

Building Community Resilience and Wellbeing: Practical examples

Belfast Healthy Cities

Laura Dosanjh
Director of Applied Innovation

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About the Young Foundation

We are The Young Foundation and we are determined to make positive social change happen.

We pioneered the field of social innovation, with The Open University, Which, UpRising and Studio Schools.

We continue to work closely with individuals, communities and partners, building relationships to ensure that our thinking does something, our actions matter, and the change we make together will continue to grow.

This presentation

- Brief overview of Young Foundation work in this area
- Practical example based on research into community resilience in Birmingham
- Emerging examples from our work on community resilience within Europe

Our Wellbeing and Resilience research

Grit

The skills for success
and how they are grown

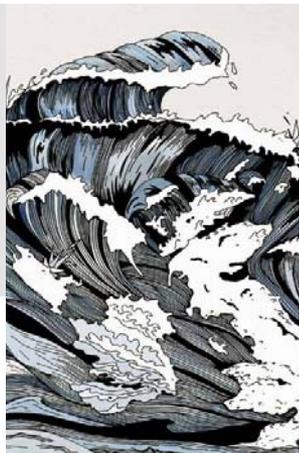
Yvonne Roberts



Taking the temperature
of local communities
The Wellbeing and Resilience
Measure (WARM)

Nina Mguni & Nicola Bacon

Local Wellbeing Project



Sinking and swimming

Understanding Britain's
unmet needs

THE YOUNG FOUNDATION

An insight into the impact of the cuts on some of the most vulnerable in Camden



Adapting to change: the role of community resilience

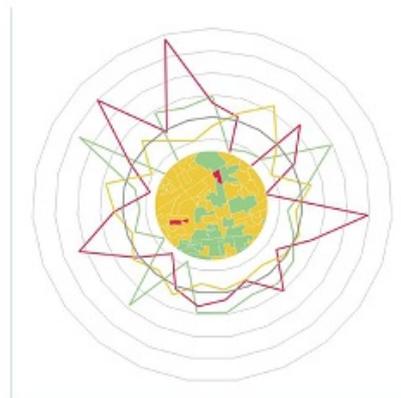
Commissioned by the
Barrow Cadbury Trust



The State of Happiness

Can public policy shape people's
wellbeing and resilience?

The wellbeing and resilience paradox



Nina Mguni, Nicola Bacon and John F Brown

...and our practical work with individuals and organisations

- **Local wellbeing programme** – piloted resilience interventions in three local authority areas
- **Bounce back** – training teachers to deliver resilience curriculum in schools
- **Face up** – resilience training for young people at risk of involvement in gangs and crime
- **Full of life** – training volunteers to deliver resilience support to isolated older people
- **Local Minds** – working with local branches of Mind to map and identify needs for resilience building for older, unemployed men

Concept of community resilience builds on the sustainability agenda



... and addresses chronic issues



Recent definitions tend to emphasise the defensive nature of community resilience

- **Kimhi, 2004** *Individuals' sense of the ability of their own community to deal successfully with the ongoing political violence*
- **Coles, 2004** *A community's capacities, skills, and knowledge that allow it to participate fully in recovery from disasters*
- **Pfefferbaum, 2005** *The ability of community members to take meaningful, deliberate, collective action to remedy the impact of a problem, including the ability to interpret the environment, intervene, and move on.*
- **UK Cabinet Office 2011** - *Strategic National Framework on Community Resilience: The capacity of an individual, community or system to adapt in order to sustain an acceptable level of function, structure, and identity."*

