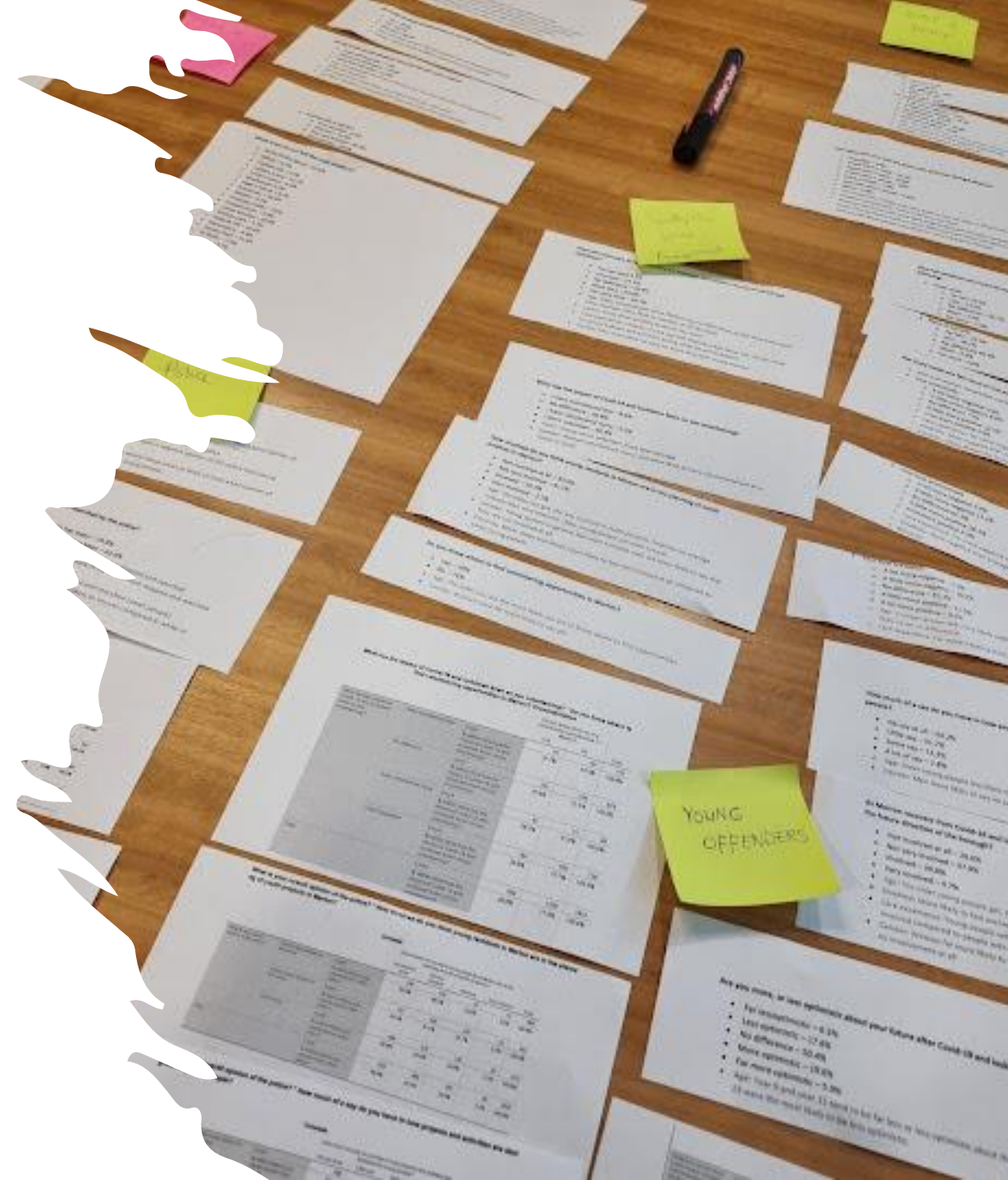


Peer research,
evaluation, and
co-design: influencing
policy and decision
making

Partnership
for Young
London



About Partnership for Young London

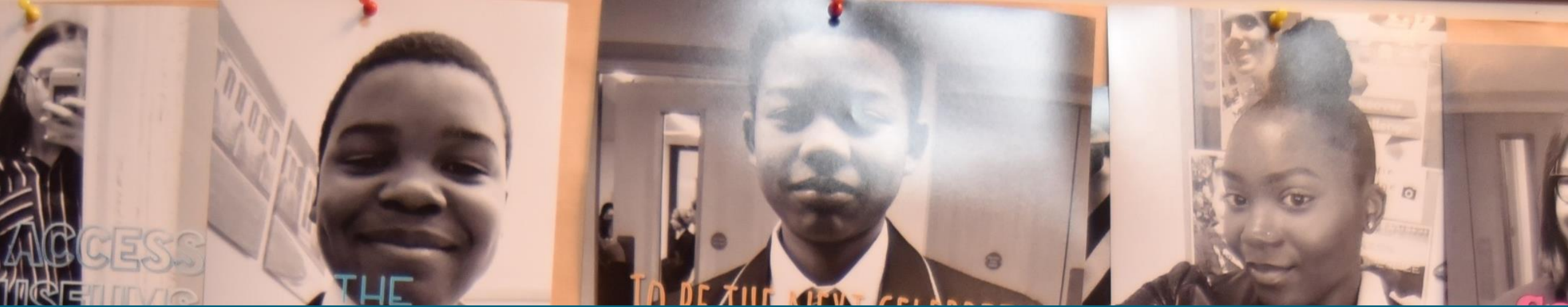
Partnership for Young London

- Independent charity, set up in 1997 as the Regional Youth Unit for London.
- London Young Researchers is a three year programme funded by Trust for London.
- Supported over 12 organisations to conduct their own peer research projects in the past three years.

