

Engagement Toolkit

GUIDE TO ENGAGEMENT METHODS

Acknowledgments

There are a number of documents and practical guidelines that have been used to inform this tool. The sources used here are listed in the References section at the end of the Toolkit.

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Author: Andrea Petriwskyj

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What engagement methods could I use?

This tool is designed to give you some ideas about different ways that you can engage with consumers and external stakeholders.

There are a lot of different techniques you can use. Which is right for you depends on who the issue affects or relates to, and why you want to involve these people.

Who needs to be involved?

Do we need to involve people individually about their own needs and wishes?

Do we need to involve people across our service?

Do we need to involve the broader community?

Do we need to involve people across the whole organisation?

This is the level at which your engagement needs to take place. Find the right column for your level along the top of the table.

How do we want to involve them?

Are we just trying to give them information?

Do we want them to help us make a decision or create a solution?

Do we want them to be empowered to make the decision themselves?

This is the level of participation you want people to have. Find the right row for your level down the side of the table.

In the box where your column meets your row, there are some suggestions for ways of engaging with people that might be suitable. These might not all be useful for you, but they are intended to give you some ideas.

Many of these may be ideas you have not come across before. To find out more about each suggested approach, look it up in the Which engagement method should I use? tool. Refer to the reference list for some excellent resources that provide more detail on each method and how to use them.

	This involves an individual or their family	This is involves our whole service	This involves the local community	This involves our whole organisation
Inform – We just need to tell people about something. We are not seeking their feedback, or trying to make a decision.	 Treatment or health information Care recipient charter Client and carer information night Service information/advice (admissions) Site tour Informal conversation 	 Open house Site visit Information expo Newsletter Website 	 Community fair Advertising/ Social Marketing Information expo Community mapping Media event Press release Community presentation Website 	 Newsletter 1800 number Fact Sheet Advertising/ Social Marketing Information expo Press release Media event Website
Consult – We want to gather new ideas, or we are seeking feedback on an issue. We need to have full control of the decision.	 Interview Complaints/ compliments Suggestion box Informal conversation 	 Opinion Poll Focus Group Survey/ Questionnaire Consultation Document Resident/ Cconsumer Meeting Suggestion box Public hearing Complaints/ compliments Consumer advocates Informal conversation Call for proposals Journey mapping 	 Interview Focus Group Opinion Poll Survey/ Questionnaire Consultation Document Submissions Outreach Process Community Meeting Bilateral Stakeholder Meeting Workbook Public hearing Client forum Call for proposals 	 Consumer advocates Complaints/ compliments Journey mapping Client forum Public hearing Bilateral Stakeholder Meeting Submissions Consultation Document Survey/ Questionnaire Focus Group Expert Panel Opinion Poll Call for proposals

	Informal conversation	Advisory group/ User	Advisory group/ User	Advisory group/ User
		panel	panel	panel
	 Formal client/ carer meeting 	• Consumer	• Consumer	• Consumer
	meeting	representatives on	representatives on	representatives on
		committees	committees	<u>committees</u>
Discuss –				
Discuss –		Online survey/ Ougstionnaire	Online forum	Online forum
We need in-depth discussion		QuestionnaireOnline Consultation	Online survey/ Overtion region	Online survey/ Overtige regime
with people about an issue.			Questionnaire	Questionnaire
We want their input and		<u>Documents</u>	Online Consultation	Online Consultation
influence on a decision.		Consumer council/ Deference group	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Documents</u>
Injure I		Reference group	Liaison Group	Liaison Group
		Resident/ Consumer Machine	Consumer council	Consumer council
		Meeting Werkehen	Discussion Pack	Discussion Pack
		• <u>Workshop</u>	Nominal Group Process	Nominal Group Process
			• <u>Conference</u>	• <u>Conference</u>
			• <u>Workshop</u>	• <u>Workshop</u>
	 Shared care decision 	• <u>Charrette</u>	Round Table	Round Table
	<u>making</u>	• Round Table	• <u>Charrette</u>	• <u>Charrette</u>
Partner –	 Case conferencing 	 Resident/ Consumer 	 <u>Experience-based co-</u> 	• Experience-based co-
We want to develop a solution	 <u>Care planning</u> 	Meeting	<u>design</u>	<u>design</u>
in equal partnership with		 Experience-based co- 	 <u>Co-production working</u> 	 <u>Co-production working</u>
people.		<u>design</u>	group	group
		 Co-production working 	World Cafe	World Cafe
		group		
F	Client autonomy	Think Tank	Think Tank	Think Tank
Empower –		Citizens' Panel	Citizens' Panel	Citizens' Panel
We want to empower people		Citizens' Jury	Study Group	Citizens' Jury
to generate the solution and			Study Circle	Consensus Conference
manage the process.				• Study Group
We will assist as needed.				Study Circle
The will assist as freeded.				Stady Sirvice
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Which engagement method should I use?

