

25 years of CASEwork on areas and neighbourhoods

Ruth Lupton, University of Manchester (and CASE!)

1998

- Mark Kleinman: *Include Me Out? The New Politics of Place and Poverty*
- William Julius Wilson: *When Work Disappears: New Implications for Race and Urban Poverty in the Global Economy*

1999

- Howard Glennerster, Ruth Lupton, Philip Noden, Anne Power: *Poverty, Social Exclusion and Neighbourhood: studying the area bases of social exclusion*
- Gillian R Smith: *Area-based Initiatives: The rationale and options for area targeting*
- Anne Power, Emmet Bergin: *Neighbourhood Management*

2000

- William Julius Wilson, Anne Power: *Social Exclusion and the Future of Cities*
- Bobby Duffy: Satisfaction and Expectations: *Attitudes to public services in deprived areas*

2001

- Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner, Carol Propper: *Growing Up: School, family and area influences on adolescents' later life chances*

2002

- Liz Richardson, Julian le Grand: *Outsider and Insider Expertise: The response of residents of deprived neighbourhoods to an academic definition of social exclusion*

2003

- Rebecca Tunstall, Ruth Lupton: *Is Targeting Deprived Areas an Effective Means to Reach Poor People? An assessment of one rationale for area-based funding programmes*
- Ruth Lupton: *'Neighbourhood Effects': Can we measure them and does it matter?*

2004

- Ruth Lupton: *Schools in Disadvantaged Areas: Recognising context and raising quality*
- Anne Power: *Neighbourhood Management and the Future of Urban Areas*

2005

- Simon Burgess, Deborah Wilson, Ruth Lupton: *Parallel lives? Ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods*

2006

- Hartley Dean, Alice Coulter: *Work-Life Balance in a Low-Income Neighbourhood*

2008

- Hyun Bang Shin: *Driven to swim with the tide? Urban redevelopment and community participation in China*

2010

- Ruth Lupton, Dylan Kneale: *Are there neighbourhood effects on teenage parenthood in the UK, and does it matter for policy? A review of theory and evidence*

2011

- Rebecca Tunstall, Ruth Lupton, Dylan Kneale, Andrew Jenkins: *Growing Up in Social Housing in the New Millennium: Housing, Neighbourhoods, and Early Outcomes for Children Born in 2000*
- Catherine Durose, Jonathan France, Liz Richardson, Ruth Lupton: *Towards the 'Big Society': What role for neighbourhood working? Evidence from a comparative European study*
- Hyun Bang Shin: *Right to the city and critical reflections on property rights activism in China's urban renewal contexts*
- Martin Thrupp, Ruth Lupton: *The Impact of School Context: What headteachers say*

2012

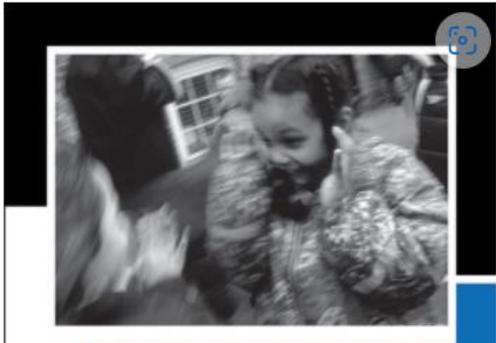
- Hyun Bang Shin, Bingqin Li: *Migrants, Landlords and their Uneven Experiences of the Beijing Olympic Games*

2013

- Alex Fenton: *Small-area measures of income poverty*
- Ruth Lupton, Alex Fenton, Amanda Fitzgerald: *Labour's Record on Neighbourhood Renewal in England: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010*

2016

- Alex Fenton: *Gentrification in London: A progress report, 2001-2013*
- Alex Fenton: *Spatial microsimulation estimates of household income distributions in London boroughs, 2001 and 2011*