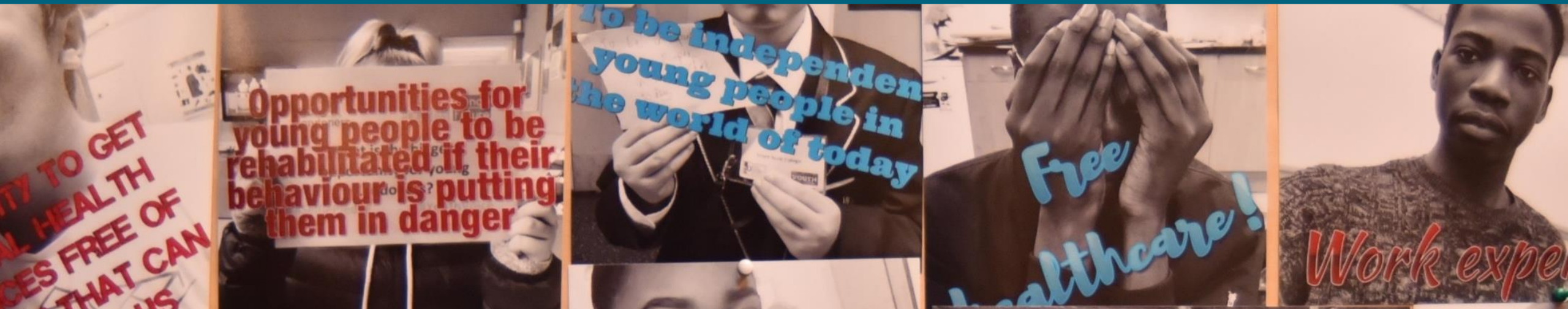


Trust for London

Tackling poverty and inequality



What is peer research?



What is participation?

“Participation means the **involvement of intended beneficiaries in the planning, design, implementation and subsequent maintenance** of the development intervention. It means that people are mobilized, manage resources and make decisions that affect their lives” (Price and Mylius 1991)

“...collaborating by partnering with affected communities in each aspect of decision making including the development of alternatives and identification of solutions, and **empowering communities to retain ultimate control over the key decisions** that affect their wellbeing.” World Health Organisation 2019

Common uses of peer

1. **Peer support** - Peer support is when people use their own experiences to help each other. They can share experiences, create a safe space, and is about giving and receiving support. ([Mind](#))
2. **Peer Mentoring** - Peer mentoring is traditionally a one-to-one non-judgemental relationship in which an individual (mentor) voluntarily gives time to support and encourage another (mentee). ([Kelsei](#))
3. **Peer learning** - The process of students learning with and from each other. This is usually facilitated through teaching and learning activities such as student-led workshops, study groups, peer-to-peer learning partnerships, and group work. ([ECU University](#))
4. **Peer led interventions** - To be classed as a peer-led intervention, programmes needed to include a substantial component in which peers were involved in the delivery of the intervention; for instance, via the direct delivery of curriculum components, or by acting as a mentor or 'buddy' to study participants. ([Research paper](#))

Form of participation: peer research

“Peer research is research that is steered and conducted by people with lived experience of the issue being studied.”

- Young people are trained as researchers, and given power to make decisions about the process.
- Empowers young people to take the findings forward and create change from it.

Additional reading

[What is Participatory Research? A video, SAGE research methods](#)

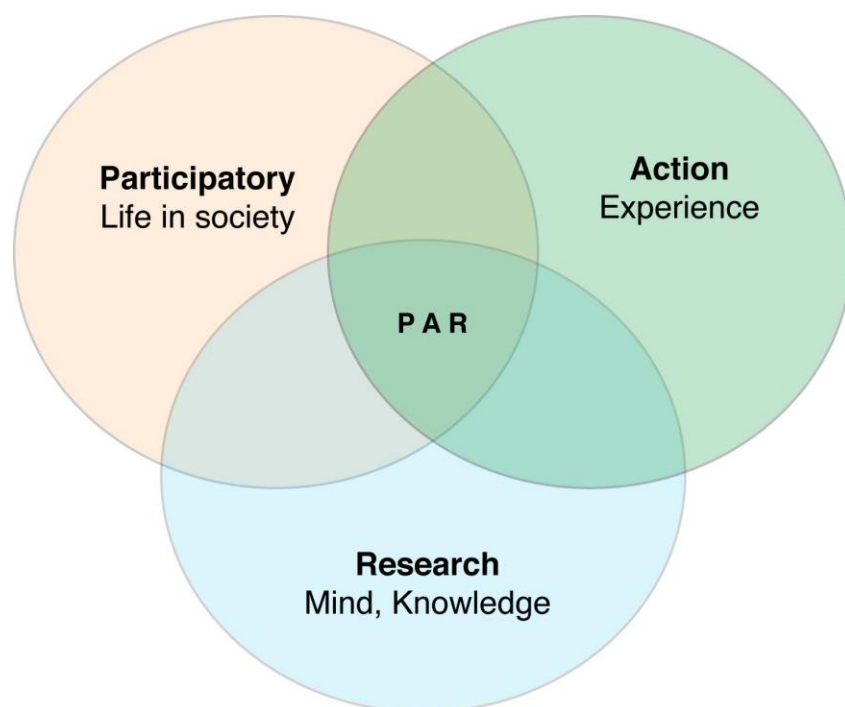
[Introduction to Co-Production and Participatory Research Workbook, Cardiff University, 2017](#)

[Peer Research: How to make a difference, Centre for Children and Family Research, 2012](#)

[Who is a peer anyway?, McPin Foundation](#)

[Participatory research: What is the history? Has the purpose changed?, Ann C Macaulay, 2017](#)

Peer Research as PAR



- **Participatory** – The project is owned and controlled by the community. In this case young people participate fully in decision making.
- **Action** – The project addresses an issue or acts on a possibility, and the action is guided by that goal. This is not research for research's sake, and is, in the best cases, creative and transformative.
- **Research** – The project is grounded in research approaches, using qualitative (interviews, focus groups) or quantitative (surveys) tools to investigate an issue and identify solutions.

