

The Big Picture in the Humber

Extracts from Area Assessments

An event for voluntary and community groups was held on the 5th March 2010 at The Octagon, Hull to explore what the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) results say about empowerment and engagement in **Hull, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire** and the **East Riding of Yorkshire**.

The event was organised by the Yorkshire & Humber Regional Forum and the Regional Empowerment Partnership

The extracts from the 2009 Area Assessments for each locality were presented at the meeting and reproduced below.

Full details can be found at

<http://oneplace.direct.gov.uk/Pages/default.aspx>



Yorkshire and the Humber
Regional Forum Ltd,
Suite D10, Joseph's Well, Hanover
Walk, Leeds, LS3 1AB, Tel: 0113
394 2300
www.yhregforum.org.uk



Yorkshire and Humber
Empowerment Partnership
COGS, Millennium House,
30 Junction Road,
Sheffield, S11 8XB
Tel: 0114 268 7070
www.yhep.org.uk

The Big Picture in The Humber

Extracts from the 2009 Area Assessment for East Riding of Yorkshire

The East Riding of Yorkshire is a popular place to live. Home to just over 335,000 people, its population is growing faster than most other places. People moving into the area are the over 50s, families moving to enjoy a more rural lifestyle, migrant workers, and benefit claimants who are attracted to living on the coast. This increases demand for many public services, like health and social care, and for housing. Whilst generally the area appears affluent, parts of Bridlington, Goole and South East Holderness show high levels of deprivation. The difference between the most deprived areas and the most affluent areas is striking. Unemployment ranges from 6.4 per cent in Bridlington South to less than one per cent in Pocklington, South Hunsley, Willerby and Kirk Ella and there is a gap of up to nine years for men and seven years for women in life expectancy.

NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

79.1% in the best third

NI 2 % of people who feel they belong to their local neighbourhood

68% in the best 5%

NI 3 % of residents involved in civic participation in the local area

14.4 % average

NI 4 % of residents who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area

30.5% in the best third

NI 5 overall/general satisfaction with local area

85.4 % in the best 20%

NI 6 % of residents participating in regular volunteering

24% in the best third

NI 7 environment for a thriving third sector

16.4% average

How well do the priorities for East Riding of Yorkshire express community needs and aspirations?

The East Riding plan says it is important that the needs of the most vulnerable people, including the growing elderly population, are met. Many people cannot afford to live in the East Riding and partners are trying to make sure that more affordable homes are built. East Riding has set several targets on issues that local people say are important to them, such as how safe they feel and whether they think they influence the decisions made by those in charge of public services.

Local people have helped to decide the priorities in a number of ways such as the annual postal survey to East Riding households, the 'On the Road' events and the new Local Action Teams. There's also a Youth Council and an Older People's Forum. Staff and those who use public services are asked how services could be improved and are involved in making them better. Carers, people receiving benefits, and those receiving treatment for drug addiction are among the people who have been helping to change services.

Public services in the East Riding are generally better than average, and organisations are working to maintain this. They are taking action on things which could cause problems in the future, such as alcohol misuse. At the same time they are trying to make sure that the more vulnerable and most deprived do not get left behind. The partners understand who needs help and where the most disadvantaged places are.

Communities are thriving, prosperous and safe

Partners are working effectively together to pool resources so they can improve services to help more people. An example of this is how partners have reviewed the substance misuse service which helps people with drug problems, so that it could be provided more cost-effectively, and used the savings to support more people and keep the service going when money from Government for it is reduced.

In the East Riding it is a challenge to make sure that people in villages and the towns along the coast are not cut off from essential services like doctors, schools and banks. And partners are meeting this challenge. There are more community buses in the East Riding helping people without cars and in rural communities to get to essential services. Public transport operators are encouraged to provide services to new business developments.

There is a high level of volunteering in the East Riding which improves people's quality of life in many ways, but the voluntary sector is not as involved in delivering services as it could be. Further development of the voluntary sector would enable partners to improve services even more and help to meet the growing needs of an increasingly elderly population. Only 16.4 per cent of the voluntary sector think that partners have a positive influence on their success. This is similar to the national average. Partners have contracts in place with voluntary organisations that help to provide services, particularly in health and social care. Further development of the voluntary sector would enable partners to improve services even more and help meet the growing needs of an increasingly elderly population.

The East Riding is generally a safe place to live, and is becoming even safer. More people are being treated for drug and alcohol misuse, and incidents of domestic violence are down.

Partners want residents to enjoy a range of activities in their leisure time and are encouraging adults to engage in more sport and other active recreation, and the arts. The level of adult participation in sports and active recreation is good in the East Riding compared to most other areas of the country and is improving. The Community Sports Coach programme to raise adult participation has exceeded targets set with over 12,000 participants since April 2008, and usage of leisure centres is up by 12.9 per cent in one year, boosted by 18 per cent of the population

Overall satisfaction with the area has improved in the past two years and generally people's perceptions of the area are favourable, and above average compared to similar areas nationally.

