

Evaluatie-onderzoek wijkprogrammering

# PROMISING NEIGHBOURHOODS

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# De wijkprogrammering

Visie van Beleidskader Jeugd 2015-2020 'Rotterdam Groeit'.

Wijkgerichte aanpak.

Kennisgericht met data uit Staat van de Jeugd.

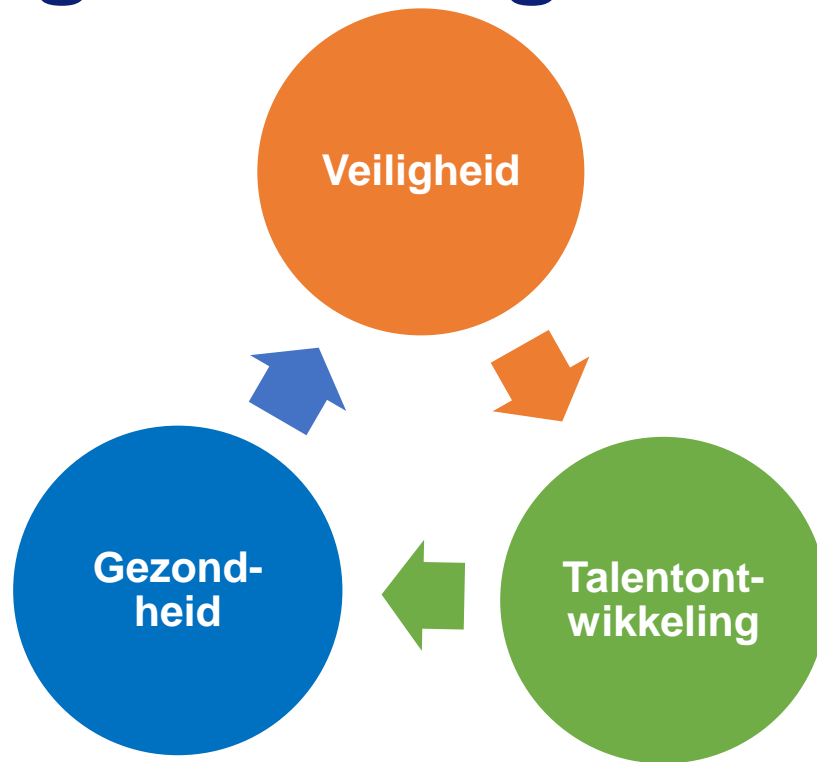
Lerende aanpak met ingebouwde monitorcyclus en evaluatie.

3 pijlers:

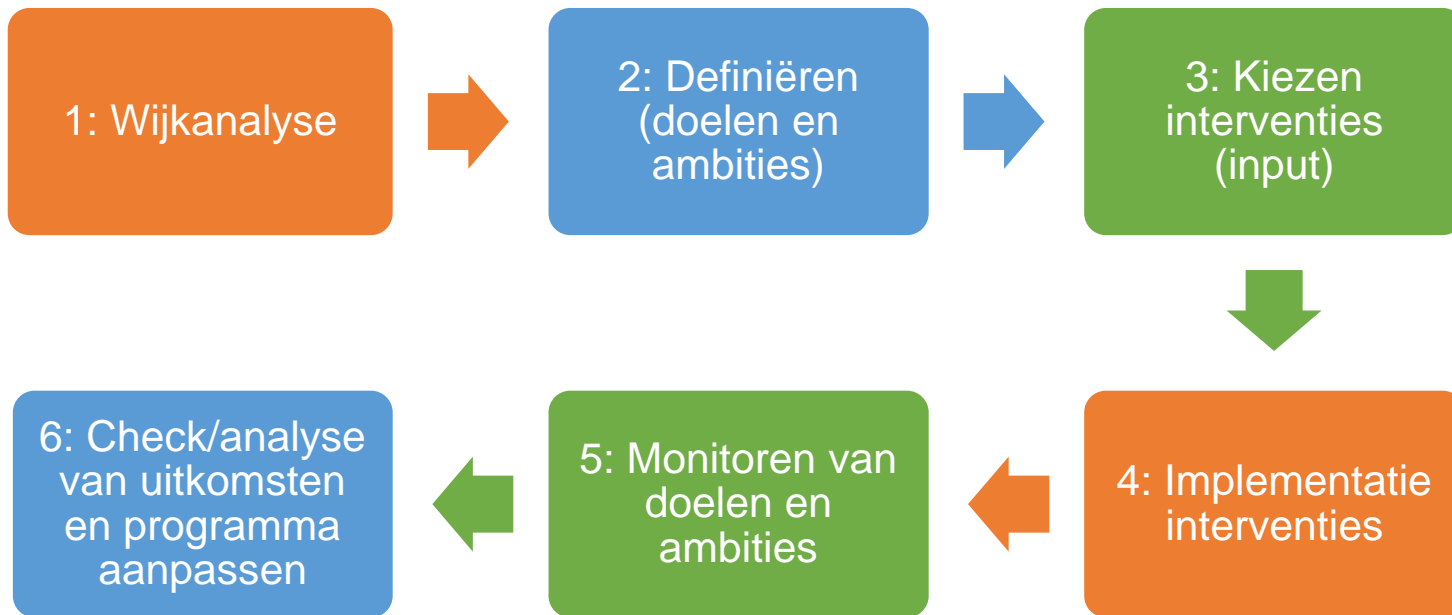
- Sterke wijknetwerken.
- Positief pedagogisch wijkklimaat.
- Wijkprogrammering.