Participatory process

1. Project set up
2. Recruitment phase
3. Project plan

4. Focus group
5. Identifying research or evaluation aim
6. Identifying the approach

7. Designing the research tools
8. Designing safeguarding and ethics

9. Practice and testing
10. Carrying out the research

11. Conducting the analysis
12. Research write up

13. Action
14. Evaluate and share

1 – Planning phase

2 – Project design

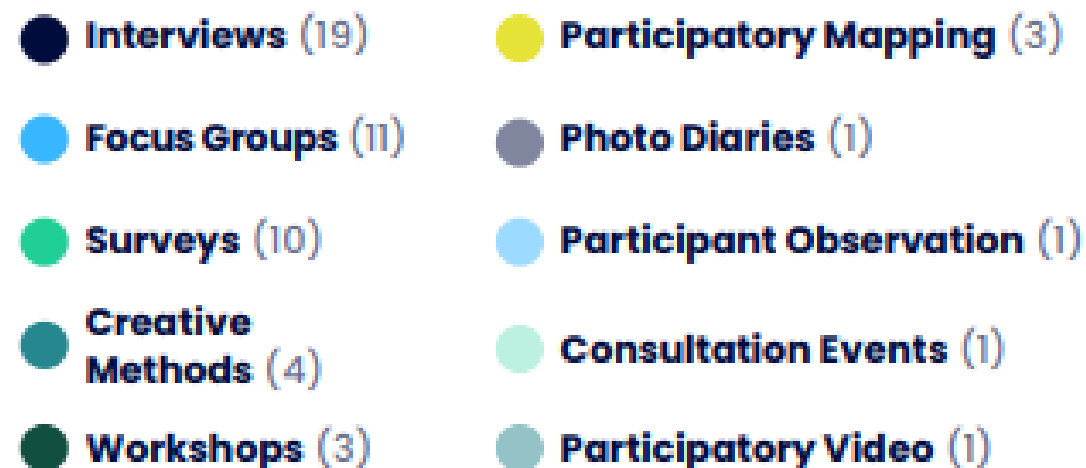
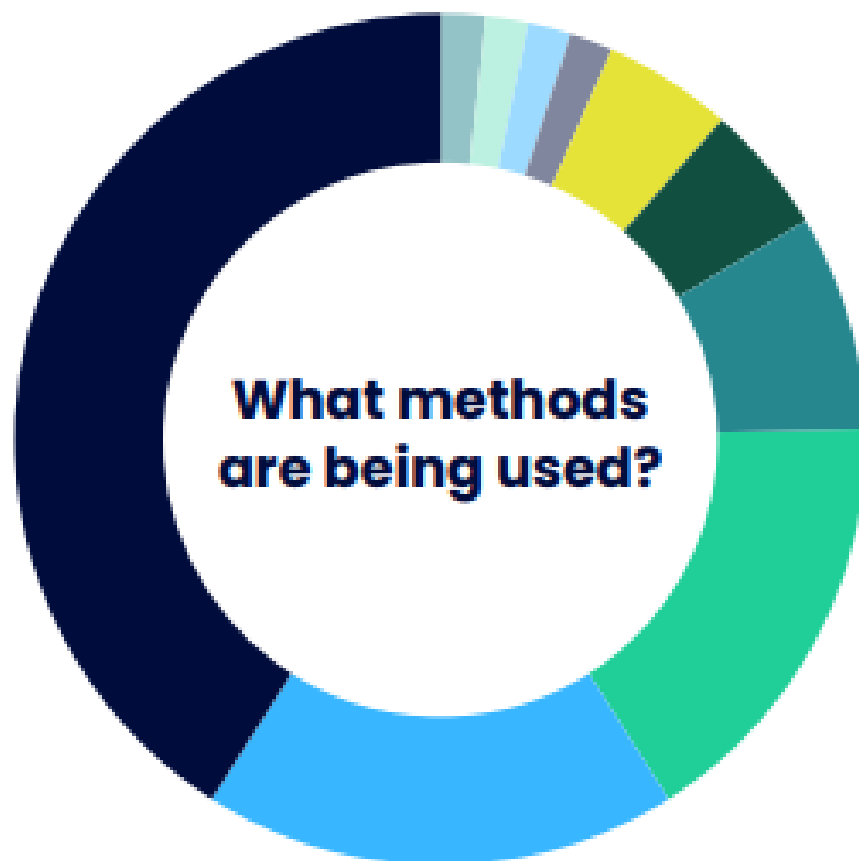
3 – Approach design

