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| 4A.10a: The success of economic regeneration can be assessed using measures of income, poverty and employment (both relative and absolute changes) both within areas and by comparison to other more successful areas. | 4A.10b: Social progress can be measured by reductions in inequalities both between areas and within them; social progress can also be measured by improvements in social measures of deprivation and in demographic changes (improvements in life expectancy and reductions in health deprivation). | 4A.12a: A study of the strategies used in the regeneration of a rural place and the contested nature of these decisions within local communities. |
| **How successful is regeneration? Cornish examples** | | |
| 4A.12b: The changes that have taken place as a consequence of national and local strategies can be judged using a range of economic, social, demographic and environmental variables in a rural area. | 4A.12c: Different stakeholders (local and national governments, local businesses and residents) will assess success using contrasting criteria; their views will depend on the meaning and lived experience of an rural place and the impact of change on both the reality and image of that place. | |