

LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



Smith, NR; Clark, C; Fahy, AE; Tharmaratnam, V; Lewis, DJ; Thompson, C; Renton, A; Moore, DG; Bhui, KS; Taylor, SJ; Eldridge, S; Petticrew, M; Greenhalgh, T; Stansfeld, SA; Cummins, S (2012) The Olympic Regeneration in East London (ORiEL) study: protocol for a prospective controlled quasi-experiment to evaluate the impact of urban regeneration on young people and their families. *BMJ Open*, 2 (4). ISSN 2044-6055

Downloaded from: <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/300286/>

Usage Guidelines

Please refer to usage guidelines at <http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/policies.html> or alternatively contact researchonline@lshtm.ac.uk.

Available under license: Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.5/>

The Olympic Regeneration in East London (ORiEL) study: protocol for a prospective controlled quasi-experiment to evaluate the impact of urban regeneration on young people and their families

Neil R Smith,¹ Charlotte Clark,¹ Amanda E Fahy,¹ Vanathi Tharmaratnam,¹ Daniel J Lewis,² Claire Thompson,² Adrian Renton,³ Derek G Moore,⁴ Kamaldeep S Bhui,¹ Stephanie J C Taylor,⁵ Sandra Eldridge,⁵ Mark Petticrew,⁶ Tricia Greenhalgh,⁵ Stephen A Stansfeld,¹ Steven Cummins²

To cite: Smith NR, Clark C, Fahy AE, *et al*. The Olympic Regeneration in East London (ORiEL) study: protocol for a prospective controlled quasi-experiment to evaluate the impact of urban regeneration on young people and their families. *BMJ Open* 2012;**2**:e001840. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2012-001840

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/Bmjopen-2012-001840>).

Received 19 July 2012
Accepted 23 July 2012

This final article is available for use under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 2.0 Licence; see <http://bmjopen.bmj.com>

For numbered affiliations see end of article

Correspondence to

Professor Steven Cummins; s.c.j.cummins@qmul.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Recent systematic reviews suggest that there is a dearth of evidence on the effectiveness of large-scale urban regeneration programmes in improving health and well-being and alleviating health inequalities. The development of the Olympic Park in Stratford for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games provides the opportunity to take advantage of a natural experiment to examine the impact of large-scale urban regeneration on the health and well-being of young people and their families.

Design and methods: A prospective school-based survey of adolescents (11–12 years) with parent data collected through face-to-face interviews at home. Adolescents will be recruited from six randomly selected schools in an area receiving large-scale urban regeneration (London Borough of Newham) and compared with adolescents in 18 schools in three comparison areas with no equivalent regeneration (London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Barking & Dagenham). Baseline data will be completed prior to the start of the London Olympics (July 2012) with follow-up at 6 and 18 months postintervention. Primary outcomes are: pre–post change in adolescent and parent mental health and well-being, physical activity and parental employment status. Secondary outcomes include: pre–post change in social cohesion, smoking, alcohol use, diet and body mass index. The study will account for individual and environmental contextual effects in evaluating changes to identified outcomes. A nested longitudinal qualitative study will explore families' experiences of regeneration in order to unpack the process by which regeneration impacts on health and well-being.

Ethics and dissemination: The study has approval from Queen Mary University of London Ethics Committee (QMREC2011/40), the Association of Directors of Children's Services (RGE110927) and the

ARTICLE SUMMARY

Article focus

- What is the impact of the urban regeneration programme linked to the 2012 Olympic Games on the social determinants of health (employment), health behaviours (physical activity) and health outcomes (mental health and well-being) of adolescents and their parents?
- To what extent are socioeconomic, behavioural and health impacts of urban regeneration sustained over time?

Key messages

- There is a shortage of evidence on the effectiveness of large-scale urban regeneration programmes in improving health and well-being, and alleviating health inequalities.
- Previous evaluations of mega-events have tended to be retrospective, have short follow-up periods and were based around routinely available data rather than information designed for evaluative purposes.
- This study will use a longitudinal controlled quasi-experimental cohort of adolescent school pupils and their parents or primary carers, supplemented by an in-depth longitudinal qualitative study of family experiences of and attitudes towards regeneration and health in the intervention area.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study is a prospective controlled evaluation of a natural experiment with baseline data collected before the intervention, and will continue to collect data for up to 3-year postintervention.
- The study is sufficiently powered to counter high levels of attrition due to movements within rapidly changing areas.

London Boroughs Research Governance Framework (CERGF113). Fieldworkers have had advanced Criminal Records Bureau clearance. Findings will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications, national and international conferences, through participating schools and the study website (<http://www.orielproject.co.uk>).

INTRODUCTION

Health follows a social gradient, with the more socio-economically advantaged scoring higher on numerous measures of health status.^{1 2} In the UK, health inequalities have persisted over many decades with the mortality gap between the most advantaged and disadvantaged groups currently standing at around 8 years.³ Policies and interventions that tackle the wider socioeconomic and environmental determinants of poor health have been promoted by successive UK governments to help improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.^{2 4} In recent years, large-scale programmes that tackle entrenched social and environmental deprivation through improvements in living conditions have become a persistent feature of the policy landscape. Such programmes have usually taken the form of large-scale urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal programmes that have good potential to tackle health inequalities as they directly influence the wider social, economic and environmental determinants of physical and mental health, such as employment, housing, education, income and welfare.⁵ In the last 20 years, spending on such schemes in the UK has reached over £11 billion.⁶

Many of these schemes are area based, and involve targeting places that are considered to be in the greatest social and economic need, though health improvement is not usually the primary motivation for these programmes.⁶ Regeneration primarily occurs through infrastructural improvements to the built environment such as better transport links, provision and upgrading of retail space, creation of green space, parks and public areas and improvements in housing.⁷ General improvements in aesthetics, security and safety via neighbourhood redesign through lighting, furniture, public art, pedestrian zones and the amelioration of environmental stressors such as graffiti, litter and noise are also common components of regeneration programmes.