3 – Fieldwork

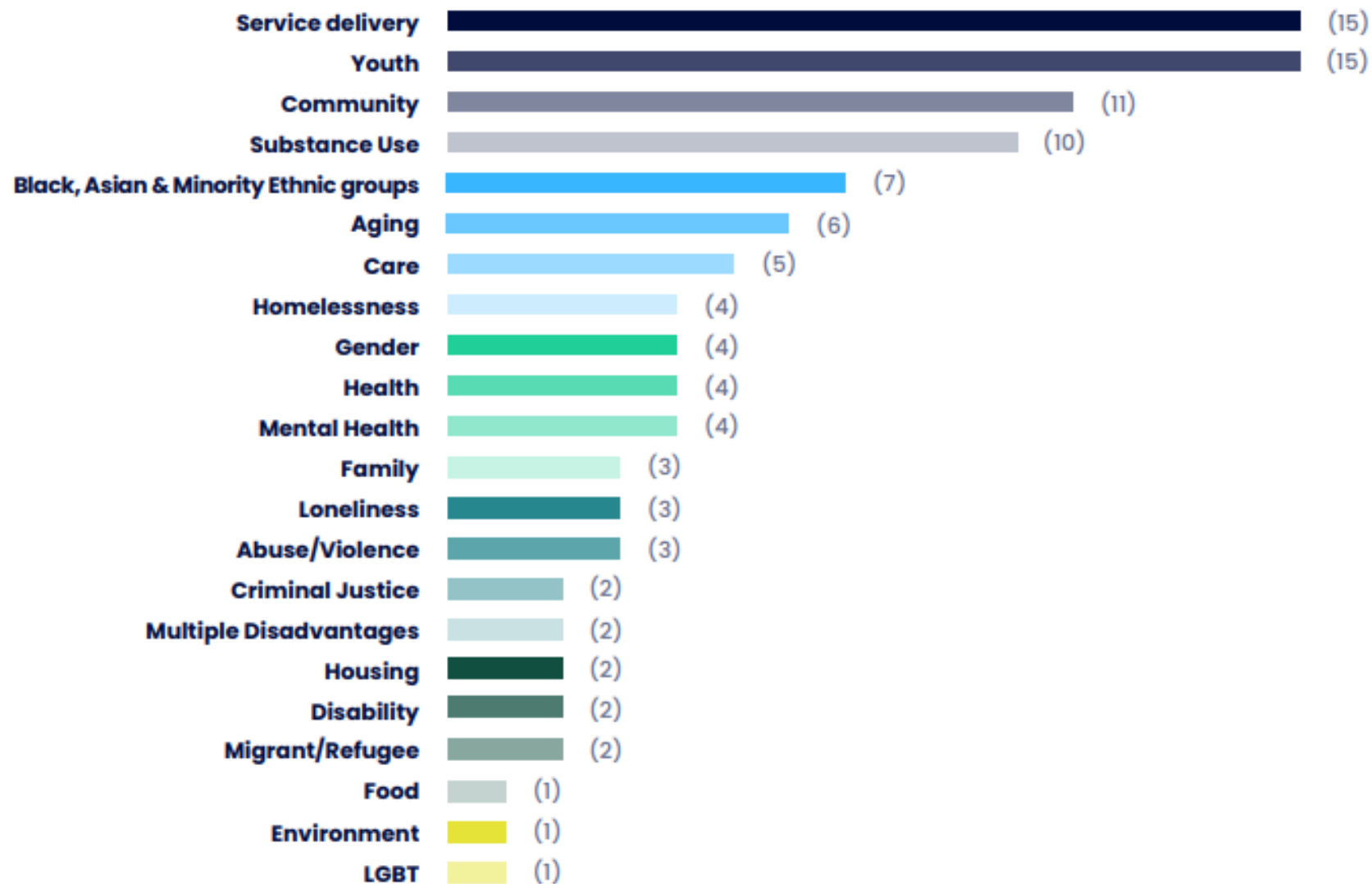
4 – Completion

5 – Impact

What methods are peer researchers using?



Topics in peer research



[Peer Research in the UK – Young Foundation](#)

Principles of good peer research:

1 - Power sharing

- Young people should be equal partners in decision making
- Young people should have final say, or veto, on decisions
- Young people understand the power they have in the process
- They are present and involved in all conversations

Principles of good peer research:

2- Mutual respect for experience/expertise

- Young people should be remunerated or paid for their time and expertise in the project
- Organisations should evaluate the impact that young people's involvement had to them as an organisation i.e the co-learning
- Peer researchers bring their expertise, and organisations bring their own expertise, and it needs to be shared

Principles of good peer research:

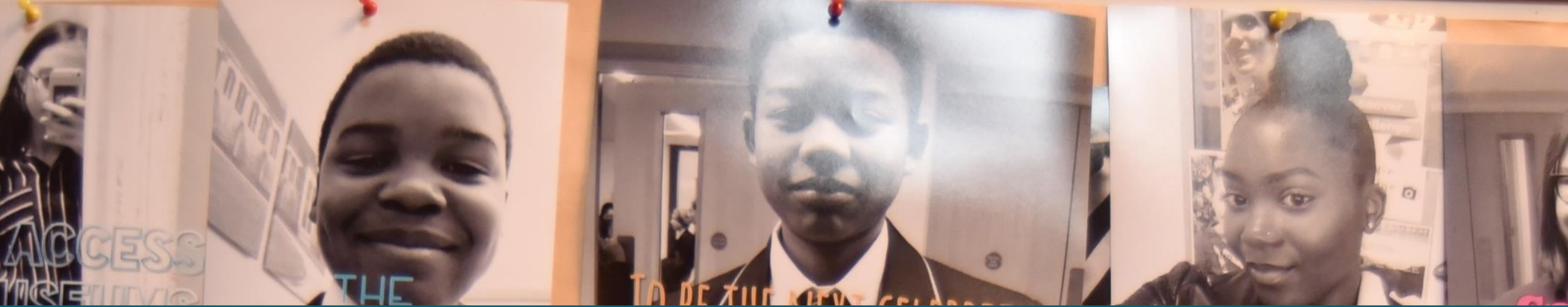
3 - Informed decision making

- Training should be mapped to decision making so young people have a clear understanding of what the options are
- Their skills and learning need to be evaluated and monitored to make sure that the training programme is working
- Support for aspects like fieldwork should be provided for where training might not be sufficient

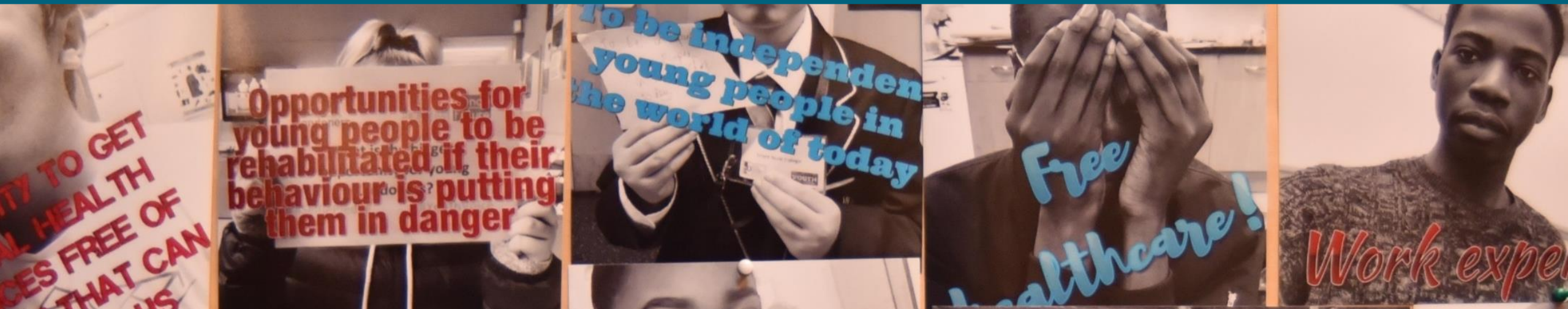
Principles of good peer research:

4 - Maximum involvement

- Young people should be involved in decision making of as many aspects of the process as possible
- Research decisions, organisational decisions, and design and communication decisions
- Not all young people want to be involved in everything, so roles and responsibilities are important



