# Searching for the impact of involvement



Bobby Duffy
Deputy Managing Director
Ipsos MORI Social Research Institute
bobby.duffy@ipsos-mori.com
14 February 2007

#### **Outline**

- Context the claimed benefits and difficulties in identifying impact
- Is involvement/influence related to other positive outcomes?
- Does change show any impact from involvement...
- ...particularly individual longitudinal (gross) change?

#### Context

#### Context

- Involvement, engagement, participation a major focus across number of policies
- Seen to meet number of objectives grouped into three
  - Improving the design and delivery of services/local areas
  - Increasing community cohesion/capital and individual capacity
  - Civil renewal and increased democratic legitimacy
- But evidence of impact fairly weak/anecdotal (see ippr, SQW, Involve)
  - Intangible/difficult to measure outcomes
  - Difficult to attribute/sort out cause/effect/intervening variables
- Tried to use range of surveys to bolster evidence
- Return for costs/effort of involvement approaches likely to become a focus at some point

#### Context

- Used New Deal for Communities Household survey here
- Regeneration programme in 39 of most deprived areas in country, each given £50m to spend on renewal, including particular focus on community involvement
- Household survey involves c15,000 interviews, covering very broad range of issues in 2002 and 2004 (and 2006)
- Includes longitudinal element, following up as many individuals as possible
- Plus some early evidence from surveys in all local authorities in country
- Impact of two measures looked at throughout feelings of influence and actual levels of involvement
- Clear difficulties with cause and effect...

# Is involvement/influence related to positive outcomes?

Key drivers of satisfaction with area as a place to live

Good area to bring up children (30%)

Disturbance from crowds/ gangs of hooligans (-13%)

Feeling safe walking alone after dark (11%)

Litter and rubbish in the streets (-9%)

**Problems with neighbours (-9%)** 

Believe activities of NDC have improved area (8%)

Satisfaction with service provided by police (8%)

**Trust in the local Council (7%)** 

Believe can influence local decisions (4%)

35% of variance explained by the model

Satisfaction with the area as a place to live

Source: NDC survey 2004

### Key drivers of feeling part of the local community

Knowing people in the Neighbourhood (18%)

People in the area are friendly (16%)

Been involved in local organisation voluntarily (16%)

Believe can influence local decisions (16%)

Neighbours look out for each other (8%)

Believe activities of NDC have improved area (7%)

Trust in the local Council (7%)

Been involved in activities organised by NDC (7%)

White Ethnicity (-7%)

25% of variance explained by the model/

Feeling part of the local community

Source: NDC survey 2004

### **Key drivers of trust in (name of NDC Partnership)**

50% of variance explained by the model

Trust in (Name of NDC Partnership)

Believe activities of NDC have Improved area (56%)

Trust in local police (10%)

Trust in local schools (9%)

Believe can influence local decisions (7%)

Trust in local health services (6%)

Satisfaction with services provided by the police (4%)

Run down or boarded up properties is a problem (-4%)

Age 65+ (3%)

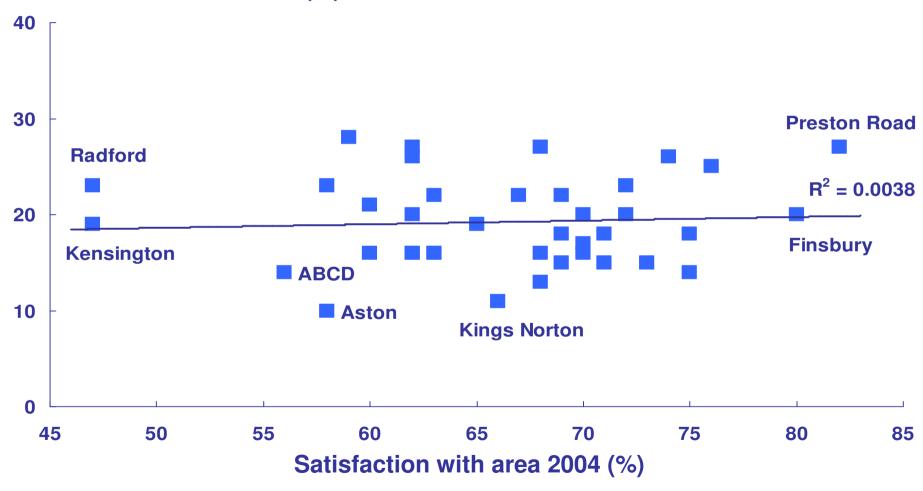
Been involved in activities organised by NDC (2%)