# De wijkprogrammering



# De wijkprogrammering



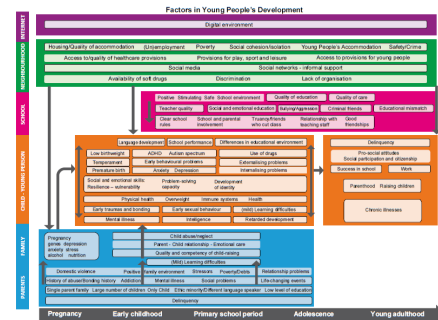
# Voorbeeld

## 1: Kwantitatieve, kwalitatieve analyse en opstellen ambities

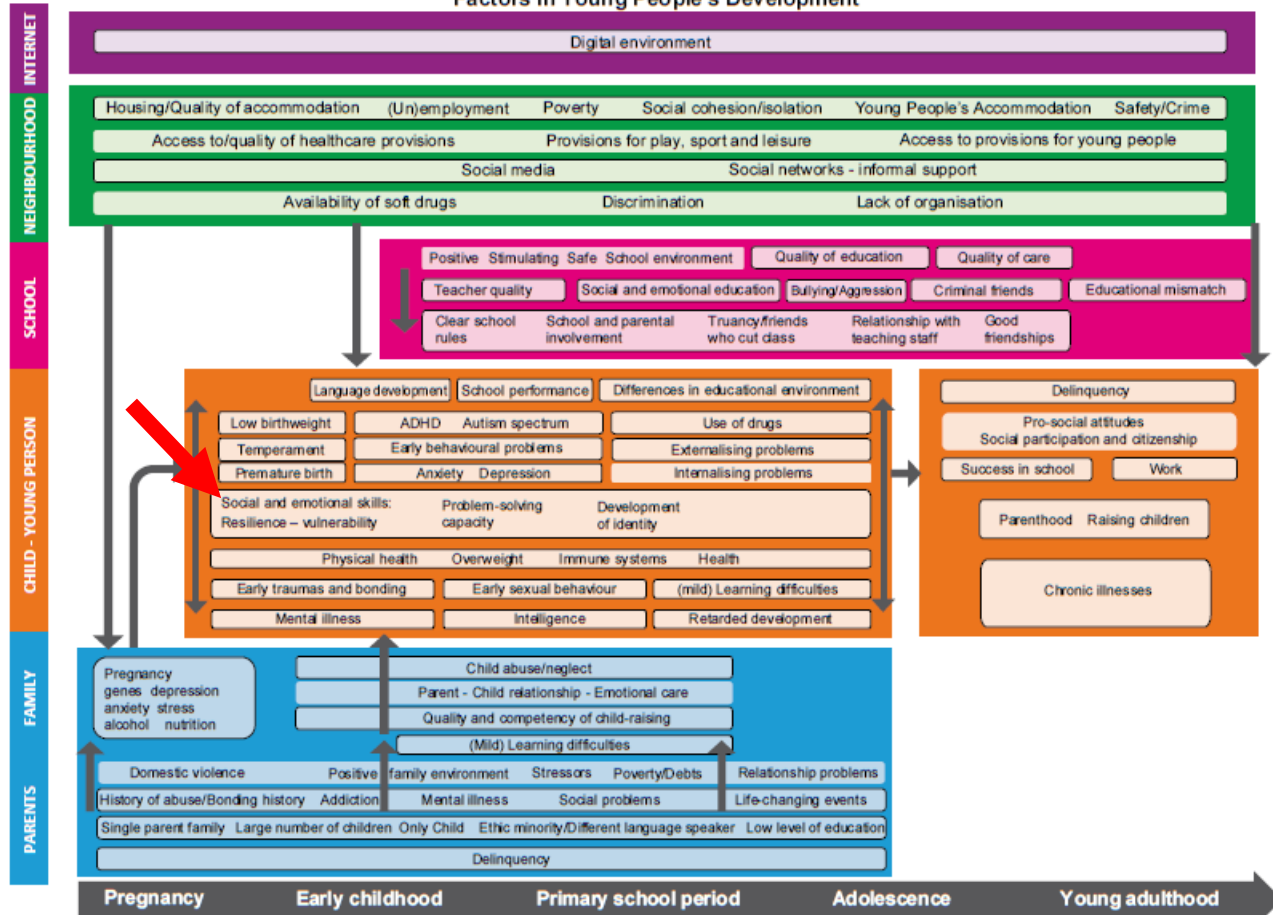
- Voorbeeld: Meer jeugdigen hebben een betere sociaal-emotionele gezondheid.