Despite continuing large-scale public investment, recent systematic reviews identify a dearth of evidence of the effectiveness of urban regeneration programmes in improving health and well-being and alleviating health inequalities.^{6 8 9} The evidence that does exist is weak with mixed findings. In the UK, studies investigating the health impacts of urban regeneration are rare and highly variable in terms of study quality and reported outcomes, and are located primarily in the grey literature. Although some studies have reported improvements in health (eg, death rates)¹⁰ previous research also suggests the possibility of negative effects.¹¹ Evaluations have tended to focus on short-term socioeconomic outcomes (such as impacts on

employment, education, income and housing quality) and have failed to investigate the links to health outcomes. These socioeconomic evaluations have also produced mixed findings, making it difficult to speculate as to the direction and nature of plausible health impacts.¹¹⁻¹³ Most published studies to date have focused on adults: evaluations of the impact of urban regeneration on young people and their families are needed, since adolescence is likely to be a critical point for the emergence of health inequalities in later life.¹⁴

The proposed study focuses on urban regeneration specifically associated with the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The components of the proposed regeneration are common to most urban regeneration programmes (eg, improvements in facilities, services, housing and built infrastructure). This provides an opportunity to generate evidence about the range and nature of positive and negative impacts on health and the social determinants of health and begin to elucidate their causal pathways and the specific components of regeneration which influence health. In this study, we propose to assess the impact of urban regeneration on health and health inequalities in a sample of young people and their families in the immediate vicinity of the London 2012 Olympic site.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. What is the impact of a multifaceted urban regeneration programme linked to the 2012 Olympic Games on the social determinants of health (employment), health behaviours (physical activity) and health outcomes (mental health and well-being) of adolescents and their parents?

Underpinning this objective are the following secondary research questions:

1. What are the wider socioenvironmental and health impacts of urban regeneration in terms of receipt of welfare benefits, educational attainment, social cohesion/capital, diet, smoking, alcohol use and obesity?
2. How are socioeconomic and health impacts of the urban regeneration programme distributed by age, gender and ethnicity and interactions between these variables?
3. How, and to what extent, do specific components of the regeneration programme influence health and health behaviours?
4. To what extent are socioeconomic and health impacts of urban regeneration sustained over time?

DESIGN AND METHODS

Study design

The study comprises two main elements.

1. A *longitudinal controlled quasi-experimental study* examining changes in socioeconomic status (SES), health behaviour and health outcomes in a cohort of adolescent school pupils in year 7 (aged 11-12) and their parents or primary carers (parent/carer). Residents

in the intervention area receiving urban regeneration will be compared with those who live in adjacent areas not receiving urban regeneration of this magnitude. Adolescent and parent/carer survey data will be collected in three waves: wave 1 (baseline preintervention, 2012), wave 2 (6 months postintervention, 2013) and wave 3 (18 months postintervention, 2014) in intervention and comparison areas.

2. An *in-depth longitudinal qualitative study* of family experiences of and attitudes towards regeneration in the intervention area and influences on socio-economic status, health behaviours and health outcomes. The initial investigation will comprise of a subgroup of approximately 20 families that reflects the diversity of the survey sample. The qualitative study sample will be drawn from wave 1 participants and will be repeated at wave 2.

Setting

The study will take place in four London Boroughs: Newham (intervention site), Barking & Dagenham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney (comparison sites). The boroughs have an estimated combined population of 1.25 million¹⁵ and are significantly more disadvantaged than the London average. For example, unemployment rates are 35.8% (vs 29.6% in London), incidents of violent crime are at 29 offences per 1000 population (vs 24 in London) and the proportion of the population with no educational qualifications is 17.6% (vs 11.6% in London).¹⁶ This

setting is suitable for research of this type as area-based urban regeneration programmes that influence the socio-economic and environmental determinants of health may be particularly beneficial for relatively disadvantaged communities with degraded infrastructure.⁸

PARTICIPANTS

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Participants will be pupils aged 11–12 (school year 7) attending randomly selected schools in the intervention and comparison boroughs, and their parents/carers. Special-needs schools and Pupil Referral Units will be excluded, as will pupils attending the index school who reside outside the school's borough.

The total number of eligible schools in each borough is as follows: Newham, N=14; Tower Hamlets, N=14; Hackney, N=11 and Barking & Dagenham, N=9. Schools will be selected using simple randomisation. Refusals will be replaced by eligible schools within the same borough selected by simple randomisation (figure 1). In order to reduce recruitment biases we will recruit and use local fieldworkers with appropriate language skills, working with schools to identify the languages needed.

Sample size

Quantitative study

The study is powered to detect differences in our primary outcome measures of employment, mental well-being

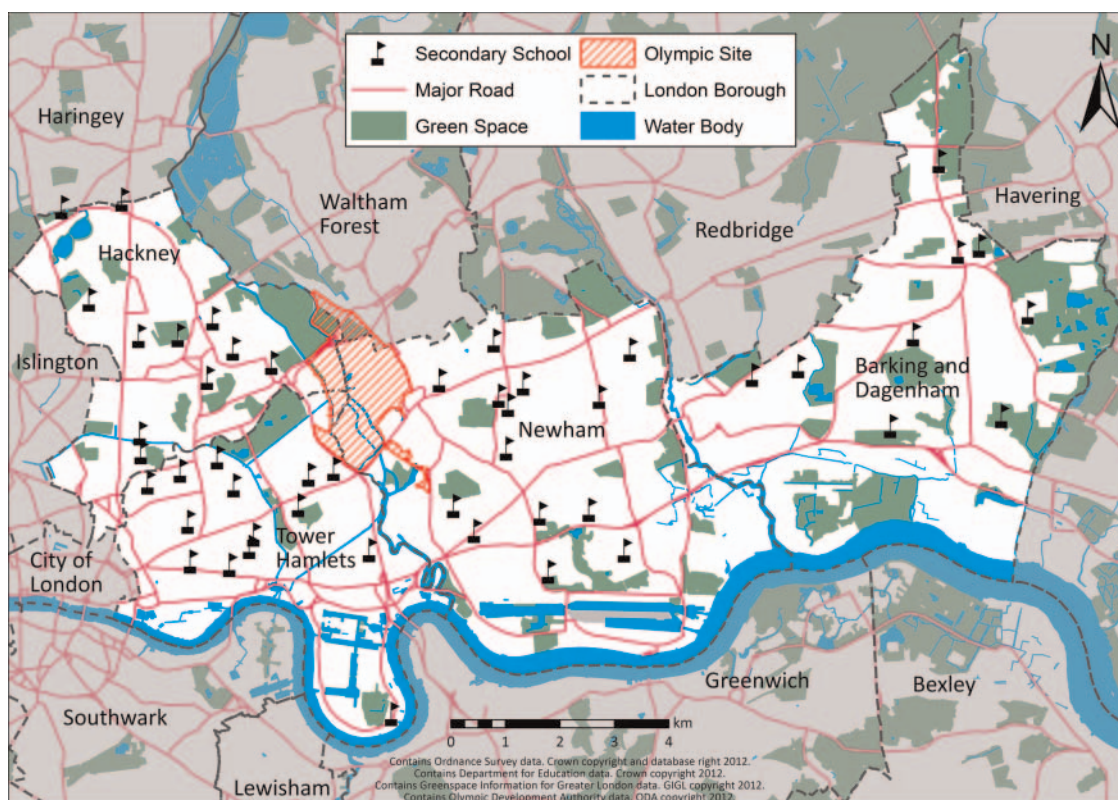


Figure 1 Map showing the location of eligible schools adjacent to the Olympic Park in the London boroughs of Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Barking & Dagenham.