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
1800 Number	Free telephone transmission of information	 Provides a direct line to information Can potentially be used to gather feedback or responses 	 Not suitable for problem resolution or in-depth information Needs knowledgeable personnel answering calls, and consistency between responses Requires language support Resource intensive
Advertising/ Social Marketing	Use of marketing principles to sell ideas, attitudes, and behaviours	 Useful for promoting health and other important issues and causes Designed to inform, motivate, or change behaviour Flexible to different audiences 	 Requires strong market research and well-chosen target audience Resource intensive Needs well-chosen objectives, media channels and timing
Advisory group/ committee/ User panel	 Group chosen to represent a community or interest group (sometimes representative of the socio-demographic profile) Used as public sounding board, coordinator of public input, advisor for policy/ program development, development of solutions or priorities Often appointment for a term (e.g. one to two years) and often replaced on a rolling basis 	 Useful to collect views of service users and those of their friends/ family Can help with resource allocation and priorities Group can be asked to weigh up options and reach consensus; can help to resolve conflict Can help to gather views of difficult to reach groups 	 Need time and opportunity to discuss with those they represent Need clear guidelines, especially purpose, length, and ability to effect change May not be in a position to, or willing to, make judgments about services needed by others Private nature of service needs can inhibit discussion Representativeness is difficult and minority views can be overlooked Needs administrative support

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Bilateral Stakeholder Meetings	 Meeting between two groups representing organisations or sectors Determine a problem, identify common ground, and discuss strategies May run for a few hours or up to a week 	 Can be used to: Ensure that views are represented and understood Gather opinions and advice before policy development or implementation Identify stakeholders Gather local information 	 Limited to two partners, could fail to address the concerns of some stakeholders May be seen as simply to achieve "buy-in" rather than collaboration
Call for Proposals	Public invitation to present creative solutions or ideas	 Can provide input at any stage of planning Can supplement informal engagement Can lead to greater involvement, including handing the project over to clients or community members 	 Background information must be communicated in the call Management and analysis of submissions is potentially costly and time consuming Responses may be limited to particular interest groups, and to those who are highly literate and organised Must be carefully planned around well thought-out requirements
Care planning	 Collaborative planning, involving the consumer and, if appropriate, family or carer Involves setting meaningful goals that are important to the individual and steps to reach goals Identifies service options, interventions, and referrals 	 Maximises and enhances independence and quality of life Recognises and supports the person's strengths and abilities, and helps them meet their needs 	 Need shared understanding of goals Goals need to be realistic and achievable Needs monitoring to overcome barriers and follow ups More complex for people with chronic diseases and complex needs

