Inspiring Communities: Local Infrastructure Organisations as 'Entrepreneurs of Identity'

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## 'Place-based' approaches to health and wellbeing

### **Social Determinant of Health**

- Operate at local level
- Explain 30-55% health outcomes
- Are responsible for health inequalities
- Cause and are caused by other SDHs





## Loneliness recognised as SDH

### Loneliness kills: Social connectedness improves health, lengthens life

- Loneliness recognised as major contributor to illness and mortality
  - Equivalent to smoking
  - Greater than obesity
- Social connections can improve health and wellbeing
  - Can halve mortality rate in next year among older adults
- Need to better understanding how it occurs and how to tackle it



### How does place have these effects on loneliness?

### 'Lonelygenic' environments

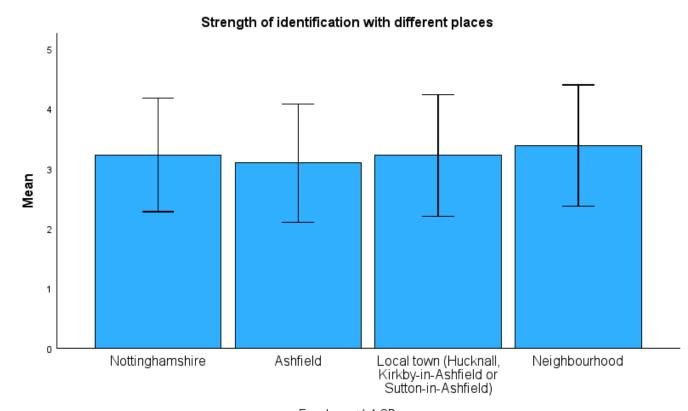
- Poverty and unemployment
- Absence of shared spaces and facilities
- Lack of transport infrastructure
- Lack of green space and cover
- Fear of crime and ASB
- Prejudice and discrimination
  - against local area
  - against vulnerable groups



## What sense of place matters to residents?

#### **NTU** research:

- Survey of 1270 residents of Ashfield, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood
- Asking about feelings about local area
- Asked how strongly identify with:
  - Neighbourhood
  - Town
  - Ashfield
  - Nottinghamshire







### Predictors of loneliness and wellbeing in mid-Notts

#### Neighbourhood identity is strongest predictor of lower loneliness

- Higher loneliness/ lower wellbeing predicted by:
  - Gender
  - Disability
  - Age
  - LGBT status
  - Financial hardship
  - Mental illness

Place	Correlation with loneliness	Predictor of loneliness
Neighbourhood	274	Significant
Town	166	Non-significant
District	140	Non-significant
County	131	Non-significant

- Lower loneliness/ higher wellbeing predicted by:
  - Number of local community groups
  - Neighbourhood identification
  - Support from neighbours



# How can neighbourhoods improve wellbeing?

#### **Shared social environment:**

feelings of belonging and acceptance shared spaces and activities neighbourliness

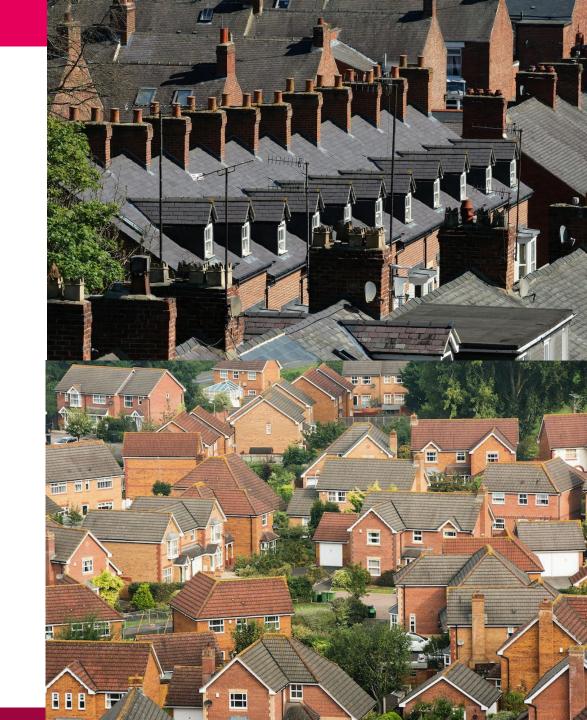
### **Cooperation and collective action:**