Benefits and challenges



Outcomes for young people

Category	Outcomes for young people
Knowledge and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge of and access to decision making Research Skills Team work Specific knowledge on a topic Leadership, public speaking Technology and design
Educational outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved academic/career outcomes Strengthening college applications Improvements in literacy

Source: [The Centre for Children and Young People's Participation, peer research by Children and Young People and their allies, 2021](#)

Outcomes for young people

Category	Outcomes for young people
Personal development	<p>Increase confidence and self-esteem</p> <p>Greater responsibility and independence</p> <p>Positive self-identity and sense of purpose</p> <p>Feeling valued</p> <p>Building new relationships</p>
Collective outcomes	<p>Empowerment and agency</p> <p>Making a positive difference</p> <p>Collective identity</p> <p>Developing an understanding of community and social issues</p>

Source: [The Centre for Children and Young People's Participation, peer research by Children and Young People and their allies, 2021](#)

Benefits for the research quality

Benefit	Detail
Better research design	Creation of better research questions More relevant methods and questions
Accessibility	Better research method design More access into certain groups
Better data collection	More understanding of what works More trust between researcher and participant Bigger sample
Better data analysis	Utilising lived experience into data analysis Better understanding of the sample, and underlying issues
Better identification of themes	Different perspective yields different themes Sense check of findings to results

Benefits for the organisation

Benefit	Detail
Accountability	Organisations and practitioners are more accountable to young people, and those who might engage with their services, by supporting them to control the research.
Improved practice	Organisations can improve services based on the research and the involvement of young people and embed their participation in decision making at the organisation.
Better relationships	Organisations can improve their relationship with the young people and community that they work with, especially with other organisations.
Signposting and increased engagement	Young people involved in the research can be signposted into other participation programmes.
Better influence	Peer researchers can be more effective communicators for research to other practitioners, decision makers, and funders.

Challenges with young people

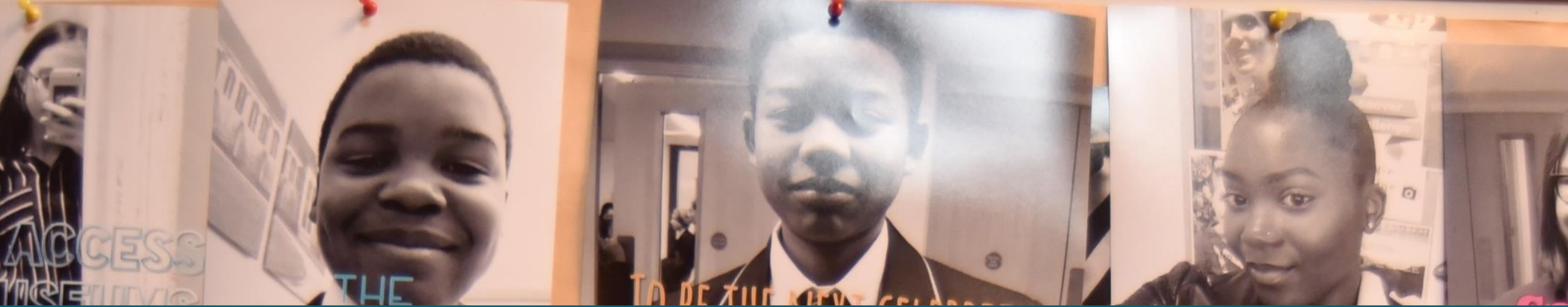
Benefit	Detail
Limited time	Young people have limited time, with exams, or school work.
Disconnection between peer researchers	Lack of commonality Age gaps, gender, ethnicity
Fluctuating participation	Having a consistent cohort is important Young people drop in and out
Unmanageable meetings	Collective decision making can be difficult Online participation can be particularly difficult
Different skill floors	Young people have different skills Those with better soft skills can be more dominant

Challenges for the research

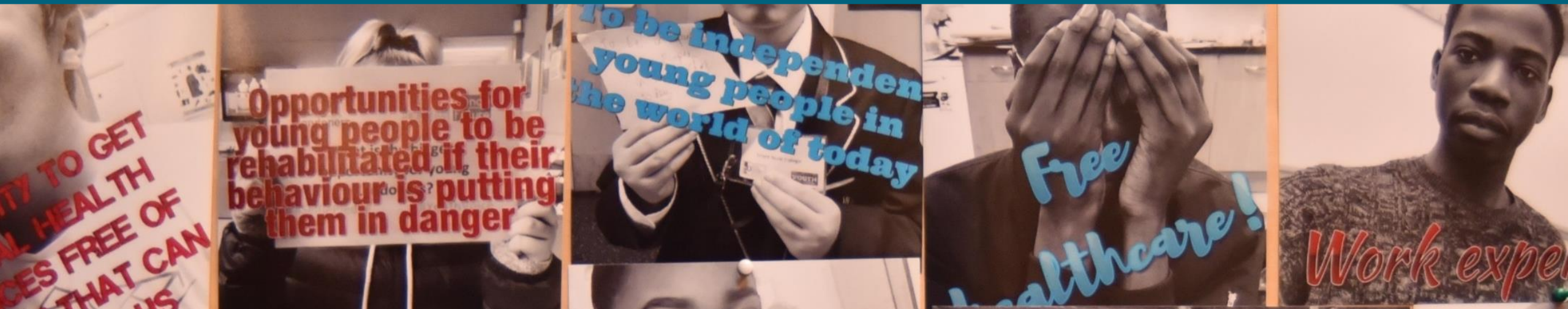
Benefit	Detail
Issues with confidentiality	Multiple peer researchers handling data can be a challenge Multiple recording devices, data agreements, anonymity
Training might be inadequate	Certain aspects of research hard to teach Young people need ongoing support in the field
Safeguarding and ethics	Additional safeguarding risks with research Ethics can be challenging to co-design and get right
Recruitment can “stack the deck”	Recruitment can heavily influence the rest of the process Creates sampling errors from the start
Research expertise still needed	Data analysis and preparation needs expertise There should be clear roles of the young people and organisation