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Case conferencing	 Structured, formal discussion regarding care or treatment plan Designed to ensure a multi-disciplinary approach Usually involves care coordinator or nurse, client and carer or family member, may also involve care staff, GP, diversional therapist, physio, other allied health staff Usually between 15 and 30 minutes Usually to discuss health history and needs, goals, concerns, and treatment. 	 Facilitates improved care based on the client's needs and wishes Can help to promote adherence Facilitates team work and integration in care provision Helps to promote family understanding of care needs and relationships between professionals and family members Helps staff to understand the client's care plan 	 Can be challenging when different participants disagree on what is needed Family dynamics can affect the process Can be challenging to schedule involvement of all professionals needed
Charrette	 A meeting to address a specific question Participants collaborate to find a creative solution At least 2 hours, to a full day or more 20 to 60 participants 	 Can facilitate decisions and resolve complex issues involving different interests Can gather practical ideas at the start of planning or resolve deadlocks between groups Encourages candid discussion 	 Shorter may yield few ideas, longer may exclude people with a health issues Needs thorough prior preparation and experienced facilitation Can incur travel and time costs Definition of "expertise" must be broad
Citizens' Jury	 Group of 8-20 people Jury is paid to listen to conflicting arguments and evidence around an issue before making a decision Can call witnesses Can last up to a week 	 Can be chosen to represent particular groups of interest Allows for real understanding of an issue, with plenty of time to discuss and consider Many perspectives are heard 	 Not representative of the population No guarantee of a rational decision or specific, useful answers Needs a lot of planning Resource-intensive - can be costly if over a longer time Needs independent moderation

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Citizens' Panel	 Non-experts who convene regularly Can be small or very large Involvement can range from a questionnaire to a focus group discussion, electronic poll or face to face meetings Can require general or absolute consensus 	 An immediate means to assess opinion on issues without having to recruit each time Can be recruited to be representative of particular groups 	 Not representative of the population, may represent particular viewpoints Participants may become the 'usual suspects', limiting perspectives May exaggerate the significance of the issue and responses may not accurately reflect opinion among the general population Can be costly Can be hard to find common language
Client and carer information night	Event to provide information and education to clients and carers on specific topics	 Useful for education on specific health or care topics (e.g. palliative care, dementia) Can be an opportunity to showcase particular services or service features (e.g. memory clinic) Can provide opportunity for clients and carers to form supportive networks and meet experts Can be done cheaply 	 Can be time-consuming to organise if speakers are difficult to find or schedule Difficult to predict attendance
Client autonomy	 Individual autonomy in decisions, activities and actions Particularly important in everyday decision making and everyday life 	 Meets a basic human right Promotes self-efficacy, dignity, and wellbeing 	Can be difficult to reconcile with risks
Client charter	 Written patient rights and responsibilities Specifies service conditions and pathways for complaint and redress 	Provides clear definition of consumers' rights and responsibilities	 Should involve consumers in development Specifics should be measurable and represent real indicators Should be incentives for staff and sanctions if outcomes are not met

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Community Fair	 A fun occasion, with activities to draw different people Can incorporate different avenues for seeking feedback (e.g. roving people asking questions) Inform and engage people about local issues 	 Can attract media attention Can engage a broad range of people at once Can work with other organisations to get broader reach 	 Might overlook target audience Expensive to do well Serious information not reach those intended Public must be motivated to attend, difficult to predict
Community Mapping	 Community members do an inventory of available resources and identify common needs Focus can be broad or narrow 	 Good for: Assessing existing assets & capacities Identifying local service needs, concerns, and solutions Building community resources and relationships 	 Time and costs depend on the community's resources and needs Can be dominated by a few participants Requires participants' sustained interest Outcomes limited by who is involved
Community Meeting	 Formal presentation to public forum (large or small group), the public respond with questions or comments Share information, or gain information and input on issues Open to all who are interested 	 People can raise issues, ask questions/directly challenge Good for exploring ideas and proposals, gaining public support Good for large group and broad range of stakeholders 	 Ideas can be misinterpreted as a definite proposal or a done deal Time consuming and costly A few may monopolise the forum, and attendance can be unrepresentative Difficult to control discussion and keep it on track to ensure important views are heard Can be disempowering for participants
Community presentation	 Public presentation about a service, organisation, or issue Often delivered to a specific audience e.g. school, professional group 	 Potentially reaches a large number of people Useful for basic education or information Offers opportunity to showcase a service Can be tailored to a specific issue, message, or audience 	 Needs careful preparation to ensure message is targeted Need to be prepared for new or impromptu questions

