

New Deal for Communities: area based urban regeneration in England

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Area Based Initiatives (ABIs) in England: the context

- Now 40 years of English ABIs
- and there have been very many of them..!
- to improve places and outcomes for people in defined urban localities
- normally short time horizons: rarely more than 3-5 years

1998: New Deal for Communities

- Ambitious ABI:
 - 10 year Programmes
 - community at the 'heart'
 - partnership working with agencies e.g. police
 - dedicated bodies The 39 NDC partnerships
 - six outcomes: 3 **place**: community, housing and environment, crime; 3 **people**: health, education, jobs.

Architecture..

- ❑ 39 areas throughout England: 10 in London
- ❑ typically 10k people
- ❑ £50m (70-80m euros) to each NDC area
- ❑ implementing 150+ projects
- ❑ most spend on housing and environment less on health, crime, education
- ❑ Partnership Boards drive 10 year Delivery Plans

The evaluation..

- 2001 Centre for Regional Economic And Social Research
- 2005 Interim Evaluation:
 - <http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=1625>
- Ipsos MORI surveys 2002/4/6/ and 8: 500/400 per NDC area
- Lots more reports!!!:
http://extra.shu.ac.uk/ndc/ndc_reports.htm

What happened to these areas 2001/2 to 2006/7?

- ❑ based on cross-sectional area based data
- ❑ virtually all indicators moving in 'right' direction
- ❑ But more obvious change in relation to place/area rather than people based indicators...

Survey data 2002-2006: indicators showing greatest change

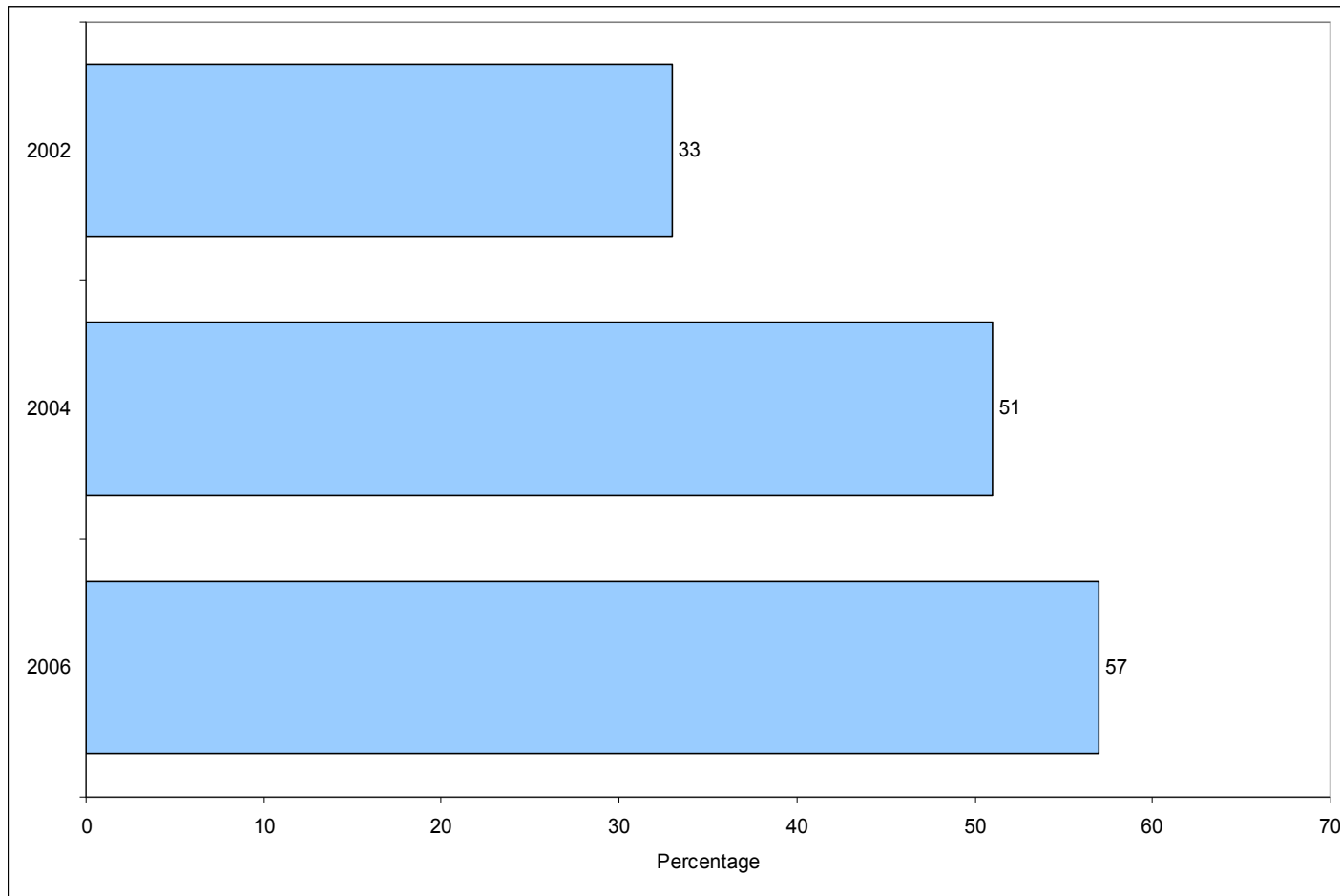
	Change				
	2002	2004	2006	2002-06	2004-06
NDC improved area (a)	33	51	57	24	6
Heard of NDC	63	79	80	17	1
Car crime a serious problem	38	27	21	-17	-6
Have Internet at home	25	32	41	16	9
Abandoned/burnt out cars a serious problem	21	11	5	-16	-6
Have a PC at home	35	42	50	15	8
Vandalism a serious problem	33	26	18	-15	-8
Household burglary a serious problem	25	16	11	-14	-5
Very worried about burglary	34	25	20	-14	-5
Very worried about being mugged	30	22	18	-12	-4
Satisfied with area as a place to live	60	66	71	11	5
Litter a serious problem	37	33	26	-11	-7
Very worried about vandalism	28	21	17	-11	-4
Feel very/fairly unsafe walking alone after dark	55	49	45	-10	-4
Run down or boarded up properties a serious problem	19	15	9	-10	-6
Very worried about being physically attacked by strangers	27	20	17	-10	-3

Base: All; (a) All heard of local NDC, (12,661), 2004 (15,749), 2006 (13,008)

Place based indicators of change

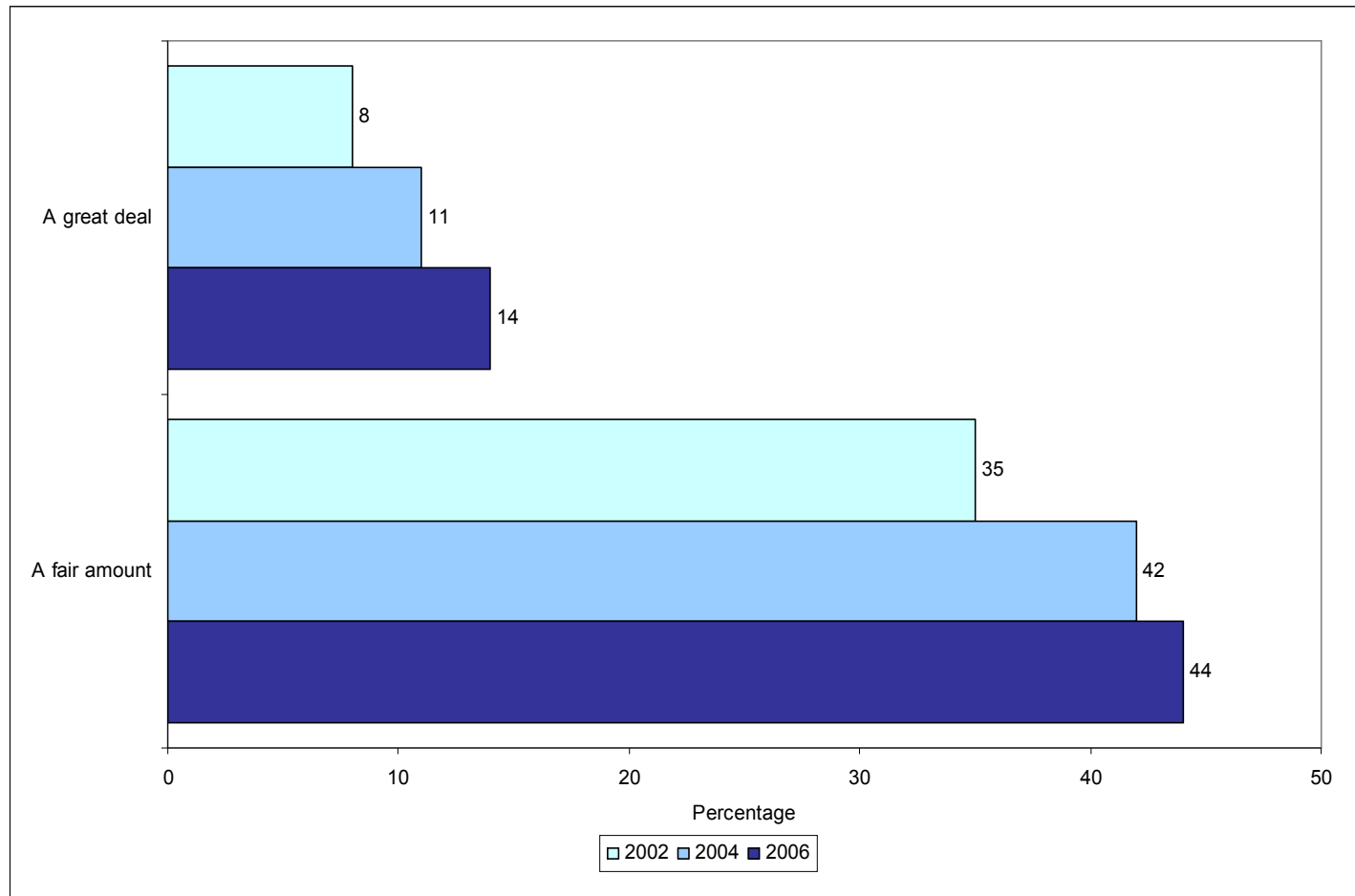
- mainly around attitudes to the area, the NDC, crime/fear of crime...