and physical activity. In the only high-quality-controlled prospective study of neighbourhood change with related outcomes to those proposed here (The Moving to Opportunity Study) the proportion of people employed increased by 13% among minority groups,¹⁷ and mental well-being scores, on a range of scales, improved by 8–33% for adults, and up to 25% for children.¹⁸

On the basis of this, a plausible conservative minimum change in our primary outcomes (employment, mental well-being and physical activity) would be 8%. Given the finite number of schools available in the intervention area (N=14) compared to comparison areas (N=34), we assumed a 1:3 ratio in the number of participants in intervention and comparison arms, respectively.

Therefore, a total sample size of 712 adolescents and 712 parents/carers would be required to detect a difference of 8% with 80% power at a significance level of 5%. To take an account of clustering by school we assumed an intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) of 0.02 (given that our primary outcome is health related we expect a smaller ICC than that usually seen for measures such as educational attainment which will be more highly school related). This results in a design effect of 2.48 and a total required sample size at second follow-up (wave 3) of 1766 children (24 schools and 74 per school) and 1766 parents (1 parent per pupil with data on the parent, and the wider household, collected through an interview). This achieved sample size would therefore have 80% power to detect the minimum difference of 8% we have postulated, at the 5% significance level. Data will be required from a minimum of six secondary schools in the intervention site (Newham, minimum n=6) and a total of 18 secondary schools from the comparison sites (Tower Hamlets, n=6 and Barking & Dagenham, n=6; Hackney, n=6). A recent school-based study in East London (Research with East London Adolescents; Community Health Survey—RELACHS) achieved response rates of 84% at baseline and 75% at follow-up.¹⁹ Using these response rates at baseline (wave 1) we require a sample size of 3140 children and 3140 parents/carers.

Qualitative study

The sample size for the qualitative component is based on our previous experience in terms of the key themes to be explored, and the practical considerations of time and resourcing. The aims of the sampling strategy are to recruit a maximum variation sample as far as is possible along our hypothesised axes of difference (family composition, ethnicity and employment status), amending the sampling strategy as needed in the light of new themes identified in emerging data. We will sample to the point of saturation where additional data add little to emerging themes arising from ongoing analysis.

An appropriate sample size for a qualitative study cannot be stipulated precisely in advance. The number of required participants usually becomes clear as the study progresses and as new categories and explanations stop emerging from the data.²⁰ We estimate, based on

qualitative studies of similar scope,^{21–23} that approximately 20 families will be sufficient, with no more than 70 semistructured interviews collected over the course of the study.

Recruitment

Participants will be recruited through secondary schools in two ways: (1) school-based enrolment of adolescents aged 11–12 in year 7 and (2) recruitment of parents/carers through the surveyed adolescents. Recruitment through schools is a robust method of conducting a survey of this nature, maximising the response rate to the study for both pupils and parents/carers. Other methods, such as telephone and postal surveys have shown declining response rates in recent years, especially in disadvantaged areas.²⁴ We will invite randomly selected secondary schools in each of the intervention and comparison sites to participate by letter, telephone and a site visit (if requested). As the adolescent survey will be undertaken in school settings during school hours, it is anticipated that this will reduce threats to the power of the study, such as response bias, compared to population-based survey methods.

Efforts will be made to retain links with the schools in the periods between data collections in order to reduce loss to follow-up. As well as a payment of a £1000 incentive, schools will be sent personalised thank you cards, receive regular project newsletters and will be presented with a ‘Bronze’ certificate of involvement at the year end. This will be followed by a ‘Silver’ and ‘Gold’ certificate after each successive sweep of data collection. Research team members will also deliver lessons on research methods to older age groups as well as give year group assemblies to explain the project to participants and highlight general aspects of emerging findings that are likely to interest the pupils. Attrition risks will be minimised further by obtaining consent to follow-up adolescents if they move to a neighbouring school within the same borough.

Survey protocol

A pilot study will be conducted on a subsample within a participating school to determine the appropriate length of the adolescent questionnaire, identify language or comprehension difficulties with the use of standard scales, and refine elements of the survey protocol focused on school and parental consent, and adolescent assent.

In the adolescent survey, after obtaining the headteacher’s consent, the schools will be provided with an adolescent information sheet and parental information sheet 1 week prior to the study team’s visit. These materials are then distributed to the pupils in a formal school setting. Parents may opt their child out of the study. All information sheets contain the names and contact details of two members of the study team. In addition, adolescents will be visited by fieldworkers in a school setting during the week preceding the survey to informally discuss the project. Adolescents will receive a verbal explanation of the study with opportunities for questions immediately

prior to starting the questionnaire. Adolescents may withdraw during or at any point after the questionnaire's completion. Survey questionnaires are anonymous; individuals are linked to responses by a unique identification number.

Parents/carers will be surveyed at the home address provided by the adolescent completing the questionnaire. The quality of first contact and initial interview with the parent/carer is thus very important to ensure successful follow-up at waves 2 and 3. An external market research agency, with extensive fieldwork experience in East London, will administer the 35 min face-to-face computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) to parents/carers who consent to their participation. Parents/carers receive a postal invitation and information sheet and are given 2 weeks to opt-out. Thereafter, the field team will make eight attempts to arrange an interview before assigning a non-response outcome. To overcome any potential language problems, the parent/carer survey will be translated to two of the most common non-English languages within the local area of study, namely Urdu and Bengali.¹⁹ Interviewers with particular skills can be requested for specific participants, where required. Parents/carers will be given the opportunity to refuse participation when first contacted by the market research fieldworkers and at any point during or after completion of the interview. The interview is anonymous and parents/carers are linked to their surveyed child by the same identification number.

Primary outcome measures and survey instruments

Adolescent questionnaire

A questionnaire will be designed, based on validated items and instruments listed below, to assess individual and household sociodemographic characteristics, mental health and well-being and physical activity.