Source: NDC survey 2004

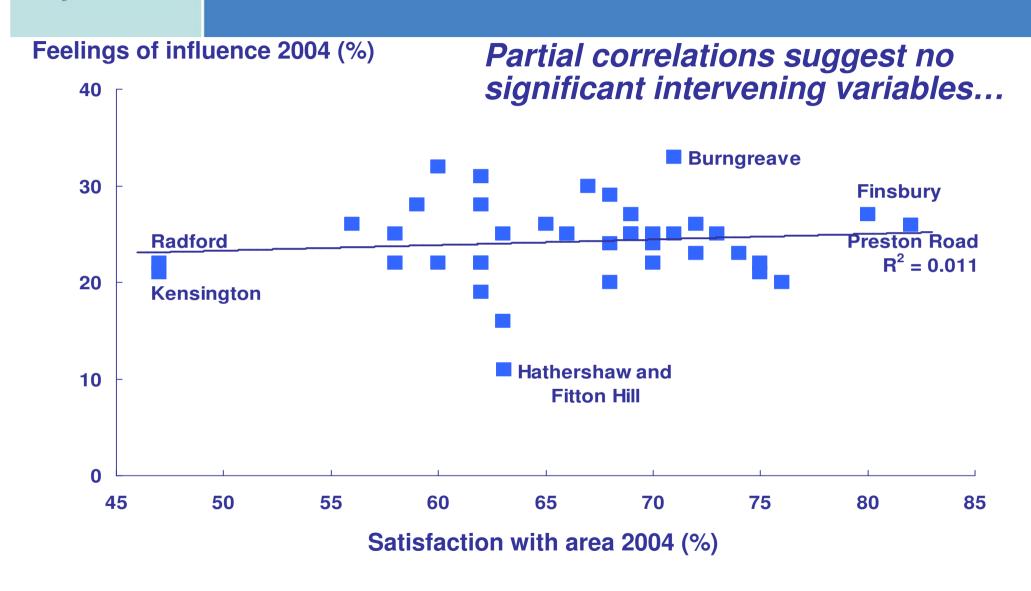
# But is there a relationship at an area level?

#### Involvement vs satisfaction with area

#### Levels of involvement 2004 (%)



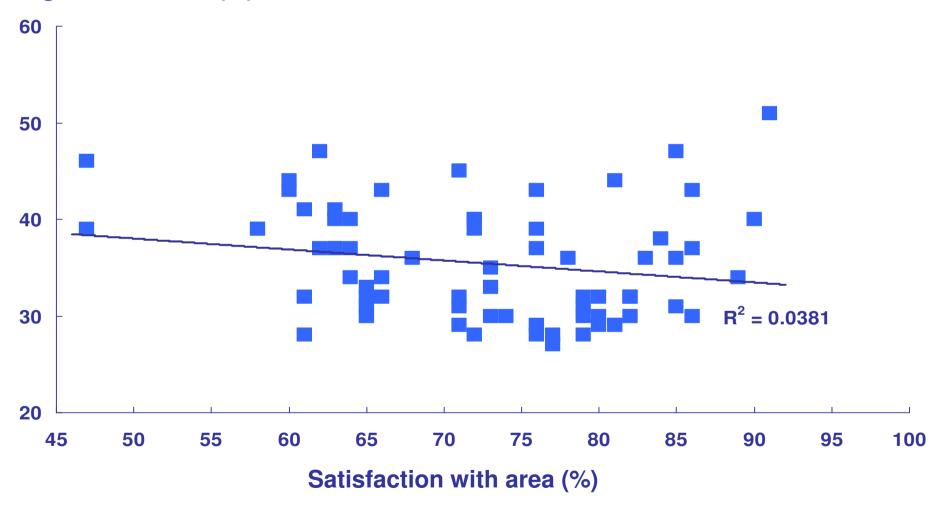
#### Influence vs satisfaction with area