## Staat van de Jeugd



# Factors in Young People's Development



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# Voorbeeld



Factor	Score
Emotionele- en sociale vaardigheden	5
Ouderlijke psychopathologie	4
SES	4
Opvoedingsvaardigheden	3
Psychosociale problemen	3
lage opleiding/verzuim/vsv/slechte schoolprestaties	3
Woonomgeving/slechte buurt	3
Middelen gebruik	2
Mishandeling	2
zelfvertrouwen	2
Criminaliteit	1
ouderlijke ondersteuning	1
sport/beweging	1
stimuleren vanuit omgeving cultuur	1
stimuleren/bekendheid sport	1
temperament	1
Toegang voorzieningen	1
voeding	1
zwakke binding met buurt	1



# Voorbeeld

## 2. Maatschappelijk resultaat en indicatoren.

- Voorbeeld: Meer jeugdigen hebben een betere sociaal emotionele gezondheid:
- Het percentage kinderen dat wordt gepest neemt af;
- Meer ouders kunnen opvoedproblemen met iemand bespreken.
- Het percentage kinderen (4 t/m 11) welke last hebben van angst gevoelens neemt af.





# Voorbeeld

## 3. Activiteiten:

- Het gaat om een samenhangend pakket aan interventies die invloed hebben op meerdere factoren.
- Goede samenwerking tussen het wijknetwerk is van essentieel belang.

## 4. Kwaliteit input & 5. Uitkomsten:

- Monitoren van input op maatschappelijke resultaten (sociaalemotionele gezondheid).
- Welke interventies worden ingezet in de wijken (bereik, doelrealisatie, uitval)?