There is a difficulty in accurately assigning socio-economic circumstances to adolescents. Questions about material items must be verifiable, comprehensible and meaningful to young people. Therefore household socio-economic circumstances will be measured using the family affluence scale.²⁵ This four-item questionnaire has been validated in adolescents cross-nationally²⁵ and is predictive of physical activity, self-reported health and mental well-being and dietary outcomes.²⁶ A variation of this was used in the Well London study also with a similar sample.²⁷

Well-being, mental health and social support will be assessed using three self-completed scales. First, the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS) is a recently developed scale for assessing positive mental health.²⁸ It has 14 positively worded item scales with five response categories (ranging from 'none of the time' to 'all of the time') and covers most aspects of positive mental health (positive thoughts and feelings) currently in the literature, including both hedonic and eudaimonic perspectives. The scale has been validated in adolescents²⁹ and cross-culturally within Pakistani and Chinese subgroups.³⁰ It has been used as a core module in the Scottish Health Survey since 2008³¹ and was introduced

to the Health Survey for England in 2010.³² Second, the Moods and Feelings Questionnaire (MFQ) is a 32-item questionnaire for depressive symptoms based on DSM-III-R criteria for depression.³³ The 13-item short form (SMFQ), based on the discriminating ability between the depressed and non-depressed, will be completed by each adolescent. Each item is rated on a three-point scale: 'true', 'sometimes true', and 'not true' with respect to the events of the past 2 weeks. Third, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) is a reliable and validated 12-item instrument designed to assess perceptions about support from family, friends and a significant other.³⁴ It is rated on a seven-point scale ranging from 'very strongly agree' to 'very strongly disagree'. This scale was used in the previous RELACHS³⁵⁻³⁷ and Well London²⁷ surveys with a similar sample.

Physical activity and behaviour will be assessed using the self-completed *Youth Physical Activity Questionnaire (Y-PAQ)*. This instrument was developed by the MRC Epidemiology Unit in Cambridge. The validated questionnaire assesses accumulated time spent physically active and taking part in sedentary behaviours.³⁸ Estimates of total physical activity are comparable with previous population-based studies in a similar age group in Britain and other European countries.³⁹

Perceptions of the local cycling and walking environment will be assessed from relevant items adapted from the ALPHA (Assessing Levels of Physical Activity and Fitness) environmental questionnaire.^{40 41} Fifteen items are rated on a five-point scale (strongly agree to disagree) with an additional item asking participants to rate in minutes how near they live to a range of services, facilities or businesses.

A range of sociodemographic, health-related and environmental variables will also be collected. Participants will be asked their age, gender, home address and postcode, ethnicity, religion, cultural identity, country of birth, perceptions of neighbourhood environment, self-reported health, any longstanding illnesses or mobility problems, smoking, drinking and dietary behaviours, parental interest in schooling, life events and education or employment expectations on reaching age 16. The height and weight of participants will be recorded by the study team (seca 899 scale, seca 217 stadiometer; seca Ltd, UK), with the exception of those individuals declining or where an accurate reading is not possible, for example, wheelchair users. Finally, attitudes to the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be investigated using an adapted version of the Department for Education's questionnaire for evaluating schools' engagement with the Games via the national *Get Set* initiative.⁴²

Parent/carer questionnaire

The content of the parent/carer questionnaire is similar to that of the adolescent questionnaire. The three primary outcomes (employment, mental health and physical activity and behaviour) are identical, but use

different instruments more applicable to a face-to-face interview with adults.

Parental employment status will be assessed using the standardised questions posed at the 2011 Census for England and Wales.⁴³ Individual occupations are coded to SOC2010 classifications which may be further coded to the standard National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification System (NS-SEC).⁴⁴

In addition to the WEMWBS assessment of positive well-being, respondents will complete the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). This is a validated 14-item questionnaire which detects depression and anxiety,⁴⁵ with each item rated on a four-point scale with respect to the last week. Parents/carers are also asked to rate their child's behaviour according to the Strengths and Difficulties questionnaire.⁴⁶ This instrument is validated for completion by teachers or parents and uses 25 items to assess emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationship problems and pro-social behaviour in 4-year-olds to 16-year-olds. Parenting styles will also be investigated using the positive parenting and poor monitoring components of the Alabama Parenting Questionnaire.⁴⁷ This enables the detection of links between parenting styles and child behaviours reported by the child and the parent. Lastly, experiences of job strain will be reported using a validated questionnaire assessing psychosocial job demands, decision latitude and social support at work.⁴⁸ Job characteristics are indicative of the quality of employment as well as being directly associated with mental health and cardiovascular outcomes.⁴⁹

Physical activities and behaviours will be measured using the Recent Physical Activity Questionnaire (R-PAQ). The scale, developed by the MRC Epidemiology Unit, describes the extent of physical activity around the house, travel to work patterns and determines recreational physical activity energy expenditure over the previous 4 weeks. This instrument has demonstrated validity for ranking individuals according to their time spent at vigorous-intensity activity and overall energy expenditure.⁵⁰

Parent/carers' sociodemographic factors include age, gender, relationship with the surveyed adolescent, ethnicity, religion and their country of birth and that of their parents. Socioeconomic indicators vary in their importance and meaning across the ethnic minority groups predominant in this East London sample.^{51 52} Therefore, socioeconomic circumstances will be captured using a wide range of measures available from the authors on request.

A summary measure of physical and mental health will be measured by the Short Form Health Survey-12 questionnaire (SF-12).⁵³ This is a shorter version of the Short Form-36 health questionnaire designed for use in clinical practice and research, health policy evaluations and general population surveys.⁵⁴ The SF-12 generates a mental component and physical component summary score and has been validated cross-culturally.⁵⁵ Adults additionally report any specific physical or mental

health conditions from a list provided and describe patterns of alcohol consumption, smoking and eating habits.

Neighbourhood perceptions will be assessed by scales developed within the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA).⁵⁶ The six-item scale describes perceived aesthetic quality of the area, walkability of the environment, the availability of healthy foods, and levels of safety, violence and social cohesion within the neighbourhood.

Experiences and perceptions of discrimination will be investigated by a seven-item questionnaire adapted from the Ethnic Minority Psychiatric Illness Rates in the Community survey (EMPRIC).^{57 58}

Respondents will be asked a series of questions examining the extent of their participation and general attitudes towards the Olympic or Paralympic Games in 2012 adapted from wave 4 of the *Understanding Society* UK longitudinal study.⁵⁹ These questions distinguish between active participation, such as spectating, volunteering or being in paid employment at the Games and passive engagement, namely, watching events on television, listening on the radio or reading about it at home.

Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data collection will comprise three stages. First, narrative interviews will be conducted with a subsample of the parents/carers and the adolescent who completed the questionnaire. This approach is informed by theories of social construction. Self-narratives serve as forms of social accounting and public discourse.⁶⁰ The aim is to allow participants to recount and reflect in a relatively unstructured and unrestrictive way. The interview will focus on: biographical narratives; perceptions and experiences of the local area and how participants position themselves within the local community; routine individual and family behaviours, especially health-related behaviours such as exercise, transport, leisure activities and food shopping; experiences of the spectacle of the Games and the associated regeneration activities; and how participants anticipate the changes and legacy of the Games may impact on them, their families and their neighbourhood.