We define community resilience in terms of assets



And emphasise the transformative potential of adaptive resilience

Survival
resilience



Adaptive
resilience



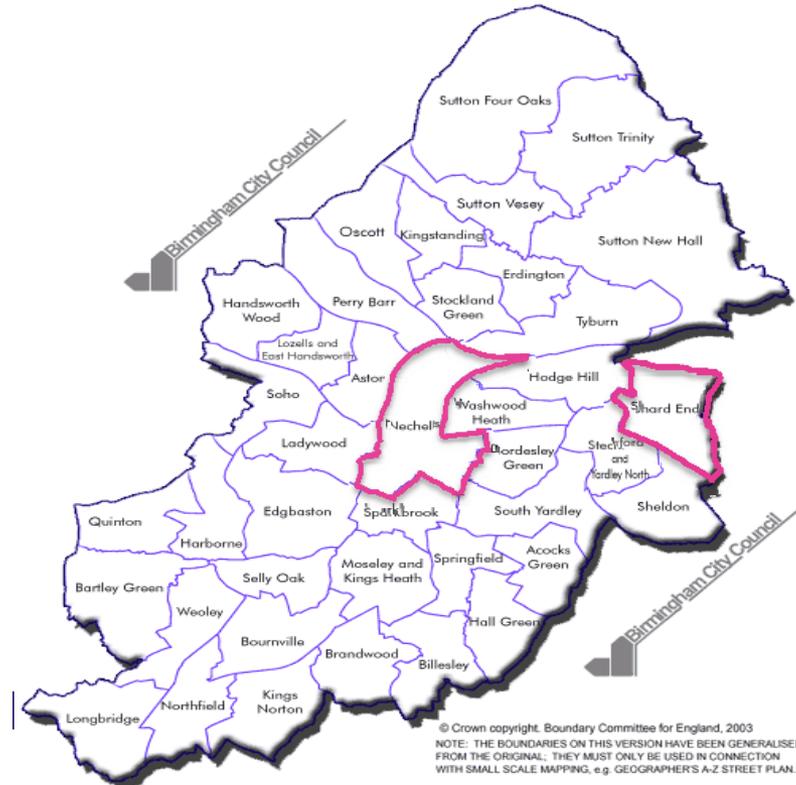
Example 1: Adapting to change



Adapting to change: the role of community resilience

Commissioned by the Barrow Cadbury Trust

Shard End and Nechells

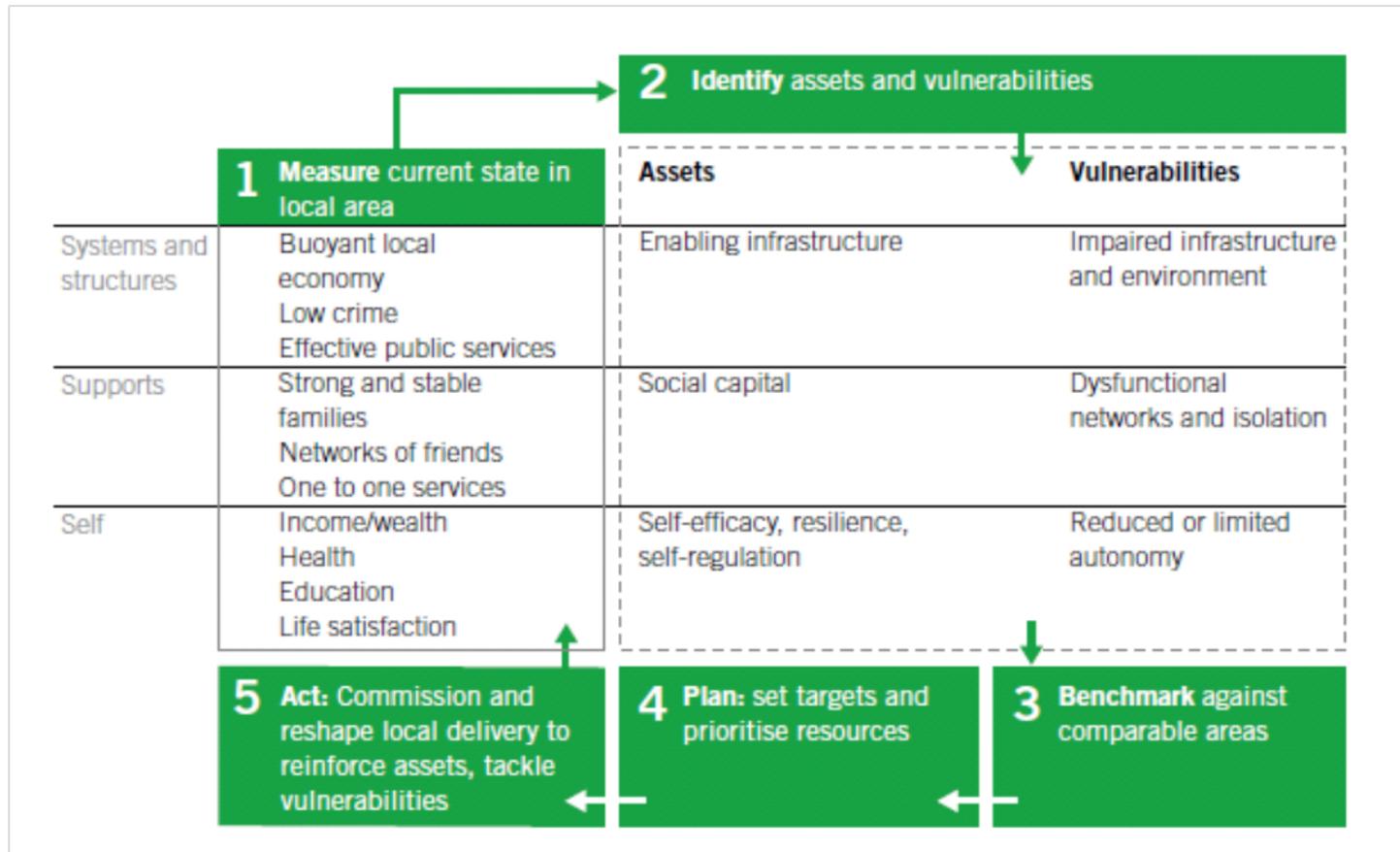


About these two communities

- Located a city with a rich manufacturing heritage
- High levels of unemployment and vulnerable people
- New service economy developing, but a sense of being on the edge of things

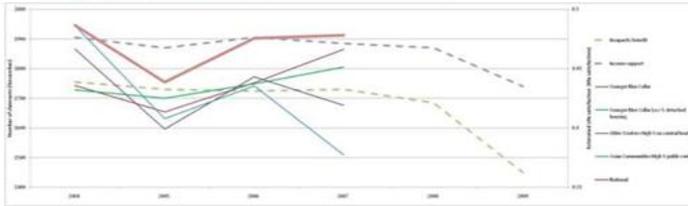
“I don’t think people think about us at all. I don’t think people would know this place existed. It probably does not conjure up a good picture for people. Sometimes I don’t admit to coming from Shard End.”

WARM (Wellbeing and Resilience measurement)



Shard End WARM map

Stage 1: how has Shard End fared?



Satisfaction with life: Estimated level of life satisfaction suggests blue collar workers fare better than older residents and those from minority ethnic communities.

Stage 2: measure assets & vulnerabilities

Self	Education
	Health
	Material wellbeing
Supports	Family & social networks
	Local resources
Systems & structures	Public services
	Crime & anti-social behaviour
	Infrastructure & belonging

