

Place-based approaches to tackling inequalities

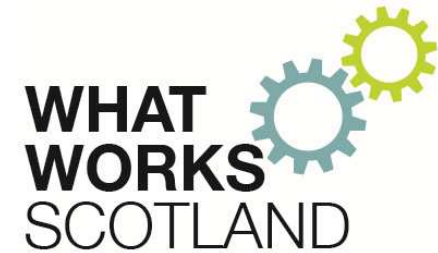
Claire Bynner

Public Health Information Network for Scotland

9th September 2016

- A three-year project led by researchers at **University of Glasgow and University of Edinburgh**
- Funded by the ESRC and the Scottish Government
- To **support and improve public services** in Scotland

Working at a national level with:



- Glasgow Centre for Population Health
- Healthcare Improvement Scotland
- Improvement Service
- Inspiring Scotland
- Institute for Research and Innovation in Social Sciences
- Joint Improvement Team
- NHS Education for Scotland
- NHS Health Scotland
- Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations

Working in partnership
with:



Aberdeenshire
COUNCIL



West 
Dunbartonshire
COUNCIL

Collaborative Action Research

- Action research projects in 4 CPPs
- Capture learning across projects
- Disseminate across partners, CPPs, etc.

Evidence into action

- Defining evidence to action
- Understanding the evidence landscape
- Enhancing capacity to use evidence

COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES



Prevention



Performance



Participation



Partnership

WHAT
WORKS
SCOTLAND



A 'Scottish approach' to public service reform?



- **asset-based approaches**
- **co-production** in the design and delivery of services
- **partnership** working
- **preventative spending**

The logo for the Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services. It features the text "COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font, centered within a solid blue rectangular background. Two horizontal white lines are positioned above and below the text.

COMMISSION ON
THE FUTURE DELIVERY
OF PUBLIC SERVICES

- the importance of **place** as a unit for the delivery of services

Why place?



Neddy Seagoon:

“What are you doing here?”

Eccles:

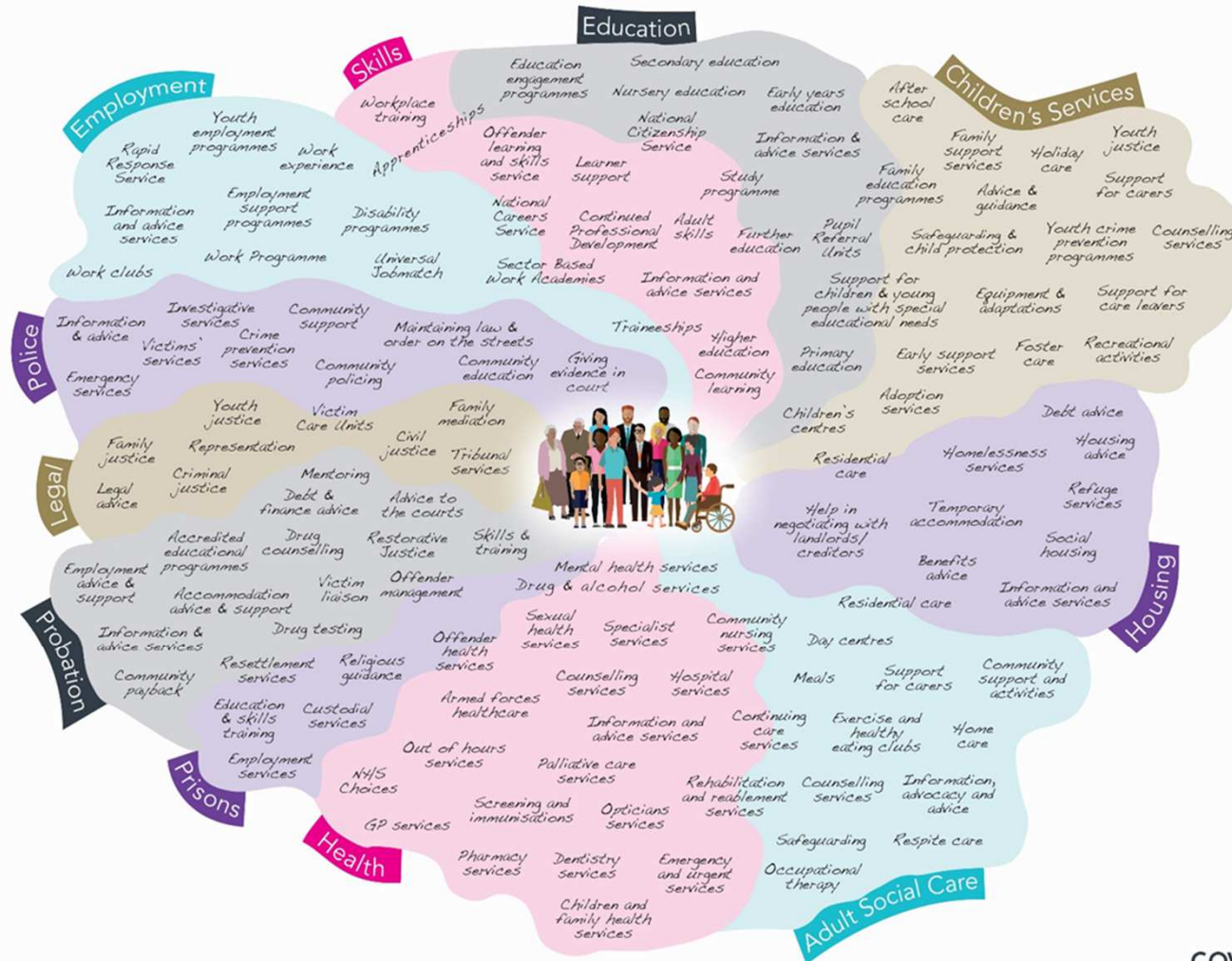
“Everybody's gotta be somewhere”

