LiveWell
SOUTH TEES
HEALTH & WELLBEING BOARD

SOUTH TEES
JSNA

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

JUNE 2024

MISSION
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We will create places and systems that promote wellbeing.

GOAL
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We will support the development of social capital to increase community cohesion, resilience and engagement.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Mission led approach

The South Tees Health & Wellbeing Boards have agreed to a "mission-led" approach, structured across the lifecourse. Each mission is a response to a significant local challenge, one where innovation, working together and aligning resources has a big part to play in driving large-scale change. The Missions each have a set of ambitious goals that further articulate and explain the Mission.

The JSNA will provide the intelligence behind the Mission(s) – it will develop our collective understanding of the Mission(s); the issues behind and the broad contributing factors to the current outcomes experienced. We are working across the Tees Valley authorities to develop a process on that footprint that facilitates deeper engagement from the ICB.

The vision and aspirations under the lifecourse framework already exist following previous development sessions of the LiveWell Board. The lifecourse framework consists of three strategic aims – start well, live well and age well.

Vision	Empower the citizens of South Tees to live longer and healthier lives		
Aims	Start Well	Live Well	Age Well
Aspiration	**Children and Young People have the Best Start in Life.** We want children and young people to grow up in a community that promotes safety, aspiration, resilience and healthy lifestyles.	**People live healthier and longer lives.** We want to improve the quality of life by providing opportunities and support so more people can choose and sustain a healthier lifestyle.	**More people lead safe, independent lives.** We want more people leading independent lives through integrated and sustainable support.

1.2 Live Well strategic aim

There are four missions within the Live Well strategic aim. **The first mission relates to reducing the proportion of our families who are living in poverty, the second mission relates to creating places and systems that promote wellbeing, the third mission is to support people and communities to build better health and the fourth mission is to build an inclusive model of care for people suffering from multiple disadvantage across all partners.**

There are 11 goals. The focus of this needs assessment is on the third goal within the second mission which looks at creating a transport system that promotes active and sustainable transport and has minimal impact on air quality. See table below for all other goals and missions.

Aims	Mission	Goal
Live Well	We will reduce the proportion of our families who are living in poverty.	We want to reduce levels of harmful debt in our communities.
		We want to improve the levels of high quality employment and increase skills in the employed population.
	We will create places and systems that promote wellbeing.	We want to create a housing stock that is of high quality, reflects the needs of the life course and is affordable to buy, rent and run.
		We want to create places with high quality green spaces that reflect community needs, provide space for nature, and are well connected.
		We want to create a transport system that promotes active and sustainable transport and has minimal impact on air quality.
		We will support the development of social capital to increase community cohesion, resilience, and engagement.
	We will support people and communities to build better health.	We want to reduce the prevalence of the leading risk factors for ill health and premature mortality.
		We want to find more diseases and ill health earlier and promote clinical prevention interventions and pathways across the system.
	We will build an inclusive model of care for people suffering from multiple disadvantage across all partners.	We want to reduce the prevalence and impact of violence in South Tees.
		We want to improve outcomes for inclusion health groups.
		We want to understand and reduce the impact of parental substance misuse and trauma on children.

2. What is our mission and why do we need to achieve it?

Our Mission is "We will create places and systems that promote wellbeing".

The mission in this set of JSNAs considers some of the key wider determinants of health. These are the role of green and blue spaces, transport and air quality, housing and social capital. In the Health Impact Pyramid, these determinants sit fundamentally in the two foundation layers – Socioeconomic Factors and Changing the Context to make individuals' default decisions healthy.

Within the socio-ecological model of systemic change, although action will be needed at all levels of the system, there is a strong focus on affecting policy, the physical environment and the response of organisations and institutions to addressing these issues.

Housing is more than a physical structure providing shelter. They are homes where people bring up families, socialise with friends, keep possessions safe and provide personal space. A healthy home is: affordable and offers a stable and secure base; able to provide for all of a household's needs; a place to feel safe and comfortable; and connected to community, work and services.

Housing conditions impact on our physical health. For example, a warm and dry home can improve general health outcomes and specifically reduce respiratory conditions. It also influences mental health and wellbeing. For example, children living in crowded homes are more likely to be stressed, anxious and depressed, have poorer physical health and attain less well at school.

Formal, informal and natural green spaces are increasingly recognised as important assets for supporting health and wellbeing, reducing health and social care costs, tackling health inequalities, improving social cohesion and taking positive action to tackle the climate crisis. There is also growing evidence for the importance of "blue" spaces, which is significant in South Tees with our access to the coast and freshwater environment. The green and blue environment has both wider passive benefits for our wellbeing as well as providing opportunities for specific activities, such as physical activity and mindfulness. It also has a role in recovery from ill health, for example through green social prescribing.

The way in which we move between homes, work, education and recreation, including through our green and blue environment, also provides opportunities for improving our health and wellbeing. Increasing cycling, wheeling and walking particularly for shorter journeys can help tackle some of the most challenging issues we face as a society – contributing to combating climate change, providing opportunities for physical activity, enabling contact with nature, addressing inequalities and tackling congestion on our roads. For longer journeys, public transport still brings benefits in terms of physical activity.

