wake County, North Carolina, to reduce the burden of disease in the black community.

**Methods:** A community advisory board (CAB) was set up to develop the research tools, identify people to become interviewers and promote the project.

**Findings/recommendations:** The community advisory board had a big impact on the project by:

- checking that the community was benefiting from the research at all stages and reminding the research team to explore options for 'giving back' to the community
- shifting the emphasis of the survey (which included blood glucose measurement and blood pressure screening) so that it became more of a health service meeting people's needs than a research activity reflecting academic interests
- changing the way the project was carried out so that the people who took part received more feedback and were signposted to useful resources e.g. people with abnormal blood glucose values were followed up by phone to check that they understood the need to seek further care
- writing information for the project participants and adding their names to the recruitment brochure to give it more legitimacy
- planning mass media programs and presentations to various community groups to encourage participation

The research team attribute the high response rates to the survey (77%) to the efforts and involvement of the CAB. They also saw benefits in the relationships that developed between CAB members, the researchers and government representatives. This helped to overcome the community's general mistrust of research. The CAB have decided they want to continue to support the next stages of the project, even though there will be a delay before the second phase begins. Their ongoing dedication suggests that the pilot helped create a strong community coalition interested in taking action to address the community's problem with diabetes.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 157.**

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Butcher, L. (2005) **No home, no job**, *CareandHealth MAGAZINE*, May 10- May 16, 30.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article summarises a research project carried out by the charity Off the Streets and into Work. The aim was to find out about homeless people's experiences of trying to

find and sustain a job while being homeless.

**Methods:** Homeless people were involved as peer interviewers which increased the depth and richness of the information obtained in the interviews. Some of the interviewees also felt that the peer researchers were role models, inspiring them to get more involved in shaping homelessness services. The peer researchers also provided important input into the methodology and development of the questions used in interviews, surveys and focus groups. They weeded out questions that would not work and replaced them with ones that would.

**Findings/recommendations:** The individuals involved gained personally from the project through gaining work experience, channelling their negative experiences into a positive and constructive process and feeling they had made a contribution to a significant and influential piece of research.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 158.**

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Caron-Flinterman, F. (2005) **A new voice in science: Patient participation in decision-making on biomedical research**, Zutphen: Wöhrmann Print Services

**Abstract**

This book is based on a series of articles that were produced by the author while completing her PhD. It includes a review of patient participation in decision-making in biomedical research in The Netherlands, the barriers to their participation and a consideration of the contributions they do and could make.

The book also describes the findings from a pilot study of patients' research priorities and makes recommendations for a strategy to involve patients in an effective way.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 102.**

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Caron-Flinterman, J., Broerse, J. & Bunders, J. (2005) **The experiential knowledge of patients: a new resource for biomedical research?** *Social Science & Medicine*, 60, 2575-2584

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This article reflects on whether patients' experience and knowledge is of value to biomedical research. A theoretical analysis proved inconclusive. The authors therefore carried out a review of real-life examples of where patients have influenced biomedical research.

**Methods:** This involved a literature review and over 60 interviews with scientists, patients, representatives of patient organisations and health professionals in The Netherlands and the UK.

**Findings/recommendations:** Nine concrete examples were found where patients' experiential knowledge had been translated into demands, ideas or judgements of biomedical research.

The authors therefore conclude that patients can make a valuable contribution to this type of research.

However they also recommend that new structures and greater interaction between researchers and patients would be needed to make involvement more effective and more widespread. It would also require more work into finding ways of overcoming current barriers.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 46.**

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Cayton, H. & Hanley, B. (2001) **Improving research through consumer involvement**, M. Baker & S. Kirk (Eds.) Research and development for the NHS (pp 195-207). Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing Ltd.

### **Abstract**

This chapter explores some of the reasons for involving consumers in R&D, makes recommendations about how to involve consumers and discusses the role of consumers in NHS Research (now INVOLVE).

It includes examples of collaborations between researchers and consumers where involvement has had an impact on:

- the research topic
- priorities for research
- research design
- disseminating results

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 52.**

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Chalmers, I. (1995) **What do I want from health research and researchers when I am a patient?** British Medical Journal, 310, 1315-1318

### **Abstract**

The author takes on the perspective of a patient to explore what he would like from health research and researchers. He concludes that health researchers could serve the interests

of the public more effectively and could be helped to do so by greater lay involvement in research.

He also reflects on his knowledge of 20 years of lay contributions to research in pregnancy and childbirth to give examples of where involvement has had an impact on:

- the research question
- outcome measures - to ensure they are of importance to patients
- trial protocols
- recruitment to trials
- interpretation of the results of a trial and their implications
- clinical practice and future research

He concludes there should be greater lay involvement more generally, and particularly in setting the research agenda and identifying which questions are worth addressing.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 58.**

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Chambers, R., O'Brien, L., Linnell, S. & Sharp, S. (2004) **Why don't health researchers report consumer involvement?** *Quality in Primary Care*, 12, 151-157

#### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out if researchers publishing in international general medical journals had actively involved consumers in their research and to what extent they had involved consumers.

**Methods:** Two researchers assessed the extent of consumer involvement in 200 papers randomly selected from four international general medical journals. The corresponding authors of the papers were surveyed to find out what they thought had been the extent of that involvement.

**Findings/recommendations:** Consumer involvement occurred in six of the 200 papers. 132 authors replied to the survey and 54 said they had involved consumers. This mismatch occurred because some of the researchers had limited knowledge and understanding of consumer involvement and because some had not included details of consumer involvement in their original articles. A minority of the researchers were aware of the potential benefits of involving consumers.

The authors recommend that researchers and consumers need training and information about involvement as a substantial proportion of health researchers do not understand its meaning.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 57.**

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Clark, M., Glasby, J. & Lester, H. (2004) **Cases for change: User involvement in mental health services and research**, Research Policy and Planning, 22(2), 31-38

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes the authors' experiences of involving mental health service users in research on adult mental health services. It identifies key benefits of user involvement in research in terms of:

**Findings/recommendations:** the user perspective helped shape the analysis of themes and trends as well as influence the views of the academics. The focus of the research was changed to emphasise the diversity of views on causes of mental illness, how best to deal with mental distress and how best to organise services.

Benefits for the service user researcher: using skills that were thought to have been lost; developing new skills and knowledge; greater self-esteem and confidence; social interaction; earning money; making use of users' experience and knowledge.

Impact on the academic researchers: more thought given to service users needs particularly in terms of language used in reports; assumptions, attitudes and values were challenged.

However, the pressure of work did lead to the service user researcher becoming unwell during the course of the project. This led the researchers to question whether they had provided adequate support.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 70.**

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Coren, E. (2007) **Collection of examples of service user and carer participation in systematic reviews**, London: SCIE

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This report includes three different examples of user involvement in systematic reviews. Each example has used different methods of involvement and reported on different types of impact.

**Findings/recommendations:** Example 1 is a systematic review of consumers' perspectives on electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) which was user led. User involvement had an impact on all stages of the review including the type of evidence used and the findings.

Example 2 is a review of evidence relating to HIV prevention in men who have sex with men. The lessons mainly relate to successfully involving users via an advisory group.

Example 3 is a review that contributed to developing the National Newborn Screening Programme. User involvement had an impact on the leaflets produced and led to further involvement in guideline development and research.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 101.**

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Coupland, H., Maher, L., Enriquez, J., Le, K., Pacheco, V., Pham, A., Carroll, C., Cheguelman, G., Freeman, D., Robinson, D. & Smith, K. (2005) **Clients or colleagues? Reflections on the process of participatory action research with young injecting drug users**, *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 16, 191-198

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper reflects on the benefits and challenges of involving young injecting drug users (IDUs) in participatory action research.

**Methods:** It is based on the experiences of researchers, health workers and IDU researchers who worked on a needs assessment of young IDUs who do not access services. The research was carried out in two areas in Australia to inform local service planning.

**Findings/recommendations:** There were benefits for all members of the team: The health workers gained a better understanding of the barriers to accessing services and the needs of young IDUs, a more positive attitude to young IDUs, new relationships with IDUs who don't access services i.e. better networking opportunities. The young IDU researchers benefited from increased confidence and self-esteem, a more positive attitude to future employment, a sense of having made a contribution.

The researchers gained from access to research participants that would not have been possible otherwise, faster recruitment and data collection. The wider community gained because the young IDU researchers became peer educators, disseminating information about health risks and access to services. One of the young IDU researchers has since been involved in developing an outreach service.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 68.**

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Davies, S. & Nolan, M. (2003) **Editorial: Nurturing research partnerships with older people and their carers: Learning from experience**, *Quality in Ageing - Policy, Practice and Research*, 4(4), 2-5

**Abstract**

This edition of *Quality and Ageing* is devoted to the proceedings of a conference that explored research partnerships between older people, their carers and researchers. The

editorial highlights some of the papers in this edition and also reports on feedback from workshops at the conference.

Workshop participants identified the following benefits of research partnerships:

- researchers focus on issues important to older people
- research focuses on real issues and is action-oriented
- challenges myths and stereotypes about ageing
- involving older people as data collectors can make it easier for some people who feel more comfortable talking to their peers

Benefits to people who are involved included: feeling of making a positive contribution; participation in new activities; opportunities to make new friends and relationships; building confidence and developing new skills; greater visibility.

Negative experiences included: feeling involvement is tokenistic; feeling let down or abandoned at the end of the research; unmet expectations of change.

**Category:** impact of public involvement

**ID 45.**

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Denis, J. & Lomas, J. (2003) **Convergent evolution: the academic and policy roots of collaborative research**, *Journal of Health Services Research and Policy*, 8 (supplement 2), S2:1-S2:6

### **Abstract**

This is an editorial for a supplement to a journal, which looks at partnerships in research. In addition to briefly describing each of the papers included in the supplement, the authors define collaborative research and its benefits. They describe four streams of academic work which have contributed to the growth of collaborative research: action research, participatory action research, programme evaluation and work on knowledge utilisation.

They describe policy developments in the UK and USA which have contributed to this growth. Finally, they identify four themes from the papers in the supplement. These are:

- researchers find the additional investments of time and other resources largely worthwhile
- trust is an essential ingredient to the success of collaborative research
- the success of collaborative research depends as much on the people involved as the processes they put in place
- collaborative research is a journey without a clear destination

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 107.**

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Dewar, B.J. (2005) **Beyond tokenistic involvement of older people in research - a framework for future development and understanding**, International Journal of Older People Nursing in association with Journal of Clinical Nursing, 14(3a), 48-53

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper reflects on initiatives that have been developed at the Royal Bank of Scotland Centre for the Older Person's Agenda that aim to support older people in partnership working in research and development work.

It reports on the benefits of working in partnership with older people, the challenges for researchers and issues that need to be considered in the future.

**Findings/recommendations:** Early evaluation of the impact of involving older people in research at the centre have shown: better access to marginalised groups; more accessible information; better dissemination of information to peers; greater empathy with other older people in interviews.

One of the key issues raised is the role of user researchers. Should they play a research assistant role (i.e. the same as the researchers) or is there something about their role which is distinct? Should the training provided be any different to the training given to research students i.e. an introduction to research methods? Or is specific training needed for user researchers?

Other issues raised include:

- the need to be critical about why it is important to involve users in research
- being clear about what involvement means
- whether older people want to control research and whether research led by older people has better outcomes than partnerships
- older people's motivation to get involved

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 22.**

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Dickson, G. & Green, K. (2001) **Participatory action research: Lessons learned with Aboriginal grandmothers**, Health Care for Women International, 22(5), 471-482

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article draws out the lessons learned from a participatory action research project that involved Aboriginal women. They helped to carry out a health assessment as part of a larger health promotion project that aimed to meet the needs of older Aboriginal women.

**Methods:** Aboriginal women were involved as members of an Advisory Committee who guided the start-up and development of the project and as co-researchers who:

- designed interview questions and information for participants
- analysed data

- helped draft the assessment report
- took action on findings from the project

Two middle-aged Aboriginal women were also hired as research associates and conducted interviews with community members.

**Findings/recommendations:** Their involvement changed the nature and pace of the project, linking the health needs assessment to other health promoting activities and shifting the emphasis from 'problems' to 'strengths'. Action was taken on numerous individual and social issues making a direct link between the research and community action and change.

The women involved benefited from:

- establishing new social support systems
- recognising their own strengths and values
- a raised awareness of issues they had not previously questioned

As the project became known in the community, the women were asked to receive visitors and invited to sit on committees. This gave them opportunities to speak out about issues they felt strongly about, advocating for themselves and the wider Aboriginal community. The project thus helped the women to create alliances and build the skills and organisation necessary to support ongoing health promoting activity.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 165.**

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Dobbs, L. & Moore, C. (2002) **Engaging communities in area-based regeneration: The role of participatory evaluation**, *Policy Studies*, 23(3/4), 157-171

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper provides an overview of a number of projects undertaken in Tyneside which employed local residents to carry out baseline and impact surveys. It explores the benefits of involvement as well as the barriers to involvement and how these might be overcome.

**Methods:** A community centred approach to the survey design, administration and analysis. Community members were trained and supported to conduct both the baseline and impact surveys.

**Findings/recommendations:** Involving community members as researchers had the following benefits:

- their knowledge of the local community meant they were better able to negotiate access to local groups
- they knew the best times to visit particular areas and were skilled at engaging 'hard-to-reach' groups
- their commitment to the local area and the project meant they made great efforts to increase the response rate at every opportunity

The individual community researchers said they had gained a range of skills that they hoped would help them find further employment in future as well as a sense of greater self-confidence and self-respect from being involved in such a worthwhile work.

Members of the local community said they felt the process had allowed them to play an important role in regeneration and they enjoyed being interviewed by local people. They felt greater ownership of the outcomes and many more local people discussed the findings and recommendations.

Overall the community-centred approach to the research gave the survey results and recommendations widespread credibility amongst all stakeholders. There was a general sense of agreement that the results and recommendations were representative of the community. The participatory approach to the research seemed to act as a catalyst to strengthen partnership working more generally.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 166.**

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Dona, G. (2006) **Children as research advisers: Contributions to a 'methodology of participation' in researching children in difficult circumstances**, *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care*, 2(2), 22-34

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This article reviews the involvement of children as research advisers in two projects: a study of foster care for separated children in Rwanda and an analysis of the conditions of children outside parental care living in institutions and communities in Bangladesh.

**Findings/recommendations:** Detailed discussions of both projects describe how the child advisory committees influenced the research topics, the selection of participants, recruitment of participants, the interpretation of findings and the recommendations proposed.

The author emphasises the importance of thinking through the method of participation, since how participation itself is conceived and carried out affects the quality of the process. If well planned, participation improves the quality of the overall research project and gives children tools to examine and discuss their lives.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 167.**

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Donovan, J., Mills, N., Smith, M., Brindle, L., Jacoby, A., Peters, T., Frankel, S., Neal, D. & Hamdy, F. (2002) **Improving design and conduct of randomised controlled trials by embedding them in qualitative research: ProtecT (prostate testing for cancer and treatment) study**, British Medical Journal, 325, 766-770

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To examine the impact of qualitative research on the design and conduct of a controversial randomised clinical trial for prostate cancer.

**Methods:** In-depth interviews were carried out with men who had been invited to join the trial to find what they had understood from the study information. Recruitment appointments were also tape recorded to find out how recruiters presented the trial. The findings were used to change the content and presentation of the study information.

**Findings/recommendations:** Changes to the way the information about the trial was presented and the way different elements were described increased the men's understanding of the nature and purpose of the trial. Recruitment rates increased from 40% to 70%.

The authors recommend that similar approaches are used more widely, especially when a trial is thought to be difficult to carry out.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 40.**

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Dyer, S. (2004) **Rationalising public participation in the health service: The case of research ethics committees**, Health & Place, 10, 339-348

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper reports on a study of lay participation on Local Research Ethics Committees.

**Methods:** It is based on interviews with committee members and observations of committee meetings.

**Findings/recommendations:** It identifies a lack of understanding of the value of lay participation and the lack of a centrally defined role. This means that lay members do not possess either the authority or knowledge to challenge experts' technical assessments of research.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 168.**

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Elliott, E., Watson, A. & Harries, U. (2002) **Harnessing expertise: involving peer interviewers in qualitative research with hard-to-reach populations**, Health Expectations, 5, 172-178

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper explores a number of key issues relating to the employment of peer interviewers in a project to explore the views and experiences of people who use illegal drugs.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors report on training and debriefing the interviewers as well as the need to provide ongoing support. They report that employing peer reviewers had both a negative and positive impact.

Problems arose because many of the interviewees refused to have their interviews taped which left the researchers anxious about working with 'second-hand' data. Also the peer interviewers familiarity with the language and lifestyles of the people being interviewed meant that they didn't always make notes of what they perceived to be 'common knowledge' - but these were issues thought to be relevant and important by the researchers.

