

# Mapping Marginalisation to Make Inclusion Work More Effective

Kirsty Bagnall & Clare Bonetree

# Agenda & introduction

- What is the Spatial Model of Inequality
  - Developed by the AfA Equalities Board
  - Broad application - not restricted to age, place or pre-defined minority
- How to understand and use it
- Use in funding strategy?
- Further questions & discussion



# Prioritising inequality

- Inequality and marginalisation are correlated with:
  - higher rates of social isolation in older people
  - poorer educational outcomes for younger people
  - poorer health & higher rates of disability at every age, and lower life expectancy
- Inequality has worsened during the pandemic
  - <https://www.ifs.org.uk/inequality/inequalities-in-education-skills-and-incomes-in-the-uk-the-implications-of-the-covid-19-pandemic>

# Inequality and marginalisation

- Individual characteristics & identity **intersect** with structural & social factors to **create or intensify** marginalisation
  - <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/equalities/independent-inequalities-commission>
- Factors increasing risk of social isolation for older people
  - **Individual** (age, widowed, member of marginalised group)
  - **Life transitions** (retirement, decline in health, loss of mobility or income)
  - **Community** (physical barriers, neighbourhood safety, access to resources)
  - **Structural** (discrimination, social and economic inequality, migration)
  - <https://www.ambitionforageing.org.uk/social-isolation-among-older-people-urban-areas>

# Place-Based Approaches vs Inequality

## Connection to place

- Individuals may identify with community of identity, more than place

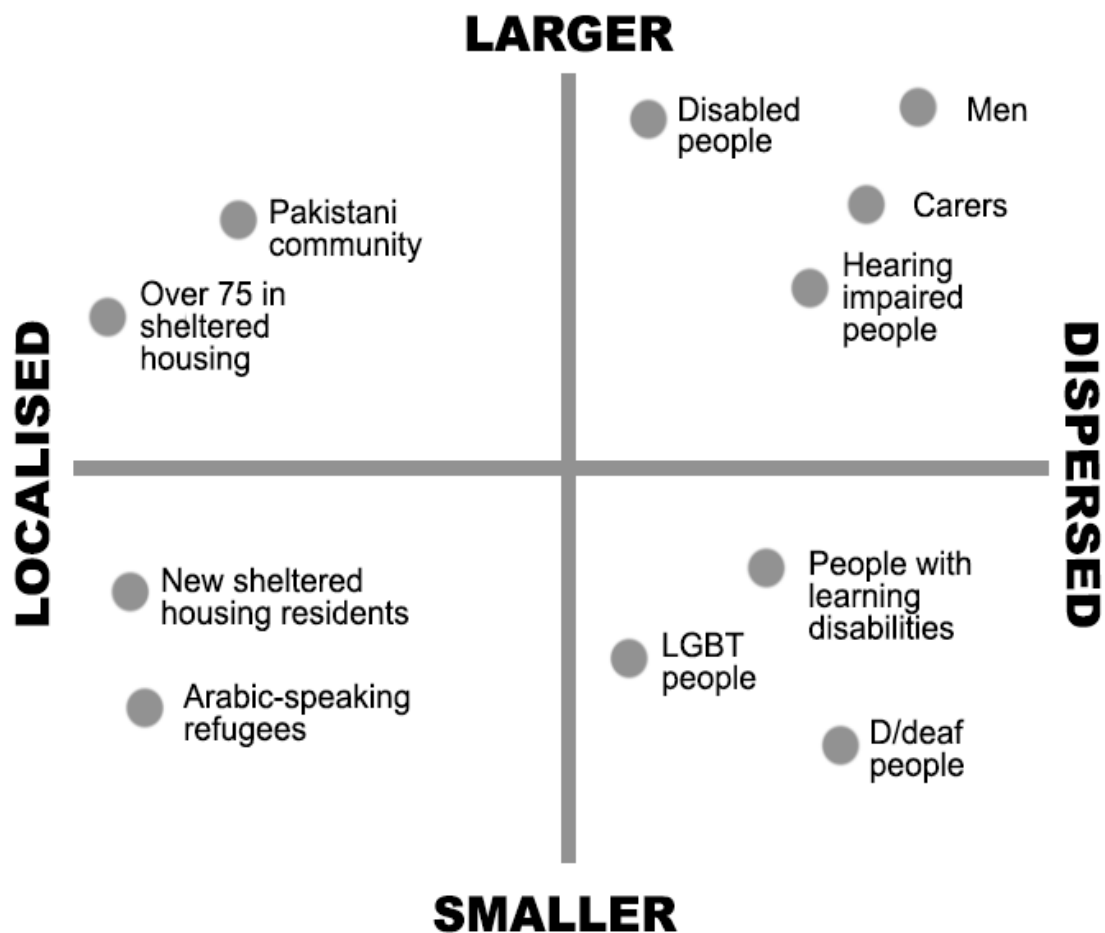
## Asset based initiatives

- Physical community assets may be outside neighbourhood (e.g. town centre)

