



GoWell survey: Analysis of indicators over time
Scotstoun MSFs study area

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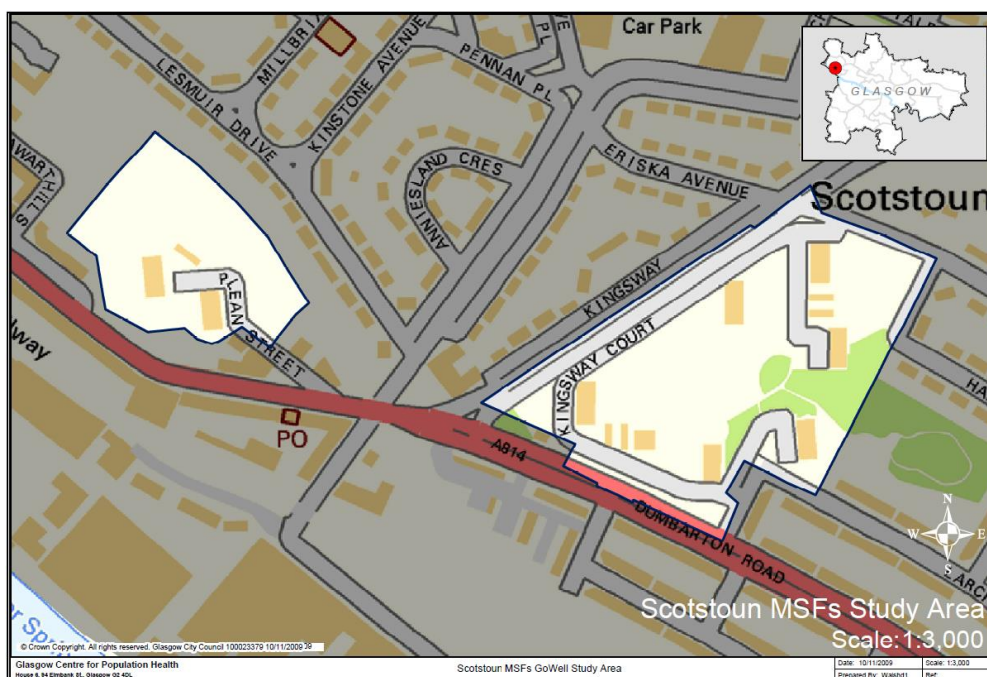
Introduction

The GoWell research and learning programme has been studying the health and wellbeing impacts of housing-led regeneration in Glasgow since 2005, with household surveys carried out on four occasions across 15 study areas. This report examines changes recorded in Scotstoun multi-storey flats, examining residents' responses to survey questions in five topic areas: housing; neighbourhood; community; household finances; and health and wellbeing. It is intended that the results – indicating areas of progress, stability and, in some cases, deterioration – will be of use to the community and organisations working in the study area.

Study area

Scotstoun multi-storey flats comprises two small estates of post-war high-rise flats, located opposite one another adjacent to Dumbarton Road in the Scotstoun area of the city: the Plean Street area contained two multi-storey blocks of flats and six in Kingsway Court. The area was designated as a Local Regeneration Area (LRA) by Glasgow Housing Association and Glasgow City Council in their regeneration plans of the early 2000s. Subsequently the two blocks at Plean Street were demolished, as were two of the six blocks at Kingsway Court, the latter being replaced by some new build social housing. The study area had a population of around 1,500 people in 2006, reduced to around 1,075 people by 2015.

Figure 1: Map of Scotstoun MSFs study area.



Surveys and samples

The GoWell household survey was conducted in 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2015, referred to here as waves 1 to 4. In this report, we present some of the findings from the surveys and observe how things have changed over time in the Scotstoun MSFs area. We also compare the survey results with the average results found for GoWell overall. As the sample of residents surveyed was smaller than the total number of residents, the results were ‘weighted’ to produce an accurate representation of the local population, taking into account age, gender, tenure type, and study area using population estimates. It should be noted that while the results are weighted, the sample size is relatively small, which sometimes inhibits our ability to detect real changes in residents’ opinions over time.

Over waves 1-4 we surveyed a total of 590 people in the Scotstoun MSFs study area (Table 1 for a breakdown per wave). Further demographic information of the sample is found in the Appendix.

Table 1. Numbers of survey participants from wave 1 to wave 4.

Wave	Number
1	206
2	159
3	132
4	93
Total	590

Analysis and presentation of results

For each topic area, we examine changes between survey waves and test each of these wave-to-wave changes for statistical significance in order to determine whether a difference in the values reflects an actual change. This is done using Chi-square tests, where a p-value of <0.05 is taken as indicating statistically significant difference in the values (i.e. the difference is likely to have been a random result less than 5% of the time). A short explanation of these statistical concepts is given in the Box below. The tests are done separately for both the Scotstoun MSFs area sample and for the whole GoWell sample. A line graph is presented for each indicator showing the changes over time for each – blue for the study area and orange for the entire sample. Where the wave-to-wave change is statistically significant the line is solid, otherwise the line is dashed.