Second, approximately half of the families from the narrative interview will be invited to participate in a 'go-along interview'. This is a qualitative semistructured interview for which the researcher accompanies the participant on a routine activity or journey.⁶¹ Suitable activities and journeys for the go-along interview will be emergent from the narrative interviews (eg, if a participant describes a favourite regular activity as going to the local shopping mall, the researcher will ask to go along on such a trip). We will emphasise clearly that any go-along activity is voluntary and the participant should select something they would like to show the researcher. Go-alongs will be audio recorded—subject to consent, and a photographic log generated. The interviews will investigate environmental and spatial perceptions in the context of sites where participants take part in health-related behaviours. Additionally, the go-along will examine how participants

experience these sites and how they relate them to their own lives and narratives of health.

Lastly, video workshops will be conducted with adolescents in schools in the intervention borough. These workshops will elicit adolescents' own views independently of teacher or parent-based/carer-based accounts. Adolescents will use a video camera to film each other talking about: the availability of extracurricular activities at school; neighbourhood perceptions focused on crime and safety; leisure and recreation practices with a specific interest in whether these take place within the local area; and the level of active and passive engagements with the Olympic Games and whether the Games are perceived as a positive or negative event in relation to their local area.

Geographic information systems data collection

Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS)⁶² and the spatial analysis of secondary environmental data, individual exposure to neighbourhood structural and environmental risks will be captured and quantified. Representative data will be gathered at the finest available spatial level varying from lower super output area to address-level by availability. Secondary data on neighbourhood structural amenities will include the location of food premises, off-licences, civic buildings (eg, churches, schools and libraries) leisure facilities, walking routes and cycle paths. Routinely collected environmental information will be sought, such as traffic congestion data and information on noise and air pollution. Spatial analysis of land use will be explored using the presence of green or blue (rivers, canals and lakes) spaces, brownfield sites and public and civic space. Further data on the built environment will describe topology such as building heights and surface types. Lastly, area-based socioeconomic measures will be generated using Citizens' Advice Bureau data, a source rich in contextual information surrounding employment, debt and benefit levels. All data will undergo cleaning and validation to assure its quality.

Data analysis plan

Quantitative study

Questionnaire data will be double-entered and cleaned using range, consistency and logic checks. In cross-sectional analysis of baseline data we will assess the impact of self-reported demographic, socioeconomic and environmental correlates of physical activity and mental well-being in adolescents and parents, using multilevel regression models that account for the clustered nature of our sample by including school as a random effect. We will compare (1) differences in associations between intervention and comparison sites and schools and (2) differences in the factors influencing outcomes (ie, SMFQ, WEMWBS, MSPSS for mental well-being and physical activity energy expenditure, time spent in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, general physical activity). We will also investigate whether accessibility (density and distance) to health promoting

environmental resources (eg, green space) from either home (adolescents and parents) or school (adolescents) is related to specific health behaviours. For distance metrics we will calculate network distance from the street address of each respondents' home or school, according to Ordnance Survey Address Layer 2 data, to the nearest relevant environmental resource in a geographic information system.

The main aim of the longitudinal analysis will be to assess the effect of regeneration on primary outcomes (employment, physical activity and mental well-being). This will be done by investigating pre-post changes in outcomes between baseline (wave 1) and follow-up (wave 2). Change is defined as within-individual change in a specific outcome in the intervention area minus the within-individual change in the outcome in the comparison areas. In non-randomised studies such as this there may be differences between the intervention and comparison groups at baseline. If differences are observed we can adjust for these differences by using appropriate baseline individual sociodemographic confounders. We will also consider propensity score and difference-in-difference analyses. Primary outcomes will be assessed at wave 3 to investigate whether changes at wave 2 have been sustained. To investigate effects on health inequalities we will undertake a stratified analysis to assess whether any impacts on primary outcomes are socially patterned by subgroups of individuals. We will assess whether the differences in the social patterning outcomes have changed over time compared to baseline. Finally, we will also map and describe individual changes in objective and subjective accessibility to regeneration-related physical and social environmental resources over time (eg, access to cycle paths, green space, food retailing, sport and recreation facilities, crime and social capital/cohesion) and assess whether this is related to individual changes in physical activity and mental well-being. Analysis of secondary outcomes (benefit status, educational attainment, social capital/cohesion, diet, smoking and alcohol use) will be undertaken in a similar manner.

Qualitative study

The aim of qualitative longitudinal research is to do more than compare two snapshots over time.⁶³ Analysis of qualitative data for accounts of change over time will help identify the processes and experiences of those changes. Interviews will be transcribed and managed on NVivo software (QSR International Pty Ltd. V.9, 2010). We will use framework methodology to aid data management, gain familiarity with the data and identify themes and categories to explore further.⁶⁴ Our analytical technique will be inductive (going from observed instances to the development of a model or interpretation).⁶⁵ Data analysis will be developed along principles outlined by Harding and Gantley.⁶⁶ Specifically, the data will be managed in the first instance by mapping key concepts derived from the transcripts ('charting')⁶⁶ and extracting emergent themes from the transcripts. Transcripts will be analysed iteratively

and emergent themes and concepts revisited and refined. Particular attention will be paid to discordant voices or dissonant cases, that is, elements of the data that do not fit the emerging model and which generate hypotheses for refining or challenging it. Longitudinal qualitative data will be analysed by taking each successive data item (such as an interview) and linking it to previous items on the same participant, with additional reanalysis of past data in the light of subsequent events.⁶⁷ For example, if a participant decided to apply to a sports college at age 16 and links this decision in their account to an inspiring encounter during the Olympics, we will look back at the near-contemporaneous interview and look for what, if anything, was said about this at the time. We anticipate that the theoretical and analytic approach to qualitative data will be developed further as qualitative data emerge.

Synthesis of quantitative and qualitative data

The data generated from both elements of the project will be subject to an interpretative synthesis using a narrative summary approach.⁶⁸ Narrative summary involves the 'selection, chronicling and ordering of evidence to produce an account of the evidence'.⁶⁸ This may include both straightforward description of findings and the addition of a reflexive commentary on them. Complex narratives can explore dynamic processes, offering explanations that emphasise the temporal and dependent nature of events—essential in a longitudinal study. Such an approach is flexible and theory-led, can deal effectively with large amounts of data and can potentially triangulate different types of evidence. Narrative summary can integrate qualitative and quantitative data through juxtaposing diverse and seemingly contradictory findings side-by-side and can generate higher-order data and focus attention on critical nuances and tensions.

