Living life to the fullest: Co-Production. Disability & Youth

Collaboration, Creativity
Complexities, June 2019, Manchester
Metropolitan University



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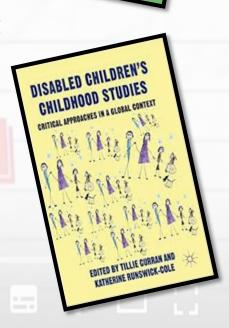


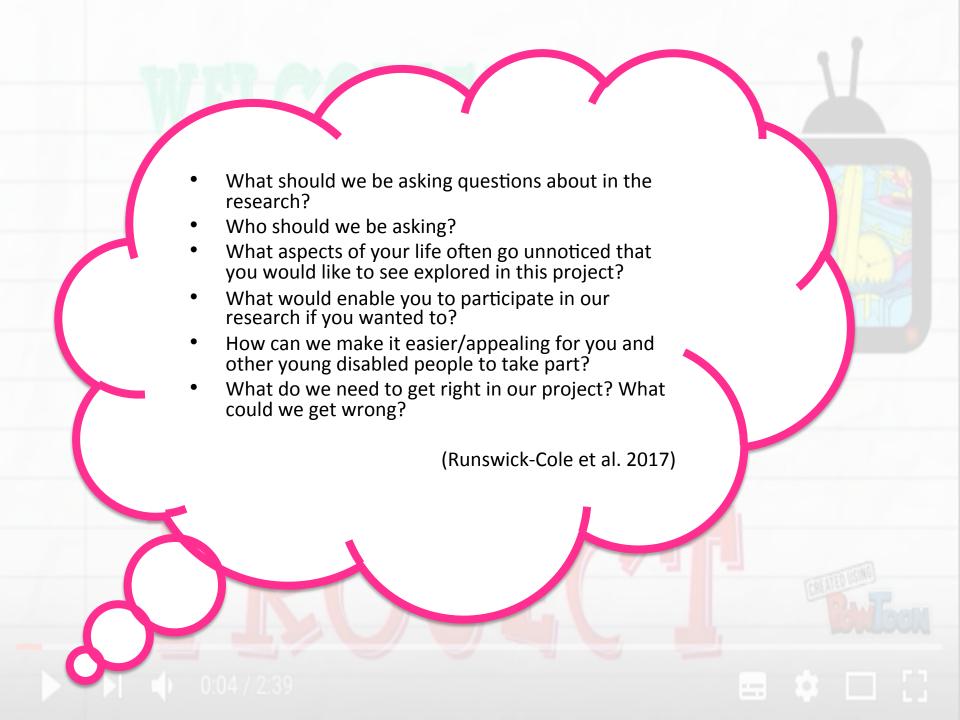
Today

- 1. What is the Living Life to the Fullest project?
- 2. The absences of disabled children and young people
- 3. The Co-Researcher Collective
- 4. Film: Living Life to the Fullest: The Co-Researcher Collective (2018)
- 5. Meaningful Co-Production: equalising power relations
- 6. Collaborative analysis and theory building
- 7. Virtual methods, access and the body
- 8. Drawing some conclusions

1. What is the Living Life to the Fullest project?

- ESRC-funded arts informed co-produced research project exploring the lives, hopes, desires and contributions of disabled children and young people with life-limiting and life-threatening impairments (LL/LTIs) and their families.
- Embedded in Disabled Children's Childhood Studies (Curran and Runswick-Cole, 2013, 2014; Runswick-Cole et al. 2018)
- Meaningful Co-Production: The Co-Researcher Collective, young disabled women as leaders: "Living Life to the Fullest is a vital project looking at young disabled people like me" – Lucy Watts MBE, Lead Co-Researcher
- Community Research Partners as vital collaborators: 1) DMD Pathfinders; 2) Purple Patch Arts; 3) Good Things Foundation
- Co-Produced from the very beginning...





2. The absences of disabled children and young people

- 'Articles 12 and 13 of the UNCRC require that children should be informed, involved and consulted about all decisions that affect their lives' (Kelley 2005: 1).
- In both childhood studies and in disability research contexts emancipatory and participatory approaches (Oliver, 1992; James and Prout, 2004) have emerged.

