

Acknowledgements

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The international participation consortium

working on closing the gap between what we know and do in participation focused practice

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ILE+SE team

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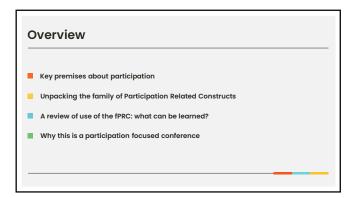
The Participation Conferences' teams and delegates

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Participation is a human right (UN, 2007)

Patterns of participation influence health and wellbeing
positively or negatively (e.g., Granlund et al, 2022; Kosher, 2023)

Participation restrictions are a known problem (e.g., ADS, 2021-2031)

Participation patterns start early and are rather stable (e.g., Adair & Imms, 2019)

Evidence for participation-focused approaches to improve outcomes is available (e.g., Kramer et al; Anaby et al, Missiuna et al.-etc)

Participation-focused approaches are not well embedded in practice or community (Anaby et al, 2021)

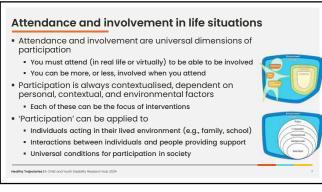
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Participation is involvement in a life situation that has two essential elements

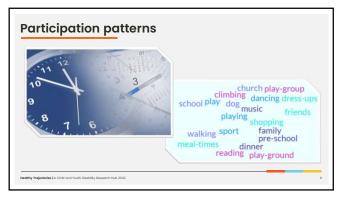
• Attendance is defined as 'being there' – being able to turn up in a life situation

• Involvement is defined as the experience of participation while attending – may include elements of motivation, persistence, engagement, affect, perhaps social connection



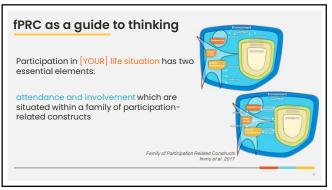


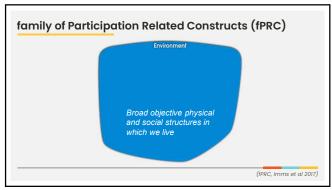
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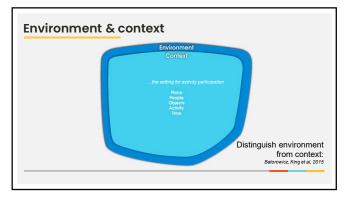


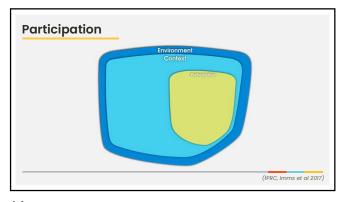


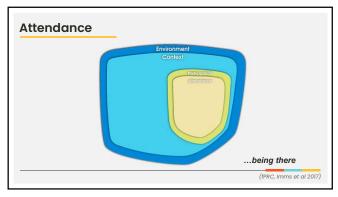
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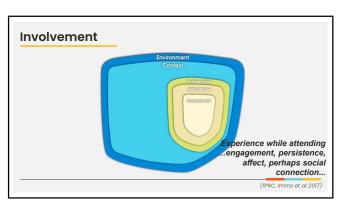




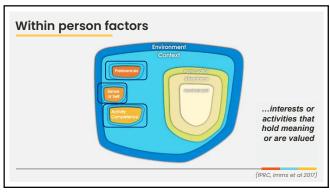


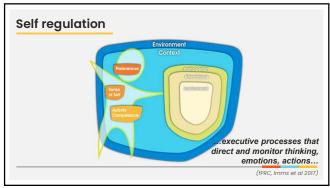


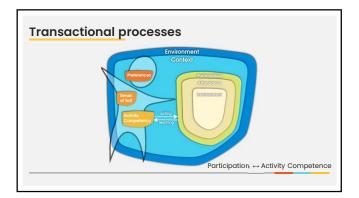


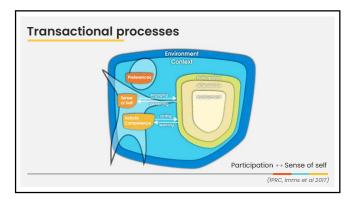


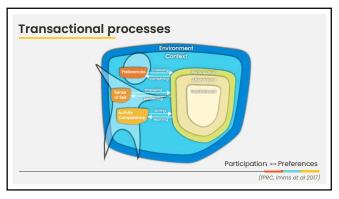
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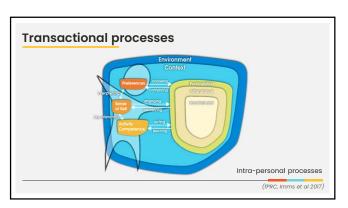




