Place-based approaches to tackling inequalities

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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:
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
A ‘Scottish approach’ to public service reform?

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

- 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

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The Joined-up Rationale

THE LANDSCAPE OF PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY AT A LOCAL LEVEL

INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNMENT
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The Political Rationale
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...
Community Council areas in West Dunbartonshire resized by population
Your West Dunbartonshire in Profile

Alexandria in profile

The Alexandria community council area in West Dunbartonshire has a population of 5,078.

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 62 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 10.7 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 (29%) live close to vacant and derelict land compared to West Dunbartonshire as a whole.

Community Council Trends

- Female 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 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 education, employment, and training.

Notes:
2. 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 1990-2000, both the 2001 and 2011 Census for the years 2002-2010; and the 2011 Census for the years 2013-2014.
3. The Income deprivation indicator is derived from SIMD 2012, more information on this deprivation index can be found at: http://simd.data.gov.uk/publication-2012
4. Life expectancy 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 rates of the life expectancy graphs give the mid year for each life expectancy estimates e.g. the most recent estimates, derived in 2011 represents the life expectancy estimate for the period 2009-2011.
5. A note and definitions document providing further information on the variables presented in the profile can be found in the Profile section of http://www.westdunbarton.gov.uk/ProfileCommunityProfile/
## Working with local data - 2 CPPs

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