Ethics and dissemination

The study has been granted approval from Queen Mary University of London Ethics Committee (QMREC2011/40) and permission given from the appropriate boroughs to enter schools through the London Boroughs Research Governance Framework (CERGF113). Further approval has been granted by the Association of Directors of Children's Services (RGE110927). Written consent has been obtained from each school to survey their pupils and to contact the parent/carer of participating pupils. A Criminal Records Bureau enhanced disclosure check has been carried out on field staff.

Findings will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications and national and international conference presentations and the study website (<http://www.orielproject.co.uk>). Schools will be provided with summary statistics at borough level at the end of each wave of data collection. Presentations of aggregate data will be given to adolescent and parent study members via the participating schools.

DISCUSSION

The ORiEL study is a uniquely placed natural experiment equipped to assess the impact of urban regeneration on socioeconomic circumstances, mental and physical health and physical activities and behaviours at an individual, family and environmental level.

The Olympic regeneration programme provides the study with two key strengths. First, the Olympic Games were awarded to London in July 2005, giving this project approximately 6 years of lead time in which the design of a thorough prospective evaluation of the regenerative impact could be realised, utilising conceptual frameworks from a range of disciplines. This unusual opportunity contributed significantly to the quality of the study design and the creation of a refined study protocol. Previous evaluations of mega-events, especially sporting, have tended to be retrospective and sometimes based around routinely available data on tourism,⁶⁹ retail and business⁷⁰ and hotel bookings,⁷¹ rather than information gathered specifically for evaluative purposes. Furthermore, many studies have very short post-event evaluation periods.⁷²⁻⁷⁴ A recent systematic review by McCartney *et al*⁷⁵ found little evidence of mega-events influencing health or its socioeconomic determinants within the host population, but warned that this may be due to a lack of appropriate data of sufficiently high quality. Thus the ORiEL study will be one of the first studies to address the shortcomings of previous evaluations; the study described is a prospective controlled evaluation of a natural experiment with baseline data collected before the intervention and it will continue to collect data up to 3 years postintervention. Lastly, the study encompasses a range of health outcomes, their social determinants and a large number of a priori confounders to enable us to test specifically a range of hypothesised causal pathways.

Second, the Olympic regeneration programme has worked to a fixed timetable. Any changes to the intervention are widely publicised and consulted on with changes to the intervention being readily identifiable. Therefore the study's conceptual basis, the design and protocols have not undergone major revisions due to external events. In the context of a natural experiment, these are unusual circumstances and have provided a unique opportunity to produce and deliver a robust interdisciplinary framework for assessing an intervention.

Despite these advantages, one of the major difficulties of any longitudinal study is minimising sample attrition. This is a particular challenge for the ORiEL study given that the intervention itself (regeneration) may contribute to increased mobility within the sample area. Large-scale regeneration may directly promote movement of people between boroughs due to disturbances in the local labour market, such as the need to seek work elsewhere, and changes in housing costs and supply. Indirectly, intervention-led gentrification of the boroughs by those from outside may push out the original dwellers. Such unintended consequences were evident in the redevelopment of Canary Wharf by the London Docklands

Development Corporation.⁷⁶ This study attempts to minimise attrition by gaining consent from all participants at baseline to permit the study to trace adolescents who change school, but who remain within the same borough. Long-term security of the cohort is further strengthened by financial incentives to participate, alongside the formation of academic partnerships with schools, incorporating members of the research team into the schools' teaching timetable. Lastly, follow-up at 6 and 18 months postintervention represents a trade-off between the detection of long term effects and the minimisation of attrition.

Current study status July 2012

We have recruited three postdoctoral workers (quantitative, qualitative and GIS specialists) and two fieldworkers. Invitations to participate were sent to the headteachers and heads of year at 41 of the 48 eligible schools between 6 October 2011 and 23 May 2012. We have successfully recruited 25 schools (Newham=6; Tower Hamlets=7; Hackney=6 and Barking & Dagenham=6). Schools that refused participation cited time constraints, school policies against participating in research and research fatigue from multiple requests. Schools refusing did not differ significantly from participating schools in terms of size, school type, catchment area or ethnic and religious composition. Baseline assessments have been completed on pupils from all 25 of the recruited schools. The average sample size per school is 149 in Newham (intervention area) and 116 across all comparison boroughs. The external market research team entered the field in April 2012 and data collection from parents/carers was completed before the start of the 2012 Olympic Games.

Author affiliations

¹Centre for Psychiatry, Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

²School of Geography, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

³Institute for Health and Human Development, University of East London, London, UK

⁴Institute for Research in Child Development, School of Psychology, University of East London, London, UK

⁵Centre for Primary Care and Public Health, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

⁶Department of Social and Environmental Health Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK

Acknowledgements We are grateful for the support of the schools, parents and students involved in this study. We also thank the field team, including Liam Bourke, Ellen Flint, Lucy Holloway, Jannat Hossain, Elysia Polin, Rebekah Soen and Paula De Vroede.

Contributors All authors contributed to the development of the study protocol and core survey instruments. NS wrote the first draft of the paper. All authors contributed to the critical revision of the paper and approved the final version. The authors had ultimate authority over study design; collection, management, analysis and interpretation of data; writing of the report; and the decision to submit the report for publication. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the funder (National Institute for Health Research).

Funding SC is supported by a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Senior Research Fellowship. The Oriel Study is funded by the NIHR Public

Health Research Programme (Grant number: 09/3005/09 to SC). TG is supported by an NIHR Senior Investigator Award.

Competing interests SC and TG will be working as volunteers at the London 2012 Olympics.