Further, the study area results are compared with the total GoWell sample. The differences between the two samples at wave 1 and at wave 4 are again tested for statistical significance. A table is presented for each variable, giving the indicator values for both samples at each wave, and the p-value for the statistical test of overall change from start to finish; again, a p-value of <0.05 is used to indicate a statistically significant difference between waves 1 and 4.

Box 1. Statistical terms used in the presentation of results.

Term	Meaning
Chi-square test	Used to test for a significant difference between two distributions. For example, 20% of people in the sample might have responded 'yes' to a question in wave 1 whereas in wave 4 the percentage was 80%. We want to test whether the difference between these percentages is due to chance or whether there was an actual change between the waves. Similarly, we test for a difference between the total GoWell sample and the study area.
p-value	The p-value provided here by the Chi-square test indicates the probability of the difference between two distributions being due to chance. For example, a p-value of <0.05 means that the probability of the difference being a random result is less than 5%.
Statistical significance	We can say that a result is statistically significant when the probability of it being due to chance is small. A commonly used threshold for significance is a p-value of <0.05 , meaning the result was likely not due to chance 95% of the time.

Housing

We posed five survey questions on the topic of housing and housing services.

Satisfaction with the home

Residents were asked: “Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current home?” The response categories were: ‘very satisfied’; ‘fairly satisfied’; ‘neither’; ‘fairly dissatisfied’; and ‘very dissatisfied’. Here we present the percentage of residents who said they were ‘very’ or ‘fairly satisfied’.

- The percentage of residents who reported they were satisfied with their homes increased in Scotstoun MSFs area from 66% in wave 1 to 77% in wave 4. However, the increase was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of satisfied residents was higher in the total GoWell sample, increasing from 80% in wave 1 to 89% by wave 4. The increase was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at both wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 2: Resident satisfaction with the home.

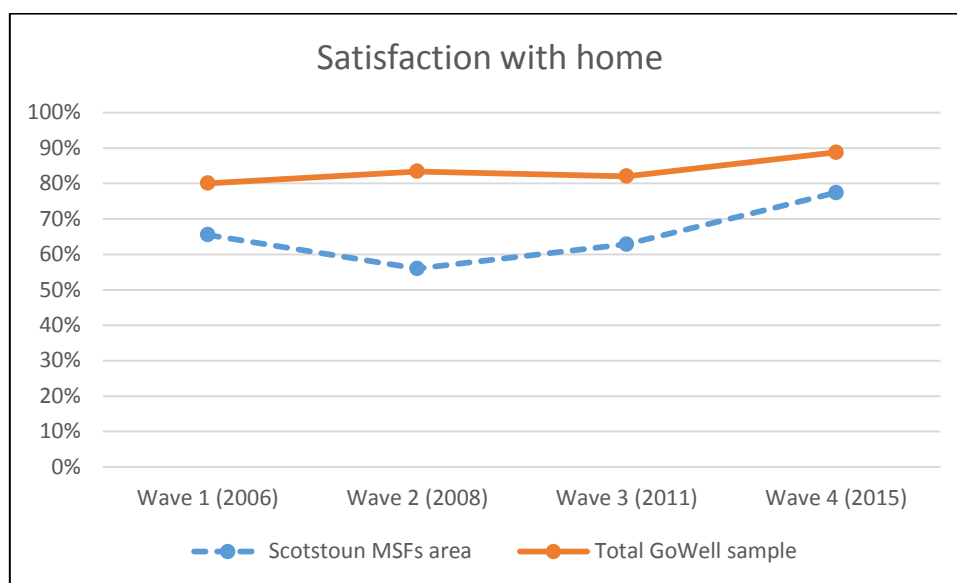


Table 2. Resident satisfaction with the home, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	65.5%	80.1%
Wave 2	56.0%	83.4%
Wave 3	62.9%	82.0%
Wave 4	77.4%	88.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.000</i>

External appearance of the home

Residents were asked: “How would you rate your current home in terms of the following... external appearance?”. The response categories were: ‘very poor’; ‘fairly poor’; ‘neutral’; ‘fairly good’; and ‘very good’. Here we present the percentage of residents who rated their home as ‘very good’.

- The percentage of residents rating the external appearance of their home very good increased noticeably in Scotstoun MSFs area, from 7% in wave 1 to 61% by wave 4. This increase was statistically significant.
- There was a more moderate increase seen in the total GoWell sample, from 15% in wave 1 to 34% by wave 4. This was also a significant increase.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at both wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 3: Residents rating the external appearance of the home as ‘very good’.