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Complaints process	 Management-led system that usually includes comments, compliments and complaints Can include: Specifically designed forms Telephone hotline Designated email address Speak to a complaints officer Talk to any member of staff Feedback used to improve services 	 Can generate new ideas, get a better understanding of issues, monitor services and identify where changes are needed A structured system Allows participation by many people Gives participants an equal voice 	 Staff need to understand the value of feedback Not representative of the client experience Clients may not feel confident to comment or complain or may fear retribution
Conference/ Seminar	 Gathering of professionals and experts or like-minded members of a group to analyse and discuss an issue Often academic-oriented (but can be more geared towards other interest groups) Can range from a half-day to several days 	 Good for bringing experts together for in depth discussion Can incorporate a range of techniques to make the most of expert knowledge 	 Lay people can feel disempowered among experts Not good for creating practical outcomes Can be boring if badly facilitated, or mainly presentations
Consensus Conference	 Unaffiliated people are informed about an issue and create recommendations Aims to influence policy process through dialogue between the public, experts and decision makers Multiple-step process conducted over a period of months 	 Brings together citizens and experts Facilitates learning, discussion, and debate Results in recommendations Encourages citizens become informed to address technical issues 	 Time consuming and costly Difficult to ensure timeliness and impact on policy Assumes the public can make sense of complex issues
Consultation Document	A formal document including specific questions to gain feedback	 Can detail a situation and ask for specific input Can provide background information about a program or plan Avoids some of the risks of face-to face approaches 	 Can make people feel they have little influence, they may never know if or how they have People dislike reading long documents Labour-intensive to collate responses

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Consumer advocates	Employee/s of the organisation who consult with consumers and advocate on their behalf	 Shows the organisation's commitment to consultation Existing relationships with consumers can help build trust 	 Assumes advocate fully understands consumers' needs and concerns Advocates' capacity to consult with a range of consumers may be limited Places considerable responsibility on individual advocates Advocates require a range of skills to represent consumers effectively
Consumer council/ Reference group	 Group who represent the consumer perspective and provide advice Initiated and run by the organisation Input to whole organisation, or a specific project Ongoing process 	Allows for consumer advice across the organisation and as part of the ongoing decision making processes	 Difficult to ensure representatives link with community Assumes the group represent all consumers Need to balance time of involvement – long enough to be useful, but not long enough to become part of the organisation Need to be clear about reporting structures, supports, terms of reference, membership and representation
Consumer representatives on committees	Representatives sit on organisational committees or groups (e.g. ethics/ quality and safety)	Ensures some client perspectives are considered	 Need to ensure representatives have a relationship with their constituency Need to be clear about roles and terms of reference Need to provide training and support Minority views can be disregarded, risks tokenism Representatives can feel disempowered or patronised

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Co-production working group	 Clients, community members and the organisation work collaboratively to improve and develop services Clients are involved from design through to implementation Involves whole of service approach, not just individual care 	 Combines consumer and professional knowledge and expertise Gives staff and clients shared ownership of solutions Taps into knowledge and skills of clients Useful for creating concrete changes and tailored solutions Can facilitate better use of resources 	 Facilitator needs strong knowledge about co-production and good facilitation skills Requires a real commitment to sharing power with clients Requires the organisation and staff to be willing to take risks and experiment Group dynamics can be challenging Need a realistic, shared understanding about what can be produced Needs adequate resourcing (money, people, and time) Group members may not be willing to take on active roles
Discussion Pack	 A series of information sheets/ scenarios/ diagrams and instructions for self-managed discussion with forms to record answers or opinions For deliberation on an issue and feedback Discussions are recorded systematically 	 Enables lay people to discuss complex issues Can reach many people who may not have had a chance to discuss an issue Good for issues that involve personal and social values 	 Requires a lot of management Hard to monitor level of understanding Danger of over-simplification Participants need to be highly motivated – limits to certain people Relies on participants to record fully what was agreed upon
Experience- based co-design	 Multiple-step process that involves: Interviewing, observations and group discussions to identify emotionally significant points in experience of the service Creating a short edited film Bringing staff and clients together to view the film and identify and implement improvements to usability of the service. Focuses on experience and emotions 	 Useful to develop simple solutions that improve the experience of care Empowers staff and clients to make changes. Provides rich insights into the client experience Can be targeted and focused to lead to concrete results. 	 Needs buy-in from senior management and staff Time consuming, needs adequate resourcing (money, people, and time) Needs a skilled facilitator Can raise complex ethical issues and issues needing support Can raise issues of confidentiality and privacy (especially observation)