Ethics approval Queen Mary University of London Research Ethics Committee (Ref: QMREC2011/40); London Boroughs Research Governance Framework (CERGF113); Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS ref: RGE110927).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES

1. Wilkinson RG, Pickett K. *The spirit level: why more equal societies almost always do better*. London: Allen Lane, 2009.
2. Marmot MG. *Fair society, healthy lives. strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2010*. London: The Marmot Review, 2010.
3. Health Select Committee. *Health inequalities: third report of session 2008–09*. London: Stationery Office, 2009.
4. Wanless D. *Securing good health for the whole population: final report*. London: HM Treasury, 2004.
5. Thomson H. A dose of realism for healthy urban policy: lessons from area-based initiatives in the UK. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2008;62:932–6.
6. Thomson H, Atkinson R, Petticrew M, *et al*. Do urban regeneration programmes improve public health and reduce health inequalities? A synthesis of the evidence from UK policy and practice (1980–2004). *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2006;60:108–15.
7. Batty E, Beatty C, Foden M, *et al*. *The new deal for communities experience: a final assessment*. London: Queen's Printer and Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 2010.
8. Curtis S, Cave B, Coutts A. Is urban regeneration good for health? Perceptions and theories of the health impacts of urban change. *Environ Plann C-Government Policy* 2002;20:517–34.
9. Elliot E, Landes R, Popay J. *Regeneration and health: a selected review of research*. London: Nuffield Institute for Health, University of Leeds, King's Fund, 2001.
10. Brennan A, Rhodes J, Tyler P. *Evaluation of the Single Regeneration Budget Challenge Fund: second final evaluation of two SRB short duration case studies (discussion paper 114)*. Cambridge: University of Cambridge, 2000.
11. Rhodes J, Tyler P, Brennan A. *Lessons and evaluation evidence from ten single regeneration budget case studies: mid-term report*. London: Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions, 2002.
12. Baldock RO. Ten years of the Urban Programme 1981–91: the impact and implications of its assistance to small businesses. *Urban Stud* 1998;35:2063–83.
13. Thomson H, Petticrew M, Morrison D. Health effects of housing improvement: systematic review of intervention studies. *BMJ* 2001;323:187–90.
14. Kuh D, Ben Shlomo Y. *A life course approach to chronic disease epidemiology*. Oxford, NY: Oxford University Press, 2004.
15. Wales R, Roberts C, Pipe J, *et al*. *Olympic and paralympic legacy strategic regeneration framework*. London, 2009. <http://www.hackney.gov.uk/Assets/Documents/strategic-regeneration-framework-report.pdf>.
16. MacRury I, Poynter G. *London's olympic legacy*. London: London East Research Institute, 2009.
17. Fauth RC, Leventhal T, Brooks-Gunn J. Short-term effects of moving from public housing in poor to middle-class neighborhoods on low-income, minority adults' outcomes. *Soc Sci Med* 2004;59:2271–84.
18. Leventhal T, Brooks-Gunn J. Moving to opportunity: an experimental study of neighborhood effects on mental health. *Am J Public Health* 2003;93:1576–82.
19. Stansfeld SA. *Health of young people in East London. the RELACHS study 2001*. London: TSO, 2003.
20. Marshall MN. Sampling for qualitative research. *Fam Pract* 1996;13:522–5.
21. Jones A, Steinbach R, Roberts H, *et al*. Rethinking passive transport: bus fare exemptions and young people's wellbeing. *Health Place* 2012;18:605–12.
22. Whitley R, Prince M. Can urban regeneration programmes assist coping and recovery for people with mental illness? Suggestions from a qualitative case study. *Health Promot Int* 2006;21:19–26.
23. Wills WJ, Backett-Milburn K, Lawton M, *et al*. Parents' and Teenagers' conceptions of diet, weight and health: does class