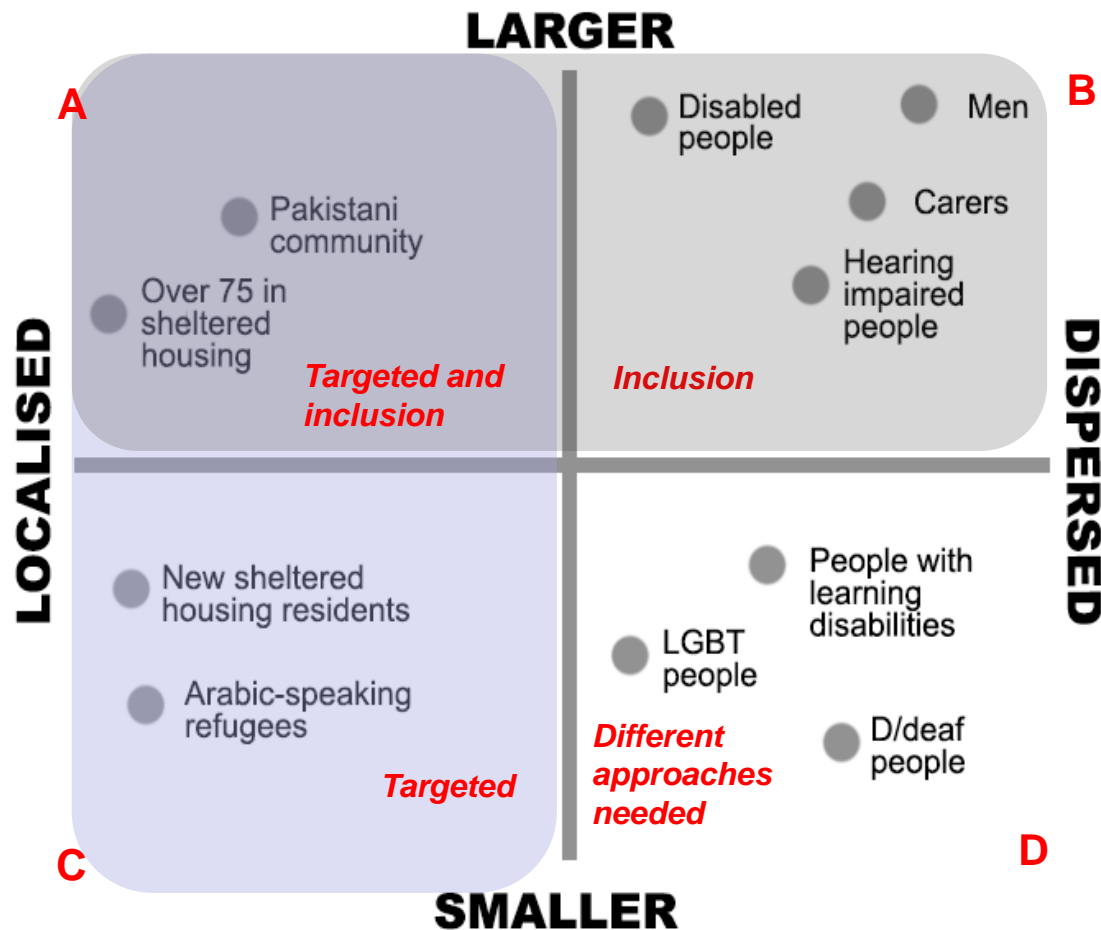
## Social distancing

- Older people may be more reluctant to travel to a central location than previously

# Spatial mapping



# Different approaches



\*examples - will differ dependent on area and groups

# Co-production with small, dispersed communities

- Co-production principles:
  - Diversity, Equality, Reciprocity, Inclusion
  - Respecting, listening, involving
- Benefits:
  - Individuals: empowerment & personal development, connection to place
  - Community: builds local culture and capacity for participation; develops social capital
- Requirements:
  - Commitment (staff, ££, resources)
  - Knowledge of equalities & local communities





**What challenges and solutions  
could the spatial model offer  
for funding strategies?**



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