Challenges for the organisation

Benefit	Detail
Difficult to plan and predict	If young people make decisions, it is harder to plan Harder to write funding bids as a result
“Experts by experience” vs expertise	There is a fine balance to be made between participatory, co-design, co-producing and valuing the expertise of both equally
Change needs to be built in from the start	Peer research is double edged sword Avoid data for data’s sake, and ensure change is built in
Reliant on existing relationships	Needs strong relationships in that community Needs the ability to recruit young people with lived experience
Training those involved in the research	Training needs to be thorough for meaningful decision making Needs to be flexible depending on their decisions
Costly and time consuming	All of this can be costly All of this takes additional time



Examples of policy change and practice



GROWING UP IN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

Peer research examples

- The Roundhouse: Self-Made Sector: Working in the creative industries ([report link](#))
- Young Women's Trust: Valuing Unpaid Work ([report link](#))
- Barnardo's: Evaluating TIGER services report
- Young Harrow Foundation: Northwick Park Hospital ([report link](#))
- Young Hammersmith and Fulham Foundation: Growing Up in Hammersmith and Fulham ([report link](#))
- Young Westminster Foundation: City within a City follow up report
- The Housing Project: Evaluating Housing Projects in England and Scotland

The Impact of Covid-19 on young people in Merton



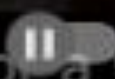
Merton Case Study

- Peer research project in Merton
- Survey designed by Young Inspectors
- Interview guides designed by young inspectors
- Over 2,000 young people in the survey
- Over 200 young people in interviews and focus groups
- Fieldwork took over three months

NO MEAL
ALL DAY



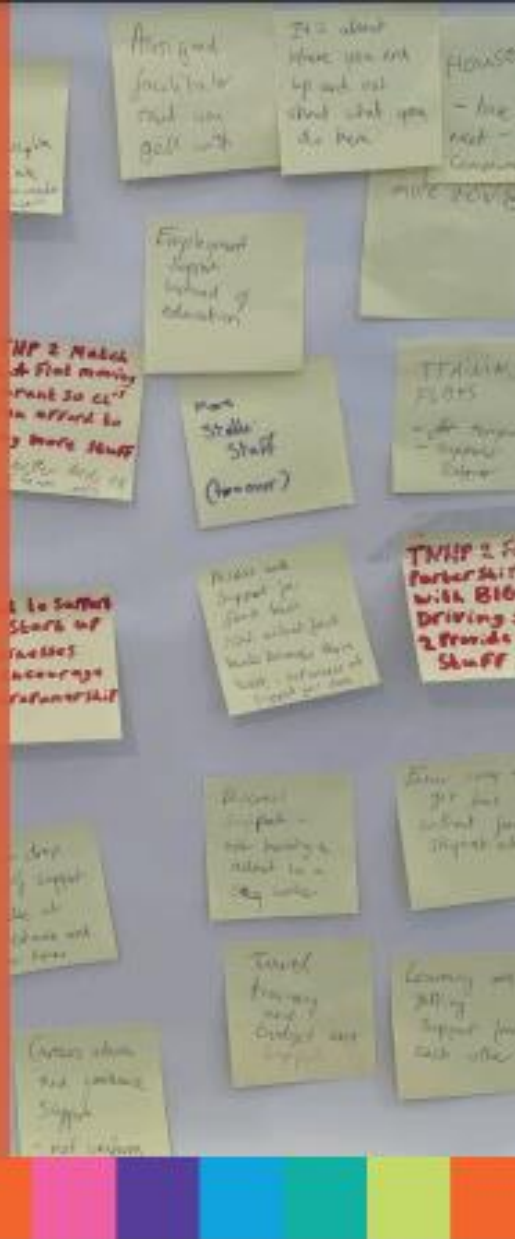
2:20 / 10:26



Whilst 1 in 20 had to not eat for a whole day

Our Community:

A peer evaluation of our local House Projects

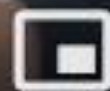
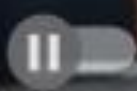


House Project Case Study

- Peer evaluation of the House Project
- Survey designed by Care Leavers National Movement (CLNM)
- Interview guide designed by CLNM
- The peer researchers spoke to 13 local House Projects across England and Scotland.
- The peer researchers spoke to over 25 young people.
- They conducted over 15 in-depth interviews and supported 3 focus groups.



1:06 / 2:50



London Young Researcher grants

Partnership
for Young
London



SUPPORTED BY

MAYOR OF LONDON

youngharrow
foundation

Young people who live in London and are aged between 14-25 can apply for grants of up to £8,000, to undertake research, they will need to be supported by a youth worker and experienced youth organisation.

They need to be looking at some aspect of:

- Access to youth services
- Barriers to attending youth services
- Young people's specific needs and the type of activities young people want

Round one:

Haringey Community, The Avenues, Chicken Shed Theatre



Young Londoners Research Grants

Round 1

3 funded organisations:

1. Chickenshed Theatre
2. The Avenues Project
3. Haringey Community Gold

Project closure **March 2023**

Round 2

6 Funded organisations:

1. Covent Garden Dragon Hall
2. the Albany
3. Highbury Roundhouse Association
4. Merton Young Inspectors
5. Resources for Autism
6. Young Hammersmith and Fulham Foundation