EAST ENDERS

Family and community
in East London

Katharine Mumford and Anne Power

CITIES FOR A SMALL CONTINENT

International handbook of city recovery



Anne Power
with Bruce Katz
Foreword by Richard Rogers



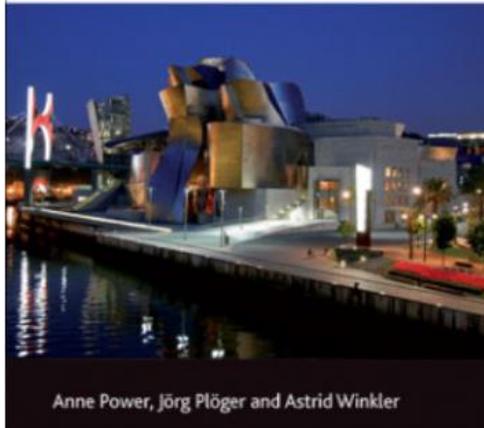
Cities

for a small country

Richard Rogers and Anne Power

PHOENIX CITIES

The fall and rise of great industrial cities



Anne Power, Jörg Plöger and Astrid Winkler

FAMILY FUTURES

Childhood and poverty in urban neighbourhoods



Anne Power, Helen Willmot and Rosemary Davidson



JIGSAW CITIES

Big places, small spaces

Anne Power and John Houghton



POVERTY STREET

The dynamics of neighbourhood
decline and renewal

Ruth Lupton

The slow death of great cities?

Urban abandonment
or urban renaissance

Anne Power and Katharine Mumford

Some particular themes and contributions

Rising tides don't lift all boats

“The Bank of England has to check and turn back the economic tide long before it can ever reach the poorest areas as the labour market tightens and inflation takes off. Macro economic policy is not independent of its micro roots. It cannot be relied upon to do the job on its own. Economic and education and training policies have to be targeted on these areas otherwise they will forever be just above the high tide line. ***The longer they remain there the more difficult it is for general economic policy to reach them.*** This partly explains why area concentration of poverty is growing. The continued expansion of the American ghettos underlines this. It has gone hand in hand with a period of unprecedented prosperity and the longest boom in US history”

(Casepaper 23, 1999)

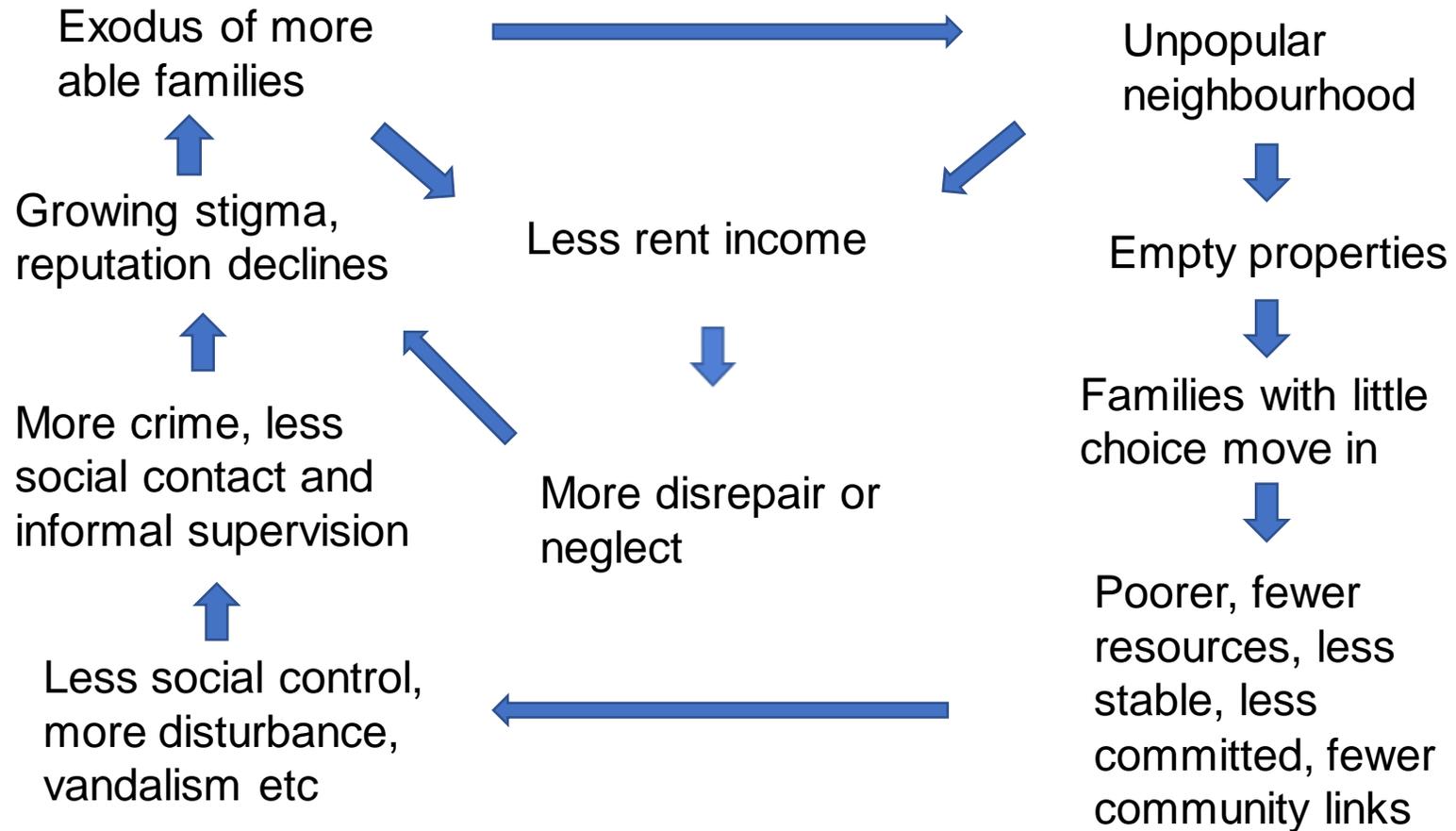
Neighbourhood problems have causes at multiple scales, so policies at multiple scales are needed too

