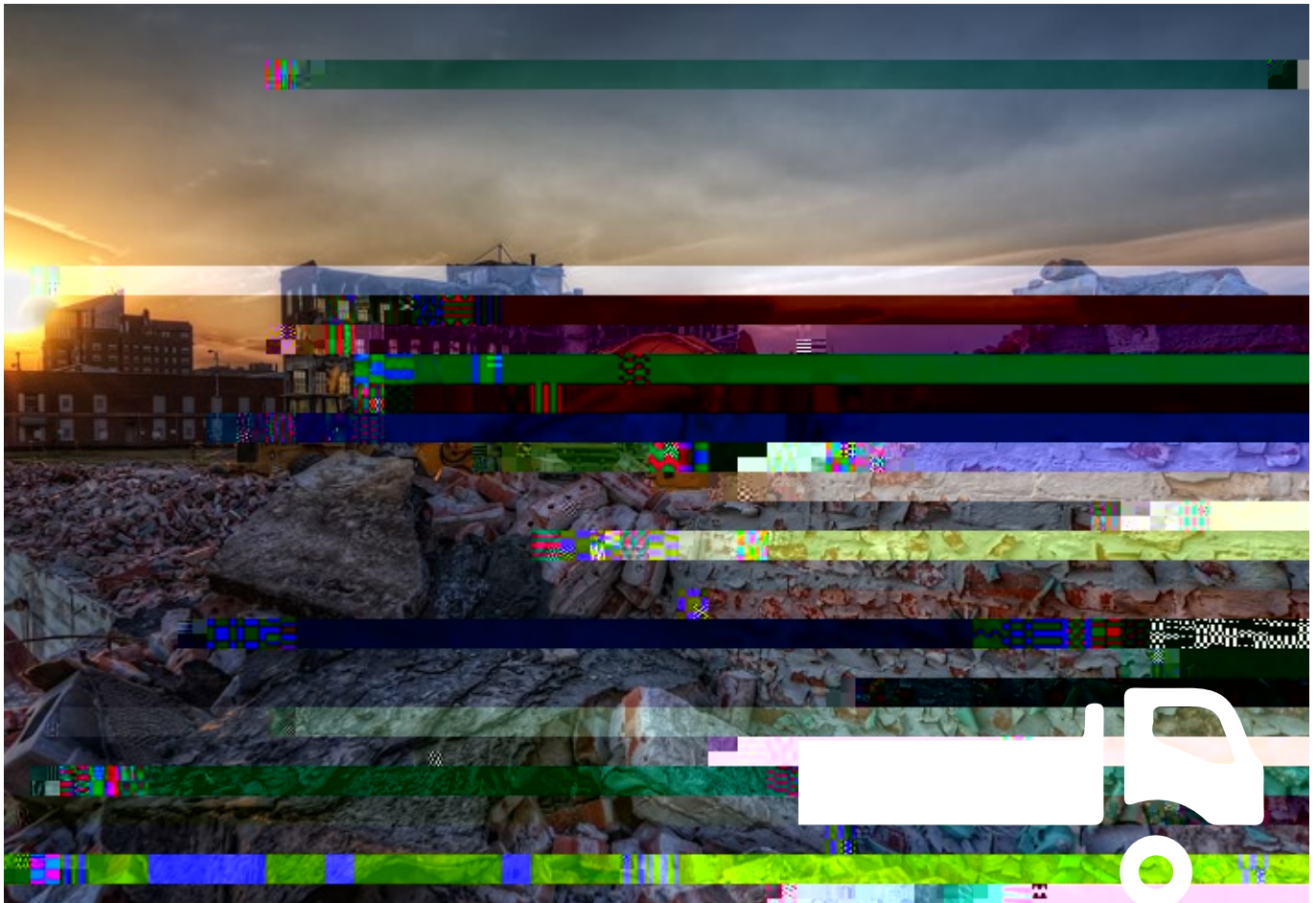


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## Typical methods to record and compare the impacts of demolition and refurbishment on health and wellbeing

Most reports use qualitative methods to support understanding in this field. This includes interviews with residents and relevant stakeholders and questionnaires. The number of visits to GPs after announcement of demolition was also used in one study.

## Gaps in the evidence

Many reports emphasise the lack of research in this area, particularly for studies looking at longer term impacts. It is also difficult to evaluate the evidence since some research covers regeneration projects that included refurbishment, demolition and relocation, other research looks at populations that were relocated but not groups that stayed behind and vice versa.

## Resident empowerment and involvement

There is a need for improved community engagement in housing regeneration projects. Limited communication and resident involvement in housing changes has been linked to poor mental health. Examples of this process have been demonstrated by a number of case studies including the Glasgow Go Well Project.

## Health inequalities

Housing interventions can potentially reduce health inequalities. The evidence is not as useful or as strong as it could be because reporting is not consistently measuring the same set of impacts or comparing the different impacts achieved by different interventions. This is important for future studies into the impact on housing improvements.

### Where can I find out more?

This factsheet is one of a series produced by University College London. Other factsheets in the series are:

- 1 Embodied Carbon
- 2 Lifespans & Decisions

