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The 9th Global Conference of the Alliance for Healthy Cities
"SMARTER HEALTHY CITIES BEYOND COVID-19"

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Urban Health Equity and Quality of life in Urban Area of Greater Kuching- Selecting Indicators for evaluation

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Introduction

- Rapid urban development problems undermine the human quality of life, one of the most critical dimensions for sustaining any urban development (El Din et al., 2013).

- Therefore, the desire to improve the urban quality of life is becoming the focus of planners' attention (El Din et al., 2013).

- The concept of healthy and smart city programs are implemented to cope with these urban challenges such as urban crime, traffic congestion, insufficient level of services, diminished air quality, degraded sense of place, segregation in land use, and other urban feature problems

Problem Statements

- Furthermore, the quality of life has rarely, if ever, been assessed in Sarawak generally and Kuching specifically.

- Since no local indicators had been developed, a systematic review on existing indicators that had been developed by other researchers can be the guide in developing the indicators to suit the local situation.

Significance of the study

- The systematic review to find out available indicators are essential to guide us in developing and producing the sets of comparable indicators for the future use.

- Other than that, this systematic review also will serve as a guide for us to set a checklist for the workshop

- With the guide of this systematic review, we can also compare the newly developed indicators and existing indicators in other studies.

Objective

General objective

- The main objective of this systematic review is to identify the urban quality of life and determine methodologies used in past studies

Specific Objectives

- To identify and compare the indicators that have been used in other countries.

- To identify key questions about urban QoL that will be useful for focus group discussion.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Any study that:

- assesed the smart city;

- developed indicators of urban QOL;

- were published for the past 10 years (2011 until now);

- used English as a publication language.

Exclusion Criteria

Any study

- that did not involve urban quality of life;

- where the full text is not available;

- that were clinical in nature.

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Methodology

- Four electronic databases (Medline via PubMed, JSTOR, and NCBI) were searched for articles published in English between January 2010 and December 2020.

	Concept		
Boolean operator	1	2	3
AND	Smart city	Urban quality of life	Indicators developments
OR	digital city	City liveability	Assessment tools
	connected city	Neighbourhoods happiness	Assessment development
	Healthy city		