- Starting with CASEpaper 11, Kleinman 1998!
- But persistently ignored by governments

The importance of looking in neighbourhoods

- To understand local dynamics, drivers and tipping points.
- To understand why the least advantaged people need the best services and amenities, but often get the worst.
- To understand the importance of eyes and ears on the ground and of joined up government.
- To articulate what's needed and help develop policy and practice solutions.

(a very distinctive part of CASE's work, thanks to Anne Power)



Source: Lupton (2003), adapted from Power (1996)

Not to mention.....

- The effects of rationalisation, privatisation, and cuts to public services
- Or.... what you learn when you study rats, lifts, and cemeteries.

What helps people living in vulnerable neighbourhoods?

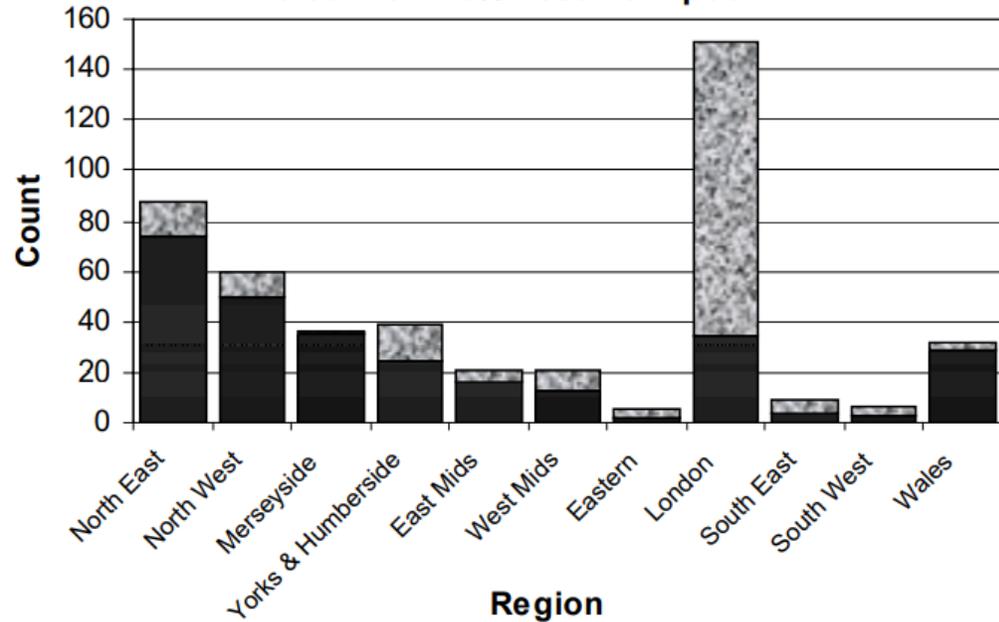
- Real influence over local services (e.g. Sure Start model)
- Responsive front line service providers (people!) providing 'eyes and ears', visible supervision, and a quick response;
- Co-ordinated neighbourhood management
- Affordable things for people (especially) to do (e.g. classes, free swimming for kids)...
- ...with staff involvement as well as volunteers
- Better quality mainstream services e.g. schools, with funding to cover additional challenges
- In fast changing communities, brokering relations between groups, and enabling residential stability

Source: Power (2007)