Although it is considered in this mission under transport because of the strong association with motorised modes, air quality is also impacted by housing and also industry and commerce. Air quality is considered the largest environmental health risk in the UK. It shortens lives and contributes to chronic illness. Health can be affected both by short-term, high-pollution episodes and by long-term exposure to lower levels of pollution. Sixty-six years after the enactment of the Clean Air Act, high profile cases are demonstrating the work still to be done to address the quality of the air we breathe.

Finally, this Mission moves away from the physical environment to consider the underpinning community assets that determine the very fabric of society. Social capital is the 'glue' that holds societies together. It can be defined as *"the extent and nature of our connections with others and the collective attitudes and behaviours between people that support a well-functioning, close-knit society."* Research shows that higher levels of social capital are beneficial [4] and can be associated with better outcomes in health, education, employment and civic engagement. Based on the four domains of social capital, personal relationships, social network support, civic engagement, and trust and cooperative norms, the inclusion of social capital is one of the most exploratory and innovative parts of the South Tees JSNA process.

3. Methodology

Inclusion of a Social Capital JSNA in South Tees has been a completely new approach and therefore a modified methodology was used. This recognised that the work is at a very early stage of development and the purpose of the JSNA is to set the foundations for the further development of the work. The methodology was to:

- Conduct background research into the meaning of social capital and its measurement.
- Facilitate a structured workshop session with key partner organisations to begin to formulate the work. This session involved defining social capital for South Tees, including its constituent elements, beginning to explore the work that is already taking place, and develop an understanding of the measurement of social capital.
- Facilitate a second structured workshop session with key partner organisations, reviewing progress on the first workshop and formulating some initial priorities to form the basis of the work going forward.
- Provide an opportunity for partner agencies to comment on the draft JSNA.

4. What is our goal and why do we need to achieve it?

The goal of this JSNA is "We will support the development of social capital to increase community cohesion, resilience and engagement."

Social capital is the 'glue' that holds societies together.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) defines social capital as:
"The extent and nature of our connections with others and the collective attitudes and behaviours between people that support a well-functioning, close-knit society."

There are various factors that contribute to creating social capital in a place and one interpretation is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 – Factors contributing to creating social capital

Research by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shows that higher levels of social capital are beneficial and can be associated with better outcomes in health, education, employment and civic engagement.

Capitals are our wealth, the stocks and flows of resources, not captured by traditional success metrics like GDP or life expectancy and underpin our future wellbeing.

For OECD, the four capitals are:
- **Social capital** - addressing the social norms, shared values and institutional arrangements that foster cooperation
- **Natural capital** - environmental stocks and systems that generate benefits for people, including ecosystem services, raw materials, and a stable climate.
- **Human capital** - the health and skills of the population.
- **Economic capital** - financial goods, physical infrastructure, and technology.

The UK government's Levelling Up White Paper [2] further split out the following types:
- **Social capital** - the strength of communities, relationships, and trust.
- **Knowledge capital** - the accumulated 'best practices' and 'ways of doing things' enabling innovation in management and business processes.
- **Institutional capital** - the quality and reliability of governance and relationships between institutions and organisations.

There are three types of social capital: bonding, bridging, and linking:

1. **Bonding Social Capital**: This is the social capital generated during interactions between people who are within the same groups and social circles. Bonding involves strengthening existing social relationships, but not expanding them.
2. **Bridging Social Capital**: This is the social capital generated during interactions between different groups of people that helps to create new contacts. Bridging involves interactions between heterogeneous groups, which are groups of people with different social circles. These interactions gain access to new people and new social circles, thus increasing social capital.
3. **Linking Social Capital**: This is the social capital generated during interactions between an individual or a community on the one hand and the government or elected officials on the other.

In summary, bonding social capital is about deepening existing relationships, bridging social capital is about creating new relationships, and linking social capital is about leveraging relationships with people in power.

A systematic review of systematic reviews showed there is good evidence to suggest that social capital predicts better mental and physical health, and indicators of social capital are protective against mortality. However, it is unclear whether social capital interventions for health were really improving social capital, or other aspects of the social environment [3].

5. Key data and drivers for change?

5.1 Social capital headline indicators

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) collates a selection of indicators that measure social capital both nationally and regionally. The data focuses on four domains of social capital - personal relationships, social network support, civic engagement, and trust and cooperative norms. The most recent data is available for the period April 2020 to March 2021 [5]. The selection of indicators from various sources as shown below in Figure 2 is based on the framework of 25 headline measures of social capital proposed by the ONS in 2015 and reported on in 2017 and 2020. However, to ensure data availability for 2020/21, ONS could not use all original indicators and data sources so new indicators were added. The data is only available down to regional level.