# Early evidence from local government surveys suggest similar picture...

#### Influence vs satisfaction with area

#### Feelings of influence (%)

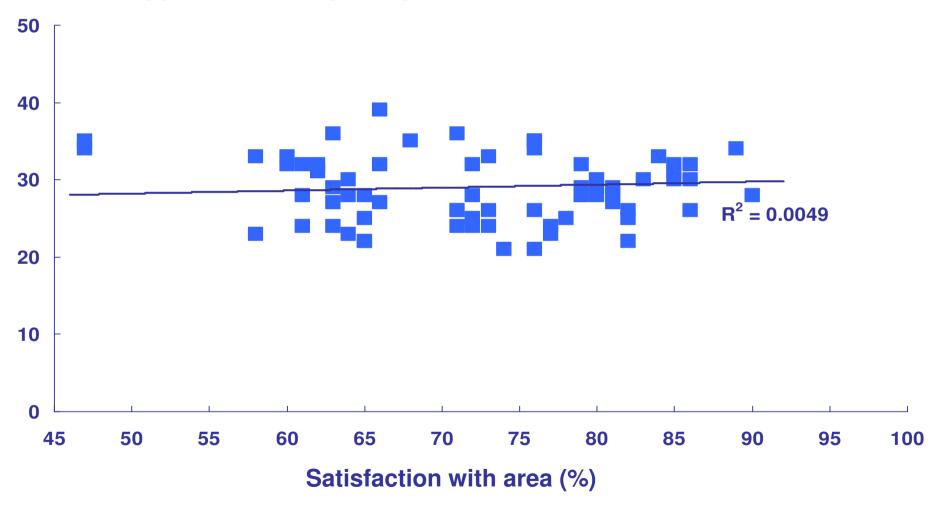


Base: BVPI 2006 (70 District, County and Unitary Authorities)

Source: Ipsos MORI

### Opportunities for participation vs satisfaction with area

Satisfied with opportunities for participation (%)

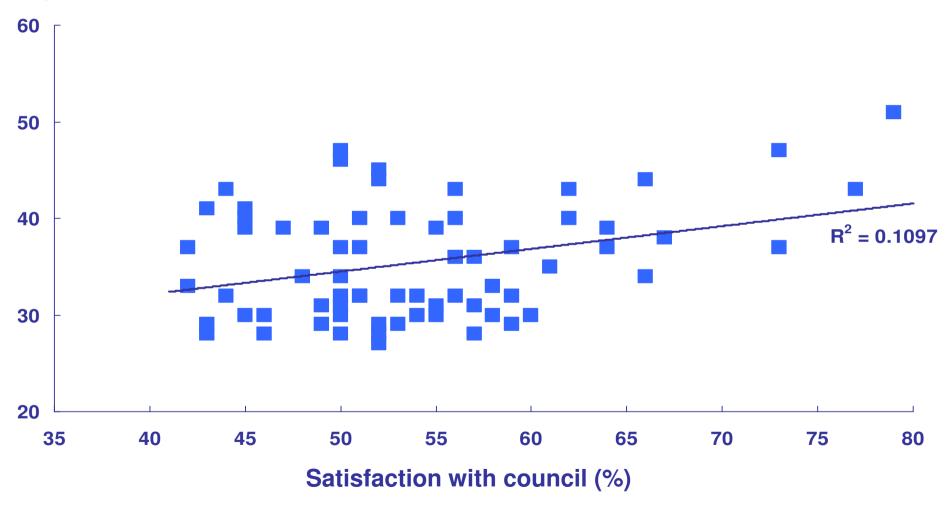


Base: BVPI 2006 (70 District, County and Unitary Authorities)