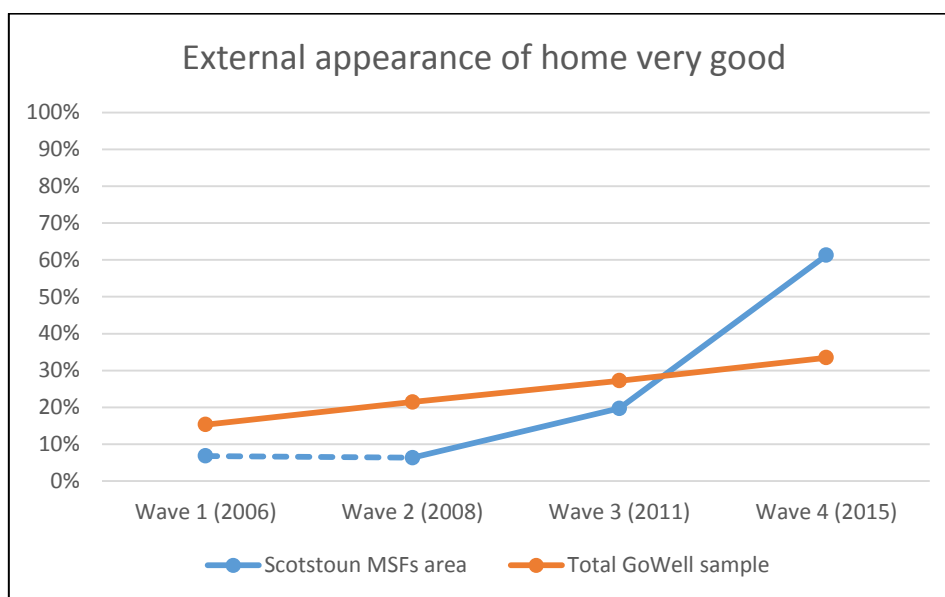


Table 3. Residents rating the external appearance of the home as ‘very good’, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	6.8%	15.3%
Wave 2	6.3%	21.4%
Wave 3	19.7%	27.2%
Wave 4	61.3%	33.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Feeling safe in the home

Residents were asked: “How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement... I feel safe in my home?”. The responses were: ‘strongly disagree’; ‘disagree’; ‘neutral/don’t know’; ‘agree’; and ‘strongly agree’. Here we present the percentage of residents who ‘strongly agreed’ that they felt safe in their homes.

- There was a large increase in the percentage feeling safe in the home in Scotstoun MSFs area, from 11% in wave 1 to 55% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant increase.
- The percentage feeling safe in the home similarly increased in the total GoWell sample, from 16% to 36%. The increase was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 1, but it was significant at wave 4, when a higher percentage of people in Scotstoun MSFs than in the total GoWell sample felt safe in the home.

Figure 4: Residents feeling safe in the home.

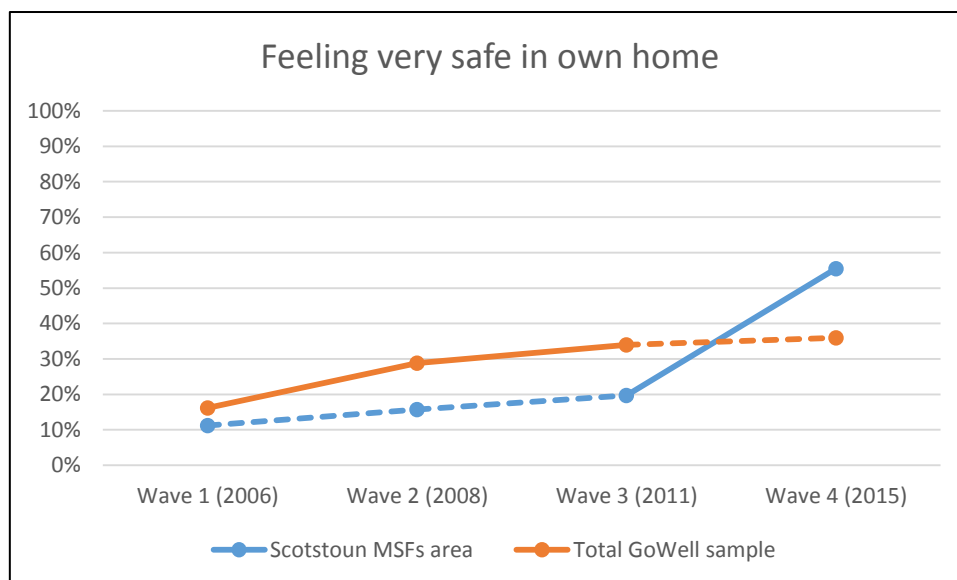


Table 4. Residents feeling safe in the home, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	11.2%	16.2%
Wave 2	15.7%	28.8%
Wave 3	19.7%	33.9%
Wave 4	55.4%	35.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Satisfaction with landlords/factors taking account of residents' views

Residents were asked: “How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with each of the following with regards to your landlord or factor... Their willingness to take account of residents’ views when making decisions?”. The response categories were: ‘very unsatisfied’; ‘fairly satisfied’; ‘neutral’; ‘fairly satisfied’; and ‘very satisfied’. Here we present the percentage of residents who were ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’.

- The percentage of residents who were satisfied with their landlord or factor taking account of their views increased from 40% in wave 1 to 66% by wave 4. This increase was statistically significant.
- The percentage of satisfied residents was higher in the total GoWell sample, increasing from 51% in wave 1 to 78% by wave 4. The change over time was statistically significant.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at both wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 5: Resident satisfaction with landlords/factors taking account of their views.

