

Hard to reach or easy to ignore?

Seeing similarity and difference in
deprived neighbourhoods in Wales and
Scotland

-
- Context
 - Evidence review
 - Equalities groups in deprived neighbourhoods
 - Equality groups and regeneration policy practice
 - Lessons

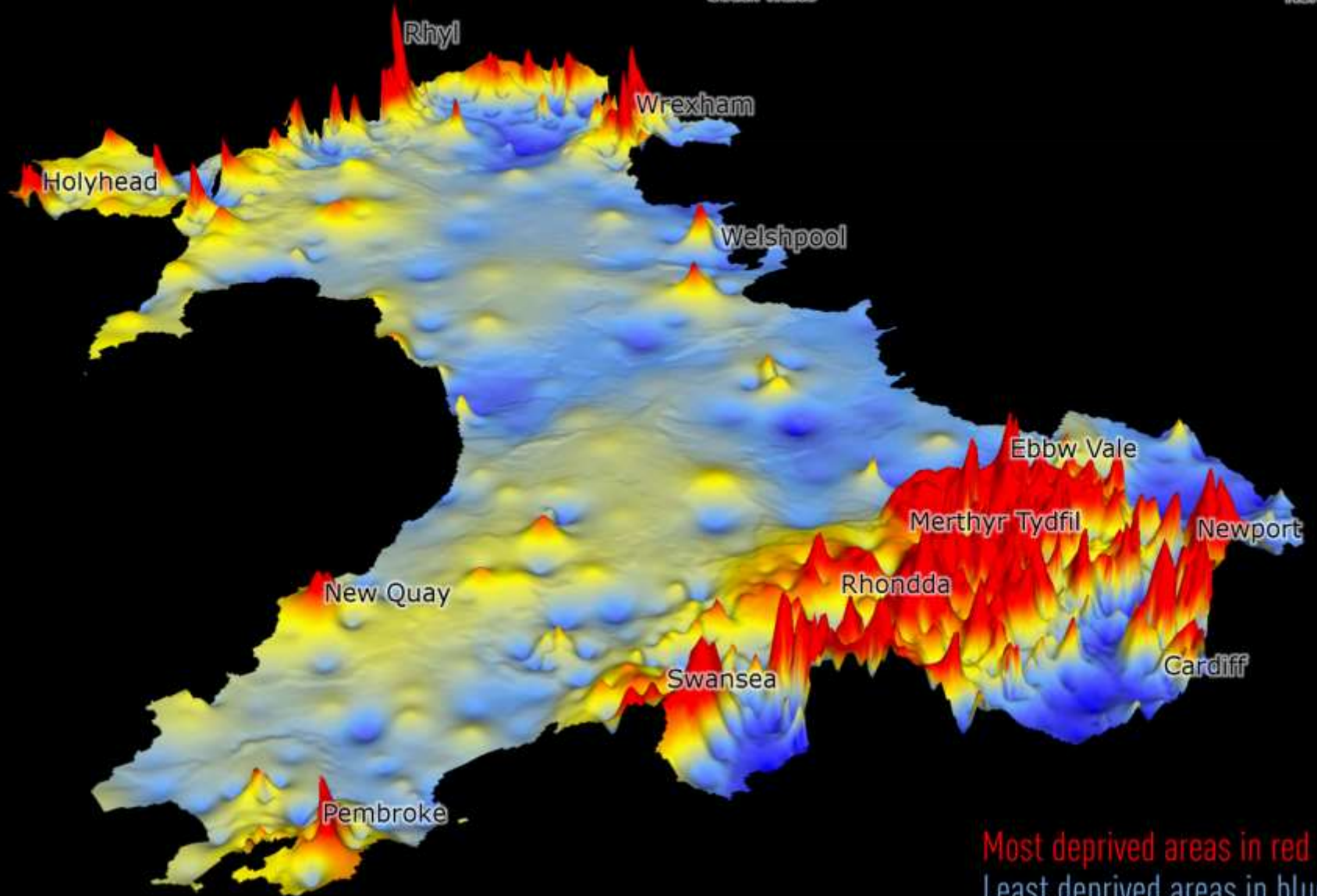
Scotland and Wales

- Challenges of deindustrialisation
 - Poverty
 - Worklessness
- Socio-economic inequalities

Similarities

- Health, wellbeing and life expectancy and gender
- Race, ethnicity, employment, income
- Disability and life chances
- Hate crime

Deprivation in Wales







Tom Parnell: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/itmpa/6200745928/sizes/o/in/set-72157627793156184/>