Figure 2: Social capital headline indicators

	Indicator	North East 2019-20	North East 2020-21	National 2019-20	National 2020-21	Area	Data source for the latest data
Personal Relationships	Meet up in person with family members or friends at least once a week	78.0%	71.3%	73.7%	66.4%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Speak on the phone or video or audio call with family members or friends at least once a week	80.8%	85.1%	81.1%	85.2%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Email or write to family members or friends at least once a week	28.9%	29.4%	36.7%	37.2%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Exchange text or instant messages with family members or friends at least once a week	82.8%	83.3%	83.6%	86.0%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Feel lonely often or always	5.0%	5.7%	6.4%	6.5%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Chat to their neighbours (more than just to say hello) at least once a month	74.2%	78.2%	72.4%	74.1%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
Social Network Support	Have people who would be there for them if they needed help	77.3%	75.1%	73.7%	74.4%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Believe that other local community members would support them if they needed help during the Coronavirus outbreak	-	68.3%	-	69.7%	GB	Opinions & Lifestyle Survey (Covid)
	Give special help to at least one sick, disabled or elderly person who is living with them	10.5%	4.5%	9.5%	7.5%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Last 4 weeks provided practical help to family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them	-	25.9%	-	26.4%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Last 4 weeks received practical help from family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them	-	11.3%	-	13.7%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Provided financial help to family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them	-	12.1%	-	11.8%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Received financial help from family, friends or neighbours who do not live with them	-	5.1%	-	5.4%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Borrow things and exchange favours with their neighbours	29.5%	33.3%	35.2%	37.2%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Checked on neighbours who might need help at least once in the past 7 days	54.7%	-	55.3%	-	GB	Opinions a& Lifestyle Survey (Covid)
Civic Engagement	Formal volunteering at least once in the last 12 months	34.4%	29.9%	37.2%	29.9%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Informal volunteering at least once in the last 12 months	51.8%	57.9%	53.0%	54.2%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Gave money to charity in the last 4 weeks	73.9%	68.8%	74.5%	63.0%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Involved in at least one social action project in their local area in the last 12 months	13.0%	9.5%	16.1%	15.3%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	25.0%	21.9%	26.8%	26.6%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Participated at least one civic action in the last 12 months	36.8%	37.2%	40.7%	41.3%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
Trust and Cooperative Norms	Would say that people in general can be trusted	61.5%	62.2%	61.0%	63.7%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Would say that most people in their neighbourhood can be trusted	-	61.0%	-	62.0%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Definitely agree or tend to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	80.0%	83.9%	81.8%	83.1%	ENG	Community Life Survey, DCMS
	Females who felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark	68.3%	69.2%	68.8%	69.5%	ENG	Crime Survey, ONS
	Males who felt very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark	86.3%	92.5%	86.7%	89.6%	ENG	Crime Survey, ONS
	Agree that people around where they live are willing to help their neighbours	71.5%	62.7%	74.7%	67.5%	UK	Understanding Society: COVID-19
	Feel strongly that they belong to their neighbourhood	68.8%	71.3%	62.6%	64.6%	UK	Community Life Survey, DCMS

Source - ONS

The data will be affected by the impact of the Covid19 pandemic in 2020/21 which, combined with the regional level of the data, makes local interpretation impossible.

Personal relationships refers to the structure and nature of people's personal contacts and is concerned with who people know and what they do to establish and maintain these relationships. In the dataset it is noticeable that interactions involving face to face contact (meeting family and friends, and chatting with neighbours) is higher in the North East than nationally, whilst for other interactions the North East rates are either lower than or close to the national rates. There was an increase in

loneliness in the North East between 2019/20 and 2020/21, but the rate was still below the national rate.

Social network support refers to the level of resources or support that a person can draw from their personal relationships, but also includes what people do for other individuals on a personal basis. The North East saw a decrease in people stating they had people to help them whilst England rates increased. In general, rates for the indicators in the North East were consistently below the national equivalents, although higher for "Have people who would be there for them if they needed help" was higher in the North East.

Civic engagement refers to the actions and behaviours that can be seen as contributing positively to the collective life of a community or society. It includes activities such as volunteering, political participation, and other forms of community actions. Formal volunteering rates in the North East reduced between 2019/20 and 2020/21 as well as involvement in social action projects, whilst informal volunteering increased. Rates of those who gave money to charity reduced both regionally and nationally. Fewer people regionally say they can influence local area decisions compared to the England rate.

Trust and cooperative norms refers to shared values that are beneficial for the society as a whole and which shape the way people behave towards each other and as members of society. Local and national trust levels increased slightly between 2019/20 and 2020/21. Rates regionally and nationally increased in people stating people from different backgrounds get on well together. Rates were higher in the North East for people feeling that they belonged to their neighbourhood.

Other notable points from the dataset:
- Females, older people, and those in rural areas tended to be more involved in local social and support networks than males, younger people, and those in urban areas.
- Females reported having stronger social connections and support links with their local communities than males.
- Social network support tended to increase with age.
- Rural areas appeared to have stronger community relations than urban areas, although there were some improvements in social capital in urban areas.
- Following a period of narrowing, the gender gap in feeling safe when walking alone at night in a local area increased again to levels seen in 2015.