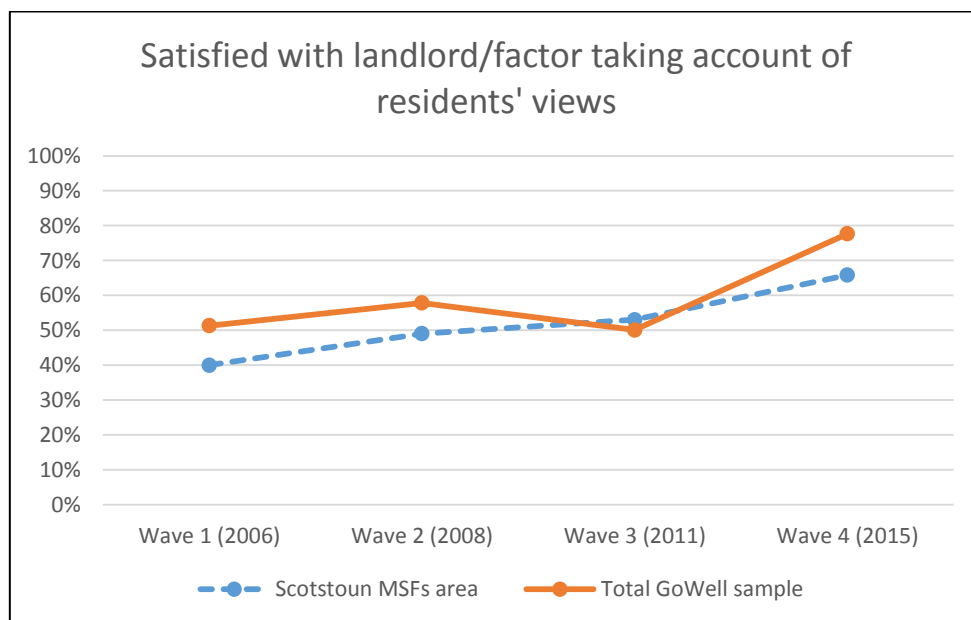


Table 5. Resident satisfaction with landlords/factors taking account of their views, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	40.0%	51.3%
Wave 2	49.1%	57.9%
Wave 3	53.0%	50.1%
Wave 4	65.9%	77.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Empowerment: being kept informed by landlords/factors

Residents were asked: “How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with each of the following with regards to your landlord or factor... The way you are kept informed about things that might affect you?”. The response categories were: ‘very unsatisfied’; ‘fairly satisfied’; ‘neither satisfied nor dissatisfied’; ‘fairly satisfied’; and ‘very satisfied’, as well as ‘don’t know’ and ‘not applicable’. Here we present percentage of residents reporting being ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’.

- The percentage of residents satisfied with being kept informed by the landlord/factor in Scotstoun MSFs started much lower than the total GoWell sample figure, at 53%, but increased to 79% by wave 4. This increase was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the figure increased in a statistically significant way from 67% (wave 1) to 84% (wave 4).
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 6: Residents satisfied with the way their landlord/factor kept them informed.

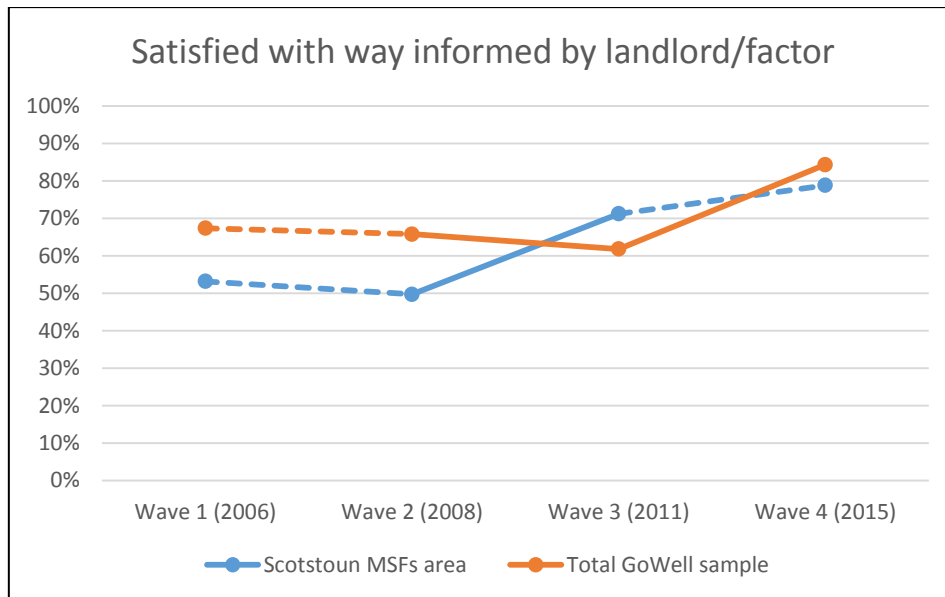


Table 6. Residents satisfied with the way their landlord/factor kept them informed, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	53.2%	67.4%
Wave 2	49.7%	65.8%
Wave 3	71.2%	61.8%
Wave 4	78.8%	84.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Housing: Summary

On four out of the five survey questions, Scotstoun MSFs area improved significantly over time: external appearance of homes; feeling safe in the home; satisfaction with landlords/factors listening to residents; and satisfaction with being kept informed by landlords/factors. On two of these – the appearance of homes and safety in the home – the position of Scotstoun MSFs area in relation to the total GoWell sample also improved.