The Civic Rationale



The Joined-up Rationale

THE LANDSCAPE OF PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY AT A LOCAL LEVEL

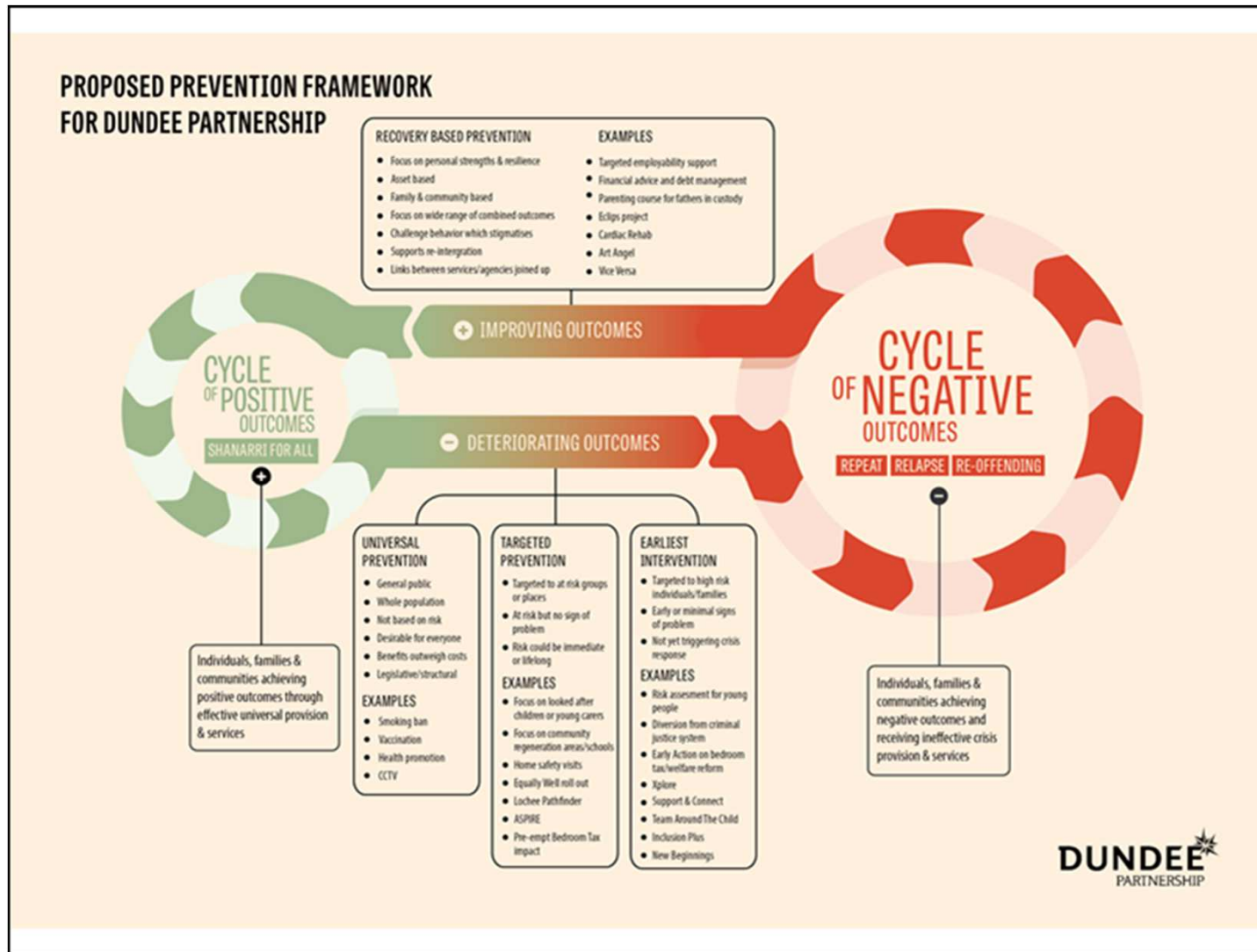


The Political Rationale



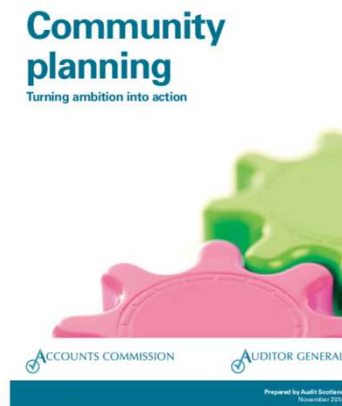
**COMMISSION ON
STRENGTHENING LOCAL DEMOCRACY**
Local People. Local Power. Local Purpose.

The Economic Rationale



Community planning in Scotland

- CPPs established in 2003
- Track record of failure to transform inequalities (although some successes)
- CPPs ‘continue to be given a pivotal role in transforming public services in Scotland’- **‘ambitious expectations’**
- Community Empowerment Act 2015 – strengthens the role of CPPs
 - a game changer?



How is local data used by CPPs?

- **to identify areas to target ... the most deprived neighbourhoods (IS 2016)**
- **to focus in on a smaller number of priorities (AS 2016)**
- **to develop Local Outcome Improvement Plans** using quantitative data and feedback from communities (AS 2016)

Post-Christie - what progress has been made?

- CPPs are **improving leadership** and using data to set **clearer priorities** but...

‘We are yet to see CPP partners sharing, aligning or redeploying their resources in significantly different ways and on a larger scale to deliver the priorities’ (Audit Scotland 2016)

- Lots of evidence but so far no sign of transformational change...