Residents thinking NDC improved area as a place to live



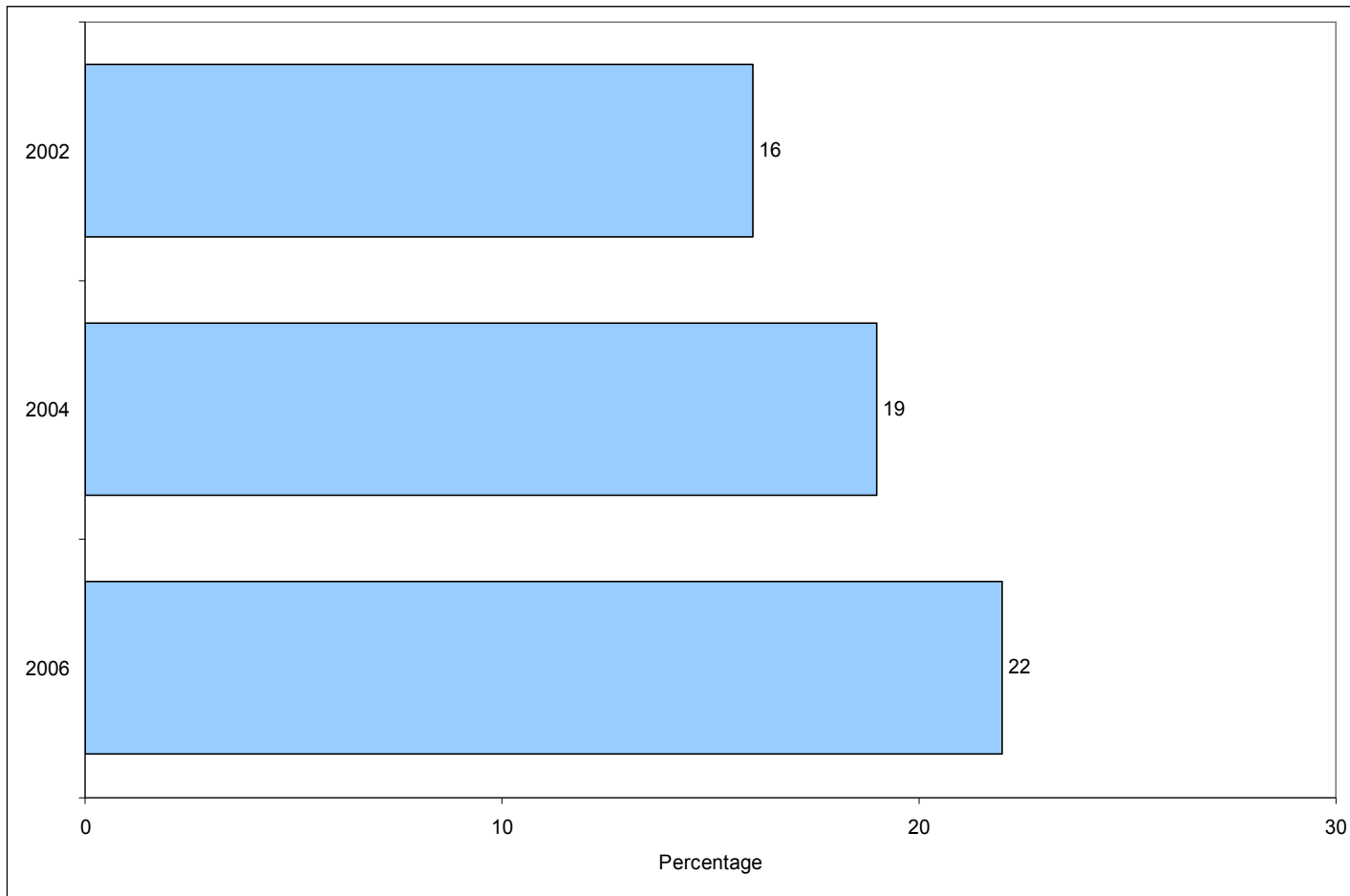
Base: All heard of local NDC, NDC Aggregate 2002 (12661), 2004 (15749), 2006 (13008)

Trust in NDCs



Base: All heard of local NDC, NDC Aggregate 2002 (12,661), 2004 (15,749), 2006 (13,008)