Source: Ipsos MORI

#### Influence vs satisfaction with council

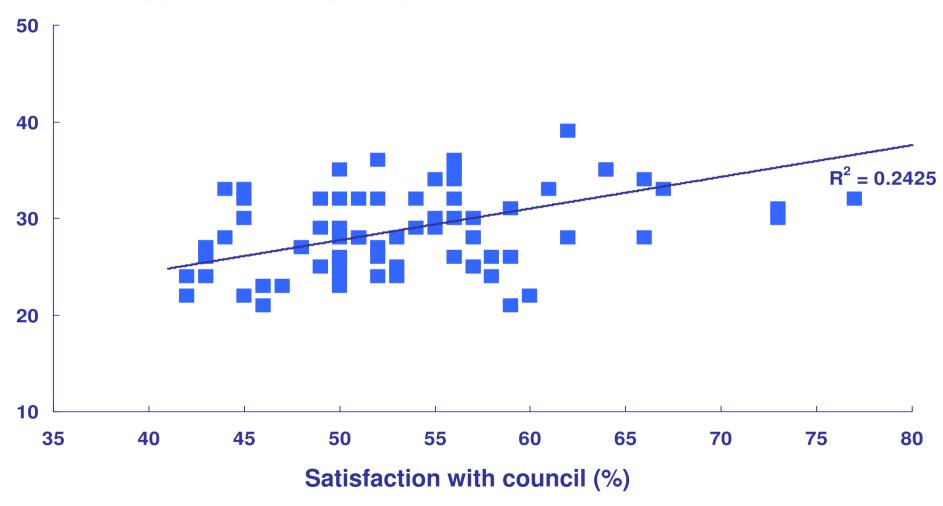
#### Feelings of influence (%)



#### ...although...

### Opportunities for participation vs satisfaction with council

Satisfied with opportunities for participation (%)



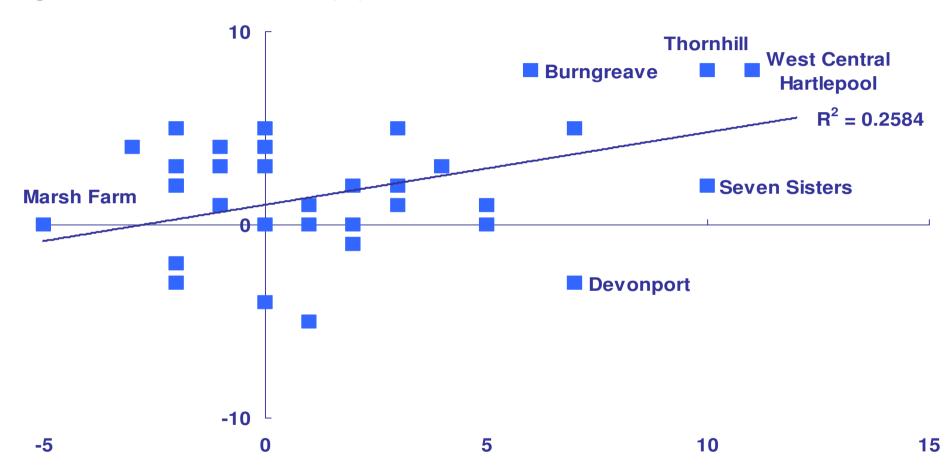
Base: BVPI 2006 (70 District, County and Unitary Authorities)