The researchers thought they would need to conduct the interviews themselves in future and work with users to find people to interview. The most important advantage was being able to interview people who could not have been reached in any other way. The peer interviewers were also able to collect the data quickly and from a diverse range of users.

On reflection the authors conclude that such projects would benefit from a more flexible approach - particularly in terms of the roles of lay experts and researchers and their respective areas of control. They recommend more joint working - during training, debriefing, and both during and after carrying out the fieldwork.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 48.**

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Entwistle, V., Renfrew, M., Yearley, S., Forrester, J. & Lamont, T. (1998) **Lay perspectives: advantages for health research**, British Medical Journal, 316, 463-466

**Abstract**

This paper outlines two basic reasons for involving consumers in research and discusses some common objections.

The two reasons for involvement are that:

1. It is a political imperative - as owners of publicly funded research the public should have a say in what is done and how. Then involvement becomes a goal in its own right. The processes of decision-making become more important than the quality of those decisions.

2. It can improve the quality of research - since lay views are often different from professionals, have legitimacy and can add value.

The authors then address common objections and outline a framework for thinking about lay involvement in research.

They conclude that more work needs to be done to explore the advantages, disadvantages and resource implications of involvement in different circumstances.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 42.**

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Evans, C. & Fisher, M. (1999) **Collaborative evaluation with service users: Moving towards user-controlled research**, Ian Shaw & Joyce Lishman (eds), Evaluation and Social Work Practice (pp101-117). London: Sage.

**Abstract**

The authors argue that social workers should consider how they can support service users to carry out their own research and ensure that evaluation is user-led.

The authors describe the experiences of involvement in research of the Wiltshire and Swindon Users' Network and the Leonard Cheshire Disabled People's Forum. These experiences range from being researched, where service users had a passive role, through to collaboration with researchers and ultimately to research controlled by service users.

They describe a user-controlled piece of research (an evaluation of an Independent Living Fund), how users had an impact on the research ethics and on how the research was undertaken. They also describe the training members undertook.

Finally, they outline the skills and commitment required of social workers if they are to assist service users to undertake their own research. They call for an "empowerment research agenda" which should be taken forward jointly by social workers and service users.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 24.**

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Evans, C. & Fisher, M. (1999) **User controlled research and empowerment**, W. Shera & L. Wells (Eds.), Empowerment practice in social work: Developing richer conceptual foundations (pp 348-369). Toronto: Canadian Scholars Press

**Abstract**

This chapter argues that empowerment of service users risks being merely collaboration unless service users define empowerment for themselves. Empowerment tends to be

defined by professionals. For empowerment to improve the lives of service users it must reflect service users' experiences and issues.

In the context of research, the authors argue that the role of service users as researchers needs to be recognised as a means of achieving empowerment. They emphasise that only user-controlled research ensures that service users have power over the way their experiences are defined.

The chapter also discusses:

- the question of what counts as knowledge
- the limitations of co-operative and participatory research compared to user-controlled or emancipatory research
- an example of user-controlled research
- how to carry out user-controlled research in terms of funding, managing, designing and carrying out the research
- the benefits of user-controlled research - improving recruitment, the quality of data, and interpretation of results
- the role of academic researcher as ally and facilitator

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 56.**

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Evans, I., Thornton, H. & Chalmers, I. (2006) **Testing treatments: Better research for better healthcare**, London: British Library (ISBN 071234909X)

### **Abstract**

The aim of this book is to generate a wider understanding of how treatments can and should be tested fairly. It highlights issues that are fundamental to ensuring that research is designed to address the questions that matter most to patients and health professionals.

Much of the book reviews evidence that a lot of time, money and effort is wasted on research that is poor quality or unnecessary. Chapter 7 discusses how greater public involvement in research, especially in identifying research topics, could help to ensure that research better meets the needs and interests of patients. It includes a number of examples of where patient involvement has helped to define the research question and improve the quality of research.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 105.**

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Faulkner, A. (2004) **Capturing the experiences of those involved in the TRUE project: A story of colliding worlds**, Eastleigh: INVOLVE

### **Abstract**

The TRUE project was commissioned by INVOLVE to scope training provision in the UK relevant to consumer involvement in research. There were seven service users, three project supervisors and a project co-ordinator in the research team.

At the end of the project INVOLVE commissioned an extra piece of work to capture the experiences of all those who had been involved. This report is a summary of those experiences. It includes the views of the service users on the benefits of being involved. These included:

- feeling appreciated
- being stretched by new skills and new experiences
- meeting new people
- increased knowledge of mental health and research
- working in a group
- greater confidence
- further opportunities to be involved in research

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 62.**

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Faulkner, A. (2007) **Beyond our expectations: A report of the experiences of involving service users in forensic mental health research**, National Forensic Mental Health NHS Research and Development Programme

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This report summarises the experiences of four different research projects funded by the National Forensic Mental Health NHS R&D programme which involved service users in a number of different ways.

**Methods:** It is based on interviews with researchers and service users who worked on the projects.

**Findings/recommendations:** The report reflects on the challenges and facilitators to involvement as well as the benefits. A major benefit was that these projects contributed to challenging stigma, both within and beyond the forensic services.

Benefits for the research included:

- better quality data through engaging users as researchers to collect data from their peers recruiting people to the projects who would not normally take part
- better analysis and interpretation of the data by including the users' perspective
- more accessible information for participants to ensure fully informed consent
- more accessible and appropriate questionnaires

Benefits for the researchers included: learning to share power and control; greater knowledge and understanding of users' experiences; enjoyment and satisfaction in their work.

Benefits for the service users who were involved included: new skills and knowledge; working with others; greater confidence; a stepping-stone to work.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 72.**

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Fisher, M. (2002) **The role of service users in problem formulation and technical aspects of social research**, *Social Work Education*, 21(3), 305-312

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper argues that if research is to be relevant to the issues faced by service users, they must be actively involved in this research at all stages.

**Findings/recommendations:** Fisher draws on a range of research projects to expand on his argument. He sets out some distinctions in the meaning of user involvement in different models of social research. He argues that more traditional methods - such as consulting with service users and participatory research - are not enough to respond to the demands of service users for "genuine involvement in research design". Instead, he calls for a three-way relationship between the practitioner, research and the service user.

Fisher draws on a range of examples of user-led and user-controlled research to suggest that problem formulation benefits from user involvement. He gives illustrations that show how service users have challenged the assumptions made by researchers and research commissioners. He also argues that user involvement can help researchers to access the 'right people', giving examples of how user-controlled research can improve response rates. Fisher goes on to describe how the quality of interview data may be improved if service users act as interviewers.

Fisher moves on to consider how user perspectives can alter the research approach to outcomes, outlining three principles for user perspectives on outcome measurement.

Finally, he argues that service users can improve the analysis of qualitative data, again by drawing on a number of examples.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 18.**

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Fudge, N., Wolfe, C.D.A., McKeivitt, C. (2007) **Involving older people in health research**, Age and Ageing Vol.36 492-500

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To review published reports of studies which involved older people in commissioning, prioritising, designing, conducting or disseminating research.

**Methods:** a structured literature review of published articles of 'older people'. 2,492 articles were initially identified from the database of which 30 were included in the study.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors grouped people's involvement in the research process into five stages, and listed the projects that involved people at each of them. These stages were: training of people to participate in the research, design of the research, data collection and data analysis, membership of advisory groups, and being involved throughout the process. They also report on the impact of involving people.

The paper discusses the broad range of journals from which papers were identified, and comments on the increase in literature relating to involvement over the last decade. Where comment on impact was included, papers tended to focus on impact of involvement on participants rather than on the research process itself. The many different applications of the term 'user involvement' are discussed. The authors noted that the evidence mainly focused on the impact involvement has on the people who become involved in the research process. There was little evidence on what impact involving people has on the quality of the research itself. They recommended that this issue is addressed before involving people is promoted as a policy.

**Categories:** nature and extent of public involvement in research, reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 137.**

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Gillard, S. & Stacey, E. (2005) All talk: Experiencing user-led research. *A Life in the Day*, 9(2), 27-30.

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This article reports on the experiences of a user-led research project which explored the way people talk about mental health. It was carried out by Slough User-Led Consultation (SULC).

**Findings/recommendations:** The fact that users led and conducted the research ensured that the participants had a space to explore their mental health without some of the fears, barriers and constraints that characterise many of their other experiences. The powerful findings that emerged were a direct result of the project being user-led.

The team have established training for mental health professionals that addresses the

issues raised by this research and provides a far more powerful way of disseminating the findings than publishing a report. The professionals who receive the training describe the experience as eye-opening and a potential catalyst for change.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 171.**

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Godfrey, M. (2004) **More than 'involvement'. How commissioning user interviewers in the research process begins to change the balance of power**, Practice, 16(3), 223-231

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes a small study, undertaken as part of a Masters Degree (MA), to obtain the views of social workers, service users and carers about the reconfiguration of mental health services and their experience of care in the community.

As part of this study, the author commissioned a mental health service user to undertake interviews with other users.

**Methods:** Four users were interviewed by one service user. She was trained and supported by an advocacy worker from a local mental health organisation.

**Findings/recommendations:** One of the key findings from the study was the lack of information providers to users.

The author reflects on the process of trying to recruit interviewees and recruiting a service user interviewer. He then draws on a range of other papers to consider the value of service users acting as interviewers. He argues that there is not enough evidence to demonstrate that user interviewing is more effective than 'professional' interviewing, and suggests ways that this evidence might be obtained.

He also calls for training and support to be made more readily available so that users can undertake their own research.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 111.**

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Goodare, H. & Lockwood, S. (1999) **Involving patients in clinical research**, British Medical Journal, 319, 724-725

**Abstract**

The authors argue that patient involvement improves the quality of research. They provide three examples of involvement in breast cancer research in the UK, USA and Australia. These illustrate the impact of involvement on research quality and design, on

funding decisions and the consent process. They recommend that researchers should be asked to demonstrate that they have consulted consumers in developing their research proposals when applying for funding. They also suggest that medical journals should set new standards for consumer consultation by making involvement at all stages in research a condition for publication.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 43.**

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Griffiths, K., Jorm, A. & Christensen, H. (2004) **Academic consumer researchers: a bridge between consumers and researchers**, Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 384, 191-196

### **Abstract**

This paper describes the contributions that consumers, particularly academic consumers, can make to mental health research. It is based on a literature review and reflection.

The authors argue that academic consumers offer all the advantages of involving lay consumers as well as extra benefits.

These include:

- acceptance as equal partners by other researchers
- research skills
- access to research funding
- ability to communicate findings to the research community
- ability to influence research policy and culture
- potential to facilitate lay involvement

They conclude that academic consumers could therefore help to bridge the gap between researchers and consumers as well as reducing the stigma of mental health problems.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 9.**

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Guarino, P., Elbourne, D., Carpenter, J. & Peduzzi, P. (2006) **Consumer involvement in consent document development: a multicenter cluster randomized trial to assess study participants' understanding**, Clinical Trials, 3(1), 19-30.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To compare an informed consent document (participant information sheet) developed by consumers with one developed by researchers.

**Methods:** The two documents were tested in a clinical trial for Gulf War veterans in the US. Different trial centres were randomised to either the researcher-developed or the

consumer-developed information sheet. The researchers measured whether there was any effect on:

- participants' satisfaction with the information sheet
- how well people said they understood the information
- whether people refused to take part in the clinical trial
- whether the people who did take part in the trial did everything they were asked to do and stayed to the end

**Findings/recommendations:** The results showed that asking service users to develop the information sheet made no difference in this trial. The researchers suggest this might be because the consumers didn't make dramatic changes to the information sheet. The trial participants were also used to reading complicated documents as part of their military training. It is also possible that the conversation between researchers and potential trial participants is a more important part of the consent process than the written information.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 13.**

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Hanley, B., Truesdale, A., King, A., Elbourne, D. & Chalmers, I. (2001) **Involving consumers in designing, conducting and interpreting randomised controlled trials: questionnaire survey**, British Medical Journal, 322, 519-523

#### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To assess the nature and extent of consumer involvement in clinical trials managed by clinical trial co-ordinating centres in the UK.

**Methods:** Survey of 103 UK clinical trial co-ordinating centres and investigators in 60 clinical trials.

**Findings/recommendations:** 23 of the 62 eligible centres reported they were involving consumers in their work and were positive about the involvement. Another 17 were planning to involve consumers. 15 did not plan to involve consumers and 4 of these did not think involvement was relevant. Of the 48 trial investigators who responded, many were positive about consumer involvement and reported that consumers had helped to:

- refine research questions
- improve the quality of patient information
- make the trial more relevant to the needs of patients

The authors conclude that consumer involvement in clinical trials seems to be growing and welcomed by most researchers.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 39.**

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Hewlett, S., de Wit, M., Richards, P., Quest, E., Hughes, R., Heiberg, T., Kirwan, J. (2006) **Patients and professionals as research partners: Challenges, practicalities and benefits**, *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 55(4), 676-680

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes the experiences of a group of researchers and 'patient research partners' who have collaborated in a series of arthritis research projects. It describes the challenges they faced, outlines a practical model for involvement and lists some outcomes of involvement.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors describe 4 main challenges to involvement - access and communication, relationships, tokenism and the anxieties of taking on a new role. Their solution to these challenges is a model called FIRST. This acronym describes the approach patient research partners and professionals need to adopt if involvement is to be successful: Facilitate (inclusions and contribution), Identify (projects, patients and roles), Respect, Support and Training.

Finally, the authors describe the impact of this involvement on:

- research - e.g. a fresh insight into issues, novel outcomes and altered study design
- patient research partners - e.g. improved confidence and being able to give something back
- professionals - e.g. greater understanding of rheumatoid arthritis and its impact

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 31.**

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Holmes, W., Stewart, P., Garrow, A., Anderson, I. and Thorpe, L. (2002) **Researching Aboriginal health: Experience from a study of urban young people's health and well-being**, *Social Science & Medicine*, 54(8), 1267-1279.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes the first stage of a study of the health and well-being of urban young Aboriginal people carried out by a community organisation. The goal was to enable Aboriginal people to direct and own the research, in contrast to historical poor practice.

**Methods:** Aboriginal health workers contributed to the study design, helping to ensure that the project would work in practice and to overcome the natural mistrust of research in the community. Community members helped to facilitate focus groups with young people and interpret the results. This proved important to the group discussions and subsequent understanding of what had been said.

The focus groups helped shape the next stages of the project, determining how a survey of young people's health should be carried out and what kind of health tests would be included.

The ethical issues were considered by a newly established group of representatives from the Aboriginal community rather than the university's ethics committee. This made an important contribution to the community's ownership of the project.

Young people were trained and recruited to conduct the survey as peer interviewers. This helped to raise awareness of the study.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors suggest that the interviewers were more sensitive to subtle signs of a lack of willingness to take part in the project and so less likely to pressurise people into taking part. However, it also seemed that young people were more willing to take part because they had been asked by a peer.

The peer interviewers benefited from learning new skills and increased confidence. They have gone on to play important advocacy and management roles in other community organisations.

The presence of young people at the health service also increased and it seems that more young people feel more comfortable in using the services available.

The authors conclude that involving community members improved the quality of the research by:

- increasing the representativeness of the people who took part via access to extensive community networks
- validity of the findings because the questionnaires were developed and checked by Aboriginal people and because the participants were more likely to trust the research team and therefore more willing to give honest answers

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 175.**

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Johns, T., Miller, P., Kopp, K., Carter, Z., Cooper, G., Johnston, J., Nicholas, Z. & Wright, N. (2004) **Equal lives? Disabled people evaluate an independent living strategy for Essex Social Services**, *Research Policy and Planning*, 22(2), 51-57

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To evaluate the impact of the Equal Lives strategy in facilitating disabled service users to lead more independent lives and to identify signs of improvement in services and opportunities to improve services further.

**Methods:** A telephone survey of 250 disabled service users and qualitative interviews. Disabled service users were recruited, trained and paid as co-research consultants.

**Findings/recommendations:** The paper discusses the impact of including service users as equal partners in the research. The service user researchers also report on their experiences of being involved. These include:

Positive impact on the research:

- enhanced validity of research evidence because research participants felt more comfortable being interviewed by their peers and were more willing to share their experiences
- added dimension to the analysis and interpretation of the data based on service users' experiences
- dissemination of the findings - hearing directly from service users improves the validity and weight of the findings

Negative impact on the research: there were also occasions where research participants appeared to over-identify with their interviewers and 'expected' them to understand their situation. The interviewers had been trained to recognise and respond to this.