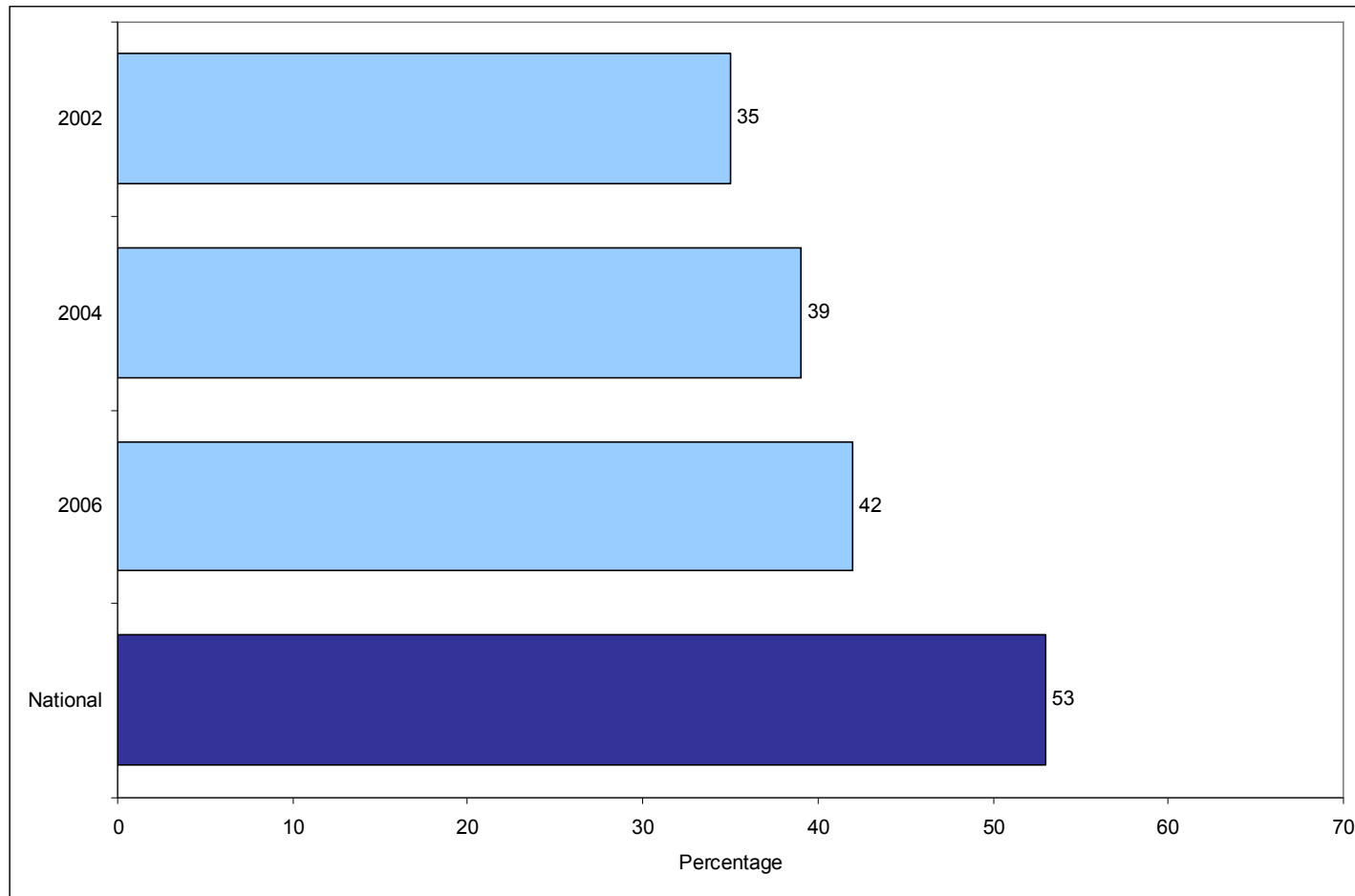
Residents engaged in NDC activities



Base: All who have heard of NDC, 2002 (12,661), 2004 (15,749), 2006 (13,008)

Note: In 2002 and 2004 no timeframe; in 2006 involvement in the last 2 years

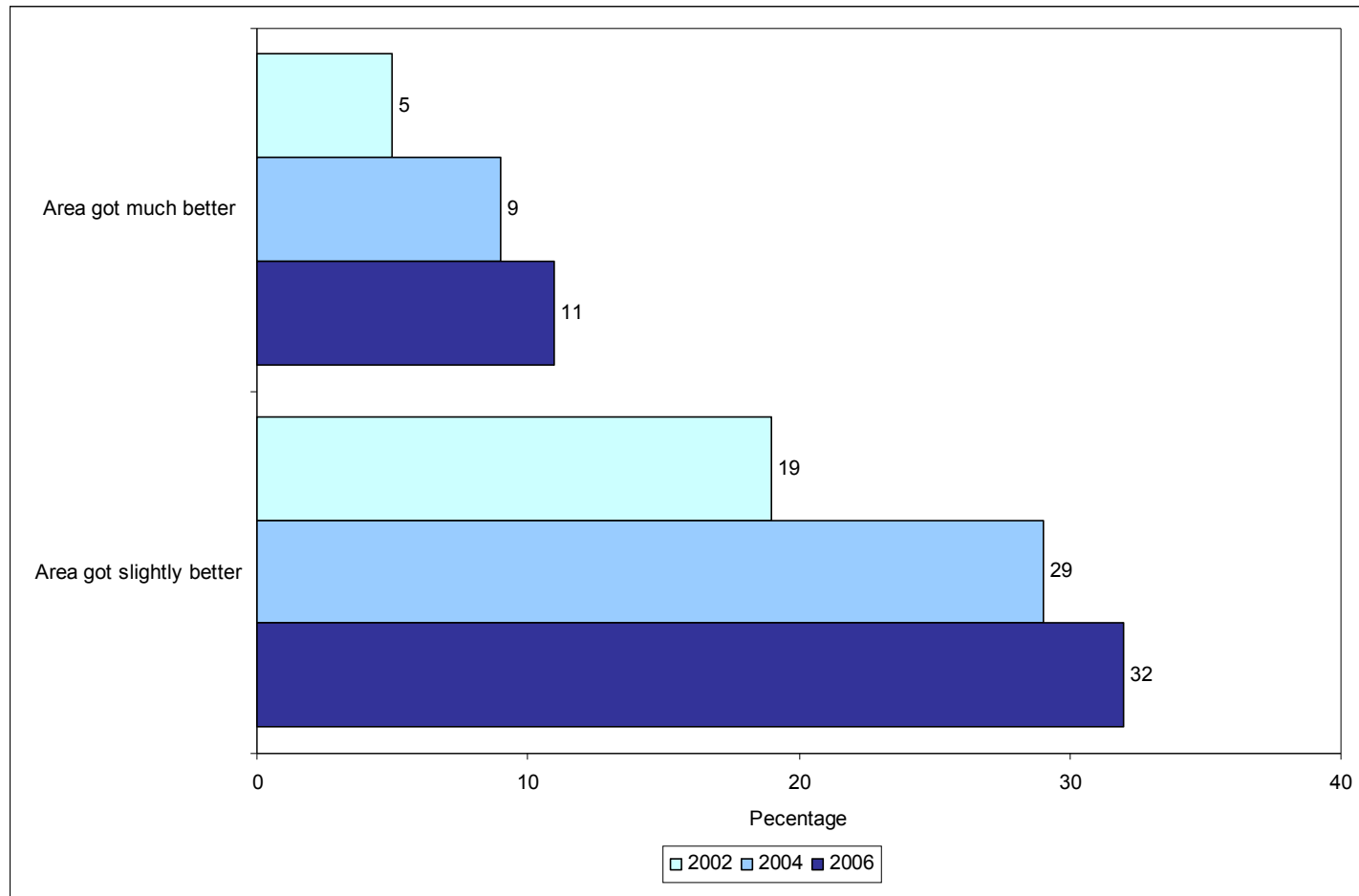
Feeling part of the local community



Base: All respondents

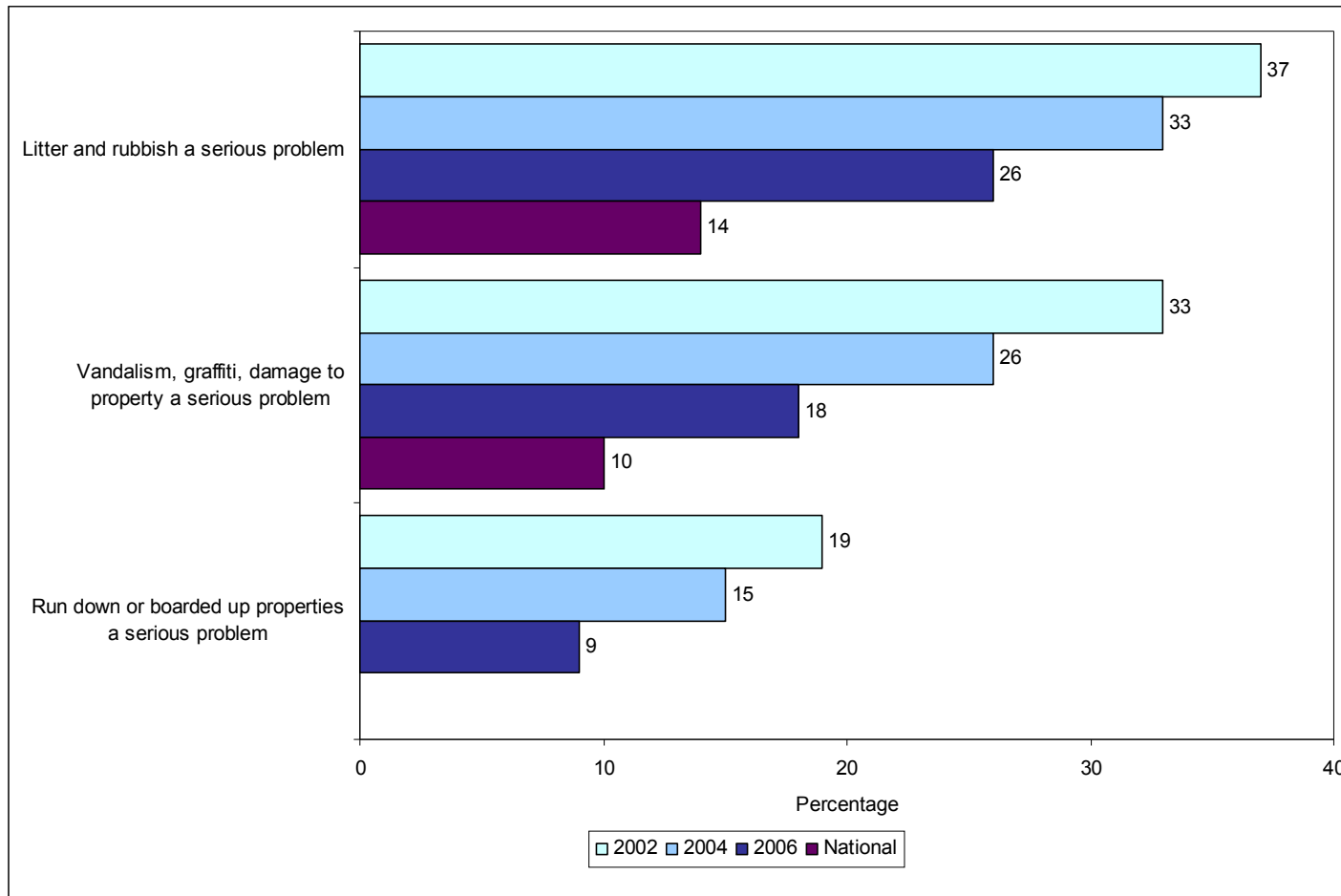
Source National: Ipsos MORI Social Issues Omnibus 2006