- matter? Centre for research in primary and community care. ESRC end of award research report. 2009.
24. Parry O, Bancroft A, Gnich W, *et al*. Nobody home? Issues of respondent recruitment in areas of deprivation. *Crit Public Health* 2001;11:305–17.
 25. Boyce W, Torsheim T, Currie C, *et al*. The family affluence scale as a measure of national wealth: validation of an adolescent self-report measure. *Soc Indicators Res* 2006;78:473–87.
 26. Currie C, Molcho M, Boyce W, *et al*. Researching health inequalities in adolescents: the development of the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) Family Affluence Scale. *Soc Sci Med* 2008;66:1429–36.
 27. Wall M, Hayes R, Moore D, *et al*. Evaluation of community level interventions to address social and structural determinants of health: a cluster randomised controlled trial. *BMC Public Health* 2009;9:207.
 28. Tennant R, Hiller L, Fishwick R, *et al*. The Warwick-Edinburgh mental well-being scale (WEMWBS): development and UK validation. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2007;5:63.
 29. Clarke A, Friede T, Putz R, *et al*. Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS): validated for teenage school students in England and Scotland. A mixed methods assessment. *BMC Public Health* 2011;11:487.
 30. Stewart-Brown SL, Platt S, Tennant A, *et al*. The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS): a valid and reliable tool for measuring mental well-being in diverse populations and projects. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2011;65:A38–9.
 31. Bromley C, Bradshaw P, Given L, *Scottish centre for social research. the scottish health survey 2008*. Edinburgh: The Scottish Government, 2012.
 32. Craig R, Mindell J. *Health survey for England 2010: respiratory health*. London: Information Centre, 2011.
 33. Angold A, Costello EJ, Messer SC, *et al*. Development of a short questionnaire for use in epidemiological studies of depression in children and adolescents. *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res* 1995;5:237–49.
 34. Zimet GD, Dahlem NW, Zimet SG, *et al*. The multidimensional scale of perceived social support. *Journal of Personality Assessment* 1988;52:30–41.
 35. Clark C, Haines MM, Head J, *et al*. Psychological symptoms and physical health and health behaviours in adolescents: a prospective 2 year study in East London. *Addiction* 2007;102:126–35.
 36. Klineberg E, Clark C, Bhui KS, *et al*. Social support, ethnicity and mental health in adolescents. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 2006;41:755–60.
 37. Stansfeld SA, Haines MM, Head JA, *et al*. Ethnicity, social deprivation and psychological distress in adolescents School-based epidemiological study in east London. *Br J Psychiatry* 2004;185:233–8.
 38. van Sluijs E, Skidmore P, Mwanza K, *et al*. Physical activity and dietary behaviour in a population-based sample of British 10-year old children: the SPEEDY study (Sport, Physical activity and Eating behaviour: environmental determinants in young people). *BMC Public Health* 2008;8:388.
 39. Corder K, van Sluijs E, Wright A, *et al*. Is it possible to assess free-living physical activity and energy expenditure in young people by self-report? *Am J Clin Nutr* 2009;89:862–70.
 40. Spittaels H, Verloigne M, Gidlow C, *et al*. Measuring physical activity-related environmental factors: reliability and predictive validity of the European environmental questionnaire ALPHA. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity* 2010;7:48.
 41. Spittaels H, Foster C, Oppert JM, *et al*. Assessment of environmental correlates of physical activity: development of a European questionnaire. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity* 2009;6:39.
 42. Bunt K, Llewellyn-Thomas S, Campbell-Hall V, *et al*. Department for education: schools' and colleges' engagement with the 2012 olympic and paralympic games: PE and sport. TNS BMRB. <https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/RSG/publicationDetail/Page1/DFE-RR109>. 1-5-2011. Taylor Nelson.
 43. Office for National Statistics. Office for national statistics: 2011 census questionnaire content for England. Office for National Statistics. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/2011-census-questions—england.pdf>. 2011. HMSO. 1-11-2011.
 44. Rose D, Pevalin DJ. The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC based on the SOC2010). 2011. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec-based-on-soc2010-user-manual/soc2010-volume-3.pdf>. Palgrave Macmillan.
 45. Zigmond AS, Snaith RP. The hospital anxiety and depression scale. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1983;67:361–70.
 46. Goodman R. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: a research note. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 1997;38:581–6.
 47. Shelton KK, Frick PJ, Wootton J. Assessment of parenting practices in families of elementary school-age children. *J Clin Child Psychol* 1996;25:317–29.
 48. Karasek RA. Job demands, job decision latitude, and mental strain: implications for job redesign. *Adm Sci Q* 1979;24:285–308.
 49. Bosma H, Marmot MG, Hemingway H, *et al*. Low job control and risk of coronary heart disease in whitehall ii (prospective cohort) study. *BMJ* 1997;314:558.
 50. Besson H, Brage S, Jakes RW, *et al*. Estimating physical activity energy expenditure, sedentary time, and physical activity intensity by self-report in adults. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2010;91:106–14.
 51. Davey Smith G. Learning to live with complexity: ethnicity, socioeconomic position, and health in Britain and the United States. *Am J Public Health* 2000;90:1694–8.
 52. Nazroo JY. *The Health of Britain's Ethnic Minorities: findings from a National Survey*. London: Policy Studies Institute, 1997.
 53. Ware JE Jr, Kosinski M, Keller SD. A 12-item short-form health survey: construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity. *Med Care* 1996;34:220–33.
 54. Ware JE Jr, Sherbourne CD. The MOS 36-item short-form health survey (SF-36): I. Conceptual framework and item selection. *Med Care* 1992;473–83.
 55. Gandek B, Ware JE, Aaronson NK, *et al*. Cross-validation of item selection and scoring for the SF-12 Health Survey in nine countries: results from the IQOLA project. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1998;51:1171–8.
 56. Mujahid MS, Diez Roux AV, Morenoff JD, *et al*. Assessing the measurement properties of neighborhood scales: from psychometrics to ecometrics. *Am J Epidemiol* 2007;165:858–67.
 57. Bhui K, Stansfeld S, McKenzie K, *et al*. Racial/ethnic discrimination and common mental disorders among workers: findings from the EMPIRIC Study of Ethnic Minority Groups in the United Kingdom. *Am J Public Health* 2005;95:496–501.
 58. Sproston K, Nazroo JY. Ethnic minority psychiatric illness rates in the community (EMPIRIC): quantitative report. 2002. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4024034.pdf. London: Department of Health.
 59. University of Essex, Institute for Social and Economic Research and National Centre for Social Research. Understanding Society: Wave 1, 2009–2010 [computer file]. 2nd edn. 2012. Colchester, Essex, UK Data Archive [distributor].
 60. Gergen K. Self-narration in social life. In: Weatherall M, Taylor S, Yates S, editors. *Discourse theory and practice: A reader*. London: Sage, 2001:247–60.
 61. Carpiano RM. Come take a walk with me: the go-along interview as a novel method for studying the implications of place for health and well-being. *Health Place* 2009;15:263–72.
 62. Longley P. *Geographic information systems & science*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2011.
 63. Neale B, Flowerdew J. Time, texture and childhood: the contours of longitudinal qualitative research. *Int J Soc Res Methodol* 2003;6:189–99.
 64. Ritchie J, Spencer L. *Qualitative data analysis for applied social research*. London: Routledge, 1994.
 65. Grbich C. *Qualitative research in health: an introduction*. London: Sage Publications, 1999.
 66. Harding G, Gantley M. Qualitative methods: beyond the cookbook. *Fam Pract* 1998;15:76–9.
 67. Murray SA, Kendall M, Boyd K, *et al*. Archetypal trajectories of social, psychological, and spiritual wellbeing and distress in family care givers of patients with lung cancer: secondary analysis of serial qualitative interviews. *BMJ* 2010;340:c2581.
 68. Dixon-Woods M, Agarwal S, Jones D, *et al*. Synthesising qualitative and quantitative evidence: a review of possible methods. *J Health Serv Res Policy* 2005;10:45B–53B.
 69. Athanopoulos G, Hyndman RJ. Modelling and forecasting Australian domestic tourism. *Tourism Manag* 2008;29:19–31.
 70. Mount J, Leroux C. Assessing the effects of a mega-event: a retrospective study of the impact of the Olympic Games on the Calgary business sector. *Festival Manag Event Tourism* 1994;2:15–23.
 71. Brunet F. *Economy of the 1992 Barcelona Olympic games*. Bellaterra, Barcelona, Espagne: Lausanne, Suisse: Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Centre d'Estudis Olímpics; IOC Olympic Study and Research Centre, 1993.
 72. KPMG. *Economic impact study of the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games: post-event analysis*. Victoria, Australia: Office of Commonwealth Games Coordination, 2006.

73. Hotchkiss JL, Moore RE, Zobay SM. Impact of the 1996 summer Olympic games on employment and wages in Georgia. *South Econ J* 2003;69:691–704.
74. Kim JE. *Impact of the Seoul Olympic Games on national development*. Seoul, Korea : Korea Development Institute, 1989.
75. McCartney G, Thomas S, Thomson H, *et al*. The health and socioeconomic impacts of major multi-sport events: systematic review (1978–2008). *BMJ* 2010;340:c2369.
76. Brownill S. *Developing London's Docklands: another great planning disaster?* London: Paul Chapman, 1993.

BMJ Open

The Olympic Regeneration in East London (ORiEL) study: protocol for a prospective controlled quasi-experiment to evaluate the impact of urban regeneration on young people and their families

Neil R Smith, Charlotte Clark, Amanda E Fahy, et al.

BMJ Open 2012 2:

doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2012-001840

Updated information and services can be found at:

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/4/e001840.full.html>

These include:

References

This article cites 40 articles, 12 of which can be accessed free at:

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/4/e001840.full.html#ref-list-1>

Open Access

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non commercial and is otherwise in compliance with the license. See:

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/> and

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/legalcode>.

Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[Epidemiology](#) (635 articles)

[Health policy](#) (176 articles)

[Public health](#) (573 articles)

[Qualitative research](#) (161 articles)

To request permissions go to:

<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:

<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:

<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>

Notes

To request permissions go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions>

To order reprints go to:
<http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
<http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/>