Benefits for the service user researchers: new social contacts; work and training leading to new employment opportunities; feeling of making a positive and valued contribution to improving services; increased confidence; broadened outlook and experience.

The research team as a whole also benefited from the wealth of interpersonal and other skills that the service user researchers brought to the project.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 53.**

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Kellett, M., Forrest, R., Dent, N. & Ward, S. (2004) '**Just teach us the skills please, we'll do the rest**': Empowering ten-year-olds as active researchers, *Children & Society*, 18(5), 329-343

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper discusses the outcomes of an initiative to empower ten-year-olds as active researchers. It discusses some of the perceived barriers to children taking ownership of research and challenges the status quo. Reports from two research projects led by children are included.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 178.**

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Kellett, M. (2006) **Children as researchers: Exploring the impact on education and empowerment**, *childRight*, 226 (May), 11-13

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This article discusses the role of children as active researchers, why it is necessary for children to engage in their own research and the benefits for child researchers.

The benefits for children participating in active research include:

- raised self-esteem and self-worth
- increased confidence
- development of transferable study skills
- sharpening of critical thinking skills
- heightened ethical awareness
- enhanced problem solving ability
- more effective communication
- independent learning

Children's research is distinct from adult's research because:

- children succeed in getting responses from their peer group in ways that would not be possible for adult researchers
- it reflects children's experiences from a genuine children's perspective
- it is an important vehicle for children's voices
- it is an empowering process for children

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 177.**

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Koops, L., Lindley, R. (2002) **Thrombolysis for acute ischaemic stroke: consumer involvement in design of new randomised controlled trial**, British Medical Journal, 325, 415-418

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To determine whether consumer involvement could help to address some of the ethical issues associated with research into thrombolysis for acute ischaemic stroke.

**Methods:** One of the researchers attended three meetings of older people in Edinburgh to discuss stroke and thrombolysis. Older people who attended these meetings were also asked to complete a questionnaire. Two focus groups were then held to explore the issues raised in the discussions and questionnaires. This led to a revision of patient information leaflets. These leaflets were then tested with six patients and carers in a stroke rehabilitation unit.

**Findings/recommendations:** Most people who completed the questionnaire were prepared to accept the risks of thrombolytic treatment in a clinical trial. Participants in the focus groups were comfortable with the concept of risk, and recognised the ethical dilemmas involved in obtaining valid consent. They suggested some solutions to these dilemmas. The researchers made many changes to their information leaflet as a result of this consultation process. They report that "despite the potential ethical barriers to our planned trial, our trial material was accepted after only one cycle of amendments with the national ethics committee, an important achievement." They call for consumer involvement in trial development to become the norm.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 38.**

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Krieger, J., Allen, C., Cheadle, A., Ciske, S., Schier, J., Senturia, K. & Sullivan, M. (2002) **Using community-based participatory research to address social determinants of health: Lessons learned from Seattle Partners for Healthy Communities**, Health Education & Behaviour, 29(3), 361-382

## **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article describes three projects from the Seattle Partners for Healthy Communities Research Centre that used participatory approaches. Two demonstrate the impact of involving community members:

**(1) Healthy Homes project** (a randomised controlled trial of an outreach programme to reduce the incidence of asthma): Community members first identified the topic and then as members of a parent advisory group helped shape the project to:

- increase its benefit to the community, respect community values and avoid doing harm
- ensure the research was sensitive to the issues faced by local tenants
- address the general problem of mistrust of research government when recruiting participants
- ensure the questionnaires were culturally appropriate and relevant

Community members were hired as outreach workers. The participants reported that working with local people gave them confidence in the project. The individual community researchers benefited directly from learning new skills. They have also gone on to assist other organisations with asthma education and community work.

A problem arose at the beginning because community members would not accept that a control group would receive less interventions than the experimental group. This led to a change in the protocol. At later stages, people realised that the trial was less convincing because it did not have the usual-care control group. Funding was sought for a Phase II of the project to carry out this comparison.

**(2) Study of ethnic and sexual minority women's experience of domestic violence, satisfaction with services and service needs:** Representatives from community agencies serving the different groups joined the research team. They helped with all stages of research. Their involvement proved crucial to recruiting women to discuss such a sensitive topic. They also ensured the safety of participants in ways that the researchers would not have considered. Community advocates helped with facilitation and interviews. They also brought expertise and experience to the analysis of data that the researchers lacked. Their involvement also gave credibility to the project encouraging women to take part.

In summary participatory approaches have:

- increased community acceptance and participation in research
- improved data collection and interpretation

- improved implementation of changes and their cultural relevance
- enhanced the capacity of community based organisations
- increased the benefits received by community members

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 179.**

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Langston, A.L., McCallum, M., Campbell, M.K., Robertson, C. & Ralston, S.H. (2005) **An integrated approach to consumer representation and involvement in a multicentre randomised controlled trial**, *Clinical Trials*, 2(1), 80-87

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To work closely with the National Association for the Relief of Paget's Disease (NARPD) in the PRISM trial (a randomised trial of intensive versus symptomatic management).

**Methods:** The PRISM trial management group worked in partnership with the patient organisation NARPD in designing, conducting and delivering the trial. The NARPD were involved in peer-review, the trial steering committee, giving advice to participants and promoting the trial to people with Paget's disease.

**Findings/recommendations:** There were many advantages to working in partnership with NARPD. Most importantly all the participants gained a sense of ownership of the trial. This led to very high response rates to questionnaires which improved the quality of the trial data. The partnership also helped to improve recruitment and the quality of patient information sheets.

The authors recommend this approach is used in other trials as a way of improving the information for participants and recruitment. However, there are resource implications for both parties.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 14.**

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Leamy, N. & Clough, R. (2006) *How older people became researchers: Training, guidance and practice in action*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (ISBN 1 85935 435 1)

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This report describes how a group of older people became involved in a three-year large-scale research project on housing.

**Methods:** It gives an account of how the older people were trained and the experiences

of the people involved. It also provides practical guidance.

**Findings/recommendations:** The researchers found they had to rethink their roles and find the right balance between their 'expert' role and 'empowering or facilitative role'. There was always a tension between enabling the older people to develop their research skills at their own pace and needing to complete the research on time.

The older people gained from a wider appreciation and understanding of research and from developing marketable research skills. They are now using these skills in other areas.

Involving the older people as researchers also affected the quality of the interview data in both positive and negative ways. It appears that interviewees talked more freely and disclosed more information to their peers. However, the interviewers then found it difficult to keep the interview focused on the research topic and to be sure whether the discussion was relevant.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 181.**

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Lindenmeyer, A., Hearnshaw, H., Sturt, J., Ormerod, R. & Aitchison, G.(2007)  
**Assessment of the benefits of user involvement in health research from the Warwick Diabetes Care Research User Group: A qualitative case study**, Health Expectations, 10, 268-277.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To assess the benefits of involving health-care users in diabetes research by evaluating the impact of the Warwick Diabetes Care Research User Group.

**Methods:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with researchers who had worked with the Group. Group members also discussed their views of the group's effectiveness at a number of their regular meetings.

**Findings/recommendations:** The study showed the feasibility, acceptability and effectiveness of this longstanding, experienced group. Its impact largely stems from the continuing interaction between researchers and users, and the general ethos of learning from each other in an ongoing process.

Specific benefits of the group's involvement were identified as:

- adding value by forcing researchers to address why they want to conduct their research in the first place and focusing their minds on making a difference to service users
- adding credibility to proposals (usually) making them more likely to be funded
- making changes to research protocols, questionnaires and patient information to make them more practical, relevant and accessible

The author concludes that the greatest benefit of involving the User Group was being able to make continued use of their experiential knowledge throughout all stages of research.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 183.**

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Lindow, V. & Morris, J. (1995) **Service user involvement: Synthesis of findings and experience in the field of community care**, York: York Publishing Services (ISBN 1 899987 00 2)

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This report summarises a range of work commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) to explore different aspects of service user involvement. There is a short section on involvement in research. Each section makes suggestions about topics for future research.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors begin by considering the theme of unequal power relationships, which was common in much of the work commissioned by JRF.

Section 2 deals with the involvement of individuals in decisions which affect their lives, and considers some of the barriers to involvement and the opportunities for people to influence decisions.

Section 3 looks at collective involvement. Again there is a discussion about barriers to involvement, and then a look at what service users need organisations to do to make involvement possible. This section also looks at user-controlled organisations and services.

Section 4 reflects on involvement in professional education and staff development.

Section 5 considers research about user involvement, and user involvement in research. It looks at the challenges of involving marginalised groups in research, and briefly reflects on the impact of involving service users on the research process. This includes:

- Changing the focus of research
- Changing the nature of the research
- Changing how reports are written
- Enabling researchers to access a wider range of people

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 114.**

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Lloyd, K., Rose, D. & Fenton, M. (2006) **Identifying uncertainties about the effects of treatments for schizophrenia**, *Journal of Mental Health*, 15(3), 263-268

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article discusses the problem of treatment uncertainties and the value of involving service users in the development of clinical trials to ensure that trials measure the outcomes that matter to participants. It also describes the establishment of the Database of Uncertainty about the Effects of Treatments (DUETs) and how this could help

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 186.**

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Lowes, L. & Hulatt, I. (Eds.) (2005) **Involving service users in health and social care research**, London: Routledge

This book is a collection of papers written by service user and professional researchers. The titles of the chapters are:

1. Theory and practice of user involvement in research: making the connection with public policy and practice.
2. Actively involving marginalised and vulnerable people in research
3. Supporting people with learning difficulties to do their own research
4. A hard fight: the involvement of mental health service users in research
5. Translating health policy into research practice
6. Foster carers undertake research into birth family contact: using the social action approach
7. From recruitment to dissemination: the experience of working together from service user and professional perspectives
8. Consumer led research? Parents as researchers: the child health surveillance project
9. Consumer involvement in cancer research in the UK: benefits and challenges
10. Community action to housing and health needs
11. Helping older people to share the research journey
12. Really making it happen in Wiltshire: the experience of service users evaluating social care
13. Research with children who use NHS services: sharing the experience
14. From rhetoric to reality: the involvement of children and young people with mental ill health in research
15. Strategies for involving service users in outcomes focused research
16. Working with older women in research: benefits and challenges of involvement
17. Service user involvement at all stages of the research process
18. Working together to undertake research

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, nature and extent of public involvement in research, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 60.**

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Marias, F. (2007) **Toward the improvement of tuberculosis control and participatory research**, London: Department of Primary Care and Social Medicine, Imperial College

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To investigate the social, economic, legal, political and organisational factors influencing the emergence and control of tuberculosis (TB) in migrant African communities in Westminster, London.

**Methods:** Surveys, interviews, community consultations with migrant Africans and key stakeholders from multiple sectors. Members of the community were engaged as research partners from the beginning and involved in all stages of the research process. They were recruited to a Community Advisory Panel overseeing the research as well as being employed as Community Research Fieldworkers.

**Findings/recommendations:** The involvement of community members was formally evaluated through questionnaires and feedback forms. The evaluation of the Community Advisory Panel showed that it:

- achieved co-ownership of the entire research
- members ensured the study was culturally appropriate and sensitive
- broke down barriers between different communities and sectors
- enabled the study to respond to recommendations from community and achieved a focus on the needs of communities rather than organisations
- provided a rich and empowering learning experience for its members
- developed into a resource of information and access to migrant African communities for outside agencies

The evaluation of the Community Research Fieldworkers showed that some had been able to engage a diverse range of communities, but language barriers and limited access prevented them from engaging with communities other than their own. They helped the wider community by providing information about TB and its control.

The community members who were involved said they benefited from: increased knowledge about TB, greater confidence, self-esteem and motivation, new skills, improved cross-cultural awareness and understanding, enhanced employment potential.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 117.**

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Marsden, J. & Bradburn, J. (2004) **Patient and clinician collaboration in the design of a national randomized breast cancer trial**, *Health Expectations*, 7, 6-17

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out if breast cancer patient involvement in the design of a randomised controlled trial of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in symptomatic patients will increase recruitment rates.

**Methods:** Nine focus groups were held with breast cancer patients to identify the issues they thought relevant to the trial. A consensus on the focus group recommendations was reached at a one-day workshop with focus group representatives and research stakeholders. Patient representatives joined the trial steering committee and commented on the resulting trial design.

**Findings/recommendations:** There was some concern about this trial because of the potential for HRT to have an adverse effect on breast cancer survival. However, the issues relating to trial participation raised by the women in the focus groups were much broader than just the research topic. They also commented on more complex aspects of the trial design and the significance of the trial. This led to further negotiation between the patients and the clinicians to agree priorities for the final trial protocol.

The patients also highlighted the lack of information available about breast cancer and HRT in general which led to the production of an information booklet. This was written with the input of patients. Given the need to give more background information to trial participants, consent interviews were extended. This may have reduced recruitment rates, but overall the quality of the consent process was greatly improved. The authors conclude that measuring recruitment rates is too simple a measure to assess the impact of patient involvement.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 44.**

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McCormick, S., Brody J., Brown, P. & Polk, R. (2004) **Public involvement in breast cancer research: An analysis and model for future research**, *International Journal of Health Services*, 34(4), 625-646

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper reviews the development of public involvement in health research; describes three research studies where breast cancer activists became actively involved and outlines a model of lay involvement in research based on this analysis.

**Methods:** In addition to reviewing the literature, the authors interviewed a range of stakeholders in order to understand the obstacles, processes and benefits of public involvement in research. These stakeholders were all involved in environmental breast cancer research in three areas of the USA.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors suggest that the potential challenges to public involvement in research fall into three categories: relationship issues, methodological issues and social, political and cultural issues.

They describe how women affected by breast cancer had an impact on research commissioning through:

- using political connections and activism to campaign for and secure government funding for research
- influencing the research agenda

- influencing how the research was carried out.

The authors describe the impact on activists:

- their understanding of environmental causation and research methods increased
- their feelings about researchers changed from fear to respect

Both activists and researchers described a feeling of empowerment that resulted from the collaboration. Both groups felt that public involvement pushed the research forward more quickly. The authors reflect that "public involvement created an articulated value structure that made research relevant to women with breast cancer." They argue that public involvement reduces distrust of science on the part of the public and increases public accountability.

Collaboration between researchers and activists led to the establishment of Project LEAD, a National Breast Cancer Coalition project that trains activists in breast cancer research. They go on to describe a model for public involvement in research, which covers principles (e.g. openness), tasks (e.g. training activists) and structure (e.g. lay people in positions of governance).

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, nature and extent of public involvement in research, reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 19.**

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McLaughlin, H. (2006) **Involving young service users as co-researchers: Possibilities, benefits and costs**, British Journal of Social Work, 36, 1395-1410

### **Abstract**

This paper explores the benefits and costs of involving young service users in research in terms of the impact on:

- developing and delivering research
- dissemination and service development
- young people
- adult researchers

The author concludes that these benefits and costs cannot be summed up to decide whether or how to involve young people in any particular research project. He argues that this decision is more likely to be influenced by political, ethical and practical considerations. Further work is needed to determine when it is best to involve young people in different parts of the research process and where this involvement is most likely to result in service improvements and better service outcomes.

**Category:** impact of public involvement

**ID 64.**

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Meyer, M., Torres, S., Cereno, N., MacLean, L. & Monzon, R. (2003) **Immigrant women implementing participatory research in health promotion**, *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 25(7), 815-834

### **Abstract**

This report describes the experience of using participatory research methods with Hispanic women to collect information about community needs and provide health education. The authors were particularly interested to explore combining participatory research with health promotion activities.

The participatory researchers from the community reported that:

- their new interviewing skills helped them to develop closer contacts with other community members and helped to strengthen previously established links
- they learnt a lot about the community in terms of their health needs and barriers to accessing health services
- they gained confidence and a sense of personal satisfaction

The researchers reported that this approach:

- enhanced the professional credibility of the team in the community
- helped improve explanations of confidentiality to participants, which in turn generated greater levels of trust, and made it easier to discuss personal health issues with the women
- is very resource intensive and requires a lot of time and commitment from all involved

They concluded that the combination of approaches worked well as it made it possible to give something back to the women who took part in the study. The women received relevant health information as well as being asked about their needs. However, this did create some problems for the participatory researchers. They sometimes felt overwhelmed by high expectations and greater than anticipated levels of need.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 71.**

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Miller, E., Cook, A., Alexander, H., Cooper, S., Hubbard, G. Morrison, J. & Petch, A. (2006) **Challenges and strategies in collaborative working with service user researchers: Reflections from the academic researcher**, *Research Policy and Planning*, 24(3), 197-208

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To develop a collaborative approach to finding out the views of users of services provided by health and social services partnerships.