The Big Picture in the Humber: Extracts from the 2009 Area Assessment for Hull

About 259,000 people live in Kingston upon Hull – called Hull in this assessment - and this number is increasing. Just under 7 per cent of people living in Hull are from black or minority ethnic (BME) backgrounds.

NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

68.7% in the worst 20%

NI 2 % of people who feel they belong to their local neighbourhood

59.7% in the best third

NI 3 % of residents involved in civic participation in the local area

11.9% in the worst third

NI 4 % of residents who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area

29.9% average

NI 5 overall/general satisfaction with local area

81.1% average

NI 6 % of residents participating in regular volunteering

14% in the worst 5%

NI 7 environment for a thriving third sector

20.4% in the best 20%

A recent survey shows that in Hull 81 per cent of people are satisfied with their immediate local area as a place to live. This is higher than the average for similar areas and broadly the same as the national average of 81 per cent.

The population of Hull will probably grow more slowly than other areas but will still increase by 20 per cent by 2031. There will be more older people. Most residents – about 93% - are 'white British'.

Hull is deprived compared to other places in the country, the 10th most deprived place in England. It has worse health, higher crime, poorer housing, higher unemployment, lower incomes and more people on government benefits compared to the national average. Demands on public services are high. The big issues facing the city - too many people out of work, poor health, high crime and low educational attainment - are being tackled by a partnership called 'One Hull'. The partnership involves the main public bodies in the area. These include the council, NHS Hull, Humberside Police and Fire and Rescue Authorities, voluntary organisations and business representatives. Partners face a big challenge to improve the quality of life and prospects for people in Hull.

How well do the priorities for Hull express community needs and aspirations?

Partners in One Hull have a good understanding of the needs and wishes of the community as a whole. They consulted widely on the Sustainable Community Strategy and have lots of information on health, employment, housing, educational attainment and employment. NHS Hull has carried out health and lifestyle surveys. Partners used this knowledge to agree the city's four main priorities on earning, learning, health and well-being, and safe. They did not, though, think about whether the priorities might apply differently to different communities.

Now, however, partners have started to do that. They understand that inequalities exist within the city as well as between Hull and much of the rest of the country. Work is going on in the Council and the Primary Care Trust to understand people's needs more specifically and tailor services to meet them. But partners don't yet have systems to assess and report on the impact of their services or whether they are meeting different people's needs.

Hull has seven local area partnerships each with a 'common tasking' process that makes it easier for residents to talk to the Police, health service providers and the Council at the same time about their views on how partners should deliver local services.

Partners frequently identify 'lack of aspiration' – people thinking it is not worth trying to improve their lives - amongst some people in Hull as the major barrier that stands in the way of improving living standards in the city. However, partners do not always agree about what they should do about this. On health issues they have different views on their roles as service providers and community leaders and whether it is their job to influence people to choose healthier lifestyles. This is affecting how well they work together to tackle this priority.

The Big Picture in the Humber: Extracts from the 2009 Area Assessment for North Lincolnshire

North Lincolnshire's population has grown, through natural growth and people moving into the area, to 160,000 people. 69,000 people live in the principal town of Scunthorpe and adjoining Bottesford. Most of North Lincolnshire is rural and features market towns. The population is subject to inward migration and is host to a number of new communities. The black and minority ethnic population comprises approximately 3.9 per cent of the total population.

NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

77.8% average

NI 2 % of people who feel they belong to their local neighbourhood

61.4% in the best 25%

NI 3 % of residents involved in civic participation in the local area

14.1% average

NI 4 % of residents who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area

22.4% in the worst 5%

NI 5 overall/general satisfaction with local area

81.1% average

NI 6 % of residents participating in regular volunteering

20.7% average

NI 7 environment for a thriving third sector

18.2% in the best third

North Lincolnshire is the 132nd most deprived of 354 areas in England and there are particular pockets of deprivation in some areas of Scunthorpe.

North Lincolnshire has ambitious plans to transform the area in part through some large economic and housing projects. North Lincolnshire has a relatively small population and has correspondingly small public bodies. This presents challenges to delivering big changes. Partners can, at times, find it challenging to provide a full range of services of acceptable quality to all residents.

How well do the priorities for North Lincolnshire express community needs and aspirations?

The big issues in North Lincolnshire are inequality, economic development, crime, the environment, education and housing. These are reflected in the Sustainable Communities Strategy, which is a plan for the whole area. The issues that the local strategic partnership has chosen to concentrate on are those that are important to local people. There was wide consultation on the sustainable communities strategy. Diversity challenge and neighbourhood network events took place where local people were invited to say what they thought about making local services meet their needs.