West Dunbartonshire CPP





Community Council areas in West Dunbartonshire resized by population

Your West Dunbartonshire in Profile

Your Alexandria in profile



The Alexandria community council area in West Dunbartonshire has a population of 5,076.

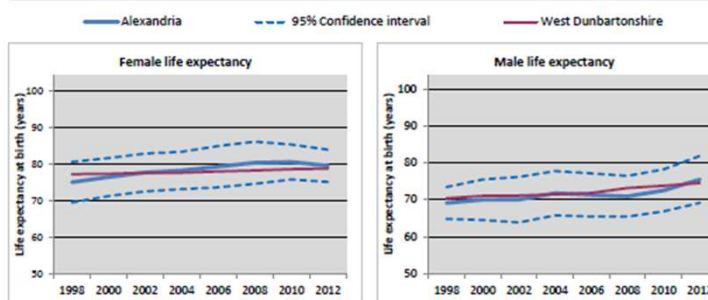


Community Council comparisons with West Dunbartonshire

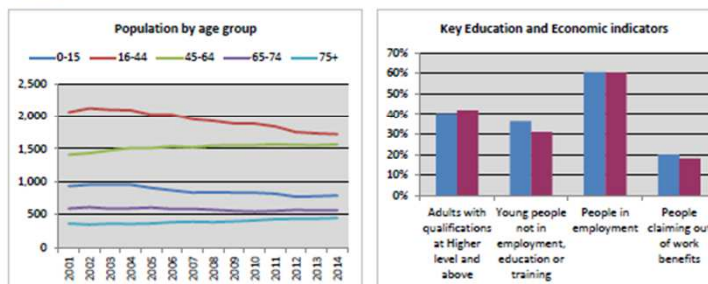
Women in Alexandria live, on average, four years longer than men. The estimates of both male and female life expectancy in Alexandria are slightly higher than the West Dunbartonshire average. Men can expect to have nearly 59 years of healthy life expectancy, while women can expect 61 years of healthy life. The difference between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy gives a measure of life lived not in good health, which for people in this area is 16.9 years for men and 18.7 years for women. The population aged 65 years and over is slightly higher than in West Dunbartonshire as a whole. The area has a slightly higher than average proportion of single parent households (38%). 36% of young people are not in education, employment or training, while 22% of children are living in poverty, slightly below the West Dunbartonshire average. A lower proportion of people (39%) live close to vacant and derelict land compared to West Dunbartonshire as a whole.