Source: Ipsos MORI

# Does change show any more impact – at an aggregate, area level?

### Change in influence vs change in perceived quality of life 2002-2004

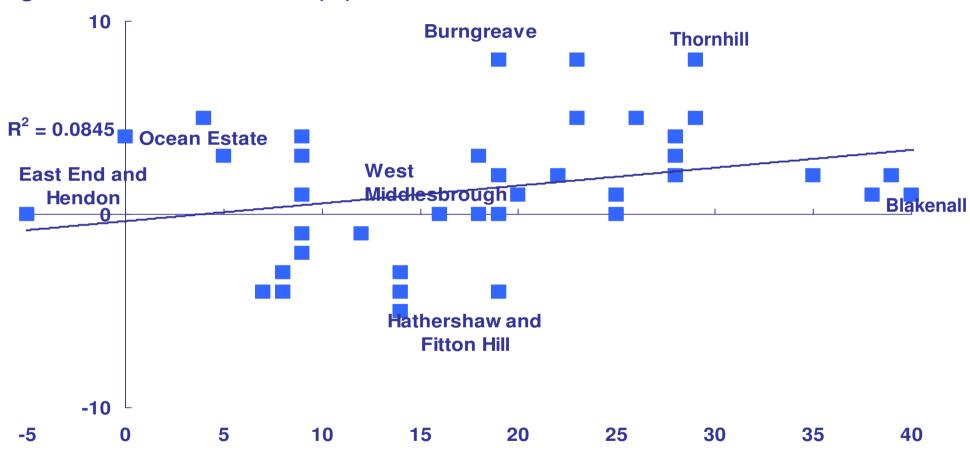
Change in influence 2002-2004 (%)



Change in perceived quality of life 2002-2004 (%)

### Change in influence vs change in feeling NDC improved area 2002-2004

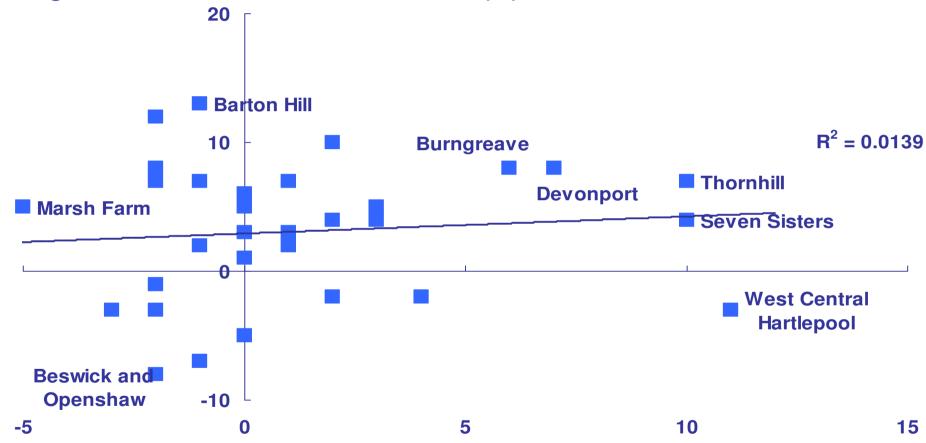
Change in influence 2002-2004 (%)



Change in feeling NDC improved area 2002-2004 (%)