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Expert Panel	 Gathers the views of a range of experts on an issue Lasts a couple of days or less Involves 5-25 experts 	 Useful to facilitate in-depth analysis of complex issues Rigorous process to consider the issues in full Expert knowledge can be edited for lay people 	 Needs a skilled facilitator May produce information about the wrong issues Can be too narrow in focus May obscure emotional dimensions Excludes lay people Costly unless experts work for free
Fact Sheet	 Document giving concise, plainlanguage information on a topic/program Relatively short (a few pages) Disseminated to public and/or media 	 Strategic provision of key information to give a broad overview May define an issue/ promote discussion Cheap 	 Limited to summary of main facts Provides little opportunity for feedback May be ineffective if it fails to stay current/ relevant
Focus Group	 Discussion group of 5-10 people In-depth discussion on a specific topic Can be used to scope views, test, evaluate or review a program Useful for getting a sense of differences in opinion and exploring diversity of experience and views 	 Can be very productive (small, guided) Deeper insight through interaction between people's views Can specifically target participants Can include people constrained by other methods (e.g. writing) Can find what information is needed to develop consultation further 	 Requires skilled, independent facilitator and resources (time, money) for analysis Discussion can be imbalanced (e.g. some may not be confident to speak) Limited to those with the capacity to engage in a group discussion Does not always reflect wider views Can be hard to get the right participants Not designed for making decisions, providing public information or answering questions
Formal client/ carer meeting	 Formal discussion, usually by request or appointment Used to discuss requests, issues, or concerns one-on-one Can involve carer/ family 	 Formal, and documented, facilitating follow through Demonstrates commitment to addressing concerns Can help to defuse conflicts 	 Formal nature can be intimidating No guarantee of action If not well handled or if agreement cannot be reached, may exacerbate problems

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Informal conversation	 Informal, off-the-record interaction around a specific issue Can be individual or with a group 	 Non-threatening Can be useful for flagging issues before more formal discussion Can be useful for scoping reactions to issues 	 Difficult to use feedback to inform decisions If conversations are individual but with a large number of people, can be time-consuming
Information expo/ fair	 Presentation/ exhibit with information about services or programs Gathers immediate reactions, illustrates the various stages of an engagement project, and/ or fosters relationships with stakeholders 	 Transportable Useful for large/ unidentified target audience Can improve an organisation's profile Opportunity for feedback 	 Might miss target audience Materials might get lost or damaged Resource intensive (e.g. staff time) Need to be well timed Need knowledgeable personnel
Information Pack	 Pack of information containing press releases, fact sheets, pamphlets, report/ other materials Prepared for significant or new announcements or initiatives Can be targeted to an audience or general 	 Comprehensive and detailed Can be targeted to a specific group or issue Helps stakeholders become informed for planning, generating ideas/decision making Flexible timing, once off or ongoing 	 Distribution costs can be high Costly if needs updating regularly Can be ineffective if information is outdated/inaccurate/ incomplete
Interview	 Structured/ open-ended questions posed one-on-one Face-to-face, online, over the phone Can be used to get a 'snapshot' or insight into views or experiences 	 Best way to obtain in depth individual views Can build longer-term relationships Personalised 	 Need a skilled interviewer Difficult to generalise results Need to carefully prepare questions Time and resource intensive Need to consider cultural differences