Whilst offering an overview of the key domains of social capital this dataset is not sufficiently granular to give an understanding of social capital within South Tees. More locally focussed measures are needed to achieve this.

5.2 Thriving Places Index

The Thriving Places Index created by Centre for Thriving Places is a wellbeing economics framework that identifies the local conditions for wellbeing and measures whether those conditions are being delivered fairly and sustainably [8]. The index looks broadly at what supports the wellbeing of communities and the different elements that help places to thrive. The framework is arranged into three elements: local conditions; equality; and sustainability. Within each element, there are domains and subdomains which show the elements broken down into greater detail. Each Local Authority area has a scorecard which shows the colour-coded scores for elements, domains, and subdomains.
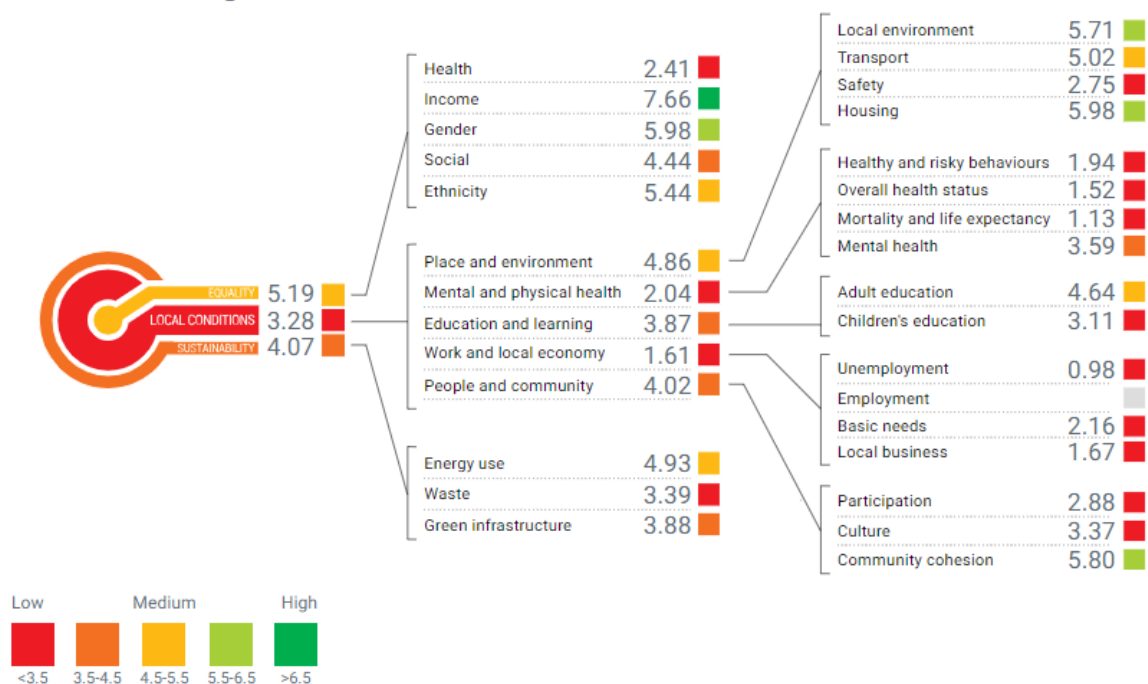
The People and Community domain, which sits within Local Conditions, is aligned to community cohesion and social capital through the three subdomains of Participation, Culture and Community Cohesion. Indicators in the subdomain of Participation include general election turnout, volunteering