The "Making Communities Count" initiative focuses on the poorest areas. The strategy identifies diverse communities in terms of both geography and communities of interest, for example: urban and rural communities, established black and minority ethnic communities and the new communities of Kurdish and Eastern European origin. This demonstrates an understanding of the differing challenges faced by urban and rural communities and it establishes that North Lincolnshire is acting to meet the different needs of communities and to build community cohesion.

A system of neighbourhood action teams has been created, one for each of the 17 electoral wards, where leaders of local services and councillors meet with local people to decide on priorities. These 17 teams feed these priorities into five local areas and then into North Lincolnshire as a whole. This is making an impact on issues in individual wards, but it isn't yet clear that it is changing things in North Lincolnshire as a whole.

There are other good examples of consultation. In the Acorns area the Council, the police, the fire and rescue service and North Lincolnshire Homes consulted local people about how money could be used to improve the local area. This was popular with residents and led to neighbourhoods being tidied up, home security being improved and the risks of fire being reduced. In addition the local strategic partnership has been actively involved in developing and strengthening the South Humber Race Equality Council (SHREC) which is itself a member of the wider partnership.

However, consultation does not always result in effective engagement. Despite the police having undertaken an extensive consultation exercise, fewer people than the national average think the police and the Council deal with their concerns about antisocial behaviour and crime. Similarly, the lack of public response makes the regeneration of Crosby more difficult. And despite all the consultation, only 22 per cent of local people think they can influence decisions affecting their local area, which is a low figure compared to the national average which is 28 per cent. Local partners know that they need to do more to engage effectively with local people.

The local strategic partnership may lack the capacity to deliver on all its priorities. For example the partnership has six boards which take forward action plans in their

respective areas. Even though we are half way through the three years during which plans are supposed to be delivered, three of these boards cannot yet provide complete descriptions of what they are going to do. The Wellbeing and Health Improvement Board is still working on refocusing its plan around priority areas, the Safer and Stronger Board is still refining its action plans. The Children and Young People's Board currently has a plan up to 2009, and it is now setting its priorities for the next three years.

The local strategic partnership is continuing to develop to meet the changing environment. In some areas it is working well to achieve its shared ambitions. In other areas however there are real challenges. These will require a greater commitment by the partner organisations to work together across organisational boundaries at all levels. It will also require pooled resources to achieve real improvements in bridging the inequalities gap. This is particularly needed to improve health and children's outcomes.

The Big Picture in the Humber: Extracts from the 2009 Area Assessment for North East Lincolnshire

Around 158,400 people live in the North East Lincolnshire area, and this number is falling. The number of young people in the area is falling the fastest with the number of people over 50 expected to rise. Almost 7 per cent of the population is non-white, twice the number as in 2001. A recent survey shows that 75 per cent of people are satisfied with their immediate local area as a place to live. This is broadly the same as the average for similar areas and lower than the national average of 81 per cent.

NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

70.2% in the worst 25%

NI 2 % of people who feel they belong to their local neighbourhood

59% average

NI 3 % of residents involved in civic participation in the local area

13.5% average

NI 4 % of residents who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area

26.9% in the worst third

NI 5 overall/general satisfaction with local area

75.3% average

NI 6 % of residents participating in regular volunteering

19% in the worst 25%

NI 7 environment for a thriving third sector

15.1% average

How well do the priorities for North East Lincolnshire express community needs and aspirations?

The priorities agreed by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) do cover the things that are important to the people of North East Lincolnshire. But there are too many priorities and they are not all clear about what needs to be achieved or what action will be taken. For example, partners have agreed that "sustainable transport and infrastructure" is a priority but haven't decided what they need to do or how to measure the progress they make.

Public sector organisations in North East Lincolnshire have been working together for a long time. They launched the LSP in May 2002. Members of the LSP consult local people a lot and collect a lot of detailed information about North East Lincolnshire. But they still tend to do this as individual organisations, not together. This means that information is not always used as effectively as it might be. It also means that people might be asked about the same issues by different organisations.

Partners have recognised the need to work together more closely to improve how they consult people in North East Lincolnshire and have introduced a joint community engagement exercise the Big Conversation. The Partnership has also developed North East Lincolnshire Informed (NELI), the aim of which is to create a partnership wide evidence base on which information can be shared across organisations. This information is starting to be used by the LSP to get a better understanding of diverse needs across the borough.

The LSP is also trying to improve its effectiveness in other ways. It has recently invited the Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) to review how well it works, and is now consulting on how it could better organise its affairs.

Partners are also moving towards Neighbourhood Management in the Borough. This will be based on five areas within the Borough. A Programme Board has been set up and comprises of representatives from key partners and it is intended that a pilot scheme will be operated in two of the five areas. One of the intended benefits of this new arrangement is to provide more opportunity for local people to influence the service that they receive and to be more responsive to the different needs of different communities

**7 indicators relating to:
Empowerment, cohesion, third sector**

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NI 5 overall/general satisfaction with local area

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NI 7 environment for a thriving third sector