**Methods:** Academic researchers worked with three user research organisations to design a research tool and interview service users

**Findings/recommendations:** The input of the user researchers was significant in

developing the research tool and changed its final form and content. This helped ensure the tool more closely reflected the issues important to users. They also influenced the data collection and analysis by contributing their thoughts and reflections after completing the interviews.

However, the academic researchers also highlight the difficulties that arose because some of the user researchers did not possess or develop the necessary skills to carry out in-depth interviews. It proved difficult to address this problem within the constraints of the grant award. They believe this compromised the quality of the research and the well-being of the interviewees. They recommend that in future projects, user researchers are not only offered training but also offered alternative tasks to match their skills and levels of confidence. It might also be appropriate to interview people for specific research roles.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 189.**

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Miller, E., Morrison, J. & Cook, A. (2006) **Brief encounter: Collaborative research between academic researchers and older researchers**, *Generations Review*, 16(3/4), 39-41.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article describes a two year research collaboration between university researchers and older researchers and reflects their views on how involving older people added value to the project.

**Methods:** The collaboration involved designing a research tool and conducting interviews with users of services for older people provided by health and social services partnerships.

**Findings/recommendations:** From the perspective of the university researchers involving older researchers was helpful at the early stages because:

- it challenged the university researchers to be clear about their aims and to explain these clearly to interviewees
- it shaped the development of the interview schedule

At later stages, the older people's reflections on the sites where they conducted the research helped to enrich the analysis and writing from the project.

The older researchers felt their awareness of the social impacts of aging helped them have an increased empathy with interviewees.

All the researchers learnt that involvement at only one stage of a project can limit its effectiveness. For example, it was only after being involved in discussions around

analysing the data that the older researchers became aware of the key questions to ask in the interviews.

Prior to this involvement, the older researchers tended to ask the key questions less often and were unaware of the emergence of new themes. This suggests that better results are obtained when user researchers are involved in all stages of a project.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 229.**

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Minkler, M., Fadem, P., Perry, M., Blum, K., Moore, L. and Rogers, J. (2002) **Ethical dilemmas in participatory action research: A case study from the disability community**, Health Education & Behaviour, 29(1), 14-29.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To use a participatory action research approach working with people with disabilities to explore the views of the disabled community on dying with dignity and physician-assisted suicide legislation.

**Methods:** A Community Advisory Group was formed at the beginning of the project and involved in all aspects of the research. They helped with:

- defining the sample and identifying potential participants
- developing the interview questions
- conducting interviews and analysing data
- preparing the final report and presenting the findings to participants
- meeting with local policy makers and other stakeholders

**Findings/recommendations:** The paper reports on the benefits and ethical dilemmas raised by this example of participatory research.

The project benefited from the involvement of people with disabilities through:

- the use of the right language
- better research tools
- access to a highly diverse group of participants
- better reporting back to the community in ways that stimulated further dialogue as well as plans for education and action

The community researchers benefited from learning new skills, particularly research skills. The academic researchers benefited from learning about the experiences of people with disabilities which helped strengthen the identification of relevant themes in the interview data.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 190.**

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Minkler, M., Vasquez, V., Warner, J., Steyssey, H. & Facente, S. (2006) **Sowing the seeds for sustainable change: A community based participatory research partnership for health promotion in Indiana USA and its aftermath**, Health Promotion International, 21(4), 293-300

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To examine the long-term impact of community-based participatory research (CBPR) on communities via a case study of a partnership involving the Indiana University School of Nursing and the Healthy Cities Committee in New Castle, USA.

**Methods:** A review of the partnership's archived documents, interviews with academics, community partners and policy-makers and focus groups with community members.

**Findings/recommendations:** The original study involved a survey of the local community. Community members helped shape the questionnaire, collected data and interpreted the findings. The almost 50% response rate was attributed to the work of the community partners in gaining advance publicity for the study.

A community meeting was held to look at the findings. This allowed the community to compare itself (unfavourably) to national norms and become informed about their level of health. Other sessions involved members of the City council, the newspaper editor, fire chief and other key stakeholders which helped move the community into the action phase.

In the 10 years since this research a number of health initiatives got underway including a ban on indoor smoking, developing plans for walking trails, funding and building a new playground. Community members took a leading role in all of these efforts.

The CBPR therefore played an important part in catalysing long-term change as a strong and dynamic community partner proved willing to continue to work for change long after the initial project had ended.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 191.**

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Minogue, V., Boness, J., Brown, A. & Girdlestone, J. (2005) **The impact of service user involvement in research**, International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance, 18(2-3), 103-112

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To examine the development of one service user and carer research group in a mental health Trust.

**Methods:** A literature review, a review of user involvement in research in the Trust, a survey of consumers and NHS staff in the Trust, a skills audit and training needs analysis of consumers. Service users and carers worked on the project.

**Findings/recommendations:** The benefits for consumers were found to be:

- gaining knowledge and experience
- improved sense of well-being, self-esteem and confidence

The Trust gained from hearing the service user perspective and maintaining a user focus. They reported changes in research design and methods as a result of user involvement and the following changes to services:

- changes in information packs and leaflets given to service users
- continuation of a service
- continuing to the next stage of an evaluation

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 6.**

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Mosavel, M., Simon, C., van Stade, D. & Buchbinder, M. (2005) **Community-based participatory research (CBPR) in South Africa: Engaging multiple constituents to shape the research question**, *Social Science & Medicine*, 61(12), 2577-2587.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To address the (perceived) need for cervical cancer screening in an under-resourced community in Cape Town, South Africa, by exploring the local context for a new health promotion programme.

**Methods:** A CBPR approach was taken to developing the project including field visits and informal interviews and focus groups with community members. Local people were trained and employed as focus group moderators and outreach workers. They were also involved in data analysis

**Findings/recommendations:** One important outcome of the community visits was the formation of a community-based reference team that helped shape the rest of the project. This ensured that community stakeholders were involved at all stages. The major impact of involving community members was to shift the emphasis of the whole project from the researchers' narrow interest in cervical cancer to a much broader consideration of young women's 'cervical health'. This took into account a much wider range of problems affecting sexual health in the community. As a result the health promotion programme is now more likely to address the multiple anxieties and lived experiences of the target group.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 192.**

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Nacif, A. (2005) **Young researchers: Can I ask you some questions?** Children & Young People Now, 29 March 2005.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article reports on research projects carried out by children working with the Open University Children's Research Centre. It describes how children taking part in research will often answer questions from their peers more easily than those from adults.

Because young researchers are experts in the views and feelings of children, they can also find out what their peers think in a way that is not open to adults. The children who have been involved have gained personally from the experience. They have not only acquired research skills but also social and communication skills.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID194.**

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Niba, M. & Green, J. (2005) **The impact of participatory and non-participatory evaluations on meeting project objectives**, African Journal of AIDS Research, 4(2), 103-113

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To assess the effects of participation on the outcomes of a health project's objectives. This was done by comparing similar HIV/AIDS projects with and without participation.

**Methods:** The overall outcomes of six HIV/AIDS projects (3 participatory and 3 non-participatory) were compared in terms of how well they met their common objectives. This involved reviewing documents and interview data from the project evaluations. The participatory evaluations were carried out in parallel with the implementation of the projects and included reflection time, focus groups and feedback sessions.

**Findings/recommendations:** The projects with participatory evaluations were high performing in terms of meeting their objectives. The non-participatory projects registered only an average performance. Awareness, knowledge, attitudes, skill acquisition, effective functioning and sustainability within the health projects were improved and supported through a participatory approach. The authors conclude that participation is important in both the implementation and evaluation stages of a project.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 195.**

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Nilsen, E., Myrhaug, H., Johansen, N., Oliver, S. & Oxman, A. (2006) **Methods of consumer involvement in developing healthcare policy and research, clinical practice guidelines and patient information material (Review)**, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Issue 3, Art. No. CD004563

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To assess the effects of consumer involvement and compare different methods of involvement in developing healthcare policy and research, clinical practice guidelines and patient information material.

**Methods:** Systematic review of published trials and controlled studies assessing methods for involving consumers

**Findings/recommendations:** Five randomised controlled trials were included in the review. These showed that involving consumers in the development of patient information materials results in material that is more relevant, readable and understandable to patients, without affecting their anxiety. This material can also improve patients' knowledge. There is also some evidence that using consumer interviewers instead of staff interviewers in satisfaction surveys can have a small influence on survey results.

The authors conclude that there is a huge gap in the evidence from comparative studies about the desirable and adverse effects of consumer involvement. People making decisions about how best to involve consumers may therefore wish to rely on advice based on practical experience and common sense. What the evidence does suggest is that in future, randomised controlled trials of consumer involvement would be feasible and relevant.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 196.**

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Noonan Walsh, P. (2003) **A courtly welcome: observations on the research initiative**, British Journal of Learning Disabilities, 31, 190-193

### **Abstract**

This short paper reflects on the author's involvement in commissioning and overseeing a series of learning disabilities research projects. The author argues that because self advocates were involved in this process, presentations about the research projects were more concise and more interesting.

The author compares the involvement of self advocates in research in England with that in Ireland, where self advocates are not involved in commissioning policy research at a national level.

Noonan Walsh raises several questions about what policy research is, who should do it, and how results should be disseminated. In particular, she asks:

- Who should set research priorities?
- Who should be included in the research process?
- How inclusive should dissemination processes be?

She argues that future research in this area should look at the experiences of more diverse groups - for example older people with a learning disability.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 112.**

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O'Connell, D. and Mosconi, P. (2006) **An Active Role for Patients in Clinical Research?** Drug Development Research Vol.67 pp.188-192

**Abstract:**

**Aim:** To review the trend towards greater public involvement in clinical research in the UK and internationally.

**Methods:** Based on their own experiences as Board members of EUROPA DONNA (The European Breast Cancer Coalition), the authors review the trend towards greater involvement of patients and patient groups as research subjects, as partners in the research process and as supporters of research.

**Findings and recommendations:**

- involvement in research as subjects: examples of research promotion by patient groups and partnerships involving patient organisations are given
- involvement in the research process: national and international examples of involvement are given, particularly from the field of breast cancer research
- supporting research: for example, the need for patient involvement in outcome research is highlighted

**Categories:** nature and extent of public involvement in research, reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 129**

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O'Donnell, M. & Entwistle, V. (2004) **Consumer involvement in decisions about what health-related research is funded**, Health Policy, 70, 281-290.

**Abstract:**

**Aim:** To find out whether, why and how research funders involve consumers in decisions about what health-related research is funded.

**Methods:** A survey and telephone interviews with staff working for UK funders of health-related research.

**Findings/Recommendations:** 69 organisations responded to the survey and 17 agreed to follow-up interviews. They gave different reasons for why they involved consumers in funding decisions, but the most common was that their involvement ensures that research is more relevant and important to consumers. Different organisations have different structures and processes for making funding decisions and therefore involve consumers in a variety of ways. Little is known about what impact this involvement has. The authors conclude that the future development of consumer involvement in research agenda setting needs to consider not only when and how best to involve consumers, but also needs to critically assess the whole system and the roles of other stakeholders.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 50.**

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O'Donnell, M. & Entwistle, V. (2004) **Consumer involvement in research projects: the activities of research funders**, *Health Policy*, 69(2), 229-238

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out whether, why and how UK funders of health-related research promote consumer involvement in research projects.

**Methods:** Postal survey and telephone interviews with UK funders of health research.

**Findings/recommendations:** Many UK funders of health research are encouraging researchers to involve consumers in their work. Many recognise that different forms of consumer involvement will be appropriate for different types of research project. There is no standard way of judging the quality of proposals for involving consumers in a research project. Given the variation in involvement, any criteria used to make judgements about quality will need to be flexibly and fairly applied. Researchers also need to be made aware of funders' requirements.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 34.**

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Oliver, S. (1996) **The progress of lay involvement in the NHS Research and Development Programme**, *Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice* 2(4), 273-280

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes the nature and extent of lay involvement in the NHS R&D Programme.

**Methods:** Lay involvement is described in the following stages of research:

- setting the research agenda
- funding research
- designing and conducting research

- implementation of research

Examples are given of lay involvement in each of these stages.

**Findings/recommendations:** The author summarises the findings of 3 discussion groups to listen to lay people's views on involvement in research and how this work might be evaluated. The barriers to involvement are described and discussed. There is also a call for clarity about the role(s) lay people are required to play, and for resources, training and support to be made available to lay people who become involved in research.

Finally, the author calls for research into evidence of the effectiveness of involvement, and outlines some of the questions such research might address.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 27.**

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Oliver, S. & Gray, J. (2006) **A bibliography of research reports about patients', clinicians' and researchers' priorities for research**, London: James Lind Alliance

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To describe the scope of the literature addressing patients' and clinicians' priorities for research and outcomes for assessing treatments.

**Methods:** Literature review.

**Findings/recommendations:** The study identified a substantial literature addressing patients' and clinicians' research priorities. These references are listed in the report. Further work is required to evaluate this evidence in terms of methods used to find out about people's priorities in different contexts, who was involved and how their views were analysed.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 73.**

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Oliver, S., Clarke-Jones, L., Rees, R., Milne, R., Buchanan, P., Gabbay, J., Gyte, G., Oakley, A. & Stein, K. (2004) **Involving consumers in research and development agenda setting for the NHS: developing an evidence-based approach**, Health Technology Assessment, 8(15)

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To look at the processes and outcomes of involving consumers in identifying and prioritising research topics. This included involvement in national and regional R&D programmes in health and other areas. The goal was to find out what helps or hinders consumer involvement in agenda setting.

**Methods:** The authors carried out a systematic literature review and interviews with consumers and research managers in the UK.

**Findings/recommendations:** Successful consumer involvement in research agenda setting requires appropriate skills, resources and time. Consumers are best placed to advise on how to work with them. Research programmes are advised to work with well-networked consumers and provide them with information, resources and support to consult their peers to prioritise topics. This is best done through repeated and facilitated debate. The authors found little evidence of the impact of consumers on the research agenda. This is because records are rarely kept and the contributions made by consumers are not identified in reports from panels/committees.

Further research is required on:

- the best training and support for consumers
- how to tackle the barriers to involvement
- comparing different methods of involvement
- evaluation and identifying best practice
- processes and outcomes of developing consensus with the involvement of consumers

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 32.**

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Parker, E., Israel, B., Williams, M., Brakefield-Caldwell, W., Lewis, T., Robins, T., Ramirez, E., Rowe, Z. & Keeler, G. (2003) **Community action against asthma: Examining the partnership process of a community-based participatory research project**, *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 18(7), 558-567

#### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To evaluate the Community Action Against Asthma (CAAA) participatory research project.

**Methods:** In-depth interviews were conducted with members of the CAAA Steering Committee.

**Findings/recommendations:** Community partners proved to be crucial to the success of the research and to the implementation of the intervention. Their input helped to tailor the research to be more sensitive, acceptable, locally relevant and beneficial to the participating families.

Benefits to the researchers included:

- publicity and recognition for doing community work
- recognition within their department for doing community based participatory research
- career advancement and recognition for individuals

The community based organisations who were involved benefited from:

- gaining credibility for the activities they had been working on
- increased knowledge and understanding of asthma
- recognition for their participation at conferences
- their involvement in disseminating information to the community

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 198.**

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Paterson, C. (2003) **Consumer involvement in research into complementary therapies**, Bristol: Medical Research Council Health Services Research Collaboration

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out about the extent and range of consumer involvement in UK complementary medicine research and explore the perceptions and experiences of researchers and consumers.

**Methods:** The author carried out a literature review and interviewed consumers who had been involved in complementary medicine research and researchers by phone or face-to-face.

**Findings/recommendations:** Some people thought that consumer involvement was particularly important in the field of complementary medicine research as consumers can be useful and powerful allies for such marginalised disciplines. However consumer involvement in this area is not commonplace.

The benefits of consumer involvement were identified particularly in:

- priority setting and protocol development
- doing the research
- the review and dissemination of results

Consumers described several positive ways in which they had benefited from being involved:

- turning an illness into a positive contribution
- feeling encouraged that something was being done
- new social opportunities

Negative experiences included: frustration at not being able to influence the establishment; financial or health restrictions; surprise at the cost of research.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 25.**

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Paterson, C. (2004) **'Take small steps to go a long way': consumer involvement in research into complementary and alternative therapies**, *Complementary Therapies in Nursing & Midwifery*, 10, 150-161

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out about consumer involvement in complementary medicine research from people with experience in this area.

**Methods:** Literature review, contact with relevant organisations in the UK and interviews with consumers and researchers.

**Findings/recommendations:** The overall level of consumer involvement was low. However several examples were found where consumers had had an impact on:

- priority setting
- protocol development
- recruitment to research and tackling ethical problems
- producing written information for participants

Researchers gained from the added energy and enthusiasm to the team and from practical and personal support from consumers.