Area improved in last two years



Base: All lived in area for 2 or more years; 2002 (16,663), 2004 (16,175), 2006 (13,221)

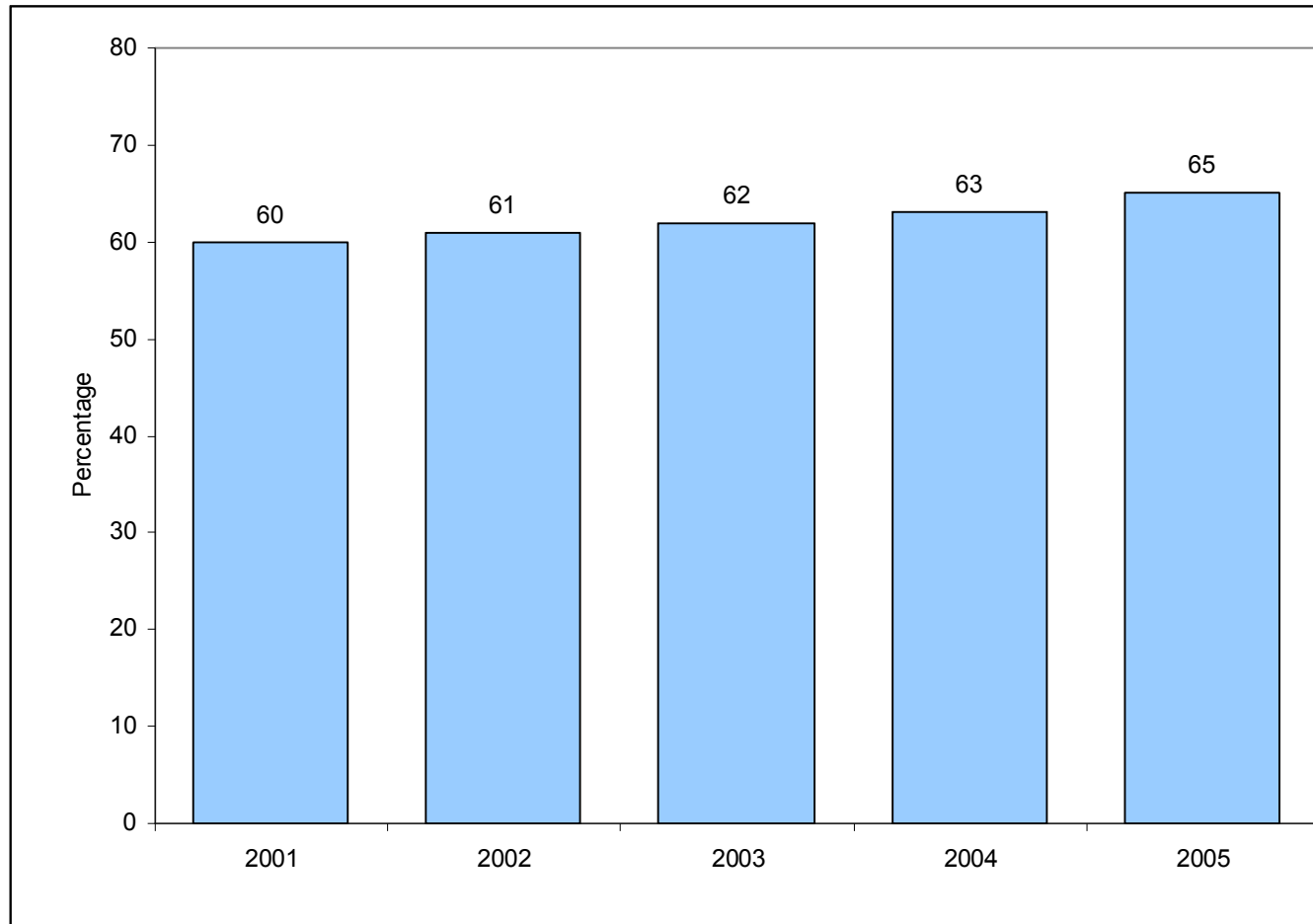
Environmental problems: resident perceptions



Base: All respondents

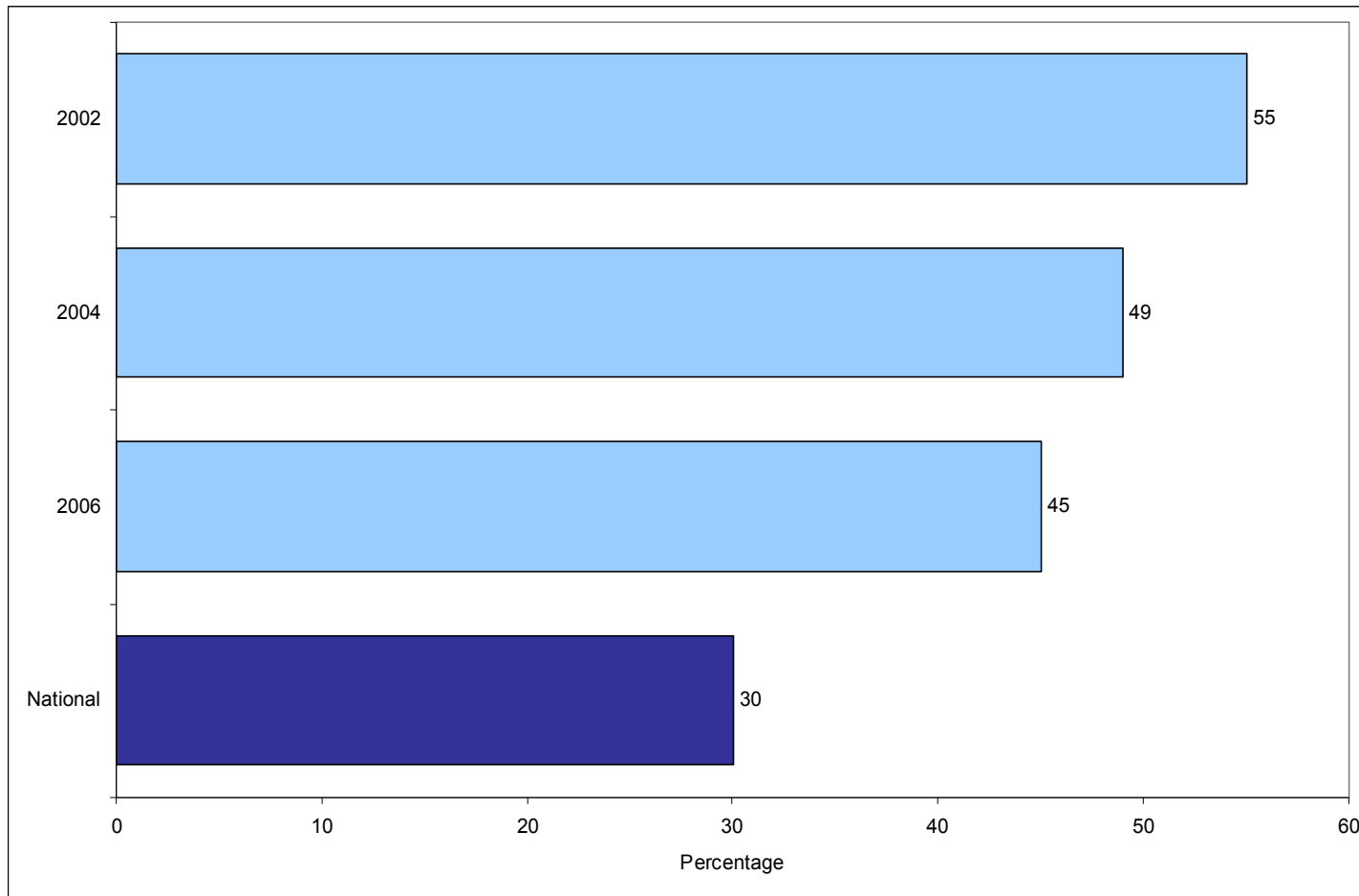
Source National: Survey of English Housing 2005/06; Ipsos MORI Social Issues Omnibus 2006

