

Children's Neighbourhoods Scotland area contextual analysis framework¹

The framework sets out a range of options and is a starting point for agreeing a local approach to the analysis, taking account of both setting and context.

Purpose of contextual analysis:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend and/or further collate and synthesise existing local and national evidence, intelligence and data • Build relationships and establish partnerships across the CNS area, including community asset mapping where necessary • Establish a baseline position 		
Dimension	Definitions	
Setting	The specific physical location / area identified where the programme will operate.	
Context	The set of characteristics and circumstances, consisting of active and unique factors, within which the CNS site is embedded. This includes not only a physical location but also roles, interactions and relationships at multiple levels. There are six context domains.	
	Context domains	
	<i>Geographical</i>	The broader physical environment, landscapes and resources, both natural and man-made (e.g. infrastructure), available in an area.
	<i>Socio-cultural</i>	The ideas and values that are shared among members of a group (i.e. the story of a place).
	<i>Socio-economic</i>	The social and economic resources of a community and their access to these resources.
	<i>Ethical</i>	The norms and principles that guide the decisions and behaviour of individuals, institutions / organisations.
	<i>Legal</i>	The rules and regulations that have been established to protect people's rights and societal interests.
<i>Political</i>	The distribution of power, assets and interests within a population.	

¹ The framework draws on Pfadenhauer et al. Making sense of complexity in context and implementation: The Context and Implementation of Complex Interventions (CICI) framework. *Implementation Science* (2017) 12:21.



<p>Points to consider and possible approaches / methods to gathering information and data in relation to the six context domains</p>		
<p>The points included here are not exhaustive but intended to support consideration and identification of next steps with stakeholders.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CNS team can identify, gather, review and compile existing data. Data may be drawn from local, cross-sector and strategic documents and data sources across a range of indicators. • An analysis of context focused on local priorities can, for example, support relationship building and develop an overview of existing local structures, partners and groups who work in the area with and for children and young people and their families. • In some contexts there may be a need to map existing service (statutory, third, and private sector), resources and activity provision providing support to children and young people and their families. • The CNS team can deploy a range of methods such as interviews, focus groups and surveys working with local stakeholders, partner organisations, children and young people and their families. • A range of approaches are considered to maximise participation and engagement in the analysis of context process. • Opportunities for feeding back and sharing insights with stakeholders and participants are planned for. 		
<p>Next steps</p>		