Consumers benefited in the following ways: they were able to turn a bad experience of illness into a positive contribution to the common good; new social opportunities; knowing that something was being done. However they also expressed frustration and not being able to influence the medical research establishment and surprise and anxiety about the costs of research.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 67.**

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Paterson, C., Allen, J., Browning, M., Barlow, G. & Ewings, P. (2005) **A pilot study of therapeutic massage for people with Parkinson's disease: the added value of user involvement**, *Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice*, 1(3), 161-171

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To carry out a pilot study of therapeutic massage for people with Parkinson's disease, particularly looking at outcome measures.

**Methods:** Observation and interviews with service users receiving massage therapy.

**Findings/recommendations:** The participants in this study discussed their experience of being in the study and also analysed the results in order to make recommendations for the design of any future clinical trial.

They commented on a number of aspects of the research design including:

- how to describe the treatment

- the design of the quality of life questionnaires - difficulties in completing them and relevance of the outcomes being measured
- the importance of the timing of the massage - since symptoms vary during the day and depend on medication
- how to administer questionnaires to people with disabilities

The researchers commented that the users had highlighted important issues in the study design that otherwise would have been ignored.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 54.**

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Pennisi, E. (2000) **Patients help track down disease gene**, Science, 288(5471), 1565-1567.

**Abstract**

This news article describes how a patient advocacy group has helped further biomedical research.

The group was set up by a family with a rare genetic condition. They established a blood bank, persuaded families from all over the world to sign up and held meetings with researchers to encourage them to use this resource. Their efforts have helped the successful identification of the gene responsible for this condition.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 200.**

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Petrie, S., Fiorelli, L. & O'Donnell, K. (2006) **If we help you what will change? Participatory research and young people**, Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law, 28(1), 31-45

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes a participatory research project about teenage pregnancy and young parenthood, where a number of young people were actively involved. It considers the impact of this involvement, both on the young people and on the research itself.

**Methods:** The research involved peer group interviews, which took place in a number of towns across the UK. There was a Young People's Advisory Group at each of the research sites. These groups undertook some interviewing and looked at preliminary research findings. A range of young people were involved for all or part of the project.

**Findings/recommendations:** This paper includes the reflections of two young women who were involved in the project. They discuss some of the unwelcome and negative press attention they received as a result of their involvement, and how they challenged

this. They comment that "we have gained confidence, friends and pride (in ourselves and our children)."

The authors conclude that it is possible to involve young people in research in a meaningful way, and that this involvement enhances the research process. They consider the financial and other costs of this involvement, and talk about what they have learnt.

They also consider how young people enabled the researcher to gain understanding about the culture of young people and to interpret the research findings.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 113.**

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Phillips, W. & Grams, G. (2003) **Involving patients in primary care research meeting worked well**, British Medical Journal 326 (7402), 1329

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To explore involving patients who had not previously been involved in health research, services or advocacy in a primary care research meeting.

**Methods:** Six patients were invited to participate in the annual meeting of the North American primary care research group. Patients and professionals were asked to evaluate research presentations using 5-point Likert scales. Patients also took part in a focus group discussion and completed open-ended questionnaires.

**Findings/recommendations:** Patients participated enthusiastically in the meeting. Patients and professionals rated research presentations similarly. The only difference in ratings was on validity of conclusions, where patients were more positive than professionals.

Patients felt that primary care was important and that research was relevant to their lives.

Professionals cited worthwhile questions and comments from patients and appreciated their influence on the atmosphere of the meeting.

The authors encourage others to involve patients in their meetings.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 26.**

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Philpot, M., Collins, C., Trivedi, P., Treloar, A., Gallacher, S. & Rose, D. (2004) **Eliciting users' views of ECT in two mental health trusts with a user-designed Questionnaire**, Journal of Mental Health, 13(4), 403-413.

### **Abstract**

#### **Aim:**

- to determine whether a user-developed questionnaire could be used to measure user satisfaction with electroconvulsive treatment (ECT)
- to find out users' views of ECT as a treatment
- to compare findings from two mental health trusts

**Methods:** A mental health service user group designed a self-report questionnaire and sent this to every patient who received ECT during the period of the study.

**Findings/recommendations:** This is the first prospective study of users' experiences of ECT which is based on a questionnaire designed by users.

(Other studies with user-involvement have asked about people's past experience of ECT, whereas the study asked everyone who received treatment as the study went along.) This overcomes criticisms of previous user-led studies, where the methods used to survey users may have led to an unusually high level of negative responses.

This study confirmed that there is a difference between clinician-led and consumer-led studies in terms of the reported benefits of ECT. As has been found with other user-led studies, fewer users said that ECT had helped them and fewer people would consider having ECT again.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 202.**

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Plumb, M., Price, W. & Kavanaugh-Lynch, M. (2004) **Funding community-based participatory research: lessons learned**, Journal of Interprofessional Care, 18(4), 428-439

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To evaluate the California Breast Cancer Research Program (CBCRP) to measure success and identify areas for improvement.

**Methods:** Review of grant applications to the program and telephone interviews with consumer and academic researchers working on CBCRP funded projects.

**Findings/recommendations:** As well as drawing out lessons for improving the funding program the project has also identified how consumer involvement has had an impact on:

- identifying research questions, to ensure they are relevant to consumers
- recruitment and retention and the involvement of underserved communities

The paper also recommends that the funders change their funding processes so as to better support researchers working collaboratively with consumers.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 69.**

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Ramon, S. (2000) **Participative mental health research: Users and professional researchers working together**, *Mental Health Care*, 31(7), 224-228.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes two research projects that involved mental health service users in research. The first was an evaluation of a user-run information and support organisation. The second aimed to explore the experiences of people with personality disorders.

**Findings/recommendations:** Involvement in the projects helped service users to:

- become familiar with research and learn the skills for themselves
- gain confidence
- enjoy the creative elements of the project
- feel like they were contributing again, being socially useful and acknowledged

The researchers benefited from:

- a better understanding of the lives of service users and lay perceptions of research that allowed them greater reflection and a more critical perspective
- more truthful information from the research participants than would have otherwise been possible

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 203.**

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Reeve, P., Cornell, S., D'Costa, B., Janzen, R. & Ochocka, J. (2002) **From our perspective: Consumer researchers speak about their experience in a community mental health research project**, *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 25(4), 403-408.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** In this article, consumer researchers share their experiences of being involved in a mental health project. The project followed the changes in three local community mental health organisations over two years.

**Methods:** The consumers were involved in conducting focus groups and interviews, analysing the data and writing-up and presenting the results.

**Findings/recommendations:** The consumer researchers said they personally benefited from being involved. It helped their recovery to be working again. They gained new skills and greater self-esteem. They gained support from their peers, learned to have more compassion for other consumers, and became more aware of the kinds of changes needed in the mental health system.

They thought that their involvement contributed to the research findings and processes by:

- making it easier for the interviewees to talk about the problems they have faced
- changing the direction of the project and the way the research methods were carried out

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 206.**

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Rhodes, P., Nocon, A., Booth, M., Chowdrey, M., Fabian, A., Lambert, N., Mohammed, F. & Walgrove, T. (2002) **A service users' research advisory group from the perspectives of both service users and researchers**, Health and Social Care in the Community, 10(5), 402-409

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper, written by service users and researchers, is about the experience of a service user advisory group that was set up to advise an evaluation of diabetes services in Bradford.

**Findings/recommendations:** Advisory group members became key communication links between the research team and the wider community passing information in both directions. This gave the project greater credibility as well as access to different networks.

Service user members of the group reported the following benefits:

- greater confidence and feeling of making a contribution
- better knowledge of diabetes and diabetes services that they were also able to pass on to others

Researchers describe the benefits in terms of:

- being able to test the appropriateness and effectiveness of their research tools e.g. questionnaires developing appropriate recruitment strategies - how to contact potential participants and address payment issues
- greater knowledge of the experience of diabetes and using diabetes services.

The researchers reported that service users suggested topics and research questions they had not considered and challenged some of the background assumptions and aims of the research. They also stated that there were costs in terms of time and resources

and that careful attention had to be paid to the role of the group, so they didn't stray off task or weren't used like a focus group by the researchers.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 65.**

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Rose, D. (2004) **Telling different stories: user involvement in mental health research**, *Research and Policy Planning*, 22(2), 23-30

**Abstract:**

This paper describes the work of the Service User Research Enterprise (SURE) at the Institute of Psychiatry in London. It describes:

- user involvement in research committees and the impact on research priorities at the Institute
- an example of collaboration where user researchers had an impact on the quality of the research and subsequent health policy - the user researchers relied on their experience of receiving electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) to improve the assessment of users' satisfaction with the treatment. They showed that previous studies had overestimated the levels of user satisfaction. This research was used by NICE in its appraisal of ECT and the criteria for this treatment are now much more restrictive
- the model of participatory research used in the research at SURE

The author also reflects on the experiences of SURE to discuss the issue of power differences between user researchers and professionals and the problems this creates in terms of achieving full 'partnership' in research. She also considers the criticisms of user-focused or collaborative research and the theoretical basis for evaluating different kinds of knowledge - knowledge based on science and knowledge based on experience.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 55.**

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Rose, D. (2003) **Collaborative research between users and professionals: peaks and pitfalls**, *Psychiatric Bulletin*, 27, 404-406

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper defines and gives an overview of collaborative research between mental health clinical academics and service users; gives some examples of different collaborations, and summarises some of the obstacles to collaborative research in mental health.

**Findings/recommendations:** Rose describes a range of examples drawn from the Service User Research Enterprise (SURE) at the Institute of Psychiatry in London. These include:

- Service users suggesting changes to the outcome measures for a clinical trial
- Service users undertaking a user-led piece of research as part of a larger research project
- Service users becoming involved in research management structures

Key obstacles identified are scepticism about the value of user involvement in research, and power differentials. Rose argues that collaborative research needs to "deliver" and that research capacity should be developed amongst service users with an interest in this area. Service users can provide fresh insights. Their involvement can therefore lead to the development of services which are more acceptable to service users.

**Categories:** nature and extent of public involvement in research, reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 109.**

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Rosenbaum, P. (2005) From research to clinical practice: Considerations in moving research into people's hands. Personal reflections that may be useful to others, *Developmental Neurorehabilitation*, 8(3), 165-171

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this personal reflection is to consider some of the common challenges and opportunities in trying to 'get the important messages' out to people who could benefit from the information.

The author identifies two important strategies as:

- ensuring the research is relevant to end users and asks the questions they think are important by seeking their input at an early stage of developing the material. This ensures the information is accessible and useful;
- involving service users in reviewing and commenting on written summaries of research.

He also considers whether it is necessary to produce different materials for different audiences and concludes that when information is produced in plain English, it is usually judged equally accessible by all audiences.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement  
**ID 208.**

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Ross, F., Donovan, S., Brearley, S., Victor, C., Cottee, M., Crowther, P. & Clark, E. (2005) **Involving older people in research: methodological issues**, Health and Social Care in the Community, 13(3), 268-275

### **Abstract**

As well as discussing the methods of involving older people, the paper also discusses the impact of involvement on research quality and local service development.

Working with an advisory panel of older people benefited the following stages of the project:

- developing the interview agenda
- developing and validating methods e.g. through independent observation of focus groups
- early analysis of the interview data

By the end of the project, the panel had developed into a 'cohort of advocates' who continued to contribute to ongoing policy development on falls prevention. The panel members had developed links with other local stakeholders and continued to strengthen these relationships independently. They also started to work with groups developing patient and public involvement strategies for older people in the area. Their influence was therefore felt more widely than within the boundaries of the research.

The researchers reflect on working with older people in this way and comment on the need to accept that timeframes and agendas will change as a result. They also note that researchers' and funders' notions of power, status and accountability are challenged by involvement.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 49.**

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Rowe, A. (2006) **The effect of involvement in participatory research on parent researchers in a Sure Start Programme**, Health and Social Care in the Community, 14(6), 465-473.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To investigate the experiences of parent researchers involved in a community survey within a Sure Start programme.

**Methods:** The parent researchers were involved in the development, data collection, analysis and report writing phases of the survey and the dissemination of the findings. Their experiences were captured by questionnaires before and after the study, by a focus group at the end of data collection and via personal diaries.

**Findings/recommendations:** The parent researchers felt they had developed new skills through the project including listening skills, improved confidence, the ability to communicate with a range of people, research skills and telephone skills

As a result, a number of the parent researchers have taken up further courses to increase their employment prospects and continue work in the Sure Start programme.

The fact that they were local parents helped the participants in the survey to share a great deal of personal information that was at times accompanied by considerable emotion. The parent researchers felt this had helped to achieve their objective of 'doing good' for the community. Through their visits they were able to listen and support people who were isolated and also pass on information about a range of local services.

However, they were frustrated by some parts of the project, in particular:

- not being able to respond immediately to the concerns of the people they interviewed;
- not being able to shape the study as much as they would have liked because the direction and nature of the project had already been set by the commissioners.

The researcher found the involvement of parent researchers to be challenging because they needed to adopt a different role - one of facilitator and occasional adviser rather than the more usual and familiar role of directive leader. This required a different set of skills. However, they also felt that the input of local knowledge informed the work and increased the acceptability of the research to the participants. The parent researchers also improved the design of the research tool to make it more accessible. The enthusiasm and commitment they brought to the project also ensured that local agencies were aware of the findings.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 209.**

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Royle, J. & Oliver, S. (2001) **Consumers are helping to prioritise research**, British Medical Journal, 323, 48-49

### **Abstract**

The authors report on the impact of consumer involvement in the prioritisation of research topics at the National Co-ordinating Centre for Health Technology Assessment.

They report that consumers refereeing research reports have:

- suggested changes as well as providing positive support
- raise issues not previously mentioned
- helped rank recommendations for research
- identified how reports could be made more accessible and informative
- provided constructive criticism e.g. questioning outcome measures

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 35.**

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Savage, C., Xu, Y., Lee, R., Rose, B., Kappesser, M. & Anthony, J. (2006) **A case study in the use of community-based participatory research in public health nursing**, *Public Health Nursing*, 23(5), 472-478

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To explore the culture of pregnancy and infant health in an African American community via an ethnographic study.

**Methods:** The researchers set up a community partnership with the help of two community nurses. The core group overseeing the project included nurse researchers, public health nurses from the stakeholder organisations and women who lived in the community.

**Findings/recommendations:** The involvement of community members helped to improve the design and conduct of the research by:

- shaping the recruitment strategy using local knowledge
- checking the research tools were culturally relevant
- helping the researchers gain entrance to the community
- analysing the data and helping to draw out relevant themes

The researchers comment on the benefits of the participatory approach and also explain how they had to change the way they worked to ensure genuine collaboration.

This project helped the group to form a strong partnership which has helped them to continue this work, conducting a survey based on the findings of this study and developing a new intervention that was relevant to the community and had complete community support.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 211.**

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Schneider, B., Scissons, H., Arney, L., Benson, G., Derry, J., Misurelli, N., Nickerson, D. & Sunderland, M. (2004) **Communication between people with schizophrenia and their medical professionals: A participatory research project**, *Qualitative Health Research*, 14(4) 562-577

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To undertake a participatory research project with a group of people with schizophrenia under the guidance of a university researcher.

**Methods:** Members of the research group participated in all stages. They chose the topic – experiences with medical professionals – and the method of data collection – in-depth interviews with each other. They also developed and performed a drama

presentation of the results and recommendations for how they would like to be treated by professionals.

**Findings/recommendations:** Taking part in this research was a transforming experience for the people involved. It made an enormous contribution to their quality of life and sense of self. They were proud to have been members of the group and to have investigated what they thought was an important topic.

The user researchers had all been subjects of research and at the beginning of the project did not believe they were people who could do research. By the end they had a strong sense of themselves as researchers. They saw that they could identify problems, come up with ways to investigate them and produce solutions. This experience increased their awareness of themselves as people who could make significant contributions to society.

The project also made an important contribution to healthcare practice by influencing the psychiatrists and other professionals who came to their performances. One professional commented on how they had changed how they interact with their patients as a direct result of hearing the group members speak about the project.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 212.**

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Schulz, A., Israel, B., Parker, E., Lockett, M., Hill, Y. & Willis, R. (2001) **The East Side Village Health Worker Partnership: Integrating research with action to reduce disabilities**, Public Health Reports 116, 548-557

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article describes the findings from an evaluation of the East Side Village Health Worker Partnership. The aim of the Partnership was to address the social determinants of health on Detroit's east side using lay health advisers.

**Methods:** Community partners were involved in all stages of the ongoing research and evaluation process, including designing the study, interpreting the results and integrating the findings into the work of the Partnership.