Average NDC house prices as a proportion of the national average



Source: SDRC

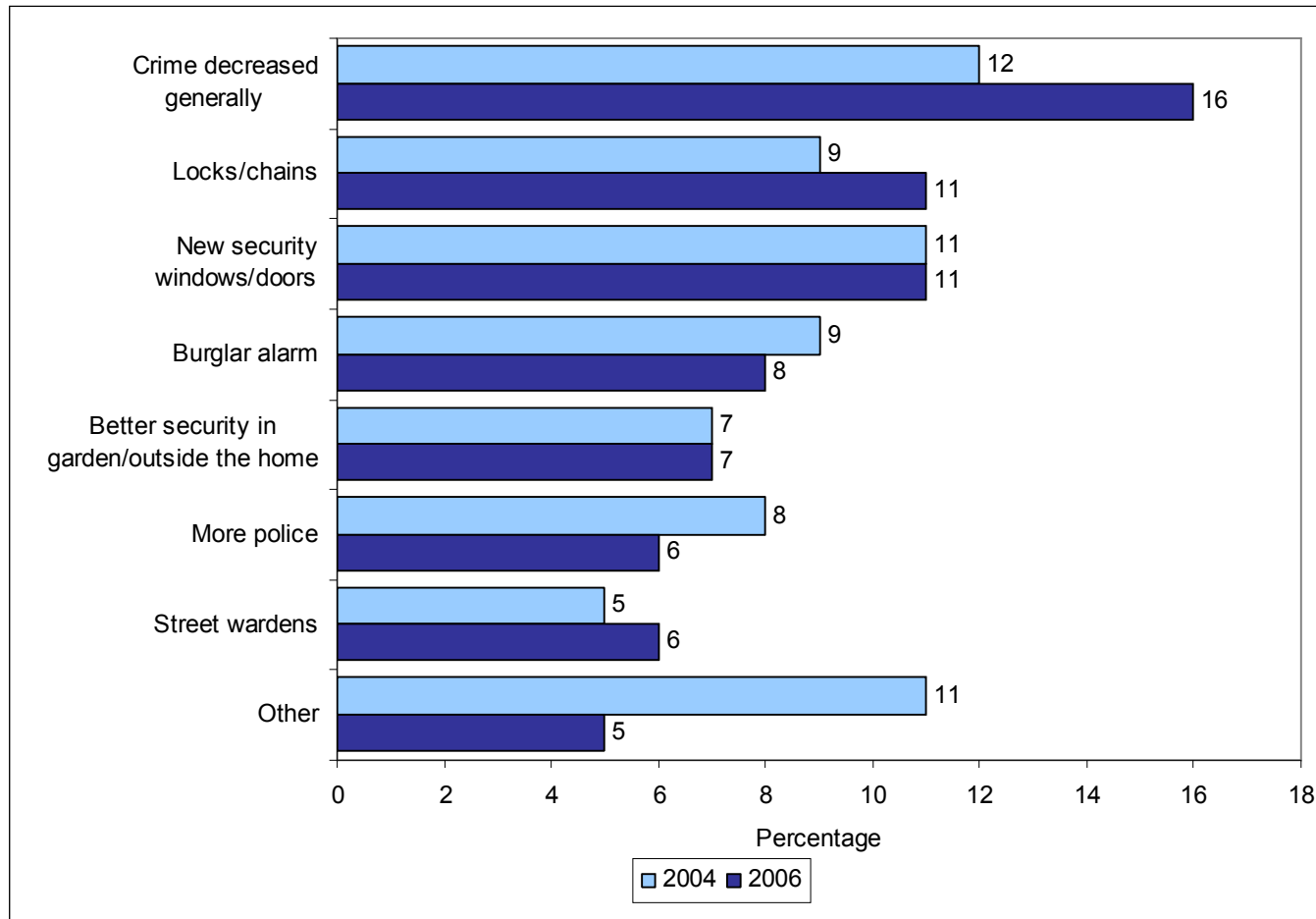
Feel very/fairly unsafe in or around this area after dark



Base: All respondents

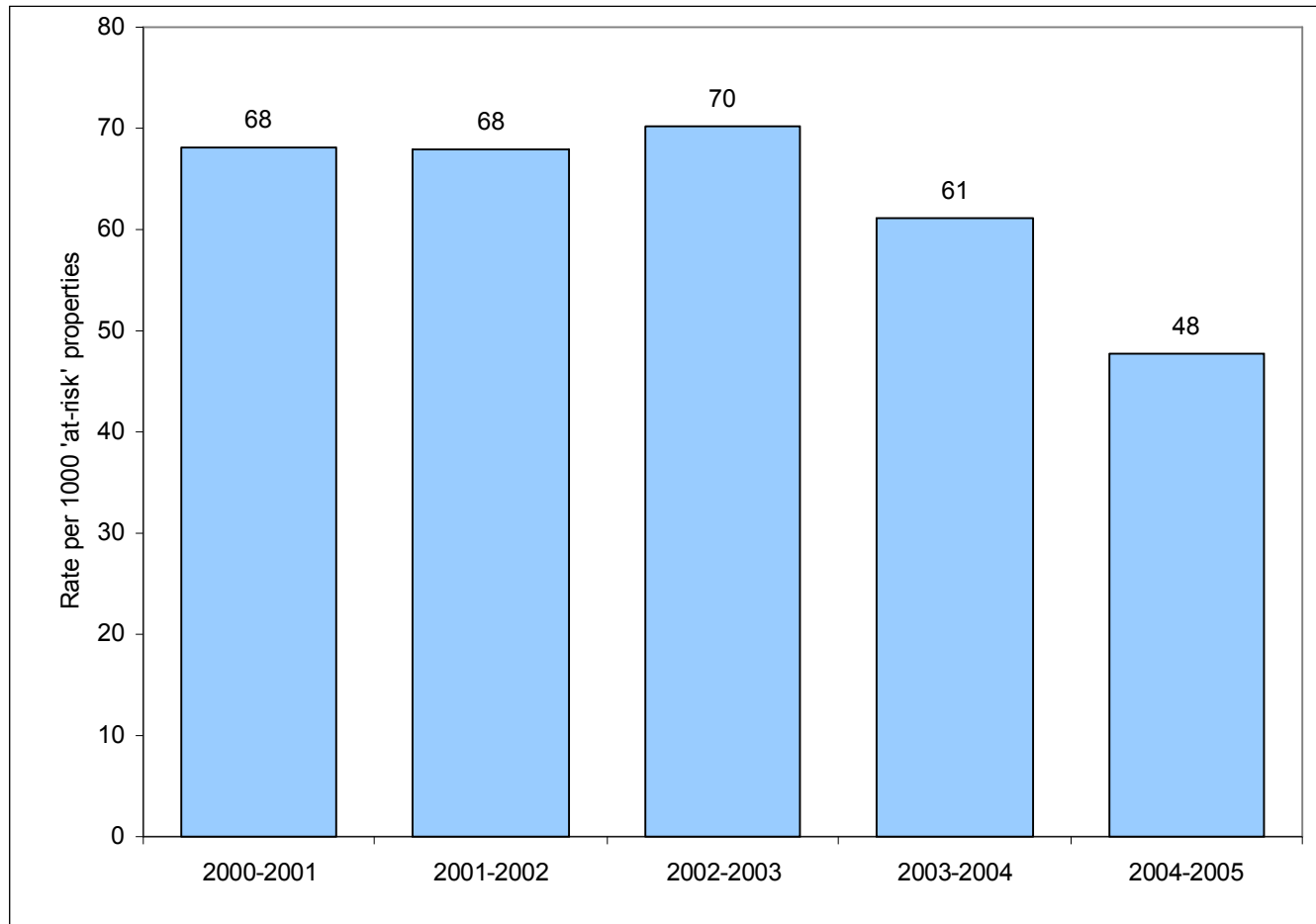
Source National: British Crime Survey 2004/05

Fear of crime: reasons for feeling less worried



Base: All longitudinal respondents saying they are less/more worried than last time, NDC Aggregate 2004 (5306), 2006 (4499)