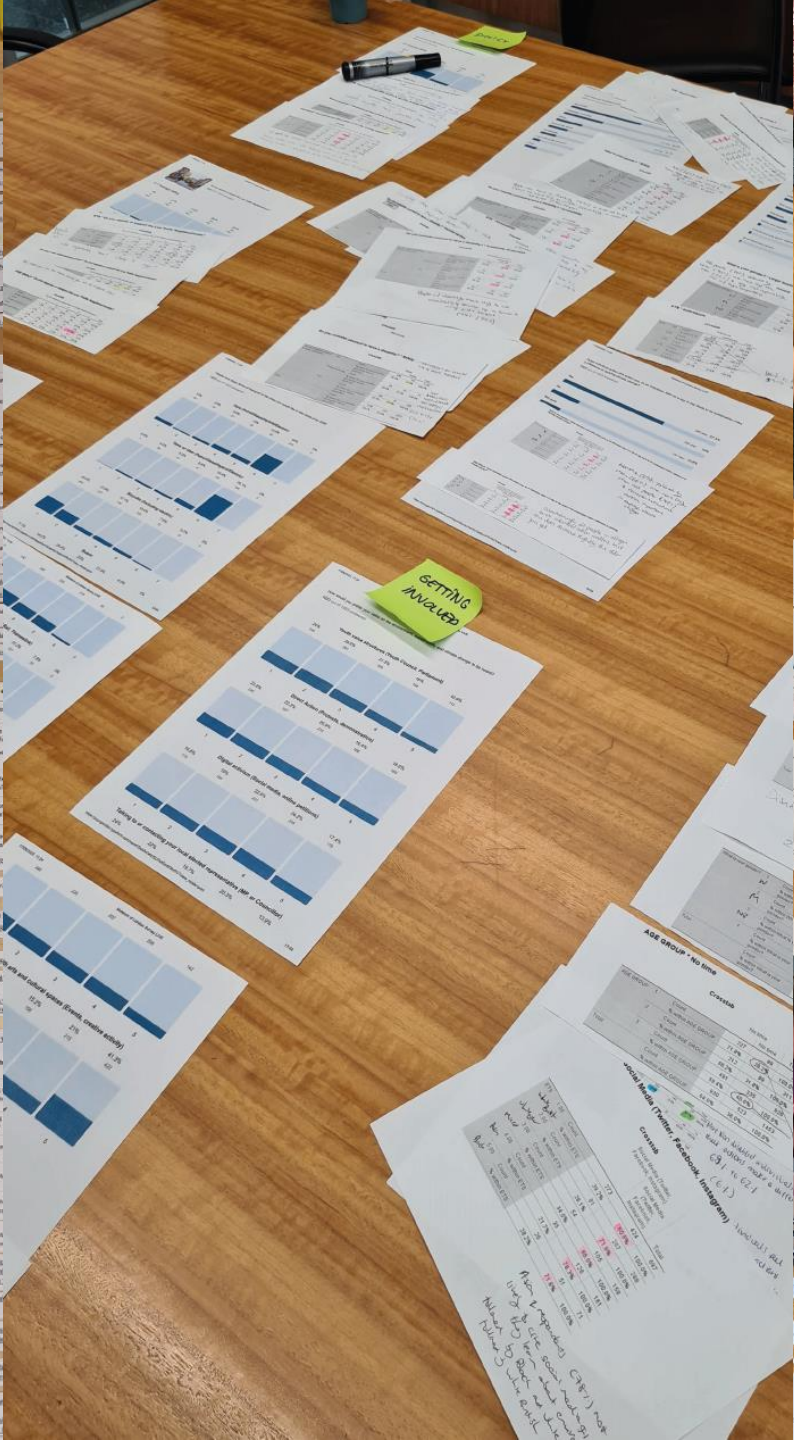
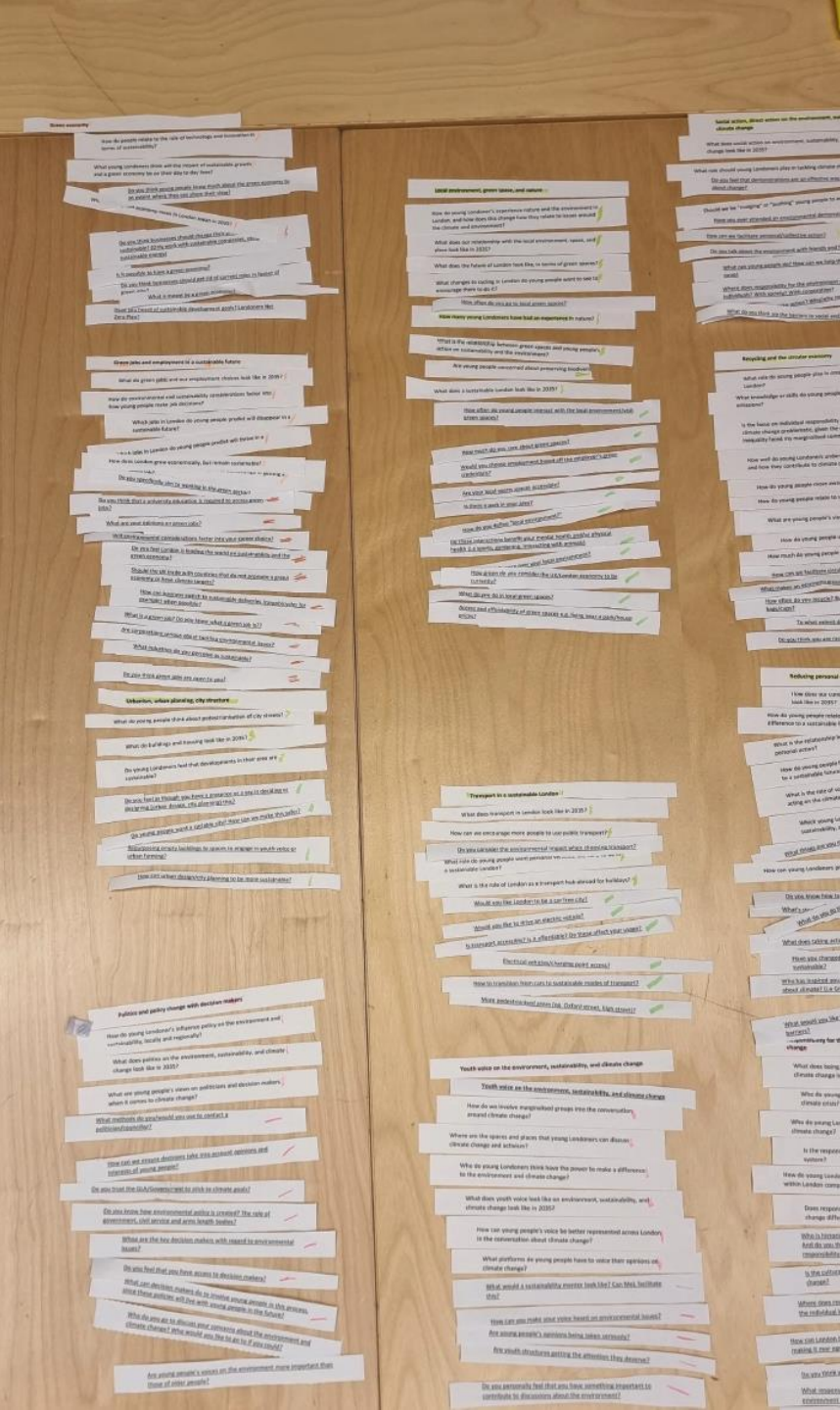
Project closure **March 2023**