**Findings/recommendations:** A major part of the evaluation assessed whether the Partnership had made any difference to the research carried out to inform the development and implementation of the project. It showed that the collaboration between community members and researchers had improved research methods and the implementation of the findings.

Community members helped to develop a locally relevant model of stress and health which helped to shape an initial survey of the community. They developed the questionnaire and were also hired as interviewers. The survey had an 81% response rate, attributed to the efforts of the community researchers. They helped address local people's mistrust of research and increased the community's understanding and support

for the survey. Working together to interpret and disseminate the results helped to increase the clarity and depth of the findings and led to a shared vision of priorities for change.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 214.**

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Smith, E., Manthorpe, J., Brearley, S., Ross, F., Donovan, S., Sitzia, J. & Beresford, P. (2005) **User involvement in the design and undertaking of nursing, midwifery and health visiting research**, London: National Co-ordinating Centre for NHS Service Delivery and Organisation

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out what is known about user involvement in nursing, midwifery and health visiting research.

The report discusses:

- the context and drivers of user involvement
- the best ways of involving users in these three areas of research
- the outcomes of involving users
- the capacity of researchers and research organisations to involve service users

**Methods:** The authors carried out a systematic review of published and grey literature and a survey of current activity and practice. A service user reference group provided advice throughout the project.

### **Findings/recommendations:**

Some of the main conclusions are:

- there is little evidence of benefits of involvement and more work is needed to explore the meaning and importance of user involvement in research in different circumstances
- different approaches need to be tested to understand what works best and when. measuring the impact of user involvement on the relevance and appropriateness of research can be problematic as it depends on who exactly decides whether research is relevant and appropriate
- user involvement is different in every research project – no one size fits all. So there is no single 'how to do it' model. The report recommends that a better way forward would be to identify triggers for decision-making to guide researchers in nursing, midwifery and health-visiting in the various stages of user involvement in research

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 17.**

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Stevens, T., Wilde, D., Hunt, J., Ahmedzai, S. (2003) **Overcoming the challenges to consumer involvement in cancer research**, Health Expectations, 6(1), 81-88

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes how people affected by cancer have influenced the cancer research agenda in the North Trent Cancer Research Network (NTRN).

**Methods:** Researchers used a range of methods to recruit consumers. These included local radio and newspapers, posters and leaflets in law centres, supermarkets, using clinical trial databases and clinicians approaching patients directly. The NTRN has worked to formalise the process of consumer involvement and incorporate it into the organisational infrastructure. This means that consumers are represented on key committees and have been involved in organising the annual Consumer Involvement Conference.

**Findings/recommendations:** Consumers have identified research topics that have been taken forward. They have become involved in research advisory groups and in analysis and dissemination. A Consumer Research Panel has been set up to increase involvement across the NTRN. The authors call for opportunities for involvement at all stages of the research process, and for this involvement to be co-ordinated.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 30.**

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Stickley, T. (2006) **Should service user involvement be consigned to history? A critical realist perspective**, Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, 13, 570-577

**Abstract**

The author suggests that critical realist theory provides an alternative way of understanding the complex relationships between service users and professionals.

He argues that while service user involvement is controlled by service providers it only serves to reinforce existing power imbalances. So it does not achieve empowerment. Service users are given power rather than taking it. In contrast, a critical realist model recognises that service users now possess power, because they can provide services that service providers now require.

The author therefore concludes that service user involvement can be considered a historical concept.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 23.**

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Stiffman, A., Freedenthal, S., Brown, E., Ostmann, E. & Hibbeler, P. (2005) **Field research with underserved minorities: The ideal and the real**, Journal of Urban Health, 82 (2, Suppl 3), iii56-iii66.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article describes the realities of doing field research with high-risk, minority populations. It reports on the problems that researchers faced when working on a study of American Indian youth.

**Methods:** The researchers initially set up a Research Implementation Team (RIT) composed of tribal elders, council members, parents and youth from the community. They asked that the study specifically look at risk of abuse, HIV risk related behaviour, gay and lesbian activity, drug abuse and mental health issues. They also helped develop the protocol. However there was then a three year delay while the researchers sought funding. When the study was finally funded, the RIT members had changed. The new members raised many concerns about the study, for example cultural sensitivities around the discussion of topics such as sexual behaviour. The protocol was therefore changed considerably.

The focus was directed towards community strengths rather than problems and youth participants were given the option to 'skip out' certain sections of the survey. The RIT also wanted to offer services to youths who were identified in the interview as having problems. This required developing a clear process to help the researchers know when to intervene and how best to encourage uptake of services and record the outcome of this discussion. A surprisingly large number of the interviewees were found to have a problem that required directing them to services (90%).

**Findings/recommendations:** The researchers emphasise that making all these changes to the design in no way compromised the collection of data or participation in a follow-up study three years later. So while there were challenges in responding to the requests from the community in a way that would not compromise the research, ultimately this balancing act accelerated the end goal of the project - to translate the findings into practice and action.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 217.**

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Stockdale, S., Mendel, P., Jones, L., Arroyo, W. & Gilmore, J. (2006) **Assessing organisational readiness and change in community intervention research: Framework for participatory evaluation**, Ethnicity & Disease, 16(1 Suppl 1), S1 136-S1 145

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To use a collaborative approach to assess the capacity of organisations to form partnerships around mental health and substance abuse.

**Methods:** Representatives of leading community mental health and substance abuse agencies worked with university based researchers to develop and plan this project. They will also collect and analyse data and disseminate the results.

**Findings/recommendations:** This report from the first year of the project describes how the project goals have shifted substantially to match the interests and concerns of the community agencies. This will help increase the rigour and relevance of the assessment framework so that it is likely to produce useful information for community organisations as well as robust research findings.

To date, the community co-investigators have helped to identify:

- what questions to ask community organisations
- which agencies to include in the study
- which local communities to include and how to work with them
- how to manage the study to maximise cross-learning across communities
- recruitment strategies

Their involvement has helped to recruit participants who might otherwise have been 'under the radar' of traditional research or reluctant to be involved.

The collaboration has worked well because it has recognised and made good use of the researchers' academic knowledge and the experiential knowledge of the community co-investigators. In particular it has helped the planned assessment of organisational capacity to reflect the 'real-world' rather than be limited by an academic approach.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 218.**

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Sutton, J. & Weiss, M (2008) **Involving patients as advisers in pharmacy practice research: What are the benefits?** International Journal of Pharmacy Practice, 16(4), 231-238.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To describe how people with a chronic condition were involved as advisers to a research project exploring prescribing by pharmacists.

**Methods:** 10 people with a chronic condition attended six meetings with researchers over the course of a year. The researchers took an ethnographic approach to reflect on these meetings and the impact of user involvement.

**Findings/recommendations:** The patient advisers helped to maintain a strong patient focus and kept the project grounded in the patient's perspective. They made a significant contribution to the content and direction of the project. They helped to shape the interview schedules and offered comments on interview transcripts. Their conclusions were incorporated into the final report.

The researchers report that at first it was difficult to shift from being in control to taking a more participative role, but by the end of the project they felt more confident of their skills as facilitators.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 219.**

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Tarpey, M. (2006) **Why people get involved in health and social care research: a working paper**, Eastleigh: INVOLVE

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To explore what is known about people's reasons for getting involved in health and social care research.

**Methods:** A review of the literature (including grey literature) as well as personal accounts from people who have been involved in research. These accounts were obtained from people responding to an advertisement in the INVOLVE newsletter.

**Findings/recommendations:** The paper discusses: what motivates people to get involved in research; who gets involved and ways they are involved; what factors influence motivation; how to motivate people.

The conclusions are:

- people have varied reasons for getting involved
- people need to be made more aware of involvement opportunities
- researchers need to be flexible when involving people in order to meet their preferences for involvement
- people need to be convinced their involvement will make a difference
- people need training and support to be involved
- researchers need to be more proactive in engaging diverse groups

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 66.**

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Taylor, S. (2006) **A new approach to empowering older people's forums: Identifying barriers to encourage participation**, Practice, 18(2), 117-128

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper reports on a study to identify the research training, support and information needs of 10 Older People's Forums in the UK.

**Methods:** Focus groups were undertaken with older men and women from a range of backgrounds. All were aged over 50. Most had not been involved in research to date.

**Findings/recommendations:** Most forums asked for user-friendly, non-accredited research training and support to enable them to get involved in research. Some groups wanted training to support them to undertake their own research. None of the groups wanted accredited research training.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 110.**

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Telford, R. & Faulkner, A. (2004) **Learning about service user involvement in mental health research**, *Journal of Mental Health*, 13(6), 549-559

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To investigate how far service user involvement in mental health research appears to have been understood, how far it is happening, reasons why service users get involved and barriers to involvement.

**Methods:** A literature review looking at user involvement in mental health research and how users are carrying out research.

**Findings/recommendations:** There is little empirical research in this area but a lot more information in the grey literature. However, there is increasing evidence of user involvement in mental health research and at all stages of the research cycle.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 47.**

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Telford, R., Boote, J.D. & Cooper, C.L. (2004) **What does it mean to involve consumers successfully in NHS research? A consensus study**, *Health Expectations* 2004, 7(3), 209-220

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To reach a consensus on the principles and indicators of successful user involvement in research.

**Methods:** An expert workshop was held with researchers and consumers and the nominal group technique used to generate possible principles and indicators. A consensus was reached on these via a two-round Delphi process.

**Findings/recommendations:** Eight principles were agreed and at least one indicator identified to measure each principle. There was more agreement between researchers and consumers than in previous studies.

The authors hope these principles and indicators will be used by commissioners, researchers and consumers to guide good practice.

**Category:** nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 7.**

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Terry, S., Terry, P., Rauen K., Uitto J. & Bercovitch, L. (2007) **Advocacy groups as research organisations: the PXE International example**, Nature Reviews Genetics, 8(2), 157-164

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes the experience of a number of advocacy organisations in the USA which have become actively involved in research. The paper concentrates on one advocacy organisation, called PXE International (PXE is a rare genetic condition), but also describes the experiences of a number of other organisations which support people with a rare condition.

**Methods:** PXE International has initiated, funded and carried out research on PXE. It has also brought together researchers and people affected by PXE, and developed new clinical trials.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors state that the involvement of PXE (and other similar advocacy organisations) in research has led to:

- An increase in the amount of research undertaken in a particular area
- An increase in funding available for research and number of biological samples donated
- Recruitment being quicker and easier
- The establishment of a blood and tissue bank
- The discovery of genes and the development of new diagnostic tests

PXE has shared its experience with other organisations. This has led to the sharing of protocols, procedures and the establishment of a Genetic Alliance Biobank.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 106.**

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Tetley, J., Haynes, L., Hawthorne, M., Odeyemi, J., Skinner, J., Smith, J. & Wilson, D. (2003) **Older people and research partnerships**, Quality in Ageing - Policy, Practice and Research, 4(4), 18-23

**Abstract**

This paper describes the experiences of researchers and older people working together on a research project to explore people's involvement in decision-making processes when using care services in later life.

**Methods:** An advisory group of seven older people made valuable contributions throughout the project.

**Findings/recommendations:** The paper describes in detail how the advisory group helped to improve the consent process for people taking part in the study.

It also reports that the advisory group:

- helped the researcher to work effectively and sensitively with different community groups
- contributed their experiences to the research
- benefited personally from being involved
- were able to link with a wider range of initiatives in their local community through their involvement in the group

The individual group members describe the personal impact of their involvement in their own words.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 41.**

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The Learning Difficulties Research Team with assistance from Bewley, C. & McCulloch, L. (2006) **Let me in - I'm a researcher! Getting involved in research**, London: Department of Health

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This research aimed to find out what 12 research teams, funded by the Department of Health as part of the Learning Disability Research Initiative, had done to actively involve people with learning difficulties in their research. The research and management was undertaken by a team of people with learning difficulties.

**Methods:** Team members undertook semi-structured interviews with the research teams and with people with learning difficulties who had been involved in the research. They also kept diaries to reflect on their experience as researchers.

**Findings/recommendations:** Of the 12 research projects, only two employed people with learning difficulties. The report identifies a number of barriers to the employment of people with learning difficulties as researchers. All but one of the projects had advisory groups which included people with learning difficulties. Some of the advisory groups were more successful than others in effectively involving these people.

The authors of this report found examples of "really excellent involvement" and of accessible information. But they also found that people with learning difficulties were usually involved in research in limited, traditional and unimaginative ways. To involve people more effectively, they conclude that research has to be done over a longer period and resourced effectively - in terms of money, support and team working.

Reflecting on doing the research, the authors remarked that being user researchers improved the quality of the project by covering different questions and getting different information. However, they identify two issues for people with learning difficulties acting as interviewers:

- they were concerned that they might know someone they interviewed
- they might get their own experience mixed up with that of the people they were interviewing.

The authors reflect that they have learnt a lot and gained from their involvement, even though at times it was difficult. They call for more opportunities for people with learning difficulties to do research.

**Categories:** nature and extent of public involvement in research, reflecting on public involvement in research

**ID 118.**

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Thornton, H., Edwards, A., Elwyn, G. (2003) **Evolving the multiple roles of 'patients' in health-care research: reflections after involvement in a trial of shared decision-making**, Health Expectations 6, 189-197

**Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper sets out some "consumer-led" reflections on a study which looked at shared decision-making in general practice.

**Methods:** The study used a systematic review, evaluation of outcome measures, and quantitative, qualitative and health economic analyses of a cluster randomised trial. This paper reflects on the involvement and its impact and does not describe the research in detail.

**Findings/recommendations:** Consumers and patients were involved in the research at a number of stages - setting the question, protocol design (and in particular the development of outcome measures), gaining funding, overseeing the research, and interpreting and disseminating the results.

The authors conclude that responsibility for developing effective collaboration should not rest solely with professionals - consumers and consumer groups should be involved in promoting collaborative working - and that no voice, including that of the consumer, should have greater weight than any other stakeholder. They argue that collaborative research requires a shift in attitude by researchers, consumers, policymakers and commissioners, so that all are committed to partnership working.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 21.**

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Trivedi, P. and Wykes, T. (2002) **From passive subjects to equal partners** **Qualitative review of user involvement in research**, British Journal of Psychiatry (2002) Vol. 181 pp 468-472

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To illustrate the challenges of involving service users in research projects.

**Methods:** The authors subjected the process of 'user involvement' in a study investigating the effects of group medication education sessions on in-patients in a psychiatric hospital to ten questions. These were:

1. What is the value of user involvement?
2. How will users be involved in the research process?
3. What projects might be suitable for user involvement?
4. What proposal will be prepared for presentation to users?
5. How will the initial approach be made?
6. How will users' responses be considered?
7. Will research partnerships with users be formalised?
8. How will the proposal be jointly assessed?
9. How will the project be written up?
10. How will dissemination occur?

**Findings/recommendations:** The findings consist of the authors' reflection of their own experiences in this and other projects, combined with evidence from literature, grouped under the ten questions listed. The authors conclude that the process of involving service users was challenging but profitable, and advocate the use of their '10 questions' framework in the future.

An appendix consists of a draft partnership research contract between the lead researcher and service user researchers drafted by service users involved in the project.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 134**

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Truman, C. & Raine, P. (2001) **Involving users in evaluation: the social relations of user participation in health research**, Critical Public Health, 11(3), 215-229

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper describes the development of a participatory research project that aimed to evaluate services in a community mental health service. The goal was to provide evidence to inform service development.

**Findings/recommendations:** At the beginning of the project there was little user involvement, but this increased over time. At the later stages users set their own agenda and developed their own line of work beyond the scope of the project. The authors reflect

on how the users changed the direction of the research and conclude that the quality and the validity of the research improved as user participation increased.

They believe that their study would have benefited from user involvement right from the beginning and also conclude that users are the best critics of any research protocol.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 29.**

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Turner, T. & Beresford, P. (2005) **User-controlled research. Its meanings and potential**, Eastleigh: INVOLVE

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To find out about the definition, nature and operation of user-controlled research.

**Methods:** The authors carried out a literature review as well as interviews and group discussions with service users and service user researchers.

**Findings/recommendations:**

The report discusses:

- defining user-controlled research
- good practice for user-controlled research
- whether the researcher should be a service user
- the benefits of user-controlled research
- the barriers facing user-controlled research
- the future of user-controlled research

It also makes recommendations about taking forward user-controlled research and suggests that an effective strategy would need to address:

- sharing knowledge about user-controlled research
- recognising the resource implications
- training to support user-controlled research
- including black and minority communities
- safeguarding the future of user-controlled research

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 20.**

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Viswanathan, V., Eng, E., Gartlehner, G., Lohr, K., Griffith, D., Rhodes, S., Samuel-Hodge, C., Maty, S., Lux, L., Webb, L., Sutton, S., Swinson, T., Jackman, A. & Whitener, L. (2004) **Community-based participatory research (CBPR): Assessing the evidence**, Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 99. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To carry out a systematic review of the literature relating to CBPR and its role in improving community health.