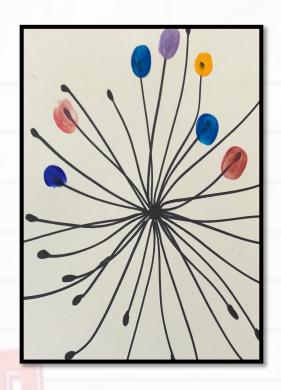
Children and young people as 'active' researchers

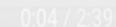
- '...the movement towards children as
 'active' researchers has been influenced
 by the perceived lack of children's own
 voices in research about their lives and as
 a response to the inevitable power
 inequalities which are present in adult child research' (see Kellet, 2005a).
- 'an alternative, legitimate expertise to that of academic researchers' (Nind et al. 2012: 660)



Some tensions?

- We think it is important to explore such shifts critically, not least because ...
 - continued exclusion of disabled children from research;
 - continued lack of ethical response;
 - focus on adult concerns, not those of children and young people (Curran and Runswick-Cole, 2014).
 - 'Adult manipulation, unequal power-relations and the adult focus of such research' (Kellett 2005: np).
 - Carter and Coyne (2018: 172) 'a fundamental commitment to believing that children and young people can and will shape your research, construct and challenge your ideas and bring their own ideas and agendas to the table'.





Producing Guidance...

- National Institute for Health Research (INVOLVE, 2016)
 developed guidance that stresses the importance of
 participation across the research process while being cautious
 of aspects of the research that might be 'too challenging,
 sensitive or inappropriate for children and young
 people' (INVOLVE, 2016: 3).
- Save the Children's Young People as Researchers examines issues that should be considered before undertaking research with young people, including whether or not carrying out research is appropriate, and the kind of support and resources that are often required to make the process successful' (2000: 3).
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Involving Young Researchers: How to enable young people to design and conduct research (Kirby, 2004), also argues for the early inclusion of young people into the process, alongside a political positionality that understands children and young people as vital contributors to health and social care research.



Where are disabled children and young people?

- Disability present as: focus on safeguarding, accessibility and gate keeping
- Disability absent as: worthwhile life experience and valuable lived perspective from which to contribute.
- Disability positioned as: 'add on', rather than contextualised as a valuable resource to be embedded throughout the process.
- Disability remains an object of study that, if lucky, gets thrown into the mix; rather than disability being the driving subject of research and innovation.

3. The Co-Researcher Collective...



4. Living Life to the Fullest: The Co-Researcher Collective (2018)



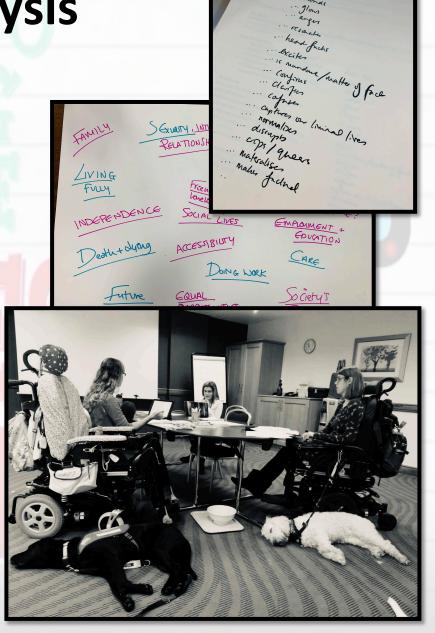
5. Meaningful Co-Production: equalising power relations

The Co-Researcher Collective – virtual leadership:

- (i) Supporting research design through discussion (planning both narrative and arts-informed approaches);
- (ii) Co-writing interview schedules for young people and parent participants;
- (iii) Recruiting participants for data collection and carrying out online interviews through email, Facebook Messenger and Skype;
- (iv) Planning the project's impact strategy and building relationships with impact partner organisations;
- (v) Working with our community research partner organisations;
- (vi) Meeting regularly via the Research Management Team to co-manage the research process as a whole;
- (vii) Writing blogs and making films that communicate and document our processes and preliminary findings;
- (viii) Presenting at conferences and research festivals;
- (ix) Undertaking various public engagement and knowledge translation activities (online and offline);
- (x) Co-authoring articles for publication (Whitney et al. in press; Liddiard et al. 2018).

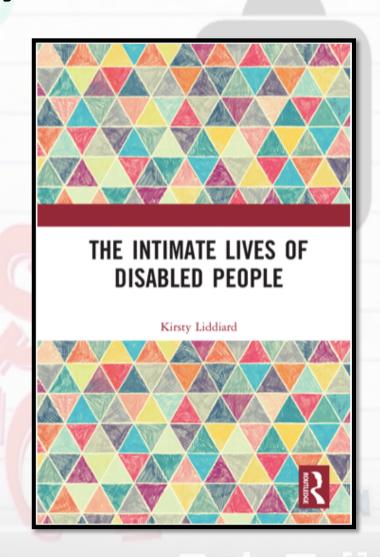
6. Collaborative Analysis

- Some proponents of child and youth-led inquiry argue that, inevitably, there are aspects of the research process that are better managed by adults (see Nind 2008) – we disagree!
- Our co-researchers have 'an alternative, legitimate expertise to that of academic researchers' (Nind et al. 2012: 660; see also Bucknall).
- Lived experience as vital to the process.