There was also positive non-significant change in home satisfaction for the Scotstoun MSFs area.

	Change in Scotstoun MSFs area sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in SMSFs position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
Home satisfaction	0	0
Home appearance	+	+
Feeling very safe in the home	+	+
Satisfaction with landlord listening to resident's views	+	0
Being kept informed	+	0

0 = no change over time.

- = negative change over time.

+ = positive change over time.

Red = negative change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Green = positive change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Neighbourhood

We posed nine survey questions on the topic of the residential neighbourhood.

Satisfaction with the neighbourhood as a place to live

Residents were asked: “How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this neighbourhood as a place to live?”. The response categories were: ‘very unsatisfied’; ‘fairly satisfied’; ‘neutral’; ‘fairly satisfied’; and ‘very satisfied’. Here we present the percentage of resident who said they were ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’.

- The percentage of residents satisfied with the neighbourhood in Scotstoun MSFs area started at 72%, decreasing thereafter, but rising to 86% by wave 4. The overall change was not statistically significant.
- Satisfaction with neighbourhood in the total GoWell sample rose by nine percentage points over time, and this overall change was statistically significant.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 7: Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood.

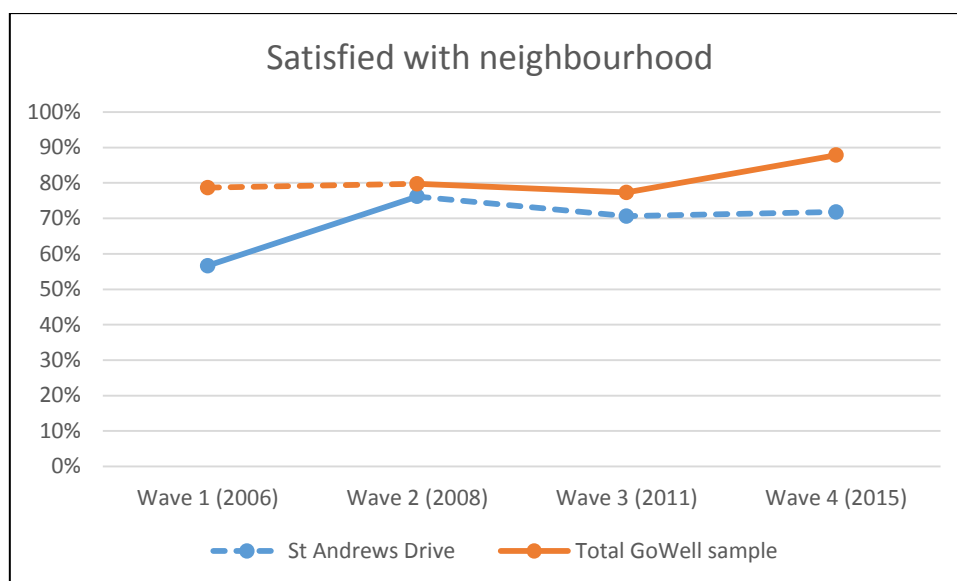


Table 7. Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	71.8%	78.7%
Wave 2	55.3%	79.7%
Wave 3	59.8%	77.3%
Wave 4	86.0%	87.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.072	0.000

Area improvement

Residents were asked: “Has this area got better or worse to live in over the last two/three/four years?”. Response categories were: ‘better’; ‘stayed the same’; ‘worse’; and ‘don’t know’. The graph shows the percentages that said ‘the area has got better’.

- There was a large and significant increase in positive responses to area improvement in Scotstoun MSFs area. Starting at 12% in wave 1, the percentage ended up at 72% in wave 4.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents identifying area improvement similarly increased, but at lower levels. The overall change was also statistically significant.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 4, with a higher percentage of people in Scotstoun MSFs identifying positive area change.

Figure 8: Residents who report that the area has improved.