**Methods:** A group of experts including community research partners, researchers and funders helped shape the review, influencing the search terms and research questions.

**Findings/recommendations:** A review of the publications which reported on an evaluation of CBPR showed that community involvement influences the research process by:

- making research tools more culturally relevant
- helping test research tools - which improved their reliability
- sometimes changing the direction of the research or identifying priorities
- improving recruitment and retention of research participants
- carrying out surveys in the languages of the target groups
- increasing external validity

It also benefits the individuals involved as well as the communities by increasing their skills and capacity. In addition, community members tend to appreciate more of the long-term gains of research, in comparison with the short-term nuisance of data collection.

Disadvantages of CBPR were not frequently reported but included:

- introducing bias in recruitment
- decreased randomisation
- selection of a group of motivated groups not representative of the broader population

Many reports described the lengthy process of building partnerships between institutions and communities, but formal evaluation of this process was rare.

The authors also comment that researchers often publish their findings and their processes in separate articles. Otherwise they are forced to distil 'years of partnership development and collaboration into a few descriptive words in a small number of journals willing to publish this more descriptive evidence'. This means that information about the implementation of CBPR is often missing.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 222.**

Walmsley, J. (2004) **Involving users with learning difficulties in health improvement: lessons from inclusive learning disability research**, Nursing Inquiry Vol.11 No.1 p54-64

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** The author reflects on her and other peoples' experiences of inclusive research with people with learning disabilities.

**Methods:** The development of inclusive research is described. The remainder of the paper draws together a wide range of issues under three main headings - the tension between content and process, accountability and representation and added value.

**Findings/ recommendations:** key issues are discussed under the following headings:

- tension between content and process - the difficulties of balancing the need to work with people in an inclusive way, and the need to meet the other aims of the project
- accountability and representation - the issues around whether service users working in research are or should be 'representative' of service users as a whole are discussed
- added value - the usefulness of added value as a way of determining when and how it might be useful to involve people with learning difficulties. Sub-headings include the development and provision of accessible information, and the roles of supporters.

The author concludes that it has begun to be possible to critique inclusive research, and develop some pointers for professionals seeking to work inclusively.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 138**

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Walter, I., Davies, H. & Nutley, S. (2003) **Increasing research impact through partnerships: evidence from outside health care**, Journal of Health Services Research and Policy 8(supplement 2), S2:58-S261

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This paper summarises the findings of a review of research impact initiatives. This was international in scope and covered education, health care, criminal justice and social care literature. This paper focuses on findings from outside health care, to try to draw out learning for health.

**Methods:** A literature review of English language papers from 1990. It looked at the conceptual frameworks that underpin different research impact initiatives and evidence of their effectiveness.

**Findings/recommendations:** The authors found strong evidence that formalised collaborations between researchers and research users can encourage use of research.

Partnerships are most effective when research users are involved at all stages of the research process, rather than just being involved in dissemination.

Partnerships can also make research usable in a wider context. The allocation of specific funds for dissemination and development and the inclusion of evidence of partnerships as one of the criteria for funding also led to an increase in the range and number of dissemination and implementation activities. The researchers conclude that partnerships can enhance the credibility of research amongst research users, thus promoting its use.

They summarise the benefits of partnership as described by researchers - these include the development of enhanced networks, increased understanding of the field and increased motivation. A number of barriers to partnership are also summarised.

**Categories:** impact of public involvement, nature and extent of public involvement in research  
**ID 108.**

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Weinstein, J. (2006) **Involving mental health service users in quality assurance**, Health Expectations, 9, 98-109.

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To compare the process and outcomes of two different approaches to engaging mental health service users in the quality assurance (QA) process. QA involves service users in evaluation and service development.

**Methods:** The author reviewed the documents from two QA reviews of the mental health day centre including the survey tools, service user responses and final reports. One was a traditional inspection carried out in 1998 and the other was a collaborative project with a user-led QA agenda carried out in 2000.

**Findings/recommendations:** The first QA process had less ownership from service users and staff and simply demonstrated that the services met required standards.

The second focused on different priorities, developed a new approach to seeking users' views and achieved a higher response rate. Because staff and users had worked together on the second review, they were more willing to work in partnership to implement the action plan to improve the service.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 223.**

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Williams, V., Simons, K. and Swindon People First Research Team (2005) **More researching together: the role of nondisabled researchers working with People First members**, British Journal of Learning Disabilities, 33, 6-14

### **Abstract**

This paper reflects on the role of a research supporter. As a non-disabled researcher, one of the authors worked as a supporter to a team of three researchers with learning difficulties, on a project about direct payments. She comments that this role is not always easy and a supporter needs to learn how to step back and find ways for researchers with learning difficulties to do things for themselves.

She reviews how the project progressed, how her role developed over time and what she learnt from the experience. A key issue was that of empowerment and the realisation that power cannot be handed from one person to another.

She concludes that this type of research is new and different: it does not draw on any existing model as it crucially depends on the identity of researchers as people with learning difficulties.

She recommends that all parties in any project of this kind remain vigilant about issues of power and control. The research supporter's role is extremely sensitive in this respect.

**Category:** reflecting on public involvement in research  
**ID 51.**

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Wood, M. (2003) **Disability, participation and welfare to work in Staffordshire**, Journal of Integrated Care, 11(2), 43-48.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To survey the views of disabled people on barriers to employment and strategies to overcome them.

**Methods:** A partnership was established between the Steering Group overseeing Staffordshire's Welfare to Work Joint Investment Plan (JIP) and Staffordshire University. They worked together to promote the participation of disabled people as researchers in carrying out research to support the development of the JIP.

A total of 17 disabled people were trained on the Consumers as Researchers course at the University over two years. They set priorities, decided on methods, carried out surveys and compiled and presented the results.

**Findings/recommendations:** The course was a learning process for all involved in the partnership. The tutors learnt how to better adapt their teaching to meet the different student's needs. They also realised they may need to adapt the course to make it more accessible for people with learning difficulties, and better meet the needs of people with mental health problems.

The students reported that they:

- learnt about each other's disabilities
- increased their self-confidence
- had some success in securing longer-term employment and accessing higher education

The user researchers presented their findings at a conference. One of the most powerful aspects was that the researchers spoke from personal experience.

Through modelling good practice, the research project itself helped to raise awareness of the social model of disability and the wider JIP agenda. It gave disabled people a greater voice to influence employment practice and service development. The results were fed into the JIP which helped to raise awareness amongst employers, employees and service providers of the need for long-term change.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 224.**

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Wright, D., Corner, J., Hopkinson, J. & Foster, C. (2006) **Listening to the views of people affected by cancer about cancer research: an example of participatory research in setting the cancer research agenda**, Health Expectations Mar:9(1):3-12

**Abstract**

**Aim:** To explore the views people affected by cancer have about research and to identify their research priorities.

**Methods:** People affected by cancer were asked about their views on research through focus groups held across the UK. A participatory approach was used to involve patients and carers in the design and conduct of the study. Some also received training and support to co-facilitate the focus groups and analyse the data.

**Findings/ recommendations:** Working with a reference group of patients and carers had a positive impact on the design of the study, the plans for feedback for participants in the study, the recruitment strategy, the patient information sheet and the questions asked at the focus group meetings. Involving patients and carers as co-researchers also greatly improved the effectiveness of the focus group discussions.

The participatory approach thus strengthened the relevance and appropriateness of the research findings and methods.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 12.**

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Wyatt, K., Carter, M., Mahtani, V., Barnard, A., Hawton, A. & Britten, N. (2008) **The impact of consumer involvement in research: An evaluation of consumer involvement in the London Primary Care Studies Programme**, *Family Practice*, 25(3), 154-161.

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To evaluate consumer involvement in the 11 studies within the London Primary Care Studies Programme and understand the impact on research processes and outcomes.

**Methods:** A multi-method approach was used, including surveys, interviews, focus groups, observation and scrutiny of written documents. The evaluation team included a service user researcher.

**Findings/recommendations:** Consumers had an impact on the various projects in:

- the initial design of the study
- recruitment of research subjects
- developing data collection tools and collecting the data
- the analysis and findings

The greatest impacts of involvement were in the projects that sought to ensure service users and carers were partners throughout the research.

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 225.**

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Wykes, T. (2003) **Blue skies in the Journal of Mental Health? Consumers in research**, *Journal of Mental Health*, 12(1), 1-6

### **Abstract**

**Aim:** This article provides the author's personal view of the positive outcomes of service user involvement in research.

**Findings/recommendations:** The main benefits that she describes include:

- improving the scientific quality of the research by changing research questions
- ensuring that outcomes measures more closely relate to what's important to service users
- developing outcome measures that more directly reflect meaningful changes to everyday life and better capture the complexities of the effects of a treatment
- adapting research proposals and methodology to better reflect the interests of service users e.g. running qualitative studies of users' views of treatments alongside quantitative clinical trials

**Category:** impact of public involvement  
**ID 226.**

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# Index

## Categories:

**N** = Nature and extent of public involvement in research eg mapping

**I** = Impact of public involvement in research

**R** = Reflections on public involvement in research

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036	Abma, T. (2005) <b>Patient participation in health research: research with and for people with spinal cord injuries</b> , Qualitative Health Research, 15(10), 1310-1328		x	x	2
227	Adams, R. & McCullough, A. (2003) <b>The urban practitioner and participation in research within a street work context</b> , Community, Work and Family, 6(3), 269-287		x	x	2 - 3
028	Ali, K., Roffe, C. & Crome, P. (2006) <b>What patients want: Consumer involvement in the design of a randomised controlled trial of routine oxygen supplementation after acute stroke</b> , Stroke, 37, 865-871		x		3
149	Allen, J., Mohatt, G., Rasmus, S., Hazel, K., Thomas, L. & Lindley, S. (2006) <b>The tools to understand: Community as co-researcher on culture-specific protective factors for Alaska natives</b> , Journal of Prevention and Intervention in the Community, 32(1-2), 41-60		x		4
001	Andejeski, Y., Bisceglia, I., Dickersin, K., Johnson, J., Robinson, S., Smith, H., Visco, F. & Rich, I. (2002) <b>Quantitative impact of including consumers in the scientific review of breast cancer research proposals</b> , Journal of Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, 11(4), 379-388		x		5
002	Andejeski, Y., Breslau, E., Hart, E., Lythcott, N., Alexander, L., Rich, I., Bisceglia, I., Smith, H. & Visco, F. (2002) <b>Benefits and drawbacks of including consumer reviewers in the scientific merit review of breast cancer research</b> , Journal of Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, 11(2), 119-136		x		5 - 6
151	Angell, K., Kreshka, M., McCoy, R., Donnelly, P., Turner-Cobb, J., Graddy, K., Kraemer, H. & Koopman, C. (2003) <b>Psychosocial intervention for rural women with breast cancer</b> , Journal of General Internal Medicine, 18, 499-507		x		6 - 7

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033	Association of Medical Research Charities (2006) <b>Briefing Paper: Using lay reviewers in the peer review process</b> , London: AMRC	x			7
010	Barnard, A., Carter, M., Britten, N., Purtell, R., Wyatt, K. & Ellis, A. (2005) <b>The PC11 Report. An evaluation of consumer involvement in the London Primary Care Studies Programme</b> , Peninsula Medical School, Exeter, UK		x		7 - 8
016	Bastian, H. (2005) <b>Editorial: Consumer and researcher collaboration in trials: filling the gaps</b> , Clinical Trials, 2(1), 3-4			x	8 - 9
098	Beer, D., Keeble, P., MacInnes, D., Rees, D. & Reid, L. (2005) <b>Development of a questionnaire to measure service user satisfaction within in-patient forensic services - The Forensic Satisfaction Scale</b> , Liverpool: National Programme on Forensic Mental Health R&D		x		9 -10
059	Beresford, P. (2005) <b>Developing the theoretical basis for service user/survivor-led research and equal involvement in research</b> , Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale, 14(1), 4-9			x	10
153	Beresford, P. (2007) <b>The role of service user research in generating knowledge-based health and social care: From conflict to contribution</b> , Evidence & Policy, 3(3), 329-341		x	x	10-11
037	Boote, J., Barber, R., Cooper, C. (2006) <b>Principles and indicators of successful consumer involvement in NHS research: Results of a Delphi study and subgroup analysis</b> , Health Policy, 75, 280-297			x	11
008	Boote, J., Telford, R. & Cooper C. (2002) <b>Consumer involvement in health research: a review and research agenda</b> , Health Policy, 61(2), 213-236			x	11-12
228	Broad, B. & Saunders, L. (1998) <b>Involving young people leaving care as peer researchers in a health research project: A learning experience</b> , Research, Policy and Planning, 16(1), 1-9		x		12-13
061	Brownlie, J., Anderson, S. & Ormston, R. (2006) <b>Children as researchers</b> , Edinburgh: Scottish Executive Education Department	x			13-14

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100	Bryant, L. & Beckett, J. (2006) <b>The practicality and acceptability of an advocacy service in the emergency department for people attending following self-harm</b> , Leeds: Academic Unit of Psychiatry, University of Leeds		x		14
157	Burrus, B., Liburd, L. & Burroughs, A. (1998) <b>Maximising participation by black Americans in population-based diabetes research: The project DIRECT pilot experience</b> , Journal of Community Health, 23(1), 15-27		x		15
158	Butcher, L. (2005) <b>No home, no job</b> , CareandHealth MAGAZINE, May 10- May 16, 30		x		15-16
102	Caron-Flinterman, F. (2005) <b>A new voice in science: Patient participation in decision-making on biomedical research</b> , Zutphen: Wöhrmann Print Services			x	16
046	Caron-Flinterman, J., Broerse, J. & Bunders, J. (2005) <b>The experiential knowledge of patients: a new resource for biomedical research?</b> SocSci & Medicine, 60, 2575-2584		x		16-17
052	Cayton, H. & Hanley, B. (2001) <b>Improving research through consumer involvement</b> , M. Baker & S. Kirk (Eds.) Research and development for the NHS (pp 195-207). Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing Ltd		x		17
058	Chalmers, I. (1995) <b>What do I want from health research and researchers when I am a patient?</b> British Medical Journal, 310, 1315-1318		x	x	17-18
057	Chambers, R., O'Brien, L., Linnell, S. & Sharp, S. (2004) <b>Why don't health researchers report consumer involvement?</b> Quality in Primary Care, 12, 151-157	x			18
070	Clark, M., Glasby, J. & Lester, H. (2004) <b>Cases for change: User involvement in mental health services and research</b> , Research Policy and Planning, 22(2), 31-38		x		19
101	Coren, E. (2007) <b>Collection of examples of service user and carer participation in systematic reviews</b> , London: SCIE		x		19-20
068	Coupland, H., Maher, L., Enriquez, J., Le, K., Pacheco, V., Pham, A., Carroll, C., Cheguelman, G., Freeman, D., Robinson, D. & Smith, K. (2005) <b>Clients or colleagues? Reflections on the process of participatory action research with young injecting drug users</b> , International Journal of Drug Policy, 16, 191-198		x		20

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045	Davies, S. & Nolan, M. (2003) <b>Editorial: Nurturing research partnerships with older people and their carers: Learning from experience</b> , Quality in Ageing - Policy, Practice and Research, 4(4), 2-5		x		20-21
107	Denis, J. & Lomas, J. (2003) <b>Convergent evolution: the academic and policy roots of collaborative research</b> , Journal of Health Services Research and Policy, 8 (supplement 2), S2:1-S2:6			x	21
022	Dewar, B.J. (2005) <b>Beyond tokenistic involvement of older people in research - a framework for future development and understanding</b> , International Journal of Older People Nursing in association with Journal of Clinical Nursing, 14(3a), 48-53		x	x	22
165	Dickson, G. & Green, K. (2001) <b>Participatory action research: Lessons learned with Aboriginal grandmothers</b> , Health Care for Women International, 22(5), 471-482		x		22-23
166	Dobbs, L. & Moore, C. (2002) <b>Engaging communities in area-based regeneration: The role of participatory evaluation</b> , Policy Studies, 23(3/4), 157-171		x		23-24
167	Dona, G. (2006) <b>Children as research advisers: Contributions to a 'methodology of participation' in researching children in difficult circumstances</b> , International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care, 2(2), 22-34		x		24
040	Donovan, J., Mills, N., Smith, M., Brindle, L., Jacoby, A., Peters, T., Frankel, S., Neal, D. & Hamdy, F. (2002) <b>Improving design and conduct of randomised controlled trials by embedding them in qualitative research: ProtecT (prostate testing for cancer and treatment) study</b> , British Medical Journal, 325, 766-770		x		25
168	Dyer, S. (2004) <b>Rationalising public participation in the health service: The case of research ethics committees</b> , Health & Place, 10, 339-348			x	25
048	Elliott, E., Watson, A. & Harries, U. (2002) <b>Harnessing expertise: involving peer interviewers in qualitative research with hard-to-reach populations</b> , Health Expectations, 5, 172-178		x		26