## 6. Verbeteracties in verbetercyclus:



# Het onderzoek

## Doel van het onderzoek:

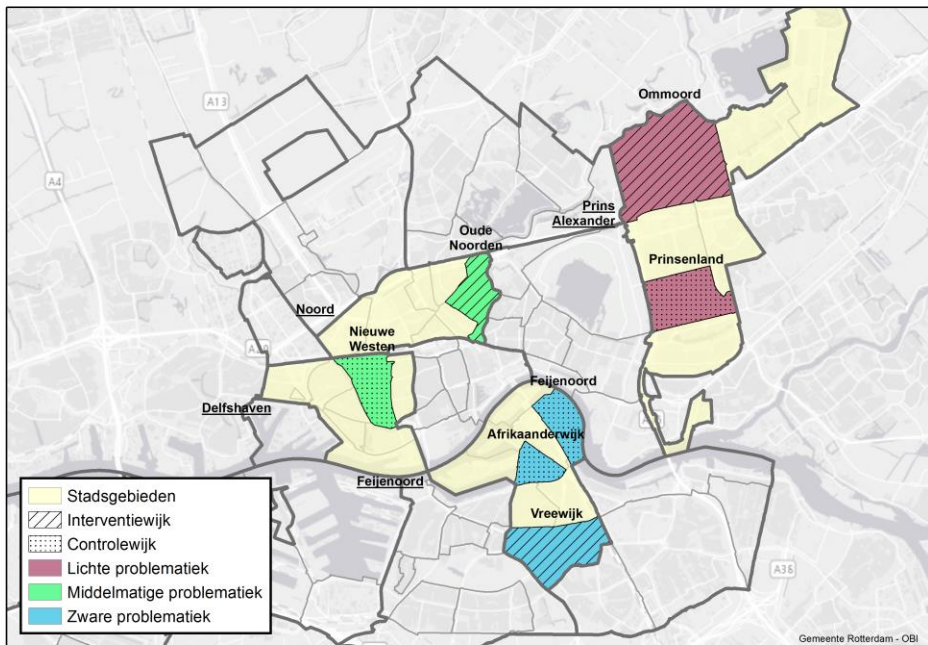
Evalueren van de wijkprogrammering, de effecten, de werkzame elementen, bevorderende en belemmerende factoren in elke fase van de wijkprogrammering (planning, implementatie, evaluatie, revisie). De resultaten zullen directe feedback opleveren voor deelnemers en beleid.

## Uitvoerders:

Erasmus MC, afdeling Maatschappelijke Gezondheidszorg  
Verwey Jonker Instituut  
Clemens Hosman  
Gemeente Rotterdam

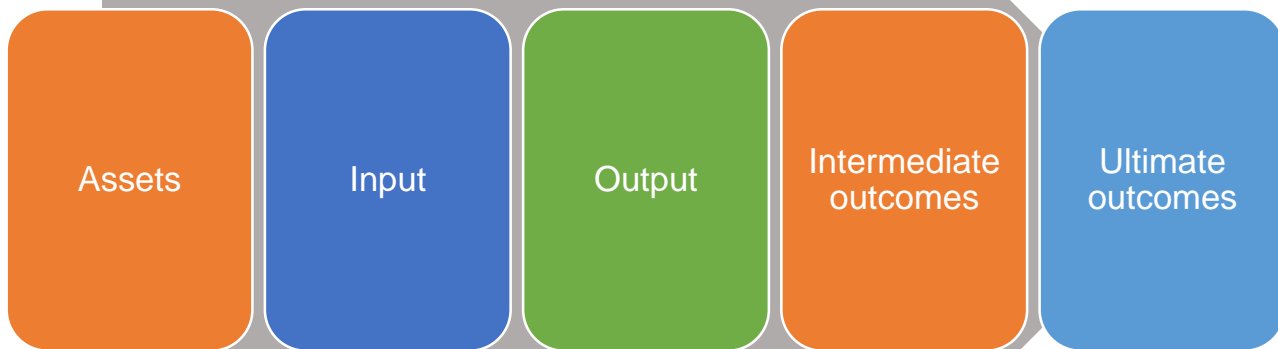


# Het onderzoek



# Het onderzoek

Logisch model



# Het onderzoek

## DEEL 1 Proces en implementatie.

- Nulmeting 2018 (interviews, focusgroepen, vragenlijst & registratie/monitoring van inzet).
- Nameting 2020/2021 (interviews, focusgroepen, vragenlijst & registratie/monitoring van inzet).

## DEEL 2 Effectiviteit en efficiency.

- Nulmeting 2018 (verschillende datasets).
- Nameting 2020/2021 (verschillende datasets).

## DEEL 3 Toekomstige implementatie en overdracht.

- Overdraagbare kennisproducten (2021-2022).



# Mijlpalen en bevindingen

-Design paper: <https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-6901-3>

-Presentatie of EUSUHM & Kennisfestival.

-Samenwerking met onderzoeksgroep Frank van Lenthe (call: verklaren factoren SES).