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Journey mapping	 Qualitative approach in which clients record their experiences, feelings and responses Designed to understand clients' subjective experiences and identify areas for change Can be carried out in three ways: Clients' emotional insights about a service Mapping the steps in a process to identify how to make the experience as easy as possible Measuring how well an experience is delivered Can be used in combination 	 Encourages a participatory approach to service improvement Gains a deeper insight into clients' experiences and how clients would like the service to be Helps to improve efficiency while aligning with client needs 	 Only works for specific services Needs a skilled and sensitive approach Can be resource intensive, especially to gain a broader range of experiences
Liaison Group	 Group to maintain a regular channel of communication between authorities and a local group Tend to be small, around 6 people Can be long term, even lasting years 	 Regular channel of communication Participants get to know each other and establish trust, which can extend into the community Problems can be addressed early 	 Participants may be seen to have 'sold out' Others may by-pass the group or reject their recommendations Can be time consuming
Media Event	 Event to introduce/ explain initiatives/ promote an organisation or project Includes written materials (press releases/ fact sheets) 	 Most useful when large communication impact is needed Chance for questions and comments Raises awareness of issues/ ideas Can publicise results and successes 	 Cannot control outcomes of openended question and answer forum Targeting right audience can be hard Need to ensure sufficient preparation time and briefings for spokespeople Cannot control subsequent media reactions or coverage
Newsletter	 Short (2 page), engaging document Contains important updates and information, dates or contact details 	 Easily informative Can be cheap Can reach large numbers of people Organisation controls information Keeps people informed about activities 	 Not interactive Impersonal and disposable What is written may not be understood and accepted

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Nominal Group Process	 Structured group interaction in which participants generate a prioritised list of ideas Lasts two hours or less Contact between participants is staged with independent work, so people develop their own ideas No more than 8-12 participants with a mix of characteristics/ interests 	 Useful for: Identifying challenges Determining opinions Creative responses and solutions Building consensus Priority setting Can assess people's knowledge and monitor similarity of ideas 	 Addresses only one issue at a time Need to provide sufficient background information in advance Short time frame may not be enough for some to feel they have contributed enough
Online forums	 A topic/ series of topics on a webbased discussion board for people to comment or respond to others' comments By invitation only or open Comments can be moderated or unmoderated Can be fixed in length or open ended 	 Cheap, can use free software Easy to set up Not too structured or constraining Good to gather opinions of people with common interests 	 Need careful design to ensure they are easy to navigate Moderation can be time consuming Interest can be short-lived Hard to draw systematic conclusions from responses Excludes those without Internet or uncomfortable with technology Can generate unanticipated and irrelevant responses
Online Questionnaire & Survey	 Survey completed online by interested participants Link often provided by email or through a website 	 Easy way to collect quantitative information Can focus on specific issues and can be adapted to different issues Can gather information from many people quickly and cost-effectively Information can be re-tested to see if results change Responses can be automatically collected into a database 	 N Take me back up to the list of options information Answers may be irrelevant Danger of skewed or misleading results Needs skills to write well Excludes those without internet or uncomfortable with technology Difficult to control who completes the survey, where, and how – issues for data quality

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Online Consultation Documents	 By invitation or publicly circulated Document is offered to participants, with a chance to respond and give opinions. The results are collated and analysed. Findings are posted on a website for people to see the comments and changes made. 	 Cost-effective, can potentially involve many people Participation can be any time Can be included on a website Comments and responses can be displayed in full 	 Excludes those without internet or uncomfortable with technology Reponses may be unrepresentative Can potentially result in an unmanageable amount or range of responses
Open Day/ Open House/ Drop in session	 Informal event for information about a plan, project or service Offers people a behind-the-scenes look People can discuss issues and potential projects with staff on an informal level Includes handouts, displays, and staff to answer questions 	 Informal and less intimidating contact with community Timing can be flexible Can be useful for public consultation or feedback Useful for information dissemination at an early stage of a project Can offer take-away information 	 Hard to predict attendance Hard to select appropriate information and estimate number of copies to provide Can be resource intensive (e.g. staff) Feedback gathered might be unrepresentative of wider public People may be intimidated to 'drop in'
Opinion Poll	Survey given to representative sample of people about an issue or policy	 Quick and cheap Straightforward Useful to provide a snapshot of public opinion Can be accurate, if well managed 	 Can exclude minority views People can lack time or context to properly consider replies Sampling is difficult Wording of questions is important, results can be misleading