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042	Entwistle, V., Renfrew, M., Yearley, S., Forrester, J. & Lamont, T. (1998) <b>Lay perspectives: advantages for health research</b> , British Medical Journal, 316, 463-466			x	<b>26-27</b>
024	Evans, C. & Fisher, M. (1999) <b>Collaborative evaluation with service users: Moving towards user-controlled research</b> , Ian Shaw & Joyce Lishman (eds), Evaluation and Social Work Practice (pp101-117). London: Sage		x	x	<b>27</b>
056	Evans, C. & Fisher, M. (1999) <b>User controlled research and empowerment</b> , W. Shera & L. Wells (Eds.), Empowerment practice in social work: Developing richer conceptual foundations (pp 348-369). Toronto: Canadian Scholars Press		x	x	<b>27-28</b>
105	Evans, I. Thornton, H. & Chalmers, I. (2006) <b>Testing treatments: Better research for better healthcare</b> , London: British Library. (ISBN 071234909X)		x		<b>28</b>
062	Faulkner, A. (2004) <b>Capturing the experiences of those involved in the TRUE project: A story of colliding worlds</b> , Eastleigh: INVOLVE		x		<b>29</b>
072	Faulkner, A. (2007) <b>Beyond our expectations: A report of the experiences of involving service users in forensic mental health research</b> , National Forensic Mental Health NHS Research and Development Programme		x		<b>29-30</b>
018	Fisher, M. (2002) <b>The role of service users in problem formulation and technical aspects of social research</b> , Social Work Education, 21(3), 305-312		x	x	<b>30</b>
137	Fudge, N., Wolfe, C.D.A., McKeivitt, C. (2007) <b>Involving older people in health research</b> , Age and Ageing Vol.36 492-500	x		x	<b>31</b>
171	Gillard, S. & Stacey, E. (2005) <b>All talk: Experiencing user-led research</b> . A Life in the Day, 9(2), 27-30		x		<b>31-32</b>
111	Godfrey, M. (2004) <b>More than 'involvement'. How commissioning user interviewers in the research process begins to change the balance of power</b> , Practice, 16(3), 223-231			x	<b>32</b>
043	Goodare, H. & Lockwood, S. (1999) <b>Involving patients in clinical research</b> , British Medical Journal, 319, 724-725			x	<b>32-33</b>

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009	Griffiths, K., Jorm, A. & Christensen, H. (2004) <b>Academic consumer researchers: a bridge between consumers and researchers</b> , Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 384, 191-196			x	<b>33</b>
013	Guarino, P., Elbourne, D., Carpenter, J. & Peduzzi, P. (2006) <b>Consumer involvement in consent document development: a multicenter cluster randomised trial to assess study participants' understanding</b> , Clinical Trials, 3(1), 19-30		x		<b>33-34</b>
039	Hanley, B., Truesdale, A., King, A., Elbourne, D. & Chalmers, I. (2001) <b>Involving consumers in designing, conducting and interpreting randomised controlled trials: questionnaire survey</b> , British Medical Journal, 322, 519-523	x	x		<b>34</b>
031	Hewlett, S., de Wit, M., Richards, P., Quest, E., Hughes, R., Heiberg, T., Kirwan, J. (2006) <b>Patients and professionals as research partners: Challenges, practicalities and benefits</b> , Arthritis & Rheumatism, 55(4), 676-680		x	x	<b>35</b>
175	Holmes, W., Stewart, P., Garrow, A., Anderson, I. and Thorpe, L. (2002) <b>Researching Aboriginal health: Experience from a study of urban young people's health and well-being</b> , Social Science & Medicine, 54(8), 1267-1279		x		<b>35-36</b>
053	Johns, T., Miller, P., Kopp, K., Carter, Z., Cooper, G., Johnston, J., Nicholas, Z. & Wright, N. (2004) <b>Equal lives? Disabled people evaluate an independent living strategy for Essex Social Services</b> , Research Policy and Planning, 22(2), 51-57		x		<b>36-37</b>
178	Kellett, M., Forrest, R., Dent, N. & Ward, S (2004) <b>'Just teach us the skills please, we'll do the rest': Empowering ten-year-olds as active researchers</b> , Children & Society, 18(5), 329-343			x	<b>37</b>
177	Kellett, M. (2006) <b>Children as researchers: Exploring the impact on education and empowerment</b> , childRight, 226(May), 11-13		x		<b>37-38</b>
038	Koops, L., Lindley, R. (2002) <b>Thrombolysis for acute ischaemic stroke: consumer involvement in design of new randomised controlled trial</b> , British Medical Journal, 325, 415-418		x		<b>38</b>

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179	Krieger, J., Allen, C., Cheadle, A., Ciske, S., Schier, J., Senturia, K. & Sullivan, M (2002) <b>Using community-based participatory research to address social determinants of health: Lessons learned from Seattle Partners for Healthy Communities</b> , Health Education & Behaviour, 29(3), 361-382		x		<b>39-40</b>
014	Langston, A.L., McCallum, M., Campbell, M.K., Robertson, C. & Ralston, S.H. (2005) <b>An integrated approach to consumer representation and involvement in a multicentre randomized controlled trial</b> , Clinical Trials, 2(1), 80-87		x		<b>40</b>
181	Leamy, N. & Clough, R. (2006) <b>How older people became researchers: Training, guidance and practice in action</b> , York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (ISBN 1 85935 435 1)		x		<b>40-41</b>
183	Lindenmeyer, A., Hearnshaw, H., Sturt, J., Ormerod, R. & Aitchison, G.(2007) <b>Assessment of the benefits of user involvement in health research from the Warwick Diabetes Care Research User Group: A qualitative case study</b> , Health Expectations, 10, 268-277		x		<b>41-42</b>
114	Lindow, V. & Morris, J. (1995) <b>Service user involvement: Synthesis of findings and experience in the field of community care</b> , York: York Publishing Services (ISBN 1 899987 00 2)		x	x	<b>42</b>
186	Lloyd, K., Rose, D. & Fenton, M. (2006) <b>Identifying uncertainties about the effects of treatments for schizophrenia</b> , Journal of Mental Health, 15(3), 263-268			x	<b>43</b>
060	Lowes, L & Hulatt, I. (Eds.) (2005) <b>Involving service users in health and social care research</b> , London: Routledge	x	x	x	<b>43</b>
117	Marias, F. (2007) <b>Toward the improvement of tuberculosis control and participatory research</b> , London: Department of Primary Care and Social Medicine, Imperial College London		x		<b>44</b>
044	Marsden, J. & Bradburn, J. (2004) <b>Patient and clinician collaboration in the design of a national randomized breast cancer trial</b> , Health Expectations, 7, 6-17		x		<b>44-45</b>
019	McCormick, S., Brody J., Brown, P. & Polk, R. (2004) <b>Public involvement in breast cancer research: An analysis and model for future research</b> , International Journal of Health Services, 34(4), 625-646	x	x	x	<b>45-46</b>

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064	McLaughlin, H., (2006) <b>Involving young service users as co-researchers: Possibilities, benefits and costs</b> , British Journal of Social Work, 36, 1395-1410		x		46
071	Meyer, M., Torres, S., Cereno, N., MacLean, L. & Monzon, R. (2003) <b>Immigrant women implementing participatory research in health promotion</b> , Western Journal of Nursing Research, 25(7), 815-834		x		47
189	Miller, E., Cook, A., Alexander, H., Cooper, S., Hubbard, G. Morrison, J. & Petch, A. (2006) <b>Challenges and strategies in collaborative working with service user researchers: Reflections from the academic researcher</b> , Research Policy and Planning, 24(3),197-208		x		47-48
229	Miller, E., Morrison, J. & Cook, A. (2006) <b>Brief encounter: Collaborative research between academic researchers and older researchers</b> , Generations Review, 16(3/4), 39-41		x		48-49
190	Minkler, M., Fadem, P., Perry, M., Blum, K., Moore, L. and Rogers, J. (2002) <b>Ethical dilemmas in participatory action research: A case study from the disability community</b> , Health Education & Behaviour, 29(1), 14-29		x		49
191	Minkler, M., Vasquez, V., Warner, J., Steyssey, H. & Facente, S. (2006) <b>Sowing the seeds for sustainable change: A community based participatory research partnership for health promotion in Indiana USA and its aftermath</b> , Health Promotion International, 21(4), 293-300		x		50
006	Minogue, V., Boness, J., Brown, A. & Girdlestone, J. (2005) <b>The impact of service user involvement in research</b> , International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance, 18(2-3), 103-112		x		50-51
192	Mosavel, M., Simon, C., van Stade, D. & Buchbinder, M. (2005) <b>Community-based participatory research (CBPR) in South Africa: Engaging multiple constituents to shape the research question</b> , Social Science & Medicine, 61(12), 2577-2587		x		51
194	Nacif, A. (2005) <b>Young researchers: Can I ask you some questions?</b> Children & Young People Now, 29 March 2005		x		52

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195	Niba, M. & Green, J. (2005) <b>The impact of participatory and non-participatory evaluations on meeting project objectives</b> , African Journal of AIDS Research, 4(2), 103-113		x		52
196	Nilsen, E., Myrhaug, H., Johansen, N., Oliver, S. & Oxman, A. (2006) <b>Methods of consumer involvement in developing healthcare policy and research, clinical practice guidelines and patient information material (Review)</b> , Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Issue 3, Art. No. CD004563		x		53
112	Noonan Walsh, P. (2003) <b>A courtly welcome: observations on the research initiative</b> , British Journal of Learning Disabilities, 31, 190-193			x	53-54
129	O'Connel, D. and Mosconi, P. (2006) <b>An Active Role for Patients in Clinical Research?</b> Drug Development Research Vol.67 pp.188-192	x		x	54
050	O'Donnell, M. & Entwistle, V. (2004) <b>Consumer involvement in research projects: the activities of research funders</b> , Health Policy, 70, 281-290	x			54-55
034	O'Donnell, M. & Entwistle, V. (2004) <b>Consumer involvement in research projects: the activities of research funders</b> , Health Policy, 69(2), 229-238	x			55
027	Oliver, S. (1996) <b>The progress of lay involvement in the NHS Research and Development Programme</b> , Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice 2(4), 273-280	x			55-56
073	Oliver, S. & Gray, J. (2006) <b>A bibliography of research reports about patients', clinicians' and researchers' priorities for research</b> , London: James Lind Alliance	x			56
032	Oliver, S., Clarke-Jones, L., Rees, R., Milne, R., Buchanan, P., Gabbay, J., Gyte, G., Oakley, A. & Stein, K. (2004) <b>Involving consumers in research and development agenda setting for the NHS: developing an evidence-based approach</b> , Health Technology Assessment, 8(15)	x			56-57
198	Parker, E., Israel, B., Williams, M., Brakefield-Caldwell, W., Lewis, T., Robins, T., Ramirez, E., Rowe, Z. & Keeler, G. (2003) <b>Community action against asthma: Examining the partnership process of a community-based participatory research project</b> , Journal of General Internal Medicine, 18(7), 558-567		x		57-58

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025	Paterson, C. (2003) <b>Consumer involvement in research into complementary therapies</b> , Bristol: Medical Research Council Research Collaboration	x	x		58
067	Paterson, C. (2004) <b>'Take small steps to go a long way': consumer involvement in research into complementary and alternative therapies</b> , <i>Complementary Therapies in Nursing &amp; Midwifery</i> , 10, 150-161		x		59
054	Paterson, C., Allen, J., Browning, M., Barlow, G. & Ewings, P. (2005) <b>A pilot study of therapeutic massage for people with Parkinson's disease: the added value of user involvement</b> , <i>Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice</i> , 1(3), 161-171		x		59-60
200	Pennisi, E. (2000) <b>Patients help track down disease gene</b> , <i>Science</i> , 288(5471), 1565-1567		x		60
113	Petrie, S., Fiorelli, L. & O'Donnell, K. (2006) <b>If we help you what will change? Participatory research and young people</b> , <i>Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law</i> , 28(1), 31-45		x		60-61
026	Phillips, W. & Grams, G. (2003) <b>Involving patients in primary care research meeting worked well</b> , <i>British Medical Journal</i> 326 (7402), 1329		x		61
202	Philpot, M., Collins, C., Trivedi, P., Treloar, A., Gallacher, S. & Rose, D. (2004) <b>Eliciting users' views of ECT in two mental health trusts with a user-designed Questionnaire</b> , <i>Journal of Mental Health</i> , 13(4), 403-413		x		62
069	Plumb, M., Price, W. & Kavanaugh-Lynch, M. (2004) <b>Funding community-based participatory research: lessons learned</b> , <i>Journal of Interprofessional Care</i> , 18(4), 428-439		x		62-63
203	Ramon, S. (2000) <b>Participative mental health research: Users and professional researchers working together</b> , <i>Mental Health Care</i> , 31(7), 224-228		x		63
206	Reeve, P., Cornell, S., D'Costa, B., Janzen, R. & Ochocka, J. (2002) <b>From our perspective: Consumer researchers speak about their experience in a community mental health research project</b> , <i>Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal</i> , 25(4), 403-408		x	x	63-64

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065	Rhodes, P., Nocon, A., Booth, M., Chowdrey, M., Fabian, A., Lambert, N., Mohammed, F. & Walgrove, T. (2002) <b>A service users' research advisory group from the perspectives of both service users and researchers</b> , Health and Social Care in the Community, 10(5), 402-409		x		<b>64-65</b>
055	Rose, D., (2004) <b>Telling different stories: user involvement in mental health research</b> , Research and Policy Planning, 22(2), 23-30		x	x	<b>65</b>
109	Rose, D. (2003) <b>Collaborative research between users and professionals: peaks and pitfalls</b> , Psychiatric Bulletin, 27, 404-406	x		x	<b>65-66</b>
208	Rosenbaum, P. (2005) <b>From research to clinical practice: Considerations in moving research into people's hands. Personal reflections that may be useful to others</b> , Developmental Neurorehabilitation, 8(3), 165-171			x	<b>66</b>
049	Ross, F., Donovan, S., Brearley, S., Victor, C., Cottee, M., Crowther, P. & Clark, E. (2005) <b>Involving older people in research: methodological issues</b> , Health and Social Care in the Community, 13(3), 268-275		x		<b>67</b>
209	Rowe, A. (2006) <b>The effect of involvement in participatory research on parent researchers in a Sure Start Programme</b> , Health and Social Care in the Community, 14(6), 465-473		x		<b>67-68</b>
035	Royle, J. & Oliver, S. (2001) <b>Consumers are helping to prioritise research</b> , British Medical Journal, 323, 48-49		x		<b>68</b>
211	Savage, C., Xu, Y., Lee, R., Rose, B., Kappesser, M. & Anthony, J. (2006) <b>A case study in the use of community- based participatory research in public health nursing</b> , Public Health Nursing, 23(5), 472-478		x		<b>69</b>
212	Schneider, B., Scissons, H., Arney, L., Benson, G., Derry, J., Misurelli, N., Nickerson, D. & Sunderland, M. (2004) <b>Communication between people with schizophrenia and their medical professionals: A participatory research project</b> , Qualitative Health Research, 14(4) 562-577		x		<b>69-70</b>
214	Schulz, A., Israel, B., Parker, E., Lockett, M., Hill, Y. & Willis, R. (2001) <b>The East Side Village Health Worker Partnership: Integrating research with action to reduce disabilities</b> , Public Health Reports 116, 548-557		x		<b>70-71</b>

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017	Smith, E., Manthorpe, J., Brearley, S., Ross, F., Donovan, S., Sitzia, J. & Beresford, P. (2005) <b>User involvement in the design and undertaking of nursing, midwifery and health visiting research</b> , London: National Co-ordinating Centre for NHS Service Delivery and Organisation (NCCSDO)	x			71
030	Stevens, T., Wilde, D., Hunt, J. Ahmedzai, S. (2003) <b>Overcoming the challenges to consumer involvement in cancer research</b> , Health Expectations, 6(1), 81-88	x			72
023	Stickley, T. (2006) <b>Should service user involvement be consigned to history? A critical realist perspective</b> , Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, 13, 570-577			x	72
217	Stiffman, A., Freedenthal, S., Brown, E., Ostmann, E. & Hibbeler, P. (2005) <b>Field research with underserved minorities: The ideal and the real</b> , Journal of Urban Health, 82 (2, Suppl 3), iii56-iii66		x		73
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