Identity and materiality

- Liddiard, K. (2018) The Intimate Lives of Disabled People. New York and London: Routledge
- Disabled identity and material and physical embodiment of impairment as everpresent within the research context.



Collaborative theory building

Provocations for critical disability studies'

By Dan Goodley, Rebecca Lawthom, Kirsty

In: Disability & Society
Download at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/

This article introduces and discusses Critical

Critical disability studies thinking has developed

in some complicated ways over a number of

1. What is the purpose of critical disability

2. How inclusive is critical disability studies?

Is disability the object or subject of studies?

4. What matters or gets said about disability?

5. How can we pay attention to disability and

We hope these questions will help us all to think

We are asking some questions

about critical disability studies.

Liddiard & Katherine Runswick-Cole

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Disability Studies

Children



CHILDREN IS SOCIETY (2018)

"I was Excited by the Idea of a Project that Focuses on those Unasked Questions" Co-Producing Disability Research with Disabled Young People

Kirsty Liddiard (3, Katherine Runswick-Cole, Dan Goodley, Sally Whitney, Emma Voge

School of Education and Institute for the Study of the Human (Human), University of Si

icle, we detail the polities and practiculities of co-produced disability research u ple with life-limiting and life-threatening impairments. We centre an ESRC-f co-produced research project that has brought together a Co-Researcher Collective ple. Co-production is an established approach; however, our co-researchers has usive research practices that engage with online social research methods in inno tail our experiences, we aim to encourage disability studies researchers and others ments when researching with and for the lives of disabled people. © 2018 T Society published by National Children's Bureau and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

co-production, life-limiting, online, virtual, youth.

research that involves children and young people has burgeoned across ational sciences over the last 20 years (Bailey and others, 2014; Clav hlin, 2010; Hallett and Prout, 2003; James and Prout, 1997). The politics of sulting with children, both inside and outside of the Academy, has ogical and political shifts through a prominent children's rights discour an acknowledgement of children and young people as subjects-with-vo cts of study and intervention) and experts in and of their own lives (s d others, 2010; Kay and Tisdall, 2017; United Nations Convention on the 1989). According to Nind and others (2012: 654), such shifts have emerg ical and intellectual backdrops of the 'new sociology of childhood and tandpoints about the importance of children's voices and children as soc in a disability research context, emancipatory and participatory approach nich have emerged alongside disabled people's claims for civil rights, hav sabled people as social actors with rights, and research as a potentially of ity aligned to disability politics with ethical approaches rooted in social farb, 1992). Research is positioned as inherently political (Swain and other such has the potential to empower and/or exploit those who are its subject tional power relations inherent to academic research must be destabilised the interests of disabled people's emancipation. Thus, there are many or between emancipatory disability research and child-led inquiry that are (Kellett, 2005b). It is important to note here that our project predominan

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Comment from the Field

Lancaster Disability Research Conference 2018 (#CeDR18)

Katy Evans and Sally Whitney Independent Scholars

We proudly represented the Co-Researcher Colle the Pullest (LLttF)-an arts-informed research pr Sheffield funded by the Economic and Social Res at the Lancaster Disability Research Conference for Disability Research, Lancaster (CeDR). The is a group of young disabled people with life-lim conditions, who work as co-researchers in the project of the protect from making decisions, co-leading th collaborating in data analysis, and writing and sha findings. The bi-annual CeDR conference, this ye brings together people with an interest in disabi opportunities for academics, activists, and allies to Here we discuss our impressions of the conference

What Were the Aims of Attending the Conference?

Sally: My aim for the conference was to represent our Pullest, the best I could. I knew I could enthusiastic for the project. I also knew that the film we were si Fullest: The Co-Researcher Collective (2018)-stood for co-researchers on film were amply able to promote or believe in what we are doing.