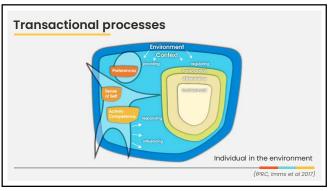


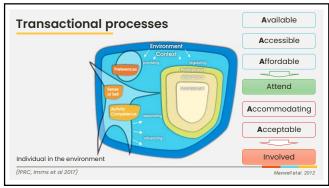


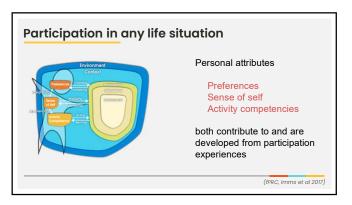


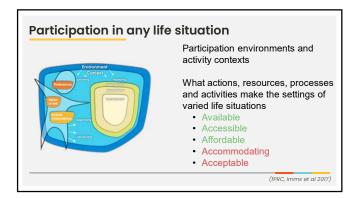


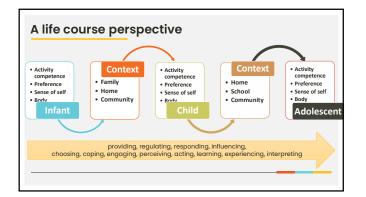
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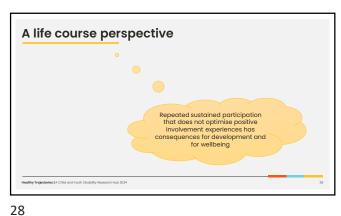


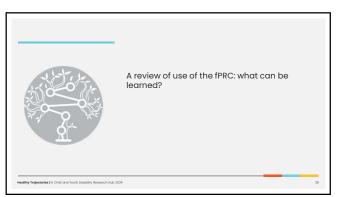


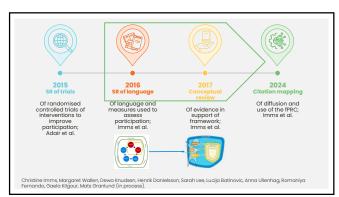


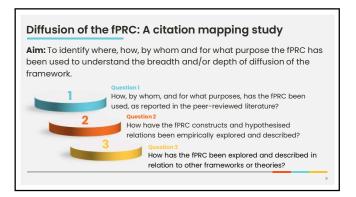


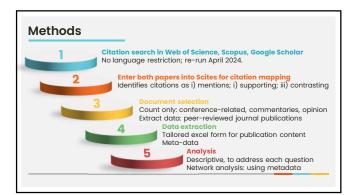


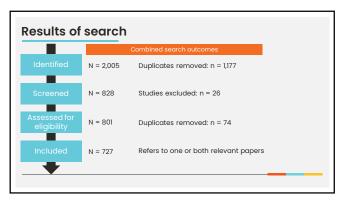


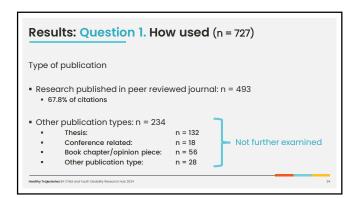




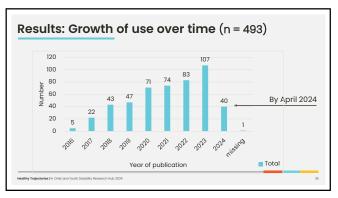


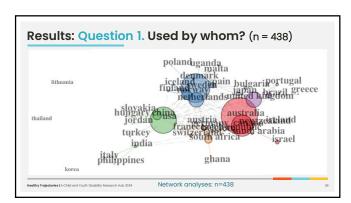


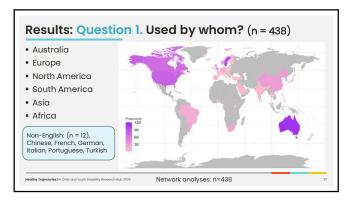


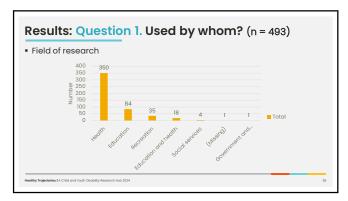


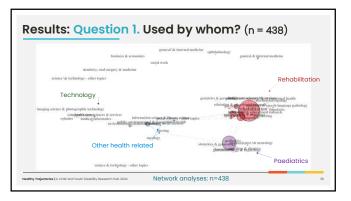
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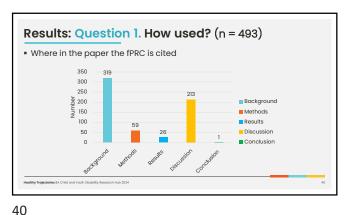




