

**Good for Regeneration,
Good for Health, Good for
Belfast: Indicators to monitor
urban development**

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Belfast Local Support Group & the
Indicators Working Group**

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Focus of Belfast's work:

**Indicators and criteria for healthy
sustainable urban development**

- **Good for Regeneration,
Good for Health**

Aim

To use a health impact assessment approach to develop a set of indicators appropriate for monitoring the effects of regeneration on health and well-being

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Purpose

- **To identify factors common to successful regeneration and community health and well-being**

Approach

- **Working with the Area Partnerships in direct contact with the communities affected – “bottom up”**

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Why?

- **Some of the most deprived communities in Northern Ireland live in Belfast**
- **“The Troubles”, 30 years of conflict, has had a cumulative and damaging effect on people’s health**
- **Since the start of the Peace Process, an important focus for the city is regeneration, especially in terms of economic development**

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What is the evidence?

Although regeneration and environmental improvement can be beneficial to people's health and well-being, it can be harmful, especially for vulnerable groups

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Potentially harmful effects of regeneration

- 1. Gentrification and displacement can occur: healthier people move into the area, and vulnerable groups are displaced, usually to a poorer environment**
- 2. If new residents and existing residents do not integrate, regeneration can exacerbate social exclusion and reduce social cohesion**

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Definition of HIA

“a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, a program or project may be *judged* as to its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of effects within the population”

WHO Gothenburg Consensus Paper, 1999

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HIA comprises two main parts:

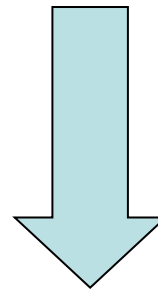
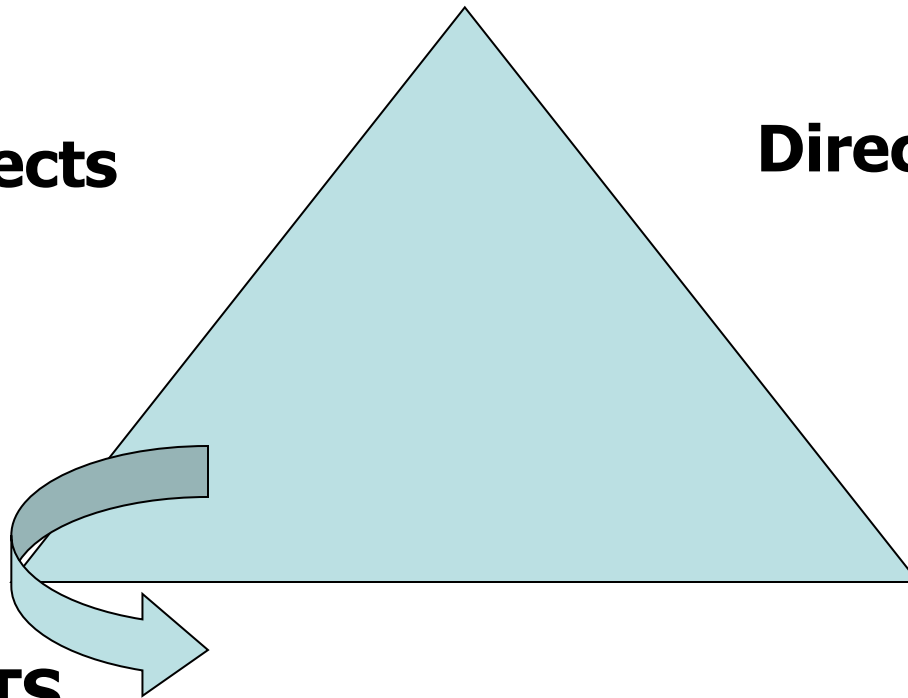
- 1. Health impact analysis –
identifying potential impacts on
health**
- 2. Health impact assessment –
identifying ways to address those
potential impacts on health**

Health impact analysis

Proposal

Indirect Effects

Direct Effects



HEALTH

**DETERMINANTS
OF HEALTH**

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Stages in HIA Process used to identify topics for indicator development