related to sport and activity, clubs and societies and organisation membership. Under the Culture subdomain, data includes participation in heritage and heritage assets. Under the subdomain of Community Cohesion, data comes from neighbourhood trust levels and the social fragmentation index
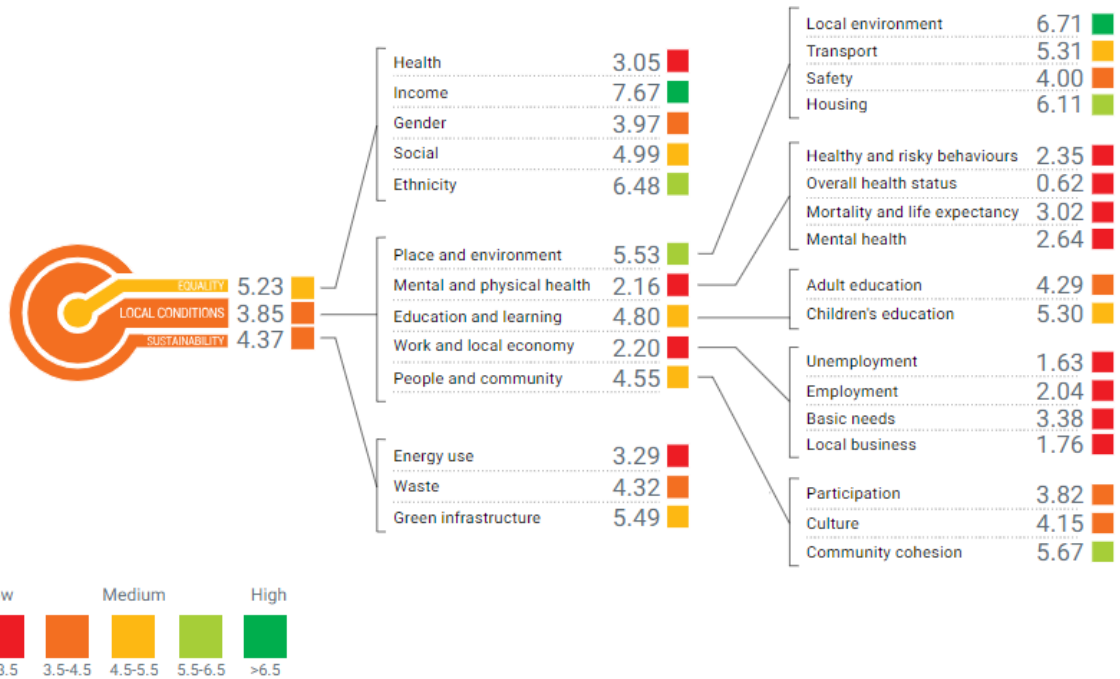
Figure 3 below shows the 2022 thriving places index. The index scores range from 0-10, with medium scores (4.5-5.5) coloured yellow, meaning the local authority scores the same as, or very similar to, the England average. Above or below average scores are coloured in pale green (5.5-6.5) and orange (3.5-4.5). Very high or low scores are coloured in dark green (above 6.5) and dark red (below 3.5) with these scores furthest from the England average. Overall in the People and Community domain, Middlesbrough scores 4.02 out of 10, lower compared to England. Redcar & Cleveland scores higher at 4.55 out of 10, also lower compared to England. In Middlesbrough, scores are lowest for the participation subdomain at 2.88 and culture at 3.37. Community cohesion is above the England average at 5.8, a significant improvement on 2.27 in 2021. In Redcar & Cleveland the lowest subdomain is participation at 3.82, followed by culture at 4.15. Again, community cohesion is above the national average at 5.67, above 5.02 in the previous year.

Figure 3: Thriving places index 2022 (Source – Thriving places index, Centre for Thriving Places)

Redcar and Cleveland

Health	3.05 🟥
Income	7.67 🟩
Gender	3.97 🟧
Social	4.99 🟨
Ethnicity	6.48 🟩

Place and environment	5.53 🟩
Mental and physical health	2.16 🟥
Education and learning	4.80 🟨
Work and local economy	2.20 🟥
People and community	4.55 🟨

Energy use	3.29 🟥
Waste	4.32 🟧
Green infrastructure	5.49 🟨

EQUALITY	5.23 🟨
LOCAL CONDITIONS	3.85 🟧
SUSTAINABILITY	4.37 🟧

Local environment	6.71 🟩
Transport	5.31 🟨
Safety	4.00 🟧
Housing	6.11 🟩

Healthy and risky behaviours	2.35 🟥
Overall health status	0.62 🟥
Mortality and life expectancy	3.02 🟥
Mental health	2.64 🟥

Adult education	4.29 🟧
Children's education	5.30 🟨

Unemployment	1.63 🟥
Employment	2.04 🟥
Basic needs	3.38 🟥
Local business	1.76 🟥

Participation	3.82 🟧
Culture	4.15 🟧
Community cohesion	5.67 🟩

| Low		Medium		High
🟥	🟧	🟨	🟩	🟩
<3.5	3.5-4.5	4.5-5.5	5.5-6.5	>6.5

5.3 Personal wellbeing

The ONS estimates personal wellbeing levels in the UK, with data available for 2022/23 [6]. This involves estimates of life satisfaction, feeling that things done in life are worthwhile, happiness and anxiety, by local authority area. People are asked to respond to the four personal well-being questions on a scale of 0-10 where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'. Figure 4 below shows the mean ratings for all four questions.

Figure 4 provides results from the 2022/23 survey. Mean scores for life satisfaction are lower in Redcar & Cleveland at 7.25 and Middlesbrough at 7.35 compared to 7.44 in England. Scores are also lower for the worthwhile measure locally. Middlesbrough saw the biggest difference in the happiness measure with a mean score of 7.05 compared to 7.38 in England. Redcar & Cleveland residents score similar to England for levels of anxiety, whilst Middlesbrough residents score lower.