Group	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from West Dunbartonshire	Time Period
Population	People aged 0 - 15	789	16%	-11%	2014
	People aged 16 - 64	3,278	65%	-1%	
	People aged 65 - 74	563	11%	+14%	
	People aged 75 and over	446	9%	+13%	
Cultural & Environment	Black and minority ethnic groups	65	1%	-20%	2011
	People with religious affiliation	3,375	65%	-2%	
	People who travel to work or study by walking/bike/public transport	1,081	35%	-7%	
	People who live within 500m of vacant and derelict land	1,979	39%	-37%	
Housing	Owner-occupied households	1,458	56%	+2%	2011
	Privately rented households	204	8%	+37%	
	Single parent households	220	38%	+2%	
	Overcrowded households	241	9%	-7%	
Socio-economic	People in employment	2,406	61%	+0%	2014
	People claiming out of work benefits	625	20%	+10%	
	People in income deprivation	955	18%	-5%	
	Children in poverty	195	22%	-7%	
Benefits sanctions – data to be added					
Education	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	1,767	40%	-4%	2011
	Young people not in employment, education or training	82	36%	+18%	
Health	Male life expectancy	75.6	Years	+1%	2011
	Male healthy life expectancy	58.7	Years	-0%	
	Female life expectancy	79.7	Years	+1%	
	Female healthy life expectancy	61.0	Years	+0%	

Community Council Trends



Life expectancy for males has risen by 6 years in the last 14 years, while female life expectancy has risen by 4 years over the same period. Overall, male and female life expectancy has remained above the West Dunbartonshire average. In the most recent period shown, male and female life expectancy was very similar to the Scottish average.



The overall population in Alexandria reduced by 5% between 2001 and 2014, with the largest decrease being in the number 16-44 years old – a reduction of 12%. Alexandria has a similar proportion of adults with qualifications at Higher level or above to West Dunbartonshire as a whole, but does have a slightly higher level of young people not in employment, education and training.

Notes

- Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012, Census 2011, Census 2001, Child Poverty Unit, NOMIS, National Records of Scotland (NRS) and Scottish Government.
- Populations presented in the population trend chart and used to calculate life expectancy estimates are taken from NRS small area population estimates and are based on: the 2001 census for the years 1996-2001; both the 2001 and 2011 census for the years 2002-2010; and the 2011 census for the years 2011-2014.
- The Income deprivation indicator is derived from SIMD 2012, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012>
- Life expectancies are calculated based on population estimates and death registrations. 95% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to give an indication of their accuracy. The x-axes of the life expectancy graphs give the mid-year for each life expectancy estimate e.g. the most recent estimate, denoted by 2012 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2010 - 2014.
- A notes and definitions document providing further information on the variables presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of <http://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/council/community-councils/>.
- Front page map: (c) Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence).

Working with local data - 2 CPPs

	West Dunbartonshire	Fife
Geographic flexibility and ability to integrate different systems of analysis	In Profile Dataset - 2016	KnowFife Dataset since 2007
CPP local geographies	17 Community Councils	104 Community Councils 7 Local Area committees 6 Local Management Units
Partnership alignment	CPP and HSCP not aligned	CPP and HSCP alignment
Staff	One member of staff	Research Team with links to national networks
Use of profiles	Engage partners in community-led action planning	Engage partners in community budgeting, social justice analysis

Challenges

- Contextual factors
 - Widely different contexts and starting points for partnership working, local histories and challenges
 - Widely divergent staff resources and capacity
- Partnership alignment
 - Different boundaries and resources for research
- Support for Community Planning Partnerships
 - Negotiating the range of different organisations and approaches
 - Finding a useful fit with local programmes and activities

Risks

Place-based approaches can easily become a **catchall** for a diverse range of policy concerns which could lead to:

- **Overload – too many agendas and approaches**
 - *place is everywhere...we could lose sight of the localised and unequal effects of public service cuts and welfare reform*
- **Unrealistic expectations -**
 - Place-based approaches are not a silver bullet*

Opportunities

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015:

- Explicit emphasis on **tackling disadvantage and inequality**
- Locality planning requires an **in-depth understanding of local places**
 - Place Standard Tool – physical and social aspects of place

Improvement agenda:

- Greater focus on understanding and **adapting to different contexts and practices** of public service reform
- **Building on the knowledge, experience, skills and aspirations** of local practitioners and realising potential

WWS - Making Data Meaningful:

- Future learning from our current research on **how evidence becomes meaningful and actionable** in place-based approaches

References

Audit Scotland, (2016) **Community Planning – an update** available at <http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/report/community-planning-an-update>

Bynner, C (2016) **Rationales for a place-based approach in Scotland**, What Works Scotland available at <http://whatworksscotland.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/RationalesforPlacebasedApproachesinScotland.pdf>

Bynner, C & Whyte, B (2016) **What Works in Community Profiling? Initial reflections from the WWS project in West Dunbartonshire**, What Works Scotland available at <http://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/5539/Community-Profiling-in-West-Dunbartonshire.pdf>

Improvement Service (2016), **Place-based Approaches to Joint Planning, Resourcing and Delivery- An overview of current practice in Scotland**, Livingston, available at <http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/documents/research/place-based-approaches-report.pdf>