### Change in involvement vs change in perceived quality of life 2002-2004

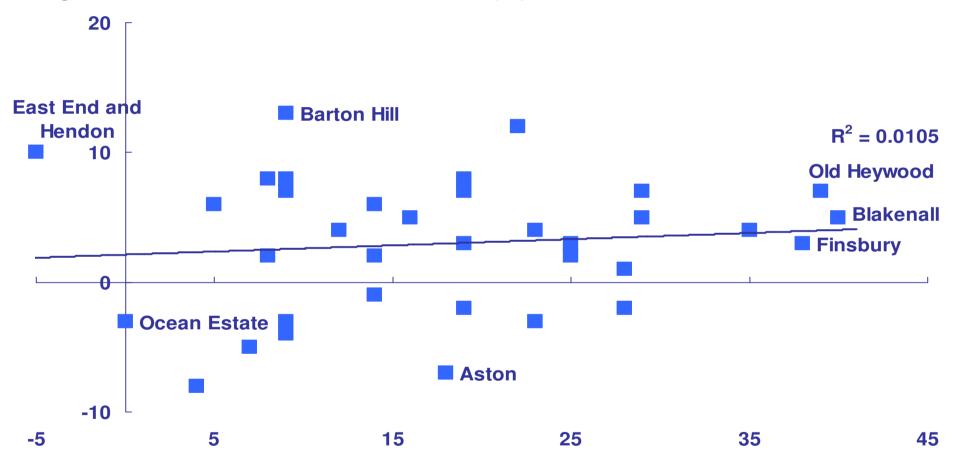




Change in perceived quality of life 2002-2004 (%)

### Change in involvement vs change in feeling NDC improved area 2002-2004

Change in levels of involvement 2002-2004 (%)

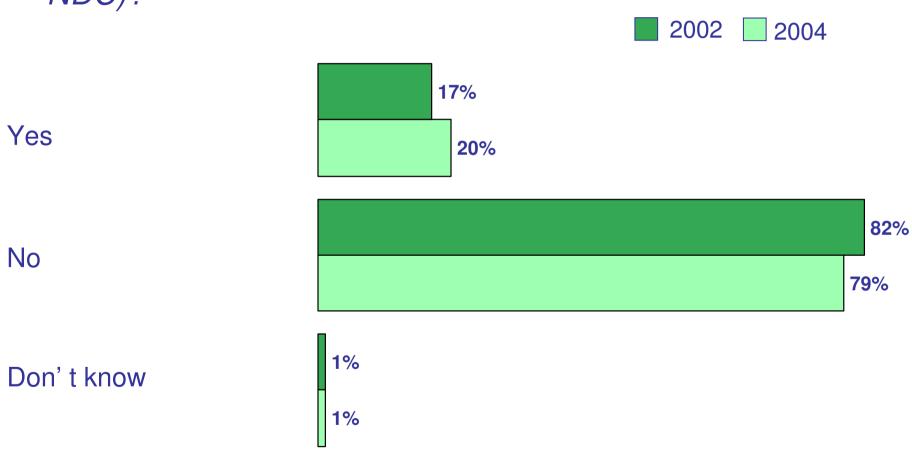


Change in feeling NDC improved area 2002-2004 (%)

# But individual level change shows greater impact of increasing/decreasing influence?

### Comparisons of aggregate levels of involvement, 2002-2004

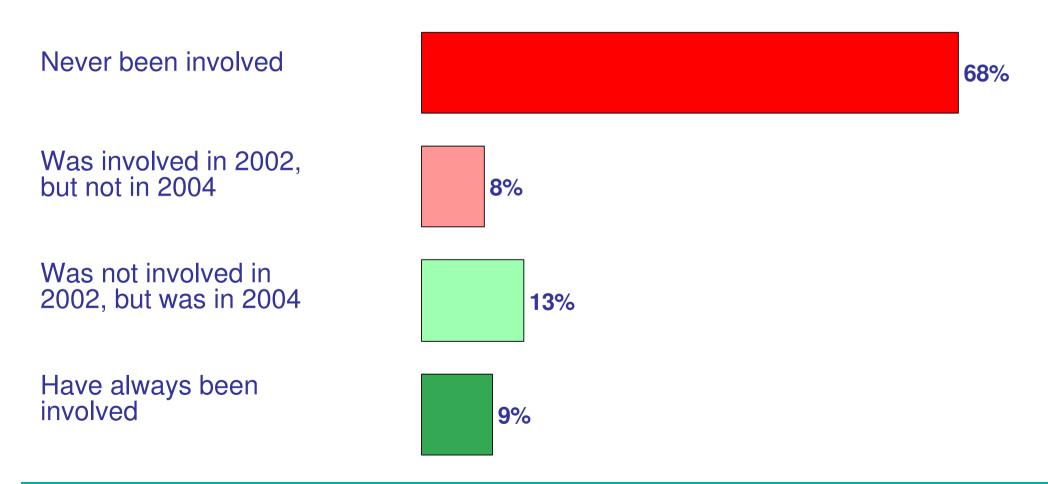
Q Have you been involved in any activities organised by (local NDC)?