*Figure 4: Mean scores of personal well-being*
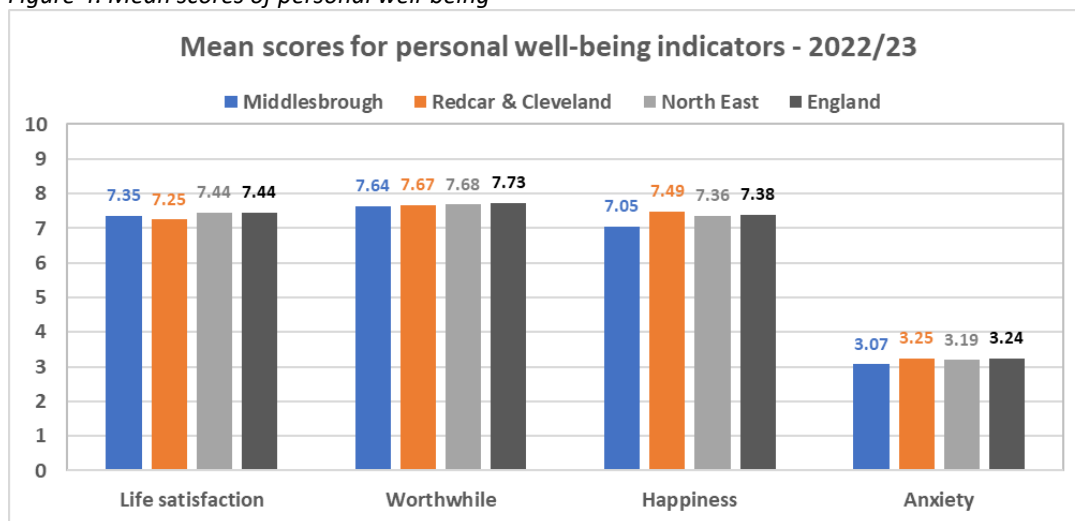
Source - ONS

Rates of personal well-being have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, as seen in Figure 5 below, showing trends across the four indicators. At the beginning of the pandemic in 2019/20 and through 2020/21 ratings declined before an improvement in 2021/22. However, the average scores for all four measures of wellbeing have seen deterioration in the last year of 2022/23. Happiness levels in Middlesbrough have seen a significant decline in the most recent year with the lowest mean score over the previous 10 years. There have also been increases in anxiety levels in Redcar & Cleveland with rates now mirroring the national average.

England level data shows that adults with very bad self-rated health reported the highest proportion of poor well-being across all measures, with over half reported high levels of anxiety and over 4 in 10 adults reported low levels of happiness compared with those with very good health. A greater proportion of women reported high levels of anxiety than men. Self-reported health status and marital status had the largest contribution on life satisfaction, with self-reported health status having a large contribution on average ratings for all four well-being measures.

Overall, this data indicates that generally across the indicators, both areas of South Tees fair worse than England as a whole, a notable outlier being Happiness in Redcar and Cleveland, which sits above the England average and scores for anxiety. The indicators for Redcar & Cleveland are better than for Middlesbrough.

Figure 5: Trends in mean scores of personal well-being
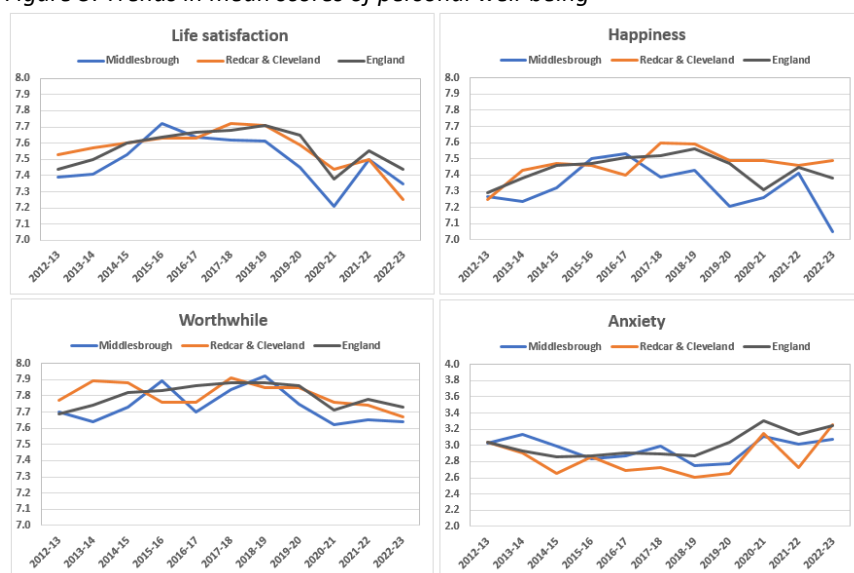
Source - ONS

5.4 Sport England Active Lives Survey

The Active Lives Adult Survey [7] captures data designed to better understand impact against four of the five social outcomes identified in the government's Sporting Future Strategy [1] .

For the mental wellbeing measures of life satisfaction, happiness, feeling your life is worthwhile and anxiety, respondents are asked to to answer on a scale of 0-10, with responses averaged to give a mean score.

The questions asked are:
- Life satisfaction: How satisfied are you with life nowadays?
- Happiness: How happy did you feel yesterday?
- Feeling your life is worthwhile: To what extent are the things you do in your life worthwhile?
- Anxiety: I can achieve most of the goals I set myself.