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Outreach Process	 Meeting with people who might not attend a public event or other formal processes (e.g. people with a disability, Indigenous people) Staff go to where people are Conducted with individuals, a few people 	 Good for engaging with people who may be difficult to reach otherwise Can build trust for future engagement Good for building relationships 	 It may be difficult to provide the support needed (e.g. language preference) Painstaking and potentially unproductive Groups need similar attention to avoid favouritism – becomes resource intensive
Press Release	 Brief announcement of an initiative or program Distributed to newspapers, radio, TV stations and websites Includes contact details of a representative to answer questions 	 Can target international, national and regional media Convenient to reach many publications Can be supplemented with fact sheets/ information packs 	 Should not be too long Need to be newsworthy, may lack impact if other events happen at the same time Can lose control of how the information is presented in the media
Public hearing	 Meeting to gather input or share information on a particular topic Can be broad or narrow, oriented towards experts or wider stakeholders Can be formal or semi-formal, set up as panels or roundtables May include nominated officials, policy makers, public, experts etc. 	 Open-ended, flexible versions can help policy or program development Can be organised into stages 	 Timing must allow stakeholders to consult with colleagues and prepare Needs extra attention on how to reach certain groups (e.g. CaLD, low literacy) Can be costly Needs clear feedback on how input is considered and used Formal, and can be intimidating
Resident/ Client Meeting	Regular open meeting for all clients of a service, and usually family/ friends	 Opportunity to share information, discuss issues, gain feedback and ideas Can be an effective and time-efficient way to talk with many clients at once Can be an opportunity to involve and inform family and friends Can be used to encourage discussion 	 Can be hijacked by individual interests Can be difficult to control if large Clients may not be confident to speak

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Round Tables	 Group meeting among people with a common interest or expertise Provides forum to make decisions on equal footing 10 to 20 people and an independent facilitator Follows a formal agenda Report submitted to participants for verification before final reporting 	 Equal participation opportunities Participants are able to affect final outcomes and recommendations Depending on the level of complexity, costs can be low Useful to: Gather input and recommendations broad issues Most valuable when decision makers need advice early on in a process 	 Limited to participants with a specific interest or expertise Needs skilled facilitator to avoid non-conclusive discussion Can have a long lead time to get experts to attend Participants need to receive background information beforehand
Service information/ advice (admissions)	 Specific information and advice on available services for individual needs Can be provided by telephone, email, or in person 	 Tailored and specific to individual needs Essential part of admissions process 	 Time intensive Requires deep knowledge about services available Requires deep insight into individual needs and circumstances
Shared decision making	Staff and client decide collaboratively on a care plan or treatment	 Flexible to client preferences about what roles they wish to have in decision making Helps facilitate client control over delivery of care Can help to address power imbalances 	Can place a lot of unwanted responsibility on the client
Site Visit/ Site Tour	 Scheduled tour Opportunity for people to visit an organisation to learn about a project/service 	 Helps people to translate abstract ideas into real processes and see staff names as individuals with a job Opportunity for informal engagement, especially useful for those intimidated by other processes 	 Health and safety issues need to be assessed and managed May need several visits to accommodate interest or information needs Need someone to coordinate the visits

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Study Circles	 Series of informal, face-to face discussions 1-2 hrs, in a circle 5-20 people Meet three to five times to discuss a specific topic or have a series of sessions on a list of topics Participants list important outcomes, common concerns, changes to their thinking, and actions they might take in response to the discussion 	 Emphasises cooperative learning Can monitor the evolution of thinking on an issue as new information is introduced and expertise grows Generate ideas or recommendations Useful for many purposes or contexts Can be cheap 	 Requires a skilled facilitator Gradual process can make it hard to generate quick responses Reliance on the same group limits fresh viewpoints Group dynamics and past discussion can affect individual viewpoints
Study Group	 Series of structured and unstructured discussions over time 5-12 people Participants are selected for topic knowledge Used to share ideas and opinions on issues and provide advice on direction setting 	 Face-to-face/ electronic Informs decision makers of concerns and suggests early solutions Can set strategy or provide long-term recommendations Special meetings for urgent issues Affordable 	 Needs facilitator People may withdraw, limiting range of expertise Group dynamics or differences among experts may stifle innovation or progress
Submissions	Oral or written feedback on specific issues or plans	CheapPublicly demonstrate commitment to gathering feedback	 Limited dialogue Limited to those who are organised, articulate, literate
Suggestion box	Box for collecting feedback, gather suggestions and views	 Anonymity can encourage participation Easy to implement Can gather views on a broad range of topics 	 Limited accountability May obtain limited feedback Limited to clients with the time and literacy skills

