



O 7.4.1
Analysis of the results
and its progress and final report

Executive Summary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This deliverable summarises the final assessment of the CPP (Community Participation Programme). This was carried out through two rounds of fieldwork: 1) from February and September 2018; 2) from January to July 2019. The fieldwork performed included a survey completed by CPP families and semi-structured interviews with professionals from the council and with representatives of the social organisations in B-MINCOME neighbourhoods.

This report focuses on the most important changes obtained during the project, from the following perspectives: the individual, the community and the institutions (for more details on our approach see D.7.4.1). The main results obtained are summarised here.

Synthesis of the results of the survey completed by beneficiaries

The goal of this second survey was to observe changes in the attitudes and opinions of the CPP beneficiaries regarding community participation as a result of being part of the work processes, dynamics and activities promoted in the CPP.

The main trends observed are the following:

First, the characteristics of the socio-demographic profiles of the respondents are maintained in comparison with a year ago. Here too there is a preponderance of women and people born outside the European Union. As in the previous survey, there is an imbalance between productive work and the social reproduction of work among men and women (women being the ones who spend more time on household tasks), the participants have low levels of studies and the sample is highly intercultural. This continuity of profiles is explained by the fact that a high percentage of people reported to also having participated in the previous survey.

Second, the sense of belonging to the neighbourhood continues to be generally strong and the lowest scores correspond to people who come from outside the European Union. In terms of personal satisfaction with the neighbourhood, results show some improvement, as well as a positive perception of its social life. There has also been a shift in attitudes towards aspects such as trust, solidarity and mutual assistance, especially with regard to neighbours who are less familiar. However, results also show that people with very low levels of education continue to express greater mistrust than others.

Third, the degree of subjective well-being and trust in oneself is still high, even though the score has not increased and results appear lower than in the first survey. This tendency is similar both when speaking in public or when leading collective projects. In both cases, the lower values correspond to people with lower levels of education. These results could be interpreted as reflecting their participatory experience in B-MINCOME programme, which could have caused some people to become aware of the difficulties that participation entails.

Regarding perceptions of happiness, satisfaction and trust in oneself, results show a consolidation of high scores, but not an improvement.

Fourth, the results of the survey display a greater interest in social issues, and compared to a year ago, those who claim to have participated in associations (neighbourhood, educational or cultural) have increased. Results also show a good predisposition to relate with people that the respondents already feel close to. However, the results do not show an increased perception that people can rely on other neighbours if they have a problem; on the contrary, they show the opposite. Yet those results are slightly contradictory with the improved level of general trust towards neighbours and the perception towards their solidarity.

Fifth, attitudes towards the public administration show a significant improvement. On the one hand, Social Services are still perceived as the most important services for the respondents when they have to tackle social and economic difficulties. On the other hand, beneficiaries perceive community centres as more important than before, since they appear as a reference for social and daily life. Finally, public spaces, schools and health centres obtain similar results to a year earlier, and maintain their importance as facilitation and meeting spaces.

Finally, the impact that B-MINCOME has had in generating improvements on a personal and community level is positively valued, despite the fact that high initial expectations have not been met. It is also important to highlight the importance that the respondents have given to the role of social educators in promoting people participating in the CPP.

Synthesis of the results of interviews with professionals and social actors

The analysis of the interviews and the comparison with the results obtained in the preliminary report show that, according to the community agents, the CPP has caused the following impacts:

Firstly, the CPP has contributed significantly to overcoming the loneliness that many people suffer from, thanks to the construction of spaces that have allowed the creation of relationships and bonds.

Secondly, there is a general perception that the CPP has contributed to the improvement of personal skills necessary for participation, stimulating people to think about collective action initiatives and projects. The facilitation team has played a key role in this process of developing skills and learning.

Thirdly, women have been given greater visibility. This has led to a re-assessment of the role they play in community dynamics. They have acquired more autonomy and taken more advantage of the spaces created within the CPP to create links with other women, leading to sorority dynamics. In some cases, the CPP has also contributed to changing roles in the personal-family sphere.

Fourthly, the impact of the CPP on social networks and groups is rather unequal. The expected effects of associative dynamics and the link between families and the social fabric continue to be quite weak. Instead, facilities appear as the main spaces for building links between people and their community environment.

Fifthly, the CPP has contributed to improving relations between culturally diverse groups, reinforcing these diverse people's feelings that they belong to a common group.

Sixth, the CPP has also changed the relationship between residents and municipal professionals, moving towards an approach that is less about welfare dynamics and is more collaborative: one in which the participation and involvement of new people is promoted. In particular, the CPP and the B-MINCOME project have promoted a significant change in the way that Social Services professionals and their actions are viewed.

Seventh, the CPP and the B-MINCOME project have promoted municipal professionals working in a more coordinated way. The transversal work that took place during the project was considered a kind of learning process that could be extended to other fields of action within the administration.

Finally, community agents have also expressed the need to guarantee the continuity of the actions carried out within the CPP in order to consolidate the effects generated by the active policies and the B-MINCOME programme.

Summary of hypotheses

Individual change

CHANGE	ASPECTS	HYPOTHESIS	RESULTS
Individual	Subjective well-being	<i>A combination of the CPP and the GMI can simultaneously contribute to improving subjective well-being, strengthening personal capacities and stimulating proactive attitudes among the participants of this programme, both as a consequence of the income provided and of direct involvement in the projects and groups created and promoted by the PPC.</i>	Participants have become more aware of the challenges of participation and have developed new participatory skills and abilities. These are particularly significant among women.
	Attitudes		
	Capacities		

Changes in community dynamics

CHANGE	ASPECTS	HYPOTHESIS	RESULTS
Associative	Social groups	<p><i>The articulation of the CPP with the basic income can contribute to activating, strengthening, increasing numbers and improving the quality of social groups, social networks and associations in the local area, either through actions that are specifically oriented towards this end, or indirectly, through the improvement of subjective well-being, capacities and participatory attitudes of programme members.</i></p>	<p>The policy deployed has contributed to activating new groups made up of basic income beneficiaries and reinforcing their involvement in the public facilities in the local area. It has also favoured establishing new intercultural relations. There is some impact on the structure of associations, but it seems slight.</p>
	Associations		
	Social Networks		

Institutional change

CHANGE	ASPECTS	HYPOTHESIS	RESULTS
Institutional	Institutional context	<p><i>The CPP can contribute to institutional change through stimulating new organisational dynamics in the public sector that foster greater collaboration between the public sector and the people, groups and associations in the local area.</i></p>	<p>B-MINCOME and the CPP in particular have presented opportunities to experiment with new ways of working within the public administration: approaches which are more transversal, more empowering and with a more community-based vision.</p> <p>This impact has been particularly relevant in the case of the Social Services and in the role of facilities, and has been particularly appreciated by the participants of the programme.</p>
	Public-Community relationships		