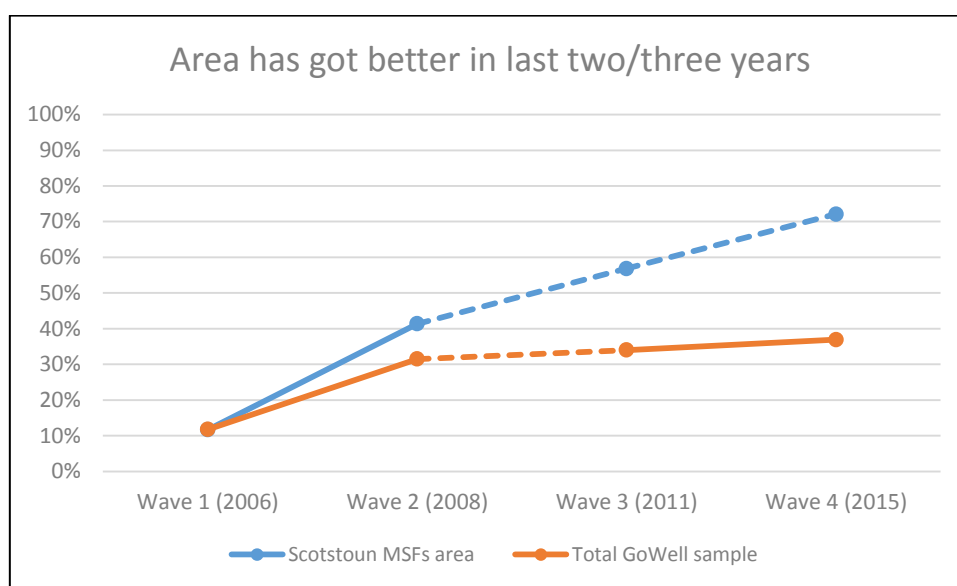


Table 8. Residents who report that the area has improved, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	11.6%	11.7%
Wave 2	41.3%	31.5%
Wave 3	56.8%	34.0%
Wave 4	72.1%	36.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Attractive environment

Residents were asked: “How would you rate the quality of your neighbourhood in terms of... the attractiveness of the environment?”. The responses were: ‘very poor’; ‘fairly poor’; ‘neither good nor poor’; ‘fairly good’; and ‘very good’, as well as ‘don’t know’. Here we present the percentage of residents reporting the attractiveness of the environment was ‘fairly’ or ‘very good’.

- The percentage of residents rating their neighbourhood environment as attractive in Scotstoun MSFs area had a noticeable increase after wave 3, ending up at 82% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant change from wave 1 (44%).
- For the total GoWell sample, the figures were lower but followed a similar trend, ending up at 76%. The change over time was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 9: Residents rating the neighbourhood environment as attractive.

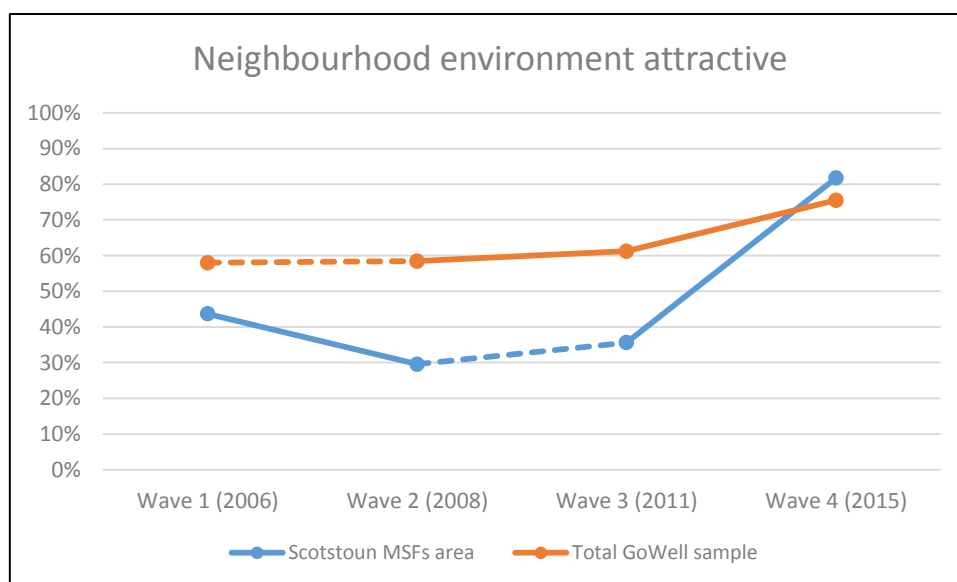


Table 9. Residents rating the neighbourhood environment as attractive, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	43.7%	58.0%
Wave 2	29.6%	58.5%
Wave 3	35.6%	61.2%
Wave 4	81.7%	75.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Local shops

Residents were asked: “How would you rate the quality of the following services in and around your local area... shops?”. The response categories were: ‘very poor’; ‘fairly poor’; ‘neither good nor poor’; ‘fairly good’; and ‘very good’; as well as ‘don’t know’. Here we present the percentage of residents who responded that the local shops were ‘fairly’ or ‘very good’.

- The percentage of residents rating local shops as good in Scotstoun MSFs area kept increasing from 54% in wave 1 to 87% by wave 4. This increase was statistically significant.
- Starting at a similar level, the total GoWell sample showed improvement on this indicator from wave 1 to 2, and again from wave 3 to 4. The overall improvement from wave 1 (55% rating shops as good) to wave 4 (77%), was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 4.

Figure 10: Residents rating the local shops as good.