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Survey/ Questionnaire	 A set of questions to gain individuals' views about an issue If the sample group is chosen correctly, the responses can represent a wider population 	 Straightforward and specific Gathers information from many people Adaptable to different issues Can be re-tested to see if results change over time Several delivery methods can be used to reach a broader audience 	 Not good for qualitative information and deeper information about people's experience Danger of skewed or misleading results Limited to clients with the time and literacy skills Hard to develop sound questions
Think Tank	 Creative thinkers with insight and expertise develop innovative solutions Small group for a few hours to a large professional organisation operating on an ongoing basis 	 Provide innovative solutions to policy problems Useful when issues are complex and current solutions do not work 	 Can be costly Need clear preparation and independent facilitation Must establish knowledge base first and provide background material Need clear statement of purpose May not represent broader public's views and may be influenced by expert biases
Treatment and health information	 Written or oral Explains treatment choices, likely outcomes, information channels 	Most effective as part of ongoing, two- way communication	Needs to be designed according to purpose and timed appropriately
Website	 Web-hosted information portal Usually created and maintained at an organisational level Can include multiple pages Accessible from anywhere 	 Can be regularly updated Can host large amounts of information and link to other sites and resources Can be used for text, picture, and audio-visual information and include interactive components Non-threatening for those who are not ready to discuss their needs Can be used as a portal for people to make enquiries or register interest 	 Needs to be kept updated Limited to those with internet access Can be complex to design and manage Needs to be tailored to a diverse audience Needs to be easy to navigate and usable on a range of devices

Method	Style & Purpose	Benefits	Challenges
Workbook	 Provides information and invites clients to suggest solutions to problems Can be stand-alone or used as part of a facilitated process 	 Can be designed to: Express an organisation's goals Pose a problem for consideration Gain feedback/ discussion and create momentum for a deliberative process Encourage self-directed learning 	 Need to ensure up to date contact lists for effective distribution Time frame may be drawn out May gather unanticipated responses
Workshop	 By invitation based on knowledge or experience Half a day to several days People collaborate on a problem and identify solutions 	 Can discuss complex issues, analyse competing options Can facilitate relationships across a diverse group Builds ownership of results and solutions 	 Limited to a small group Can be costly If there is a focus on consensus, this can be seen as disregarding opposing views Can be hard to keep participants focused and realistic Needs skilled facilitation and expertise in choosing the right tools
World Cafe	 Structured activity lasting up to an hour Participants are arranged into equal sized groups around tables (around 4-5 people) Each table has a chairperson and focuses on a different question Groups rotate around the tables to build on previous discussion, build ideas into themes, and prioritise theme areas 	 Can be tailored to suit specific needs Effective for large group dialogue Can facilitate more intimate discussion with a large group Helps to build connections and networks Helps to create a collective vision 	 Need to create a safe and inviting space Need carefully crafted questions Need to clearly explain logistics, process, and etiquette Table 'hosts' need to provide gentle encouragement without dominating

(Health Canada, 2000; Consumer Focus Collaboration, 2000; Dialogue by Design, 2012; TasCOSS, 2012; DHHS Tas, 2009; Health Service Executive, 2010; Anthony & Crawford, 2000; Beresford & Branfield, 2006; Adams & Drake, 2006; World Café n.d.; CommunityWest, 2016; Kingsfund, 2013)

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