Burglary Rate 1999 - 2005

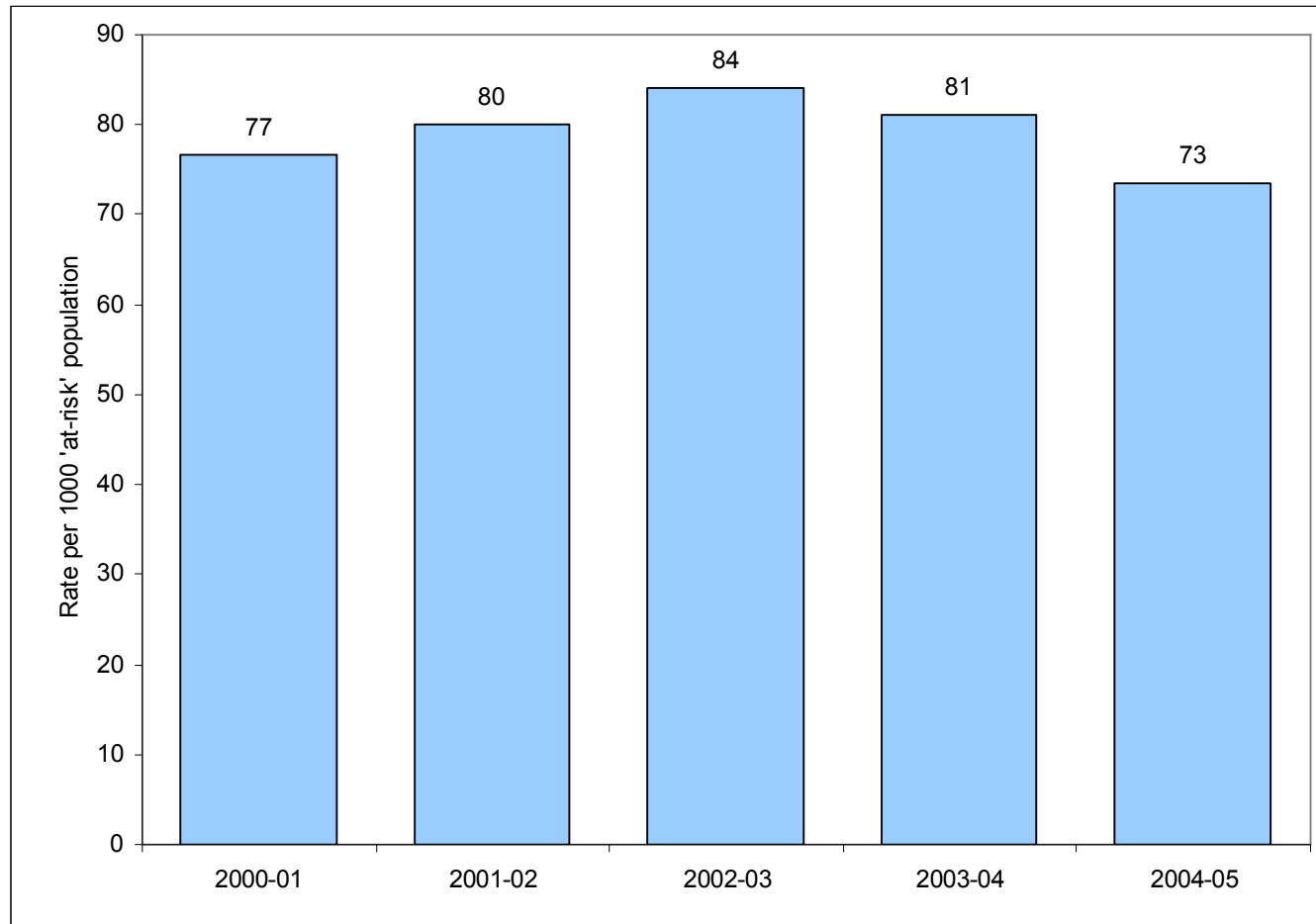


Source: SDRC

Note: Total 'at-risk' properties = total residential properties from the 2001 Census + total business properties

from OS AddressPoint

Total crime rate



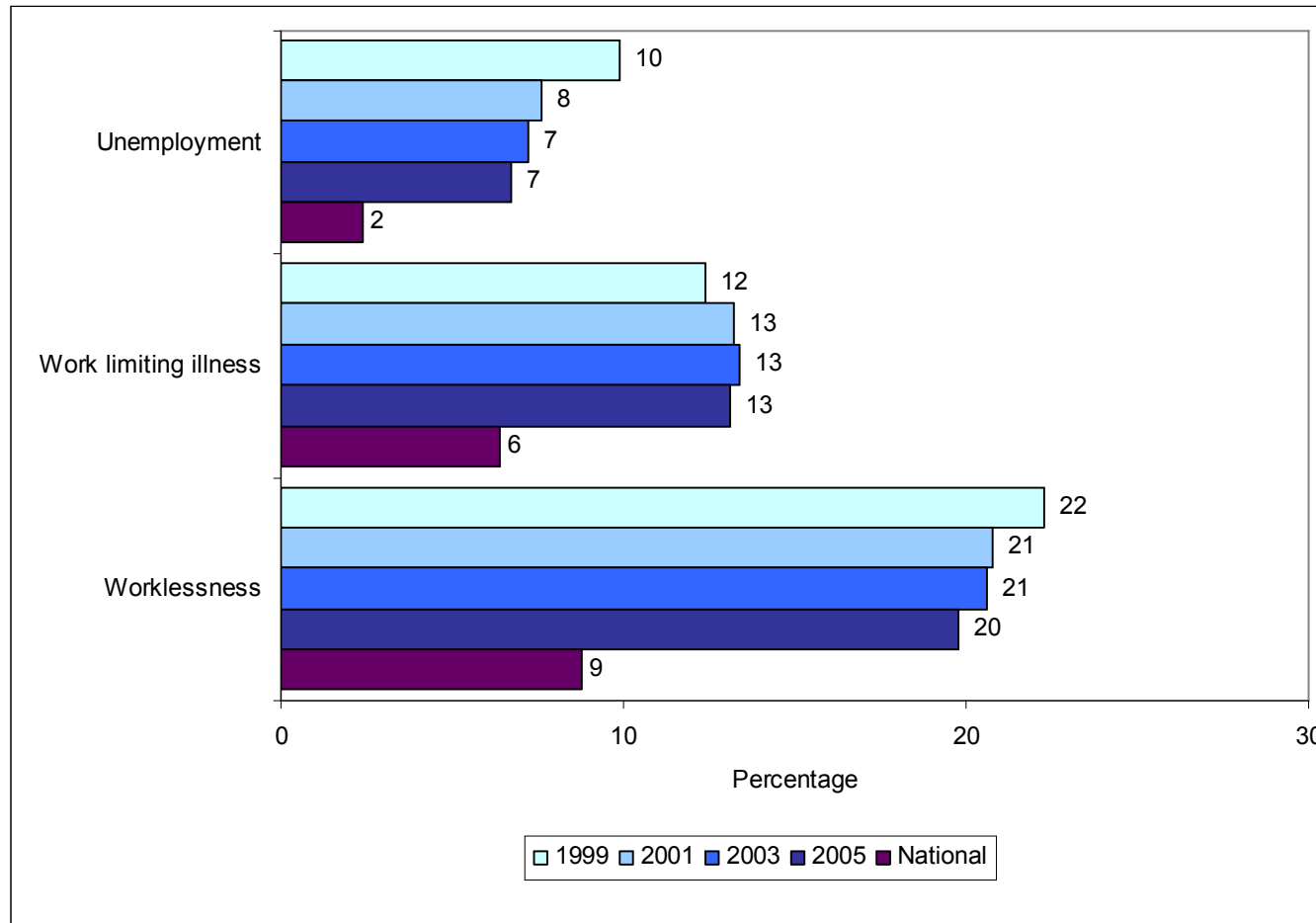
Source: SDRC

Note: Total 'at-risk' population = total resident population + total workplace population

Some people based changes...

- mainly around jobs, education and health...