For the individual development and social and community development measures, respondents are asked to rate their agreement to a statement on a five-point scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1).

Responses are averaged to provide a mean score.

The questions asked are:
- Individual development: I can achieve most of the goals I set myself
- Individual development: If I find something difficult, I keep trying until I can do it
- Social and community development: Most people in your local area can be trusted.

Figure 6 compares the four datasets as in Figure 4 above from the ONS data. Although the absolute data are different, there is a clear similarity in the pattern, although anxiety scores are higher than for England.

Figure 6 - Active Lives scores for the four mental wellbeing measures
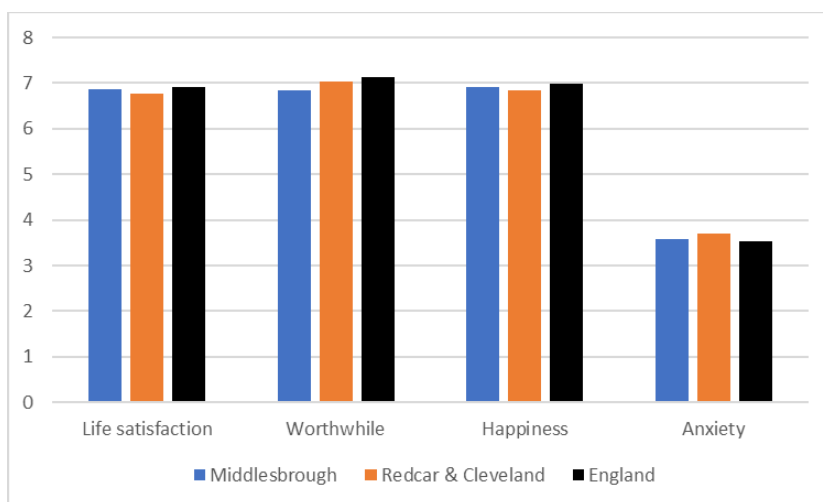
For the social and community measures, trust is particularly significant. Both Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland have scores below the England average as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 - Active Lives scores for "Most people in your local area can be trusted."
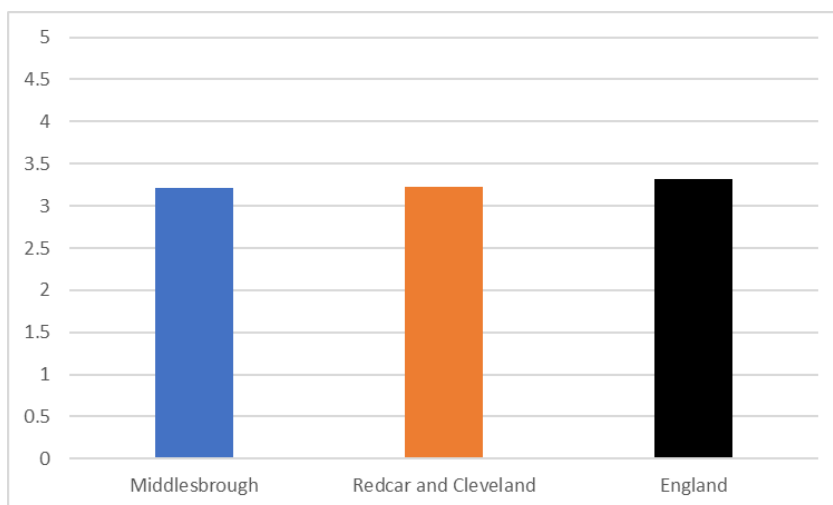
6. What are we doing already in relation to this goal?

Localmotion Middlesbrough

Localmotion is a national programme that brings together six places across England and Wales and six charitable funders. By communities, for communities, Localmotion seeks to build a social, economic, and environmental justice movement.

Middlesbrough is one of the six locations participating in Localmotion. With support from the national programme, a core group is developing the programme locally. With the vision of "To grow stronger communities, creating connections and opportunities", the top three aspirations are:

·   Reduce industrial decline and boost the local economy
·   Improve community wellbeing
·   Connect and build bridges between all sectors to work more cohesively for Middlesbrough.

The programme seeks to build community wellbeing and community wealth, with a bedrock of system skills development and co-production.

Voluntary Development Agencies

The creation of social capital is intrinsic to the work undertaken by voluntary sector development agencies, who seek to support and nurture the grass roots development of community action within a locality.

An example of best practice is how Redcar and Cleveland Voluntary Development Agency and Tees Valley Rural Action are coming together with the Public Health team of Redcar and Cleveland Council to bring together a sustainable food partnership for the borough.

7. What do local people say?

As part of the development of this JSNA, two workshops were held with local partner organisations to develop our understanding of social capital and the approach we could use locally to build greater social capital. The table below, Figure 8, demonstrates the key elements of social capital as defined by the group.