Base: All longitudinal respondents aware of NDC - 2002 (7,141), 2004 (9,059)

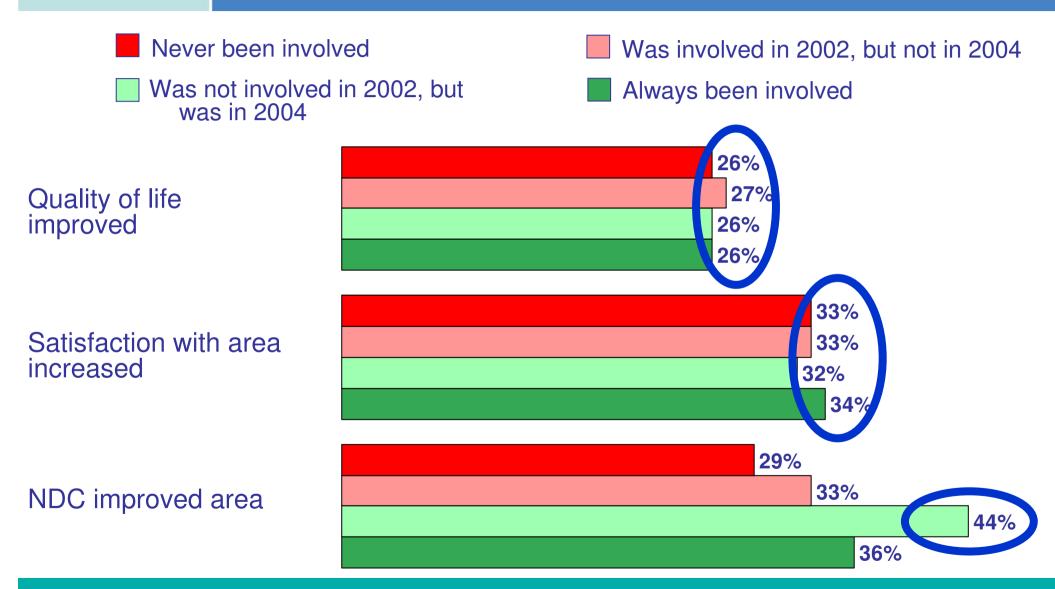
### Changes in levels of involvement among individuals, 2002-2004

Q Have you been involved in any activities organised by (local NDC)?



Base: All longitudinal respondents who have heard of local NDC (6,726)

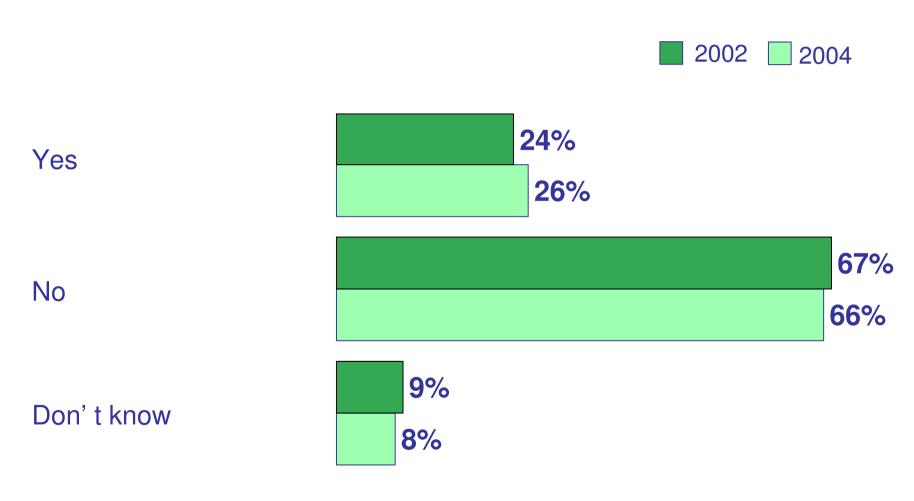
### Change in contentment with local area by involvement, 2002 - 2004