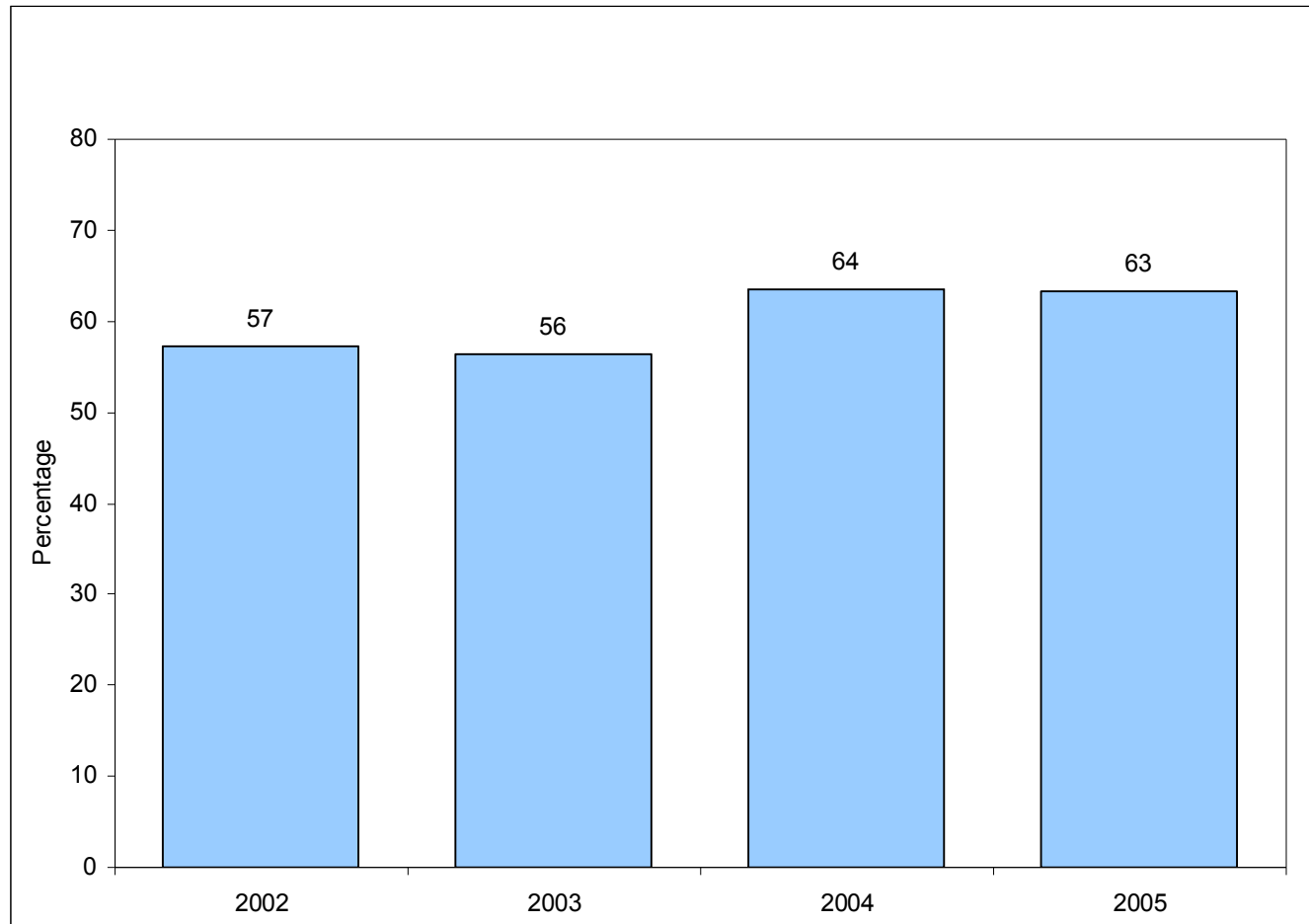
Unemployment, work limiting illness and worklessness, 1999-2005