-Overleggen met adviesraad (CoL) & overleggen gebiedsadviseurs.

-Analyses nulmeting: armoede & psychosociale gezondheid.

BMC Public Health  
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## STUDY PROTOCOL

### Evaluation of the promising neighbourhoods community program to reduce health inequalities in youth: a protocol of a mixed-methods study

Mirte Boekers<sup>1</sup>, Dafna A. Windhorst<sup>2</sup>, Haric Jonkman<sup>2</sup>, Clemens M. H. Hoornan<sup>1,3</sup>, Hein Raaij<sup>4</sup> and Wilma Jansen<sup>1,5\*</sup>

**Abstract**  
 Background: Reducing socioeconomic health inequalities among youth is a major challenge for governments around the world and reports on successful attempts are scarce. Sociocological and integral approaches with collaborative partnerships and community engagement are recommended but knowledge about the effectiveness and effective and ineffective elements is limited. The Promising Neighbourhoods program employs such an approach aiming to reduce socioeconomic inequalities in health, safety and talent development in youth. We will evaluate the process-implementation, and effectiveness of the Promising Neighbourhoods program.

**Methods/Design:** Core elements of Promising Neighbourhoods are a collaborative community programming approach with stakeholders, data based priority setting, knowledge, and theory based policies and evidence based interventions. Community stakeholders and key leaders from the neighbourhoods are engaged in the program. For the evaluation, study the program will be implemented in 2019/2019 and follow up in 2020/2021 after full implementation of the Promising Neighbourhoods program. Intervention neighbourhoods receive a tailored intervention package including evidence based interventions and additional measures by community stakeholders. In control neighbourhoods, no special planning will take place thus interventions are offered as usual. A mixed methods approach following the stages of the logic model from program to impact is applied for the evaluation. Questionnaires, focus groups, and registration data will be collected among community stakeholders, key leaders, and youth to evaluate the process-implementation of the program, indicators of intermediate and ultimate outcomes will be studied among 11–18B children and 11–18B youngsters using difference in difference regression analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of the Promising Neighbourhoods program.

**Discussion:** Hypotheses are that a collaborative community approach with stakeholders leads to clear priority setting and better tailored interventions of better quality. We further hypothesize a decline in socioeconomic inequalities in intermediate and ultimate outcomes for health, safety and talent development in the intervention neighbourhoods in comparison to control neighbourhoods. The results add knowledge about effective and ineffective elements of collaborative community programming approaches to reduce health inequalities in youth and thus are relevant for local and national public health authorities.

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 PROMISING NEIGHBOURHOODS  
 A mixed methods evaluation study  
 January 2019

**Objectives**  
 To evaluate the process, implementation and effectiveness of Promising Neighbourhoods in reducing health inequalities among youth.

**Design**  
 • Study is nested in the ten intervention neighbourhoods selected to receive control neighbourhoods.  
 • Measurements of baseline (2018/2019) and of follow-up (2020/2021)  
 • Evaluation performed using a logic model

**Study population**  
 • Mixed aged (11B children, adolescents and key leaders) in 10 neighbourhoods  
 • Youth aged 11B (11B) and 12–18 (12B) (n=100)

**Measurements and analysis**  
 • Qualitative analysis of focus groups, expert and expert only consultations & focus groups  
 • Quantitative analysis of intermediate and ultimate outcomes by gender-specific analyses using difference-in-difference regression analysis

**Discussion**  
 • Mixed methods to assess how a public health survey nested can be used to inform the process of change (12B pages 40)

Variable	Control (n=100)	Intervention (n=100)	Control (n=100)	Intervention (n=100)
Age	11.0 (SD 0.3)	11.0 (SD 0.3)	11.0 (SD 0.3)	11.0 (SD 0.3)
Male/girl	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Quality of life (n=100)	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Healthcare utilization (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parental education (n=100)	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Parental income (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parental employment (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parental health (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parental mental health (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parental social support (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parental social capital (n=100)	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

**Conclusion**  
 • No significant differences baseline age between intervention and control neighbourhoods.  
 • Study is relevant for public health authorities.  
 • Study will provide knowledge on effectiveness of a collaborative community programming approach to reduce health inequalities among youth in well-to-do high-income countries and in low-income countries.

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