Base: All longitudinal respondents who have heard of local NDC (6,726)

### Comparisons of aggregate feelings of influence, 2002-2004

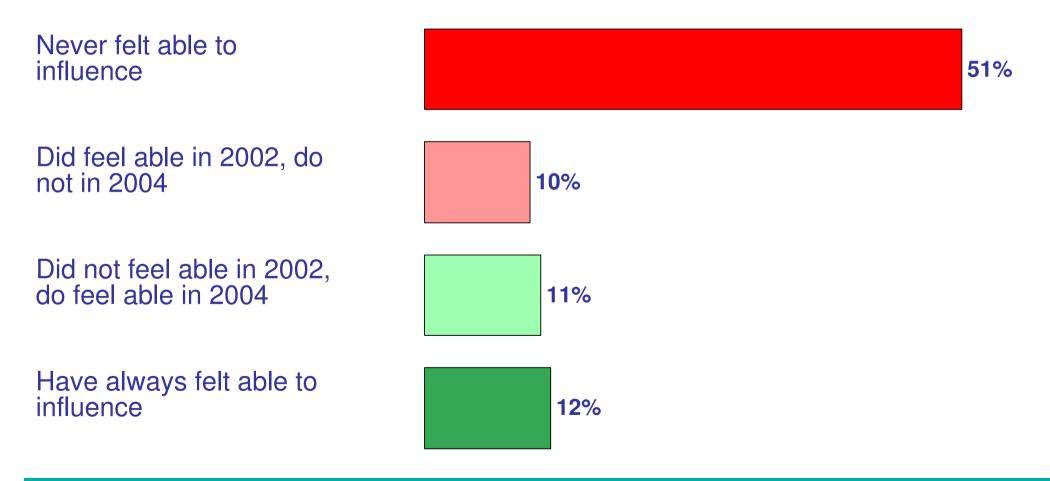
Q Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area?



Base: All longitudinal respondents (10,413)

### Changes in feeling of influence among individuals, 2002-2004

Q Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area?



Base: All longitudinal respondents (10,413)

### Change in contentment with local area by influence, 2002 - 2004

- Never felt able to influence
- Did not feel able in 2002, do feel able in 2004

- Did feel able in 2002, do not in 2004
- Always felt able to influence





NDC improved area



Base: All longitudinal respondents (10,413), NDC: all who were aware of NDC (6,726)

#### Initial conclusions and questions

- Mixed evidence feelings of influence more important than actual levels of involvement?
- But overall disappointing? Much more important things in determining the key outcomes – expecting too much? And 2006 data showing less relationship...
- NOT a neutral impact, but different positive and negative relationships balancing each other?
- Lapsed involved/influencers tend to be most negative one of the risks of promoting involvement?
- But needs more work firm evidence very difficult
  - Unpicking cause and effect v difficult even with longitudinal data
  - Measures of involvement used fairly weak, feelings of influence not well defined
  - Experimental design varying levels of involvement, with pre/post measures?

# Searching for the impact of involvement



Bobby Duffy
Deputy Managing Director
Ipsos MORI Social Research Institute
bobby.duffy@ipsos-mori.com
14 February 2007