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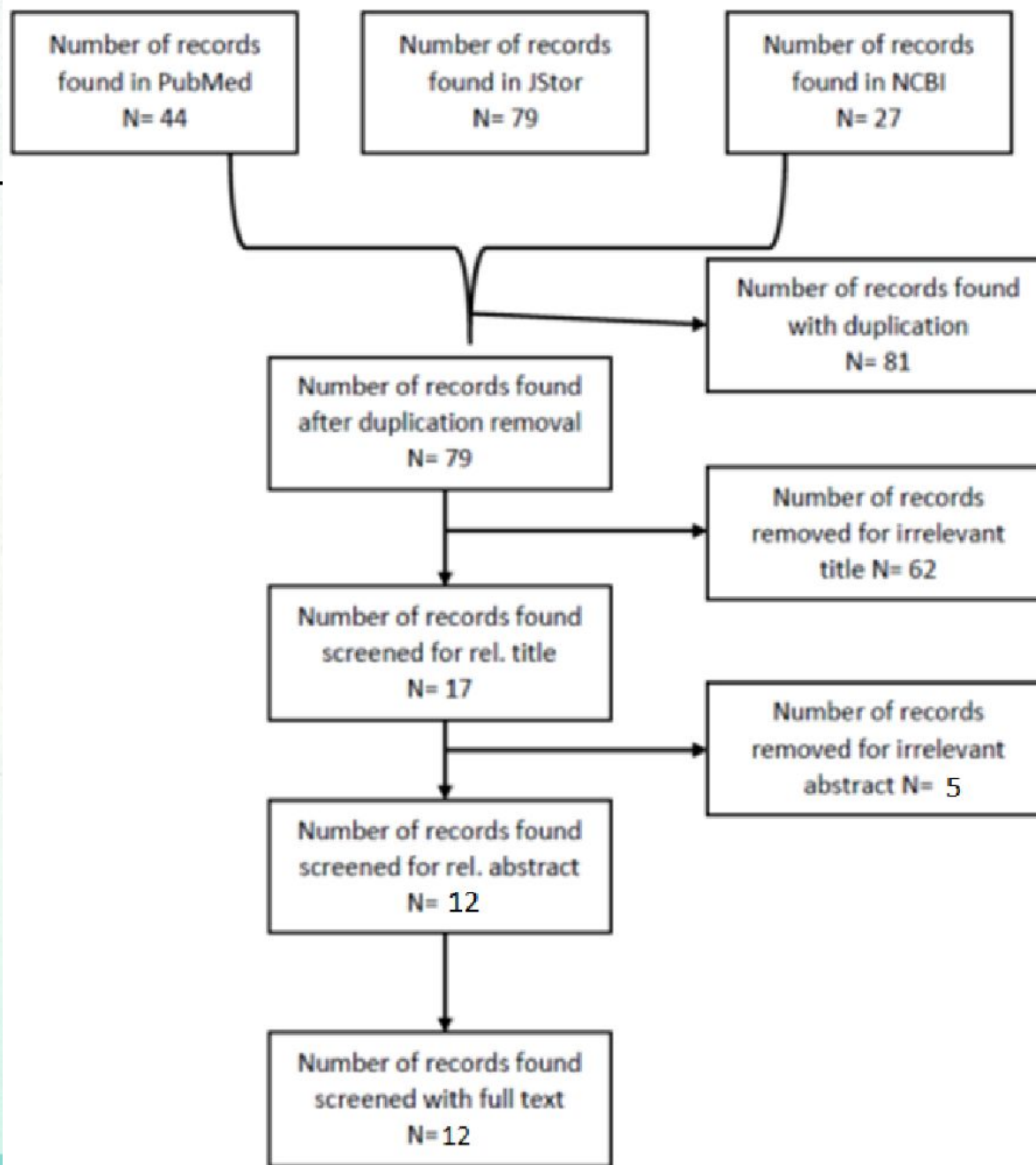of the Alliance for Healthy Cities
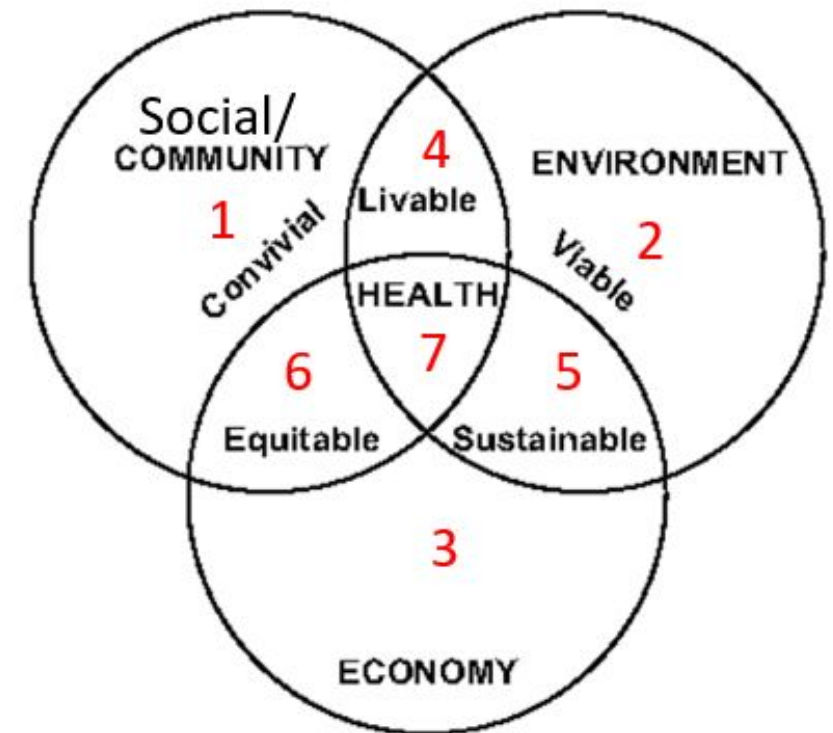
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Figure 1: PRISMA flowchart demonstrating the study selection process.

Conclusion

- The indicators can be grouped into 9 domains related to the 3 major dimensions of Healthy Cities as shown in the diagram
  - Housing indicators [4]
  - Health indicators [1]
  - Employment and Income indicators [3,6]
  - Land Use and Environment indicators [2, 5]
  - Crime and safety indicators [1]
  - Education indicators [6]
  - Community Participation indicators [1]
  - Social Indicators [1]
  - Special Need Indicators [1]

Dimensions of Healthy Cities and Urban Health

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