informal activism formal volunteering political representation

#### **Shared reputation:**

pride and sense of continuity

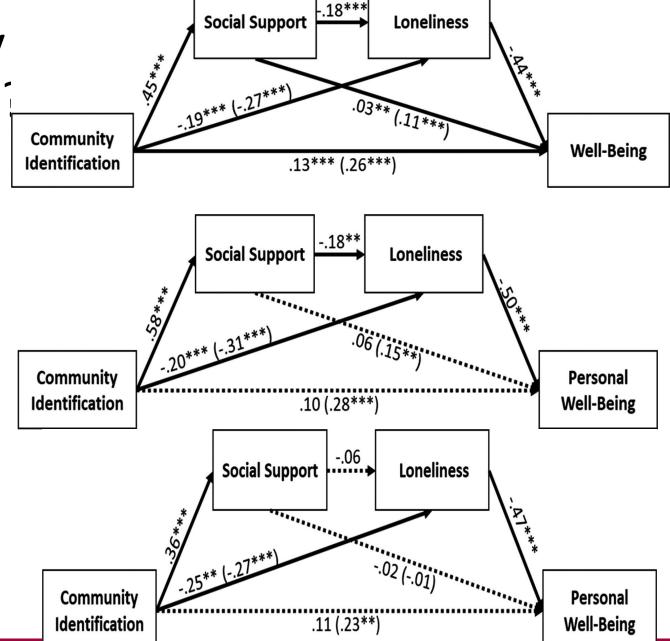




## Is neighbourhood identity associated with wellbeing?

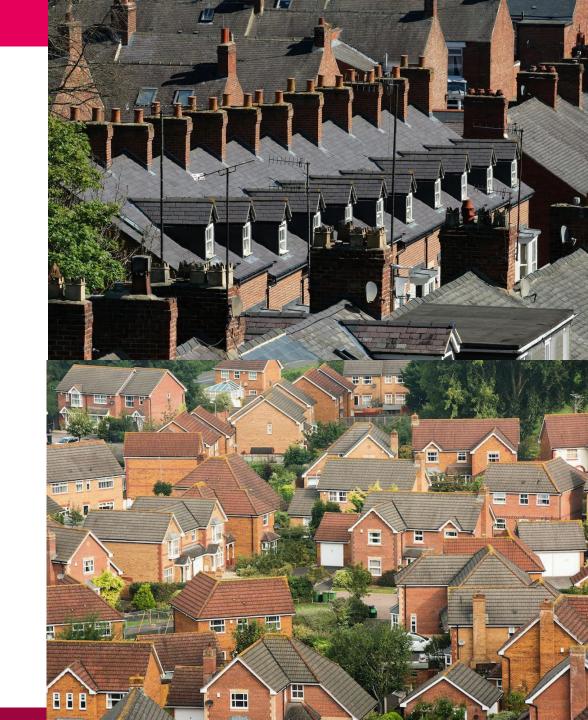
- UK Government Community Life Survey - Representative sample (n=4314)
- Bespoke survey in two local neighbourhoods in Nottinghamshire
  - Beeston (n=452)
  - Ladybrook (n=167)
- MidNotts survey (n=1270)





## **Implications**

- Neighbourhood identity predicts wellbeing
  - Through feelings of belonging
  - By being supported by neighbours
  - Multiple groups have added benefits
- Poorer communities may experience limits to support
  - Lack of resources to share
  - Effects of stigma
- How can this be used to improve wellbeing and reduce health inequalities?





## NHS Place-based approaches

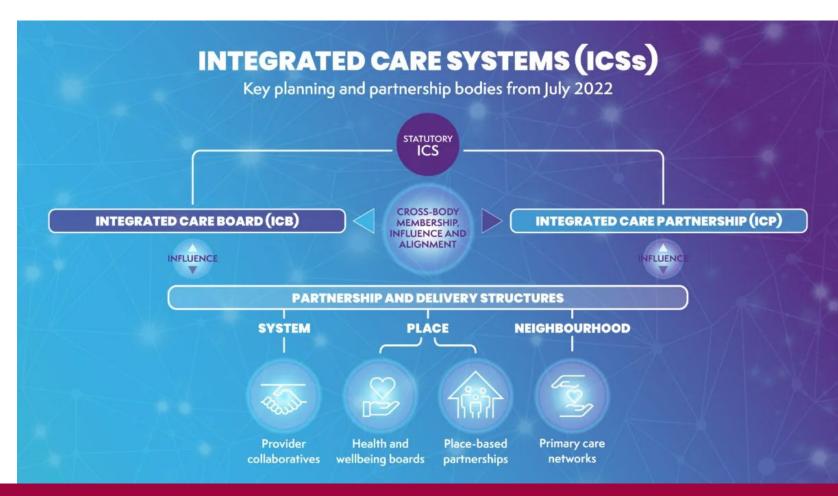
### Size of unit

• System: 500k – 3m

Place: 250k – 500k

• Neighbourhood: 30-70k





# Social Prescribing as NHS approach to reducing health inequalities

Link Workers attached to PCNs, connect people to local assets





## Is Social Prescribing fully 'place-based'?

### Loneliness is still treated as an individual-level problem

- Most individuals referred for symptoms rather than causes
- Areas of highest loneliness often have the fewest assets and resources
- Places and populations who would benefit most are least well served
- NHS 'places' and 'neighbourhoods' less relevant to residents





# Connecting Social Prescribing to place: *Inspiring Ashfield*

- The Thriving Communities Fund:
  - To support local VCFSE projects that bring together place-based partnerships to improve and increase the range and reach of available social prescribing community activities.
- Coordinate and support 21 activities over the course of the year
- Connecting SP referrals to activities
- With a goal of enhancing a positive sense of place and neighbourhood connection









Making the initiative 'place-based's

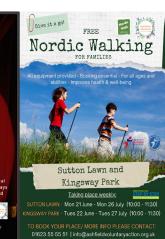
- Scoping local need, co-producing activities
- Locating activities in familiar, accessible places
- Using green activities to connect to place
- Targeted outreach to vulnerable residents in 'asset desserts'
- Providing multiple activities for complex needs











### Evidence for main outcomes



## Improved health outcomes

Individual reports of profound effect on lives

Some indication of positive trends in outcomes

Strongest effects with multiple connections



### Thriving third sector

Activities delivered as planned, some enduring effects

Better connections between Social Prescribers and community organisations

Better recognition of the challenges of post-pandemic environment



## **Enhanced place identity**

Strong associations between community identification and wellbeing

Some evidence that activities increased perceptions of community support and connectedness



### Conclusion: We need to tackle loneliness in its place

- Loneliness is not a problem with individuals, it is located in places
- Place can have a negative impact upon health and wellbeing and restrict coping and resilience
- But local community is also the solution: connecting to local community unlocks social and psychological resources which improve wellbeing and reduce loneliness
- Local community infrastructure organisations are well placed to create and sustain a sense of positive local community identity
  - CVSs can be entrepreneurs of neighbourhood identity