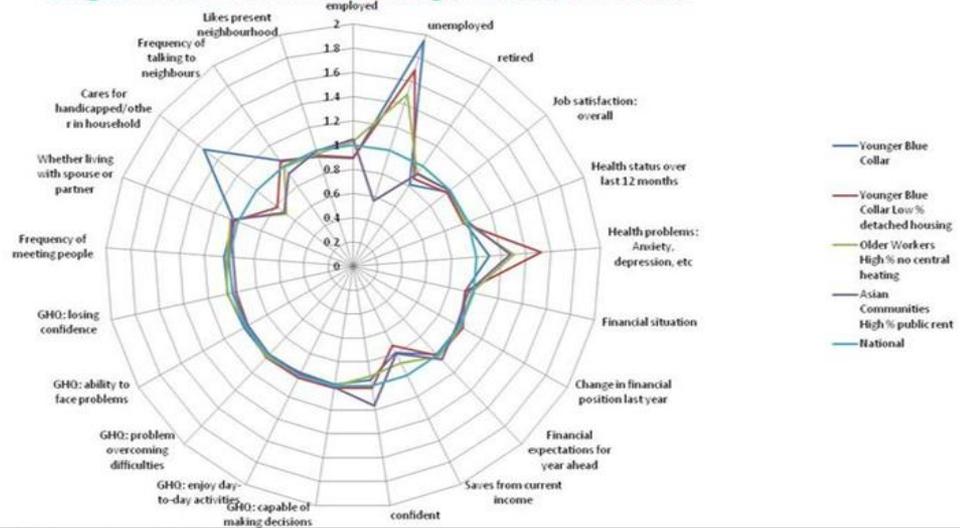
Main assets

Low number of carers
High level of participation in local decision making bodies focused on crime
Good level of satisfaction with GP's
Comparatively low level of crime—including ASB

Main vulnerabilities

Poor performance at GCSE and low level participation post 16
High proportion of people have disabilities and long term illness but poor mental health score
High number of people aged 50+ on benefits
High proportion of single pensioner households
Low number of vacancies in the area

Stage 3: benchmark Shard End against national trends



Stage 4: understand and plan

- The estimates of life satisfaction show improved levels of life satisfaction amongst blue collar workers. In contrast, Asian communities and older workers fare less well.
- Younger blue collar workers are the most likely to experience unemployment, but the least likely to experience anxiety and depression. Though there are comparatively few carers in the ward, younger blue collar residents are most likely to have caring responsibilities.
- The majority of output areas in this ward are formed of older workers. This will present some challenge given the comparatively large proportion of people aged 50+ who are claimants. Similarly, older workers experience the least confidence.
- Older people may face isolation given the large proportion of single pensioner households in this ward.
The priorities and how they can be addressed:
There is low attainment and post 16 participation in education and skills but potentially limited capacity in FE college.
There are high levels of unemployment but limited capacity to absorb unemployed workers
Poor mental health outcomes could be reduced by targeted provision building on the high levels of satisfaction with GP provision.
Isolation of older people could be addressed by the strong social networks

Community response - frustrations

“All this development taking place on our doorstep but we are not part of it. I want to know why my community can’t get jobs there. Why are we excluded? Why are we not benefiting when everyone knows that our area has very high unemployment? Of course we are consulted and all the right boxes are ticked. But no one knows what it feels like to be long term unemployed? Who really listens?”

Survival resilience?

“It’s a deprived area so people are hardy. The main quality is resilience. Life constantly throws things at them. Life isn’t smooth here for people. But they have learnt to overcome and move on, and brace themselves and they move on to the next thing. It’s necessity that makes them resilient; they get used to dreadful things getting thrown at them.”

— Community Gardener, Shard End

Community leadership – *Eden Project and Allotments* (Shard End)

- On a derelict, 2-acre site
- Brings generations together
- Helped local children learn more about how to grow fruit and vegetables as well as renewable energy
- Involvement from agencies across the sectors
- UK's Best Green Community Project
- Sponsorship to install a solar panel, making them energy self-sufficient for next 25 years

Conclusions from the report

1. Do not ignore the quiet communities

Just because problems are not being voiced does not mean that they do not exist.

2. Develop localised micro funds to seed voluntary sector activity

Small amounts of investment can make a big difference and send important signals to communities.

3. Invest in community leadership

Where the voluntary sector activity is absent or weak, activity can be kick started through neighbourhood managers to build up the capacity of community leaders.

