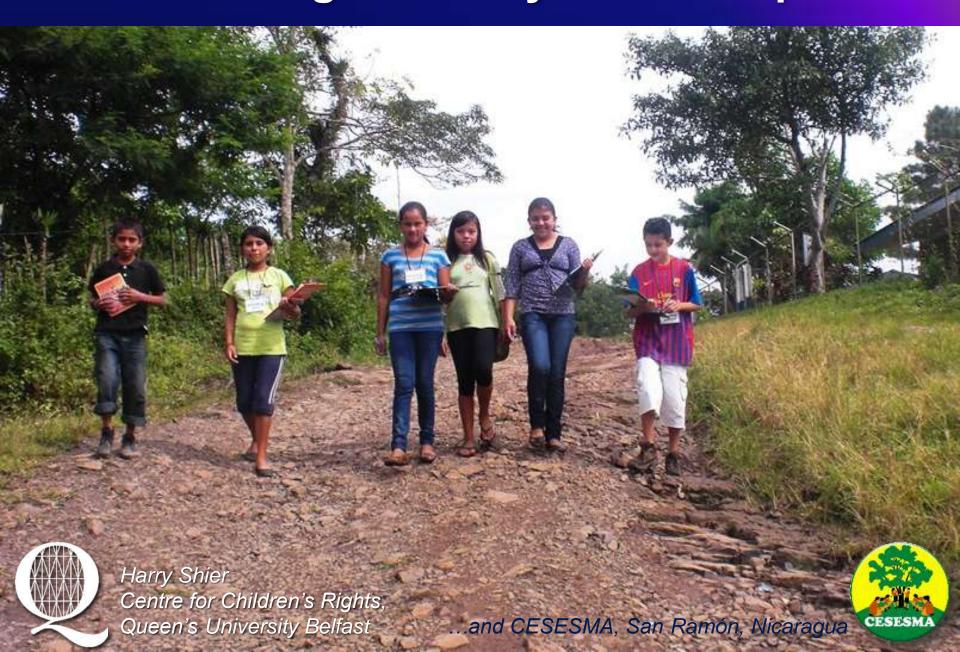
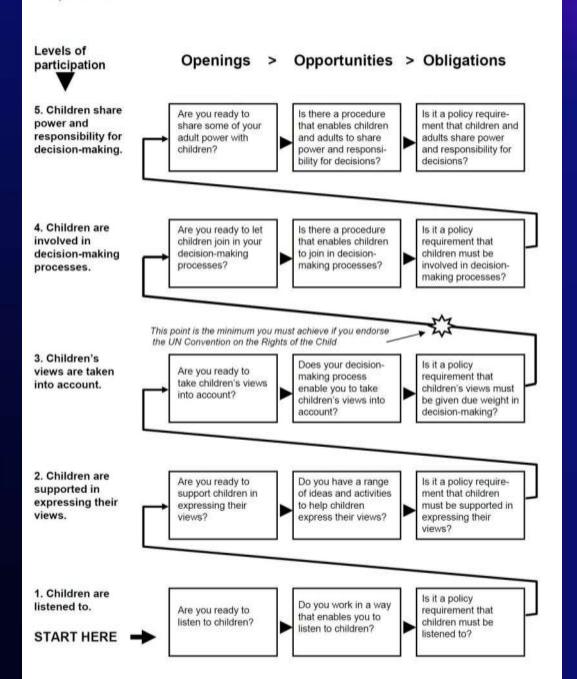
# Reconsidering "Pathways to Participation"



Harry Shier 2001



### Why is it so popular?



- Functional: Easy to put it to use in different situations
- Provides a series of questions that all workers can answer
- Logical and structured, but not academic or complicated
- Can be adapted to many different services and settings (elderly people, families, people living with HIV/AIDS)
- A single diagram that can easily be made into a hand-out!