Source: SDRC

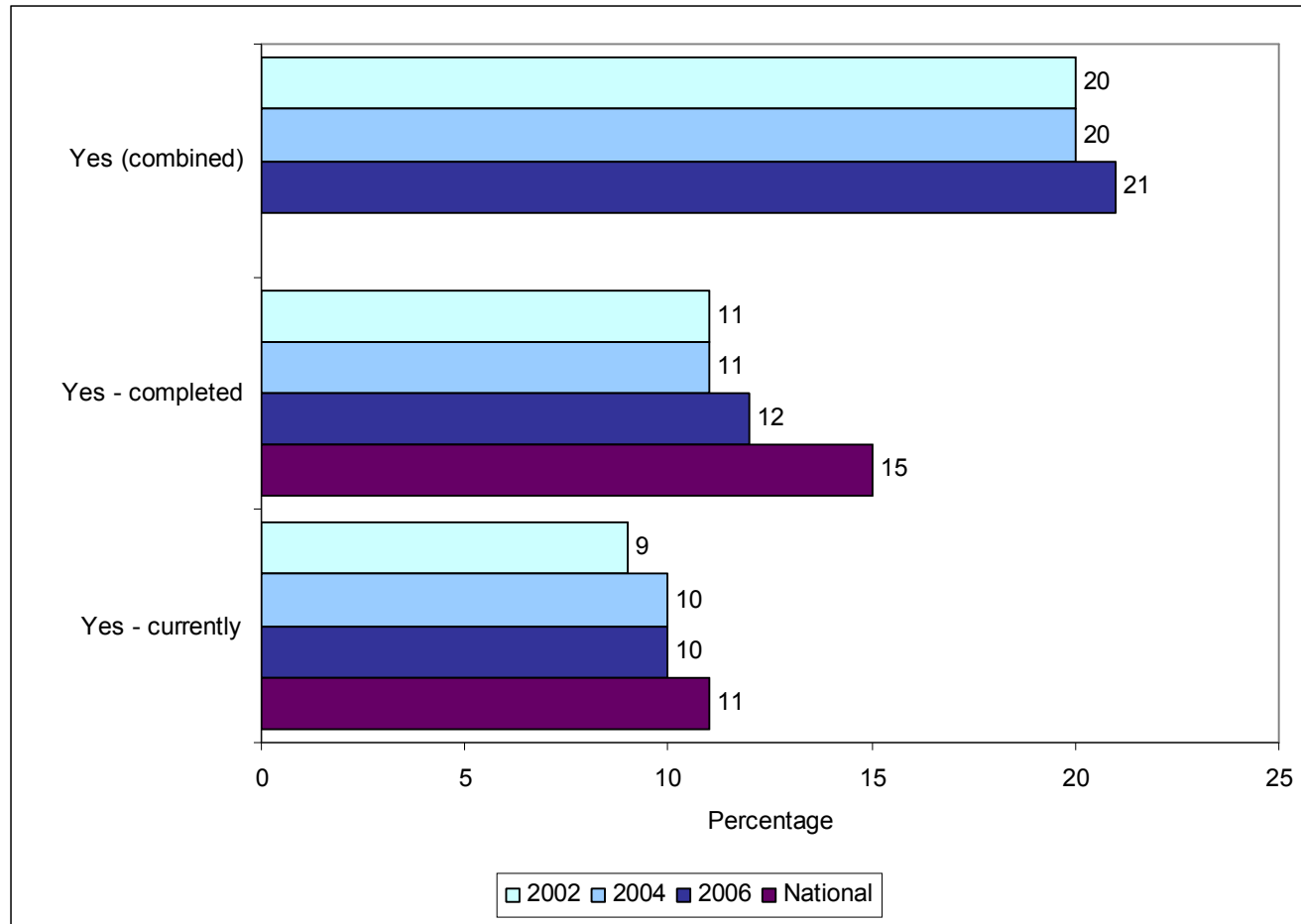
Source National: SDRC 2005

Key Stage 2 English (aged 11) 2002 - 2005



Source: SDRC

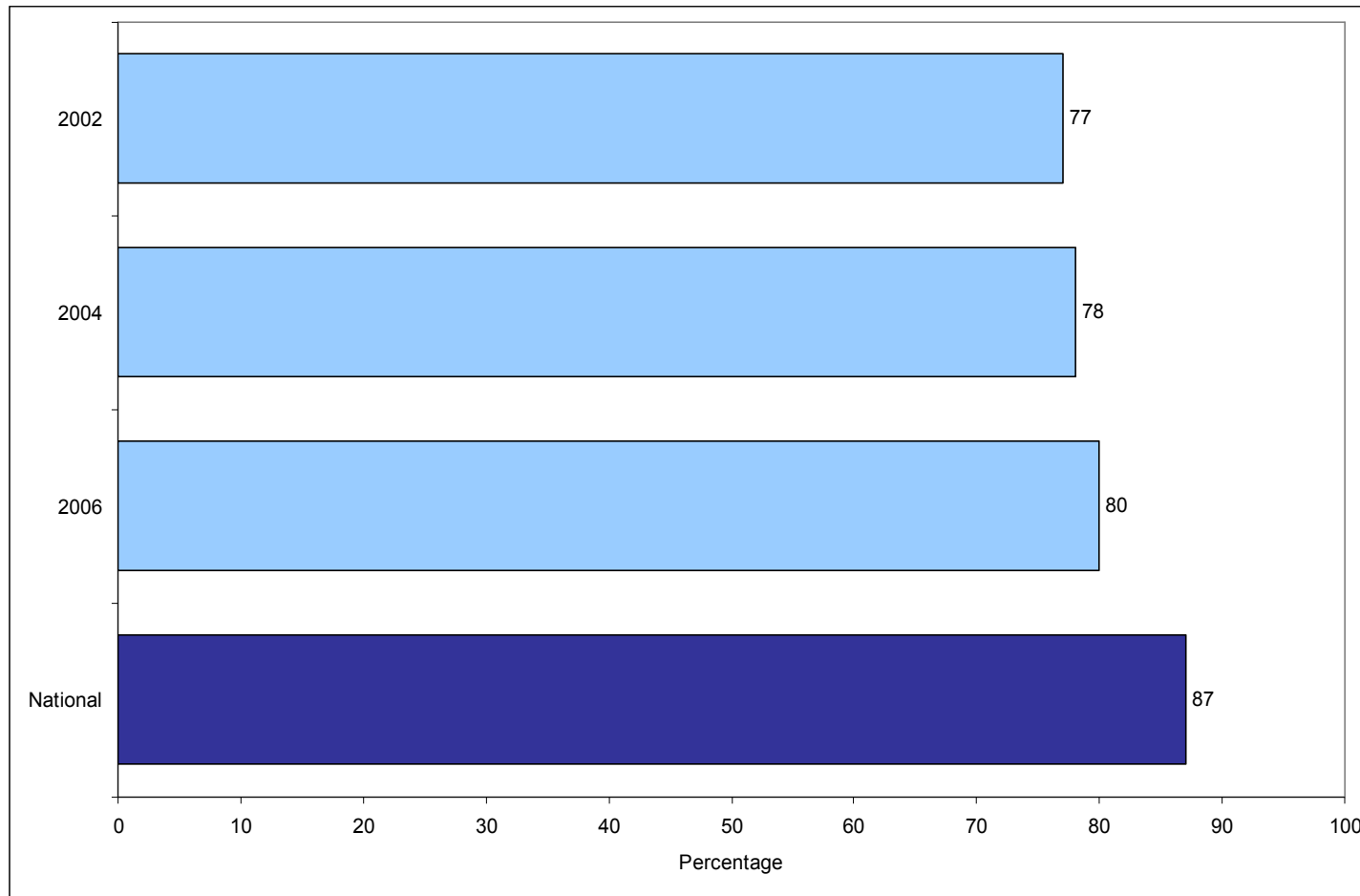
Education or training in past year (not in FT education)



Base: All except in full-time education, NDC Aggregate 2002 (18635), 2004 (18739), 2006 (15072)

Source National: Ipsos MORI Social Issues Omnibus 2006

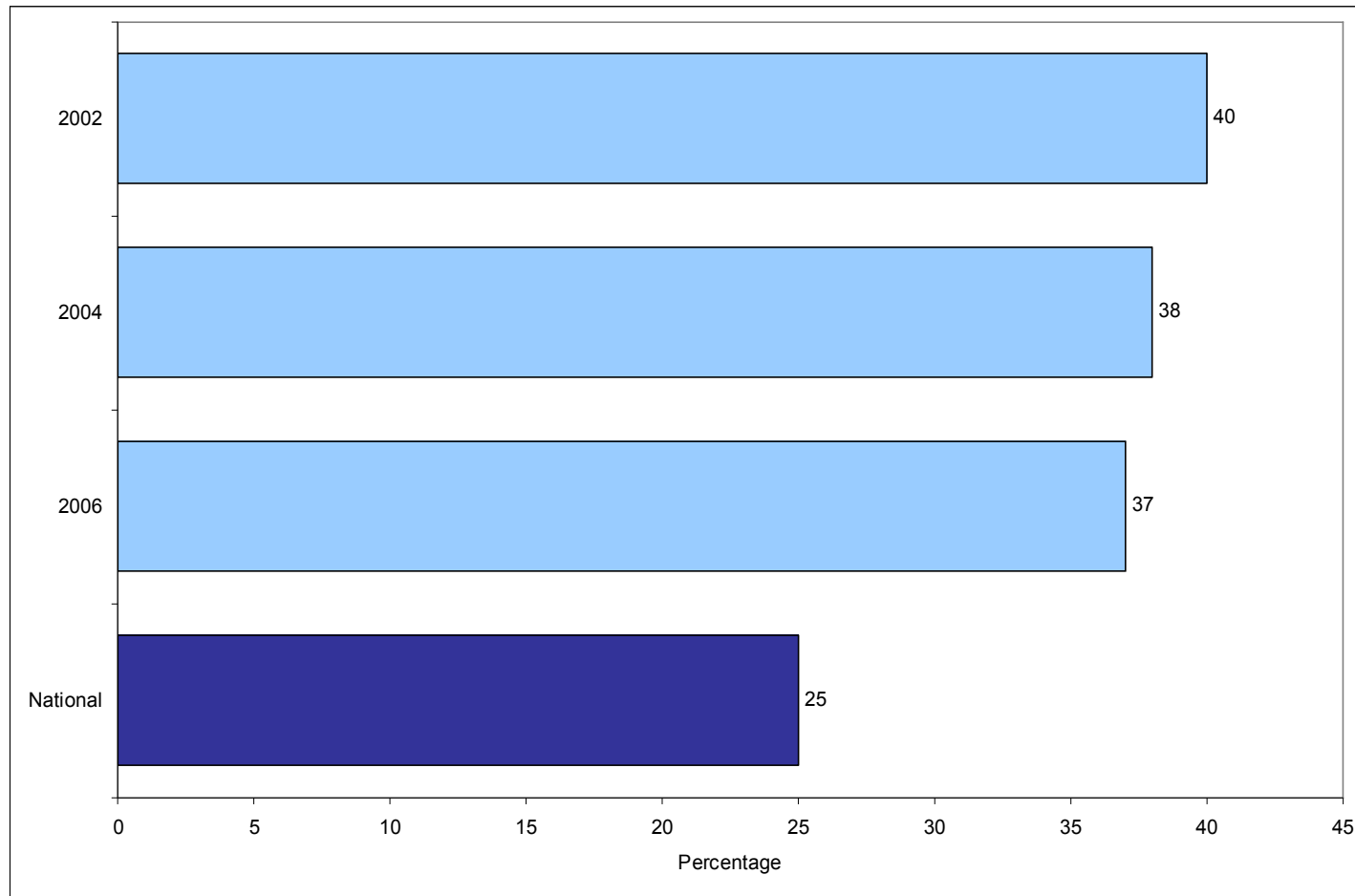
Residents feeling health is good or fairly good



Base: All respondents

Source National: General Household Survey 2004/05

Residents who smoke



Base: All respondents

Source National: General Household Survey 2004/05

But how do NDCs perform against benchmarks?

- For 40 or so indicators can make a **national** comparison..
 - for a quarter more than 5 percentage points better in NDC areas
 - mainly for crime/fear of crime/environment
 - but for many others.. not that different
- For 12 indicators versus parent **local authority**: little change

...And against similarly deprived comparator areas ..

- NDCs not that different:
 - for 25/31 indicators: differences in rate of change across 2 sets of areas = 2% or less
 - ..but bigger for some place based indicators eg 9% difference in rate of change: 'thinking area improved in last 2 years'.
- Nevertheless across the Programme not huge change..Why?

1. This is an ambitious Programme...

- ❑ too many targets c 69 per NDC in early days
- ❑ five/six outcomes areas too many??
- ❑ tensions across objectives e.g. community engagement/10 year planning
- ❑ whole range of early bedding in problems ..notably staffing

2. scale of demographic change

- ❑ 40 per cent want to leave the area..
- ❑ English not first language for 21 per cent
- ❑ people leave for area/ housing based reasons
- ❑ once they leave they won't come back
- ❑ leavers much more likely to be in jobs and in owner-occupied sector compared with incomers.

3. Well funded..but...

- ❑ yes compared with previous ABIs but in effect...
- ❑ 100£ (120 Eu) per person per outcome per year..
- ❑ additional agency funding critical: some consistently supportive e.g. police, but for others:
 - why support NDC and not other areas?
 - agencies have own funding problems.

4. A 10 year Programme is...

- ...useful
- but the world moves on:
 - new agencies
 - new policy agendas
 - new funding streams
- Is there an evidence base to plan for 10 year programmes?

5. The community dimension is complex.....!

- Many positive developments, and individual success stories..but:
 - some tales of conflict
 - people more positive about NDC-not especially about community indicators e.g. thinking can influence decisions in area hardly changed

Some 'lessons' from this English ABI....

- ❑ area regeneration is complex: it is easy to be over-ambitious
- ❑ ABIs achieve more in the way of place not people based outcomes...
- ❑ and that might make sense because deprived areas will see considerable demographic change..place based benefits remain
- ❑ there are costs in creating separate delivery agencies...are these worth it?

....and....

- ❑ not all agencies are interested in 'area improvements'..
- ❑ ..involving the community needs careful thought..
- ❑ ..don't assume simply by involving local residents more will improve outcomes
- ❑ evaluation critical! 10% of programme spend..why do things if you can't learn from them?