4. Focus on places *and* people

Community resilience does require public spaces but it is more than about building a new community centre, you need the people to run them.

5. Strengthen public and voluntary sector partnerships

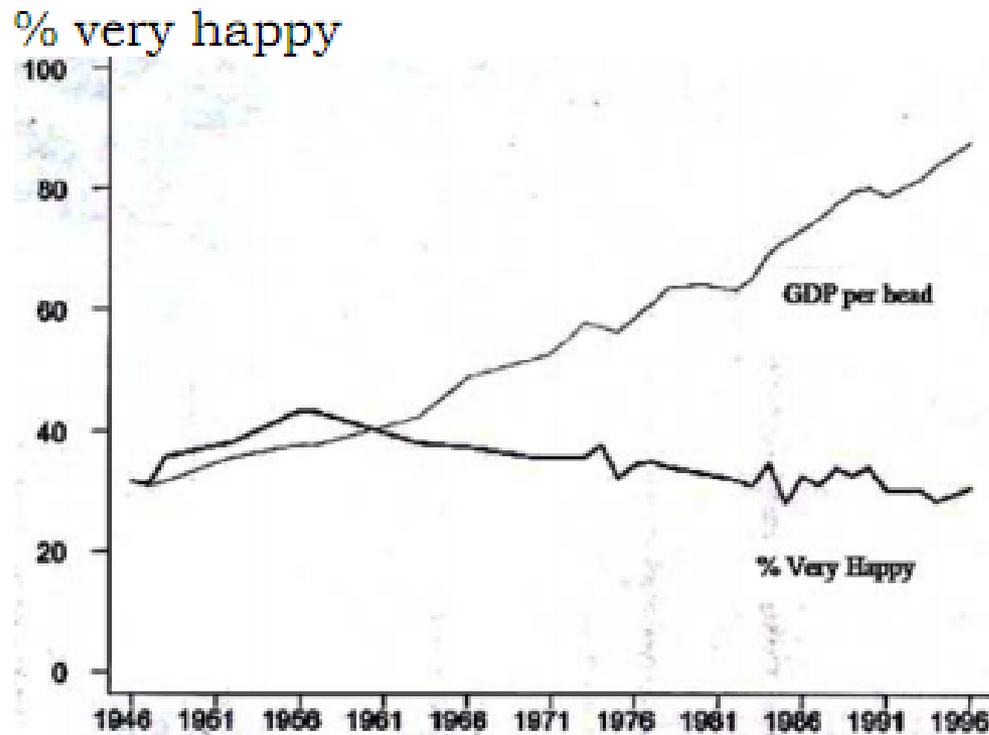
As cuts impact on both public and voluntary sector services, it is more important than ever forge new links and protect existing ones between the sectors.

Example 2: Beyond GDP in Europe

“Understanding the links between resilience and wellbeing can sharpen our focus on the protective factors which help communities to cope in the face of adversity.”

Beyond GDP – the challenge

Figure 1 Income and happiness in the USA



Beyond GDP project aims

Greater use, consistency and development of measures of social progress across municipalities, cities and regions

- Develop WARM framework building on empirical evidence
- Identify available data and gaps at pan-European level and in two case study sites – as well as build on UK work
- Stocktaking on small area methods for poverty and living conditions

Identify areas for further research and recommendations

Case studies



Lindängen, Fosie, Malmö



Les Roquetes, Nou Barris, Barcelona

Pressure points...



..and building the community





Retrats de la gent de...

Moving the community resilience agenda on...

- Resilience resonates but is a contested concept
- There has been over-reliance on a negative definition of community resilience, which focuses on deficits, rather than assets, and on survival, rather than adaptation
- Agencies need to identify assets and champion the organic, networked responses
- Work that aims to build community resilience needs to seek to establish trusted relationships between community, state, voluntary and private sectors



Laura Dosanjh, Director of Applied Innovation, Young Foundation
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www.youngfoundation.org