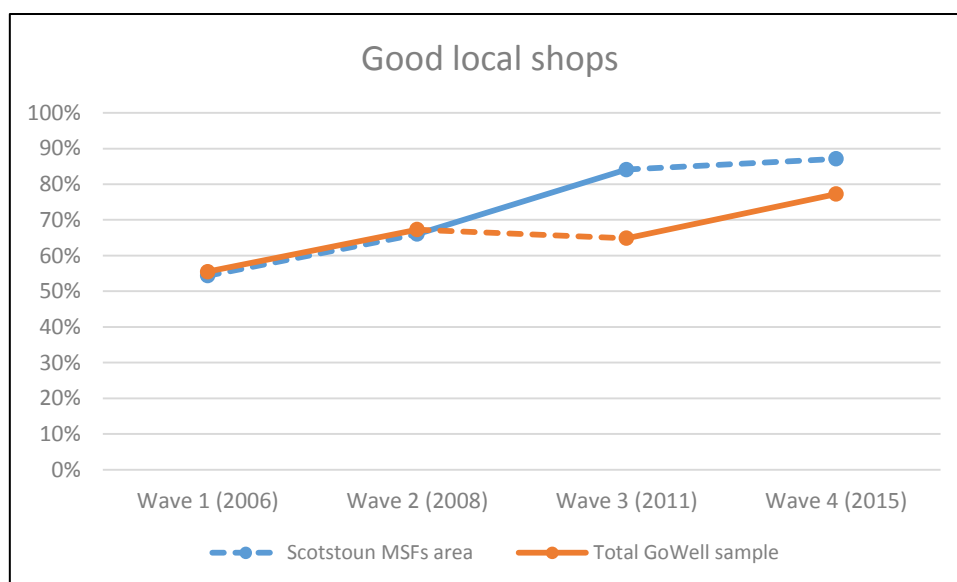


Table 10. Residents rating the local shops as good, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	54.4%	55.5%
Wave 2	66.0%	67.3%
Wave 3	84.1%	64.9%
Wave 4	87.1%	77.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Local parks

Residents were asked to rate the quality of local parks/open spaces as one of the following: ‘very poor’; ‘fairly poor’; ‘neither good nor poor’; ‘fairly good’; and ‘very good’, as well as ‘don’t know’. Here we present the percentage of residents who responded that they quality of local parks/open spaces were ‘fairly’ or ‘very good’.

- The percentage of residents rating local parks as good in Scotstoun MSFs area increased from 44% in wave 1 to 86% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant increase.
- There was also an increase in the total GoWell sample, from 44% at wave 1 to 76% at wave 4 with the change being statistically significant.
- The Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample differed in a statistically significant way at wave 4, with a higher percentage of people in Scotstoun MSFs than in the total GoWell sample rating local parks as good.

Figure 11: Residents rating local parks/open spaces as good.

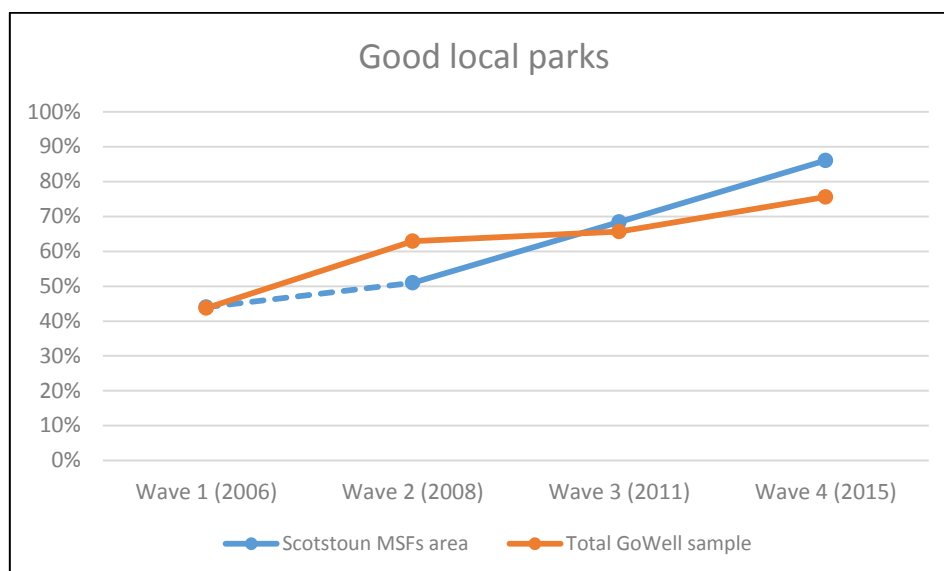


Table 11. Residents rating local parks/open spaces as good, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	44.0%	43.7%
Wave 2	50.9%	62.9%
Wave 3	68.4%	65.6%
Wave 4	86.0%	75.6%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Local youth and leisure services

Residents were asked to rate the quality of local youth and leisure services. The possible responses were: 'very poor'; 'fairly poor'; 'neither good nor poor'; 'fairly good'; 'very good'; or 'don't know'. Here we present the percentage of residents who reported that the quality of local youth and leisure services was 'fairly' or 'very good'.

- The percentage of residents rating local youth and leisure services as good in Scotstoun MSFs area decreased after wave 1, but rose to 65% in wave 4. The change from wave 1 (49%) was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage rating youth and leisure services as 'good' remained around 40% throughout. The change from wave 1 to wave 4 was not statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 4, but not at wave 1.

Figure 12: Residents rating local youth and leisure services as good.