Katy: Disability studies was always so much more ti an opportunity to develop my identity as a disable who I am. It was a welcome liberation after a chil medical model. Through disability studies, I bega

Journal of Literary & Cultural Disability Studies 13.2 (2019)

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LIVING LIFE TO THE FULLEST





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Working the edges of Posthuman disability studies: theorising with disabled young people with life-limiting impairments

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School of Education and iHuman, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK

Abstract This paper is built upon an assumption: that social theory can be generated through a meaningful engagement with a co-researcher group of disabled young people. Our co-researchers are theoretical provocateurs and theorists in their own right who, through their activism and writing, are challenging us to reconsider the meaning of life, death and disability. Their work on our funded Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) project has enabled us to consider the promise and potential of humanist and posthuman epistemologies, theories, methodologies, interventions and activisms. The paper introduces the research, the authors of this paper (academics and co-researchers) and then explores three layers of analysis that work the edges of posthuman thinking; sovereign and assembled selves; affects and desires; mounting and affirmation. We conclude by asserting that as a research team we are engaging with a DisHuman approach to theory and activism: one that blends the pragmatics of humanism with posthuman possibilities.

Keywords: disability, youth, palliative, coproduction, research

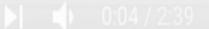
This paper is built upon an assumption: that social theory can be generated through a mean ingful engagement with a group of disabled young people. This paper understands co-research ers of disabled young people as theorists and, crucially, promotes them as theoretical provocateurs. It is not simply the case that young people would explicitly identify themselves through the language or concepts of theory. Nor would they necessarily identify as theoreti-cians. Rather, our work with them has demonstrated the possibilities that they offer us to think about the world in different ways, which we offer here as but one definition of theory.

Our interest in posthuman disability studies has been heightened through our work on the research project. Life. Death. Disability and the Human: Living Life to the Fullest thereby Living Life to the Fullest). Our study takes place in the UK with disabled young co-researchers via a Co-researcher Collective - currently five disabled young women aged 19-30 who identify as living with 'life limiting' and 'life-threatening impairments' (hereby LL/LTIs) - from across © 2019 The Authon. Socialogy of Health & Illus asphilished by John Wiley & Social, at on behalf of Foundation for SHIL.
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7. Virtual methods, access and the body



- The use of the Internet has been argued to be transformative within social and educational research (Hewson, 2014).
- In an information age where new social technologies are rapidly (re)shaping human communication, online spaces can proffer new forms of inquiry.
- Online and electronic research methods can 'substantially enhance the development of methodologies that relate more closely to the needs of research participants (Seymour 2001: 147-148)



- Crip time (Kafer 2013); in Living Life to the Fullest, Crip time invites new temporal frameworks of research that embody alternative orientations in and to time.
- The realities of 'needing more time' vital moments to rethink and reconsider conventional temporalities of qualitative methods and research processes.
- Centring the materialities of impairment and illness for the benefit of researchers and participants.

Impairment as more than an 'unwelcome presence' (Shildrick, 2009: 32, but that which can disrupt the embodied norms of inquiry.

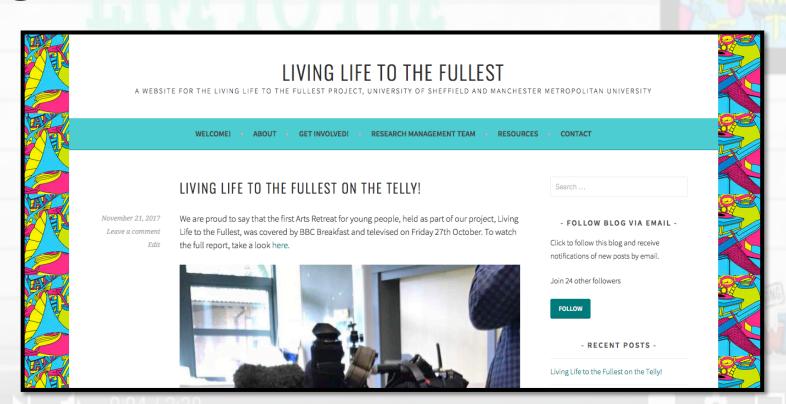


8. Drawing some conclusions

- Researching with young people: Intimately connected to co-production, co-designed and not produced in isolation.
- Responsive: to disabled children and young people and their families; community research partners and participants.
- Meaningful research practice: for disabled young people – listening, learning, and letting go.
- Transformative: making positive change.

Follow our project!

- Livinglifetothefullest.org
- @FullLivesESRC



Project Publications

- Goodley, D., Runswick-Cole, K., Runswick-Cole, I. Ktenidis, A. and Liddiard, K. (in press) 'Future Directions for critical disability studies', *Disability and Society*.
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 <u>The Palgrave Handbook of Disabled Children's Childhood Studies.</u> Basingstoke: Palgrave Ltd. Available here.



Thank you ©

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