Figure 8 – Key elements of local social capital identified by workshop participants

Key elements that define Social Capital in South Tees. These are **interconnected** and **interdependent**.	What makes up this element of Social Capital.
Person Centred	Rooted in people.
Common Purpose	Finding commonalities and working positively with difference. Common language. Honesty and transparency.
Values and Beliefs	Sense of belonging. Feeling of community. Community valued by decision-makers. Having pride in our area. Community cohesion and integration. Building trust and being authentic. Not waiting for permission. Confident to embrace difficult conversations. Collaboration, not competition.
Connectivity	Networks that bring organisations and people together – both existing and new networks. Connecting networks together. Building relationships and strong connections. Bringing peripheral people into communities.
Decision Making	Always meaningful participation in local decision making. Participation in democratic processes. Empowerment as well as participation in democracy. Valuing the community voice. Shifting culture around decision-making.
Volunteering / Community Action	Community-led action. Volunteers and volunteering opportunities.
Assets	Opportunities for communities to gather. A range of physical assets, such as Community Hubs and schools. Networks as assets. A range of community services. 'In the DNA' collaboration of anchor institutions.
Employment and Skills	Opportunities for work and stability. Opportunities to develop personal and professional skills. Good educational settings.

Who	People who work here.
	People who live here.
	People who visit here.
	All sectors.
	Recognising everyone's value.

The workshops also considered some local measures that could be collated and used to describe social capital locally.

General – these are general data sources which would need to be analysed further to identify appropriate data:
- Poverty statistics, including Ecoshop usage data, fuel vouchers, CAB enquiry data, pupils on benefit related free school meals.
- Locally available crime statistics.
- Middlesbrough Council Stronger Communities locality work data.
- Charity Commission register of charities and changes in numbers and turnover of charities.
- Anchor organisations data - how many staff or students (e.g. University) are local people or out of the area.
- Social Housing "Satisfaction Surveys" and "Home of decent standard" data.
- Active Lives Survey, including YGT's boosted survey in four South tees wards.

Social Network Support
- Local online support group data - numbers of people who are accessing the groups.
- List of Health Champions and their organisations.

Civic Engagement
- Cultural data – such as attendance at key cultural events such as Middlesbrough Mela, Pride, and facilities such as theatres.
- Volunteering participation - MVDA, RCVDA, TVRA.
- Number of people supported into volunteering in Redcar & Cleveland and Middlesbrough through TVCA Boost Programme.
- Teesside University volunteering platform.
- Voter turnout.

In addition, consideration was given to some of the techniques that could be used to build a richer data picture. These included:
- Analysis of community conversations – Localmotion, MVDA.
- YGT Social Listening – need to agree appropriate data to track.
- YGT storytelling.
- MECC search and click records.
- RCVDA longitudinal study.
- TVRA and RCVDA shared assets mapping (three-year programme).
- Actor mapping.

A key next step is to research these options further and identify readily available sources to measure impact on social capital locally.

8. What are the key issues?

In relation to this goal, some of the key issues that have emerged during the development of the JSNA include:

- There is substantial data available on elements that are specifically related to social capital, based on the current definition (e.g. connections with others) and also data that is very closely linked but not necessarily explicit in the definition (e.g. happiness). Clarity is needed on both the definition of social capital for South Tees and the dataset that is needed to measure it.
- The data that is presented here focuses on measures of social capital. There is little or no understanding currently regarding how this data is interpreted by, and resonates with, key audiences such as decision-makers (or indeed who these audiences are).
- Building social capital in South Tees will sit widely across a range of stakeholders and further work is needed on how the work can be taken forward across such a diverse range of stakeholder sin different sectors and existing programmes and partnerships.
- In terms of the results from the dataset, *in general* both Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland perform less well than England as a whole on most existing measures. Similarly, *in general,* Middlesbrough performs less well than Redcar & Cleveland.

9. What are the recommendations?

Below are the recommendations based on the work so far, developed through the two workshop sessions with stakeholders. These have been prioritised broadly in the order shown:

Defining Social Capital – There is a need to better define what social capital means in South Tees and grow local understanding and value of it.

Decision-making – Investigate the understanding of social capital amongst strategic decision-makers and build their value of social capital in decision-making. Create an environment where all feel confident and comfortable to get involved in decision making processes. Decision making processes need to be built on the ability for people to participate.

Anchor institutions - Better define and understand the role of anchor institutions of all sizes that are within our place and communities. Develop a more extensive relationships map within place against local needs

Training, employment, and progression - Develop an understanding of the opportunities and design training around these opportunities and community needs. In particular, broaden the concept of training.

Data – Better understand and use the data we have, to ensure that it informs decision-making. Commit to listen, collect, and share data worded to make more informed decisions. Be aware of the limits that data has.

Networking – Create more spaces for collaborative conversations and networking. Broaden networks and strengthen links with under-represented communities.

Volunteering and community action – Improve understanding of what volunteering is, who volunteers, why they volunteer and appreciate the value they create.

Voluntary sector – Value, support and develop a strong and thriving voluntary sector, recognising the sector's role in both achieving and maintaining social cohesion.

Systemic Change - Ensure that public policy reflects community needs and address the barriers that stop local people from taking action and developing solutions for themselves.

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