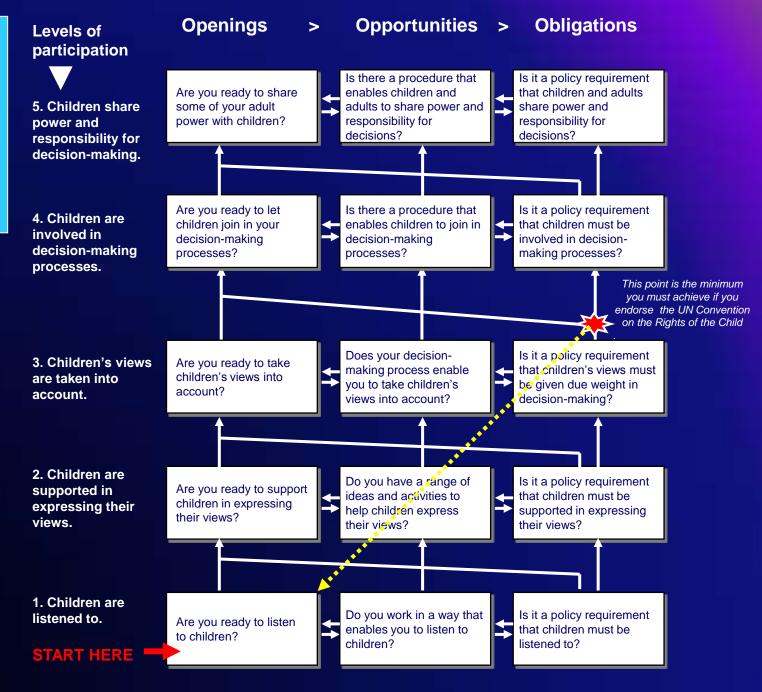
Swedish version published by **Handikappförbunden**, the Swedish Disability Federation.

#### What's wrong with it?

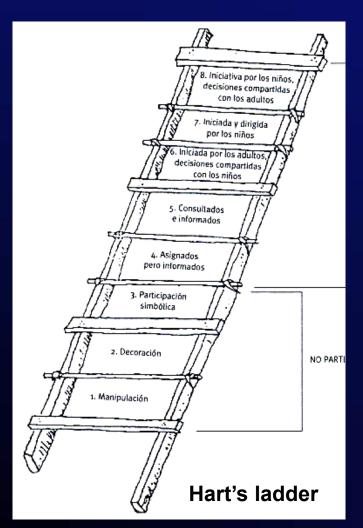
The arrows on the original diagram were drawn for effect and simplicity, not for accuracy. The arrows indicate a <u>single pathway</u>, which contradicts the title. As the title suggests, there is not <u>one</u> pathway to participation, there are <u>many</u>, so the diagram is wrong.

It should look like this:

How the "Pathways to Participation" diagram should look if it reflected the reality of how organisations work.



#### Is a hierarchy of levels a problem?



"Some commentators say that the hierarchical nature of Pathways to Participation pushes us to move relentlessly from the lower levels to the higher. This feature it shares with Hart's 1992 Ladder of Children's Participation, the best-known and longest-established conceptual model in this field. Others have commented that the ladder concept implies that higher levels are better ... and one must always aim to reach the top. As these commentators correctly point out, this is not always the case, and different levels of participation are appropriate in different circumstances".

Quoted from: "Pathways to Participation Revisited" by Harry Shier, Middle Schooling Review, New Zealand, Issue 2, Nov. 2006

## The Painter

Once upon a time there was a painter. He was good at his job and painted all kinds of things from houses and shops to bridges and railway stations. Besides his brushes, his most important tool was his ladder, because it enabled him to work at exactly the right height to do a good job, whether he was painting a small cottage or a huge factory.



One day a man passed by and said, "That ladder's all wrong. Let me fix it for you".

He proceeded to take the ladder to pieces, separating all the rungs. He threw away the uprights that held the ladder together, and laid out the rungs on the ground in a circle.



"That's better", he said, "Now all the rungs are equal".

"But all the rungs were equal before", said the painter, "I used them all for my different jobs. But at least before, they had a frame to connect them, and I could rely on them to get

me to the right height for every job. Now what use are they?"





"But hierarchical structures are so passé", said the man.

"But my ladder wasn't a 'hierarchical structure", replied the painter, "It was a perfectly useful tool that helped me do a better job, and you've ruined it."

...And as far as I know, they are still arguing.