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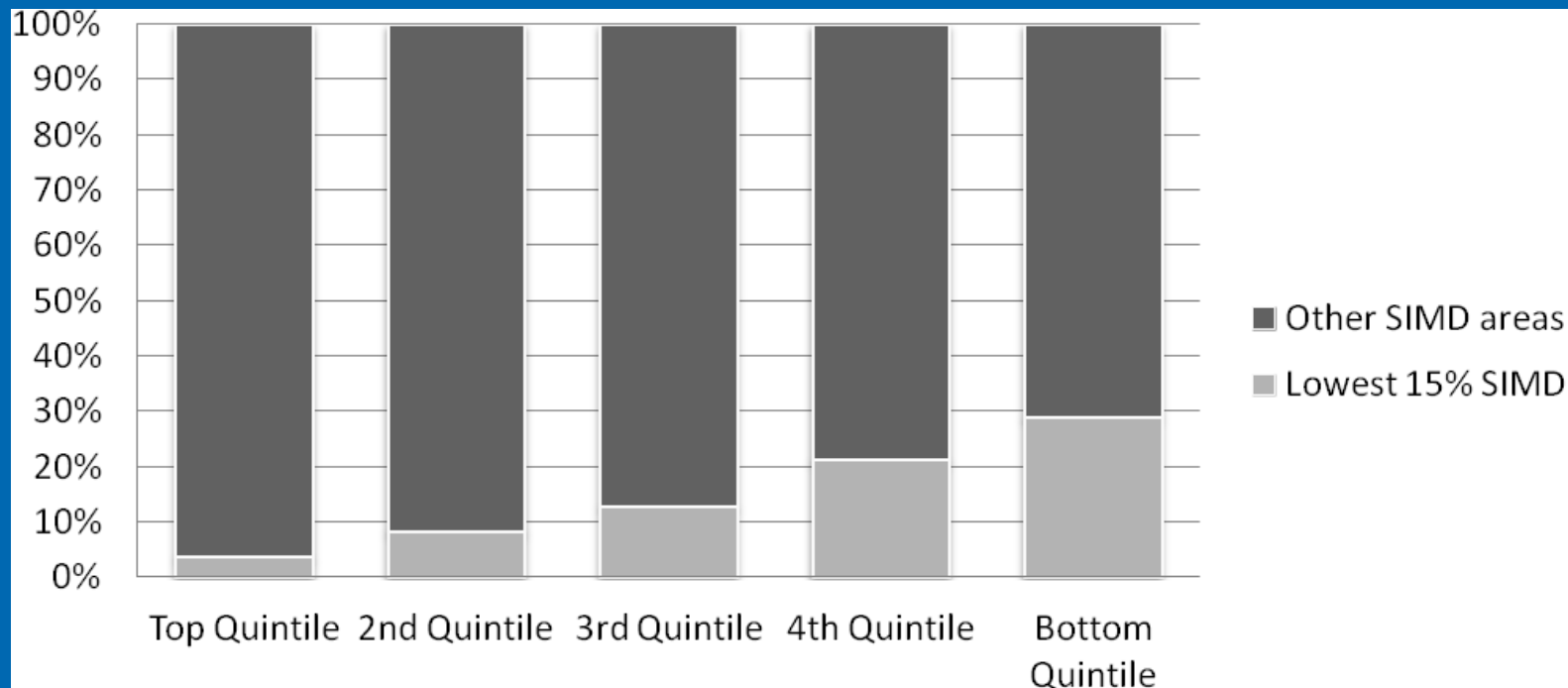
‘[a]ll these negatives [outcomes] in peoples [sic] lives in these areas are statistically inter-related but, more importantly, practically interact *in the daily lives of these communities* creating ‘cycles’ of deprivation and affluence.’

(Mair, Zdeb et al., 2010: 8)

Presumptions

- Most poor people live in deprived neighbourhoods
- The neighbourhood makes you poor
- That the neighbourhood needs to “pull itself up” back to a previous state
- Neighbourhoods are homogenous

Do those experiencing poverty live in the most deprived neighbourhoods?



Income quintile

Role of the neighbourhood?

intersectionality

Poverty

Disability

Maternity/paternity

Sex

Employment

Neighbourhood

Outcomes

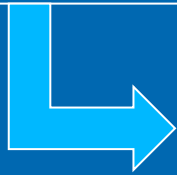
Individuals	Percentage of whom live in bottom 15% SIMD areas
All	
Men	14.4%
Women	15.7%
Health problems / disability	
Disabled	22.0%
Long-term illness	22.5%
Disabled AND long-term ill	27.5%
Neither long-term ill nor disabled	12.8%
Ethnicity	
White	15.0%
All non-White ethnicities	22.9%
Religion	
No religion	14.8%
Church of Scotland	12.4%
Roman Catholic	26.3%
Other Christian	8.6%
Buddhist	9.3%
Muslim	27.1%
Other religions	14.4%
Sexual orientation	
Heterosexual	13.4%
Gay / lesbian / bisexual / 'other'	17.0%
Refused	17.6%

Spatial distribution

- To be evenly distributed 15% of a group should live in 15% most deprived neighbourhoods
- 22% of disabled people
- 27.5% of disabled people with long term ill health
- 26.3% of Roman Catholics

Limited housing
choice:

- Low income
- Discrimination



Housing in socially
rented sector



Living in a
deprived
neighbourhood

Spatial distribution

- 17% “non-straight” sexualities
- 27% Muslim people

Equalities and regeneration - gender

- Failure to appreciate gendered nature of poverty
- Fail to understand gendered experience of space and place
- Women as community activists

“I think it’s called tiring the community you know what I mean you’re tired people are tired o’ being the same ones who dae every’hing and they dinnae gi’ you the resources for daeing it an’ that ...I just cannae dae it anymare I’m tired”

Problematism of equalities groups

- Lone parents as a problem to be sorted
- Disabled people as welfare claimants
- Ethnic minorities as a problem for social cohesion

I am...

- White
- English (?)
- Living in Scotland
- Living in a deprived, gentrifying neighbourhood with a strong identity (Leith)
- Openly gay
- Relatively well off

Community of interest or a community of place?

Communities

- ...of place
 - Are not “us”
 - Live in other (deprived) neighbourhoods
- ...of interest
 - Don't live anywhere

Questions

- Can we reflect this nuance of intersectionality in our policies?
- Are there good examples of this?
- Do we understand how people experience different places?
- Do we even know where people live?

*‘Hard-to-Reach’ or ‘Easy-to-Ignore’?
- A rapid review of place-based
policies and equality*

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<http://bit.ly/hardtoreach>