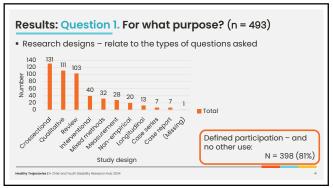


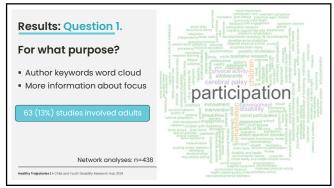


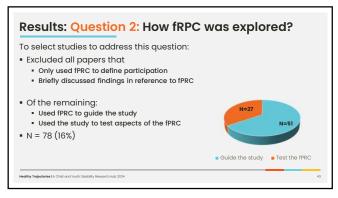




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Results: Question 2: Used fRPC to guide study

Reviews, cross-sectional, qualitative studies, mixed methods

Study design - beyond the definition of participation

Select and / or design measures and data collection

Map findings according to fPRC

Organise and code results (in qualitative studies)

Interpret findings

Interpret findings

Interventional research

Design intervention

Define outcomes and select measures

Test the outcomes

N = 58 (12%) studies

43 44

Results: Question 2: Used study to examine fPRC Test hypothesised relationships: n = 17 Test or explore the participation construct: n = 4 Evaluate fPRC usefulness: n = 3 Develop or evaluate measures: n = 2 Test a theory: n = 1 Bärwalde 2023: Findings suggest Involvement should include belonging and interactions Hanzen 2017: Being understood (by others) as an important part of the context Wang 2024: Important influence of parent/carer participation on child participation

Results: Question 3: Other frameworks/theories

How has the fPRC been explored and described in relation to other frameworks or theories?

To select studies to address this question:

Only included papers that explicitly tested or discussed findings in relation to fRPC and another framework or theory

n=26

| Household For Code and Tour Classify Research Full 2014

45 46

Results: Question 3: Other frameworks/theories

• Predominantly undertaken as part of the discussion rather than tested empirically

• N= 13 (50%) papers discussed fPRC in relation to the ICF

• Highlighting limitations of the ICF regarding participation construct

• Typically, supportive of two dimensions of participation in fPRC

• Suggest need for additional 'code sets' in the ICF (Yi Ling et al. 2019)

• N=12 other frameworks considered

Results: Scites assessment

We used Scites to identify supporting and contrasting statements within the included publications

Mentions

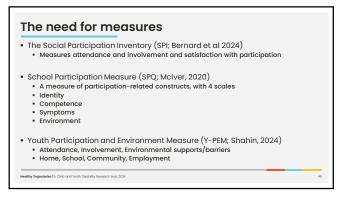
Supports

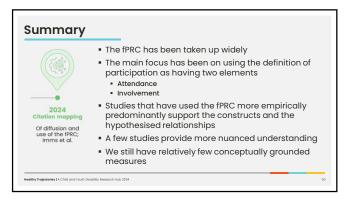
Contrasts

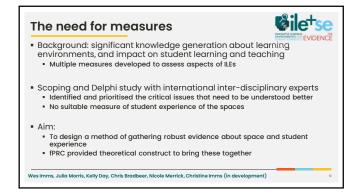
Only useful in those papers where fPRC is used to do more than define participation (n = 95)

Contrasting statements were identified by Scites in 3 (3.2%) papers

Note: we did not find Scites as useful as suggested Accuracy was somewhat limited







Method

Item generation: Delphi study, fPRC constructs, existing measures

N = 92 items

Pilot data collection

25 schools (student year groups 5 to 10)

14 countries

5 languages

Exploratory factor analysis

7 schools in 4 countries – Singapore, Scotland, NZ, Australia (English language)

N = 488

Aged 10 – 16 years

Westmms, Julia Morris, Kelly Day, Chris Bradbeer, Nicole Merrick, Christine Imms (in development)

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