It matters what you measure

An early contribution, pre-dating Indices of Multiple Deprivation

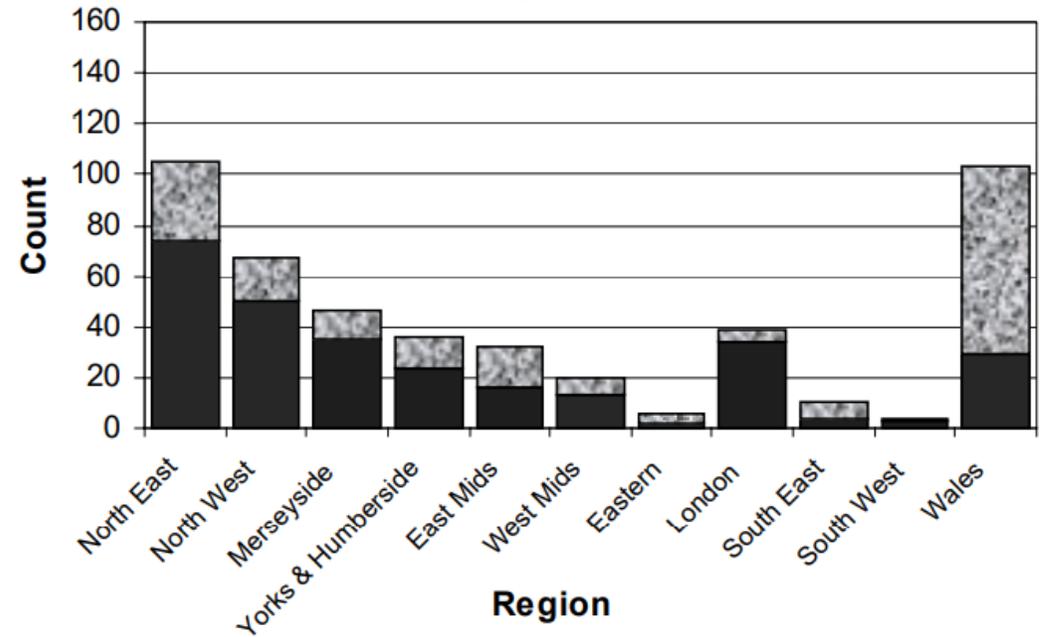
Figure 1: Regional distribution of deprived wards (Breadline Britain), and proportion of those which are also within 5% most work poor



Source: As for Table 1.

■ Work poor wards ■ Breadline Britain deprived wards

Figure 2: Regional distribution of most work-poor wards, and proportion of those which are also within 5% most deprived



Source: As for Table 1.

■ Deprived wards ■ Work poor wards

Selected other quantitative measurement contributions

- Tunstall and Lupton's analysis of which neighbourhoods get targeted by which measures.
- Fenton's development of a small area benefits-based measure as a proxy for neighbourhood poverty (UMBR)
- Fenton, Lupton and Fitzgeralds' use of both longitudinal and cross sectional analysis to evaluate success of neighbourhood policy.
- Lupton, Fenton, Tunstall and Harris on place typologies and their policy applications.

Physical environment	Private sector services	Public sector services	Sense of power, control and inclusion	Social organisation	Social order
Empty housing and shops	No bank	Failing schools	Sense of area decline	Reduced social networks	High crime
Damage to empty buildings	Few shops	Poor standard of housing and repairs	Mistrust of public service providers	Isolation	Noise
Litter	High shop prices	Ineffective environmental services	Feeling of inferiority vis-à-vis professionals	Divided community	Speeding cars/bikes
Dumped household rubbish and goods	‘No-go’ area for taxis and newspaper delivery		Low take-up rates	Mistrust of neighbours	Neighbour intimidation and aggression
Dumped cars			Sense of being ‘no good ‘ because of bad reputation of area		Drug dealing
Used needles			High levels of mental ill-health		High levels of truancy and exclusion
Burglary			More dependence		Unsupervised children and youth nuisance
Vandalised bus shelters and lights					Stray dogs
Overgrown hedges and verges					
Broken fences					
Graffiti					

(some of) John Hills' particular contributions

- A belief that the poorest areas matter, and that something can be done.
- Persistent and unusual interest in spatial distribution of outcomes (e.g. National Equality Panel, SPCC and particularly SPDO).
- A profound effect on CASE's motivation to do this work, on the extent of cross-strand discussion and working
-and on the rigour and quality of the work produced.
- Although not himself a qualitative researcher, an ongoing commitment to looking in areas (CASEwork!), and taking those messages to policy makers.
- An incompletely explored interest in 'localisation' of decision-making and its impacts.

Current context

- A new era for understanding causes of spatial inequalities and how to ‘level up’, and the political, economic and social need to do this.
- A new era for ‘joined up government’ – driven by developments in health and social care
- Increased interest in subnational devolution
- Increased interest in the distribution (including spatial) of basic goods and services (UBS/Social Guarantee)
- And maybe, new interest in community self-help and more diverse local service models.

Time to build on, and extend CASE’s knowledge bank, with Hillsian optimism about the potential for policy change?