PROMISING NEIGHBOURHOODS

A mixed methods evaluation study

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Objective

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

The program

- Promising Neighbourhoods: A collaborative community program in Rotterdam aimed at promoting the health, safety and talent of youth.

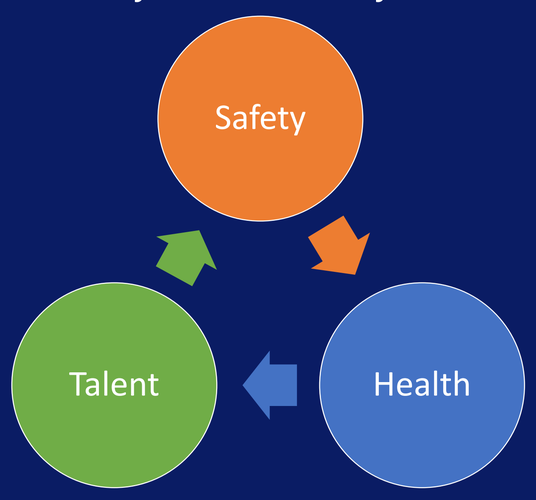

Fig. 1 Aims of the program

- The program will be implemented in intervention neighbourhoods and in control neighbourhoods there will be interventions as usual.
- The program consists of 6 steps, and municipal district advisors, community stakeholders and key leaders from the neighbourhood choose and implement the program.
- Neighbourhoods receive tailored evidence based intervention packages.

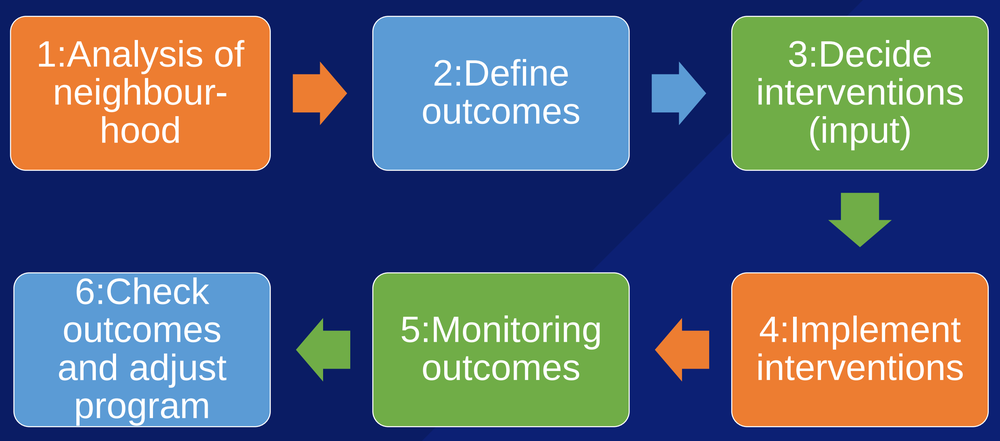

Fig. 2 Six consecutive steps of the program

Discussion

- **No significant differences besides 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 socioeconomic inequalities among youth as well as insight in effective and ineffective elements of the program.**

Methods

Design

- Implemented in three intervention neighbourhoods matched to three control neighbourhoods.
- Measurements at baseline (2018/2019) and at follow-up (2020/2021).
- Evaluation performed using a logic model.

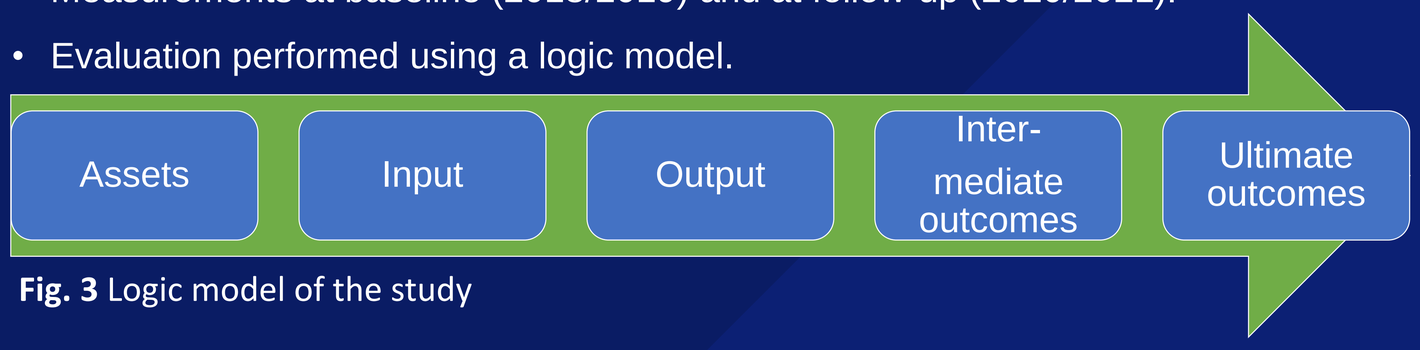

Fig. 3 Logic model of the study

Study population

- Municipal district advisors, stakeholders and key-leaders in the neighbourhood.
- Youth aged 0-12 (N=916) and 12-18 (N=916) years old.

Measurements and analysis

- Qualitative analysis of assets, input and output using questionnaires & focus groups.
- Quantitative analysis of intermediate and ultimate outcomes by questionnaires analyzed by **difference-in-difference regression** analysis.

Baseline results

- Based on data from a public health survey carried out in 2018 among N=996 parents of children (0-12 years old).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of children (aged 0-12 years old) in the study

	Total N= 966	Intervention neighbourhoods N= 557	Control Neighbourhoods N= 439	P-trend
Age	5.6 (SD 3.4)	5.4 (SD 3.5)	5.9 (SD 3.3)	**0.020**
Sex, girls	49.9%	50.4%	49.2%	0.696
Country of birth, the Netherlands	93.2%	94.4%	91.6%	0.075
Psychosocial problems	11.4%	11.2%	11.6%	0.866
Neighbourhood perceived as save	72.9%	74.7%	70.6%	0.157
Fruit consumption, daily	70.4%	68.1%	73.2%	0.089
Vegetable consumtion, daily	50.6%	49.6%	51.9%	0.488
Breakfast consumption, daily	91.3%	90.5%	92.2%	0.358
Physical activity, adequate	75.8%	74.4%	77.4%	0.382

Categorical variables presented as percentages and P-trend computed using chi-square test. Continuous variables presented as mean (SD; standard deviation) P-trend computed using unpaired two-sample t-tests. Bold indicates (P <0.05).