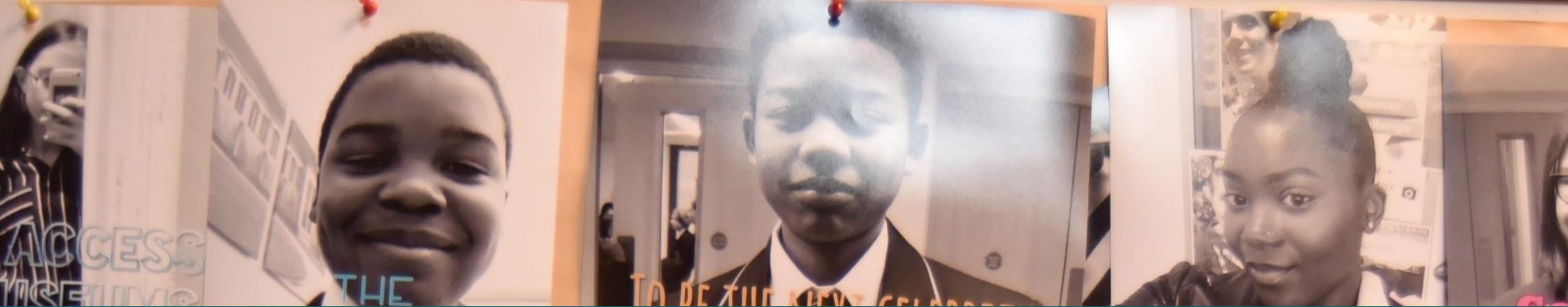
Sustainable London 2035

A sustainable London 2035

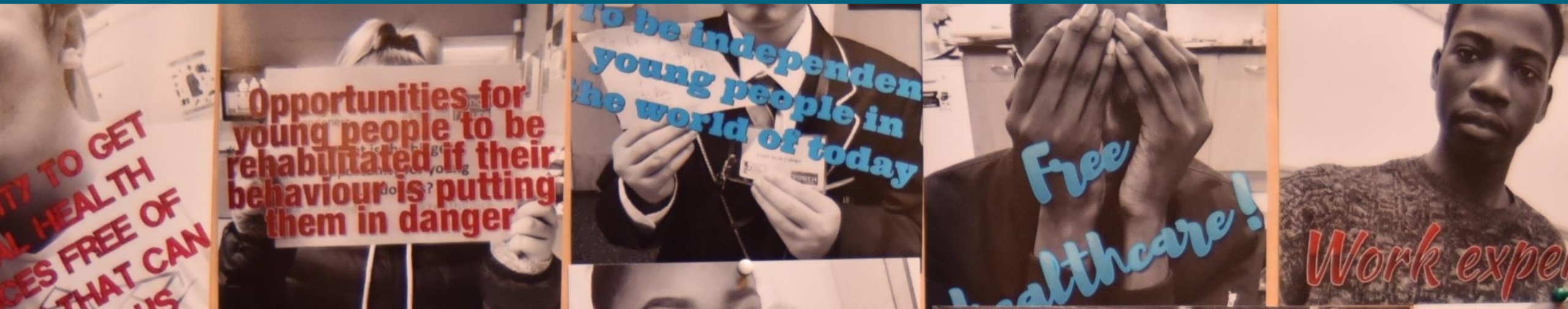
- Peer research designed by five young Londoners
- Over 1,000 young Londoners surveyed
- Survey questions and interview questions created by the peer researchers
- Clear opportunities to influence Museum of London relaunch







Peer research support




Involving Young Londoners: A toolkit for peer research

Participatory toolkit

- Follow up to Involving Young Londoners: A review into participatory approaches in the youth sector
- Based on our learning conducting peer research projects, and from conversations with other youth sector practitioners.
- We spoke to 17 organisations, and transcribed over eight hours of conversation.
- We interviewed four peer researchers for their perspective on being involved in different aspects of the research process.

A peer research toolkit



1. Introduction to peer research

What is peer research?

Why use peer research?

What are the benefits of peer research?

What are some of the challenges?



2. Recruitment & remuneration

What makes a peer?

How do we recruit young people?

How do we pay young people?

What is an example budget?



3. Decision making & training

What decisions are there to make?

What does training look like?

What additional support is needed?

How do we co-design an aim?

A peer research toolkit

4. Deciding on methodology

- What are different research methods?
- How do we co-design a survey?
- How do we co-design interviews?
- What are some creative approaches?

5. Fieldwork & delivery

- What does survey collection look like?
- How should we conduct interviews?
- What are research ethics?
- What are safeguarding risks are there?

6. Co-producing analysis

- How do we analyse the data we collect?
- How do we analyse qualitative data?
- How do we analyse quantitative data?
- How do we design recommendations?

Offer of support for 2022

- We have a peer research support offer for young people and organisations.
- We are focusing on youth-voice, political engagement and participation.
- We will provide free training of young people, staff, and support with evaluation.
- Please get in contact to talk to us about it.



Peer Research Evaluation Framework

- We are looking to develop a youth peer research evaluation framework with partners.
- Will be trialled with Phase 1 and 2 organisations as part of the grants programme.
- Combines soft skills, research skills, and looks to measure outcomes specific to peer research.

Three aspects



Skills Builder
PARTNERSHIP



**The Young
Foundation**

1. **Soft skills** – Skills Builder to measure skills like listening, leadership, and teamwork.
2. **Research skills** – We would look to capture young people's progress on research specific skills.
3. **Peer research benefits** – We also want to capture benefits like ownership, or agency, in the design process.

Matthew Walsham

Matthew.Walsham@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Partnership for Young London