- Screening
- **Scoping**
- **Appraisal**
- Reporting
- Supporting decision-makers
- Monitoring and evaluation

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Proposal for analysis

- **Started in 2008, the 5 Belfast Area Partnerships developed Strategic Regeneration Frameworks**
- **We undertook the Health Impact Analysis on the East Belfast Strategic Regeneration Framework using rapid appraisal techniques including consulting stakeholders**

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Results of Health Impact Analysis

- Identified factors important to regeneration and health that would be affected if the proposals in the East Belfast Strategic Regeneration Framework were to be implemented**
- Identified which factors were affected most frequently**
- These factors became the topics for indicator development**

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Indicator development

- **Identified sets of indicators for:**
 - **Regeneration**
 - **Sustainable Development**
 - **Health**
- **Identified indicators we would like to see**
- **Local Support Group selected indicators using a set of criteria**

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Indicator Development

- **Set up an Indicators Working Group with all 5 of Belfast's Area Partnerships**
- **Used rapid analysis techniques on the 4 other Strategic Regeneration Frameworks (SRFs) in Belfast to check that the draft indicators selected covered the important factors that would be affected when the SRFs were implemented**

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Developing a Framework to house the Indicators

- **Identified the main indicator domains**
- **Identified the need for a Community and Neighbourhood indicator set to act as a baseline**

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Domains in the Indicator Set

- **Economic**
- **Social**
- **Environmental**
- **Access**

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For each domain, we identified:

- A main indicator;**
- A “twin” inequalities indicator specifically to identify the effects on vulnerable groups**
- Therefore, there are 8 “headline” indicators**

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Community & Neighbourhood Indicators

8 Key indicators:

- **Demographic indicators**
- **Indicators of self-reported health**
- **Indicators of health status**
- **Indicators of childhood development**

Additional indicators

**Area-specific indicators , selected by
Area Partnerships**

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Economic domain

Main indicator:

Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita

***Factor important to regeneration and
health:***

Creation of wealth

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Economic domain

**“Twin” inequalities indicator for effect on
vulnerable groups:**

**Comparison of the top 20% of after-tax
incomes and the average bottom 20%
of after-tax incomes**

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Social Domain

Main indicator:

- **Reputation /image of the area**

Twin inequalities indicator:

- **Proportion of people not willing to admit they live, work or are associated with an area**

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Environment domain

Main indicator:

- **Investment in green infrastructure per capita**

Twin inequalities indicator:

- **Proportion of people using green space (formally or informally) by age, gender, ethnic or cultural and socio-economic group**

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Access domain

Main indicator:

- **Investment in public transport per capita**

Twin inequalities indicator:

- **Proportion of people within 400 metres of a bus stop served by a frequent service (every 10 minutes)**

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Economic Domain

- **Main indicator**
- **Other economic indicators**
- **“Twin” inequalities indicator**
- **Other economic indicators showing inequalities**
- **Indicators showing changes in the local economy**

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Contents of Text

- **Introduction to Regeneration and Health**
- **Description of the Indicator Framework**
- **Introduction to each of the 4 Domains**
- **For each of the 4 main indicators:**
 - **Introduction to Indicator, including “twin”**
 - **Interpretation of Indicator**
- **Community and Neighbourhood Indicators**
- **How to use the Set of Indicators**

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Companion Document

- **Checklist based on the Headline Indicators**
- **Checklist based on the Key Community and Neighbourhood indicators**
- **Checklists based on the 4 main indicator domains**
- **Checklist based on the Community and Neighbourhood indicator set**
- **Two case-studies**

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Next Steps

- **Engaging with a wider group of organisations about the suggested indicator set**
- **Refining the indicators**

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The Future

- **In Belfast, integrating this work with the work for WHO Healthy Cities Phase V – *Health and Health Equity in All Local Policies* – and using the approach in other areas**
- **In Europe, disseminating this work among other cities in the WHO European Healthy Cities Network**

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Thank you