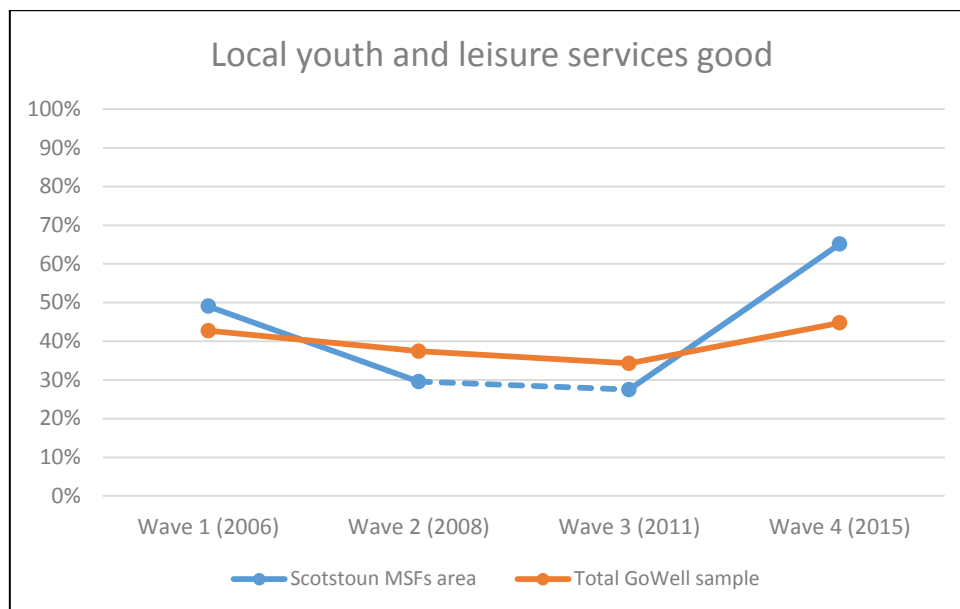


Table 12. Residents rating local youth and leisure services as good, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	49.0%	42.7%
Wave 2	29.6%	37.4%
Wave 3	27.5%	34.3%
Wave 4	65.1%	44.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.202</i>

Drunkness as a problem

Residents were asked if people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a serious problem, a slight problem, or not a problem in their local neighbourhood. We consider the percentage of residents who responded that drunkness was a 'slight' or 'serious problem'.

- The percentage of residents rating public drunkness as a local problem in Scotstoun MSFs area decreased after wave 3. The overall change from wave 1 (62%) to wave 4 (36%) was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents rating drunkness as a local problem was lower in the total GoWell sample, although there was also a slight increase in the middle waves of the survey. The decrease from 42% (wave 1) to 35% (wave 4) was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 13: Residents identifying drunkness as a local problem.

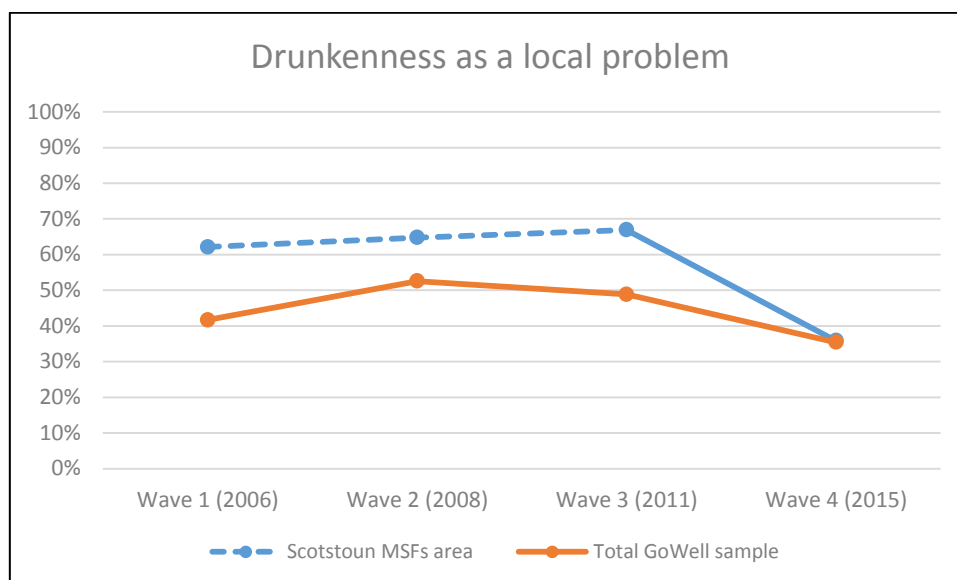


Table 13. Residents identifying drunkness as a local problem, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	62.1%	41.7%
Wave 2	64.8%	52.5%
Wave 3	66.9%	48.9%
Wave 4	35.9%	35.4%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Drugs as a problem

Residents were also asked whether they thought that “People using or dealing drugs” was a local problem. The category responses were: ‘not a problem’; ‘don’t know’; or a ‘slight’ or ‘serious’ problem. Here we present the percentage of residents who identified drugs as being a ‘slight’ or ‘serious problem’.

- The percentage of residents that identified drugs as a local problem in Scotstoun MSFs area decreased from 65% in wave 1 to 33% by wave 4. The decrease was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents identifying drugs as a local problem was lower in the total GoWell sample, decreasing from 36% (wave 1) to 34% (wave 4). The difference from start to end was not significant in the total GoWell sample.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 14: Residents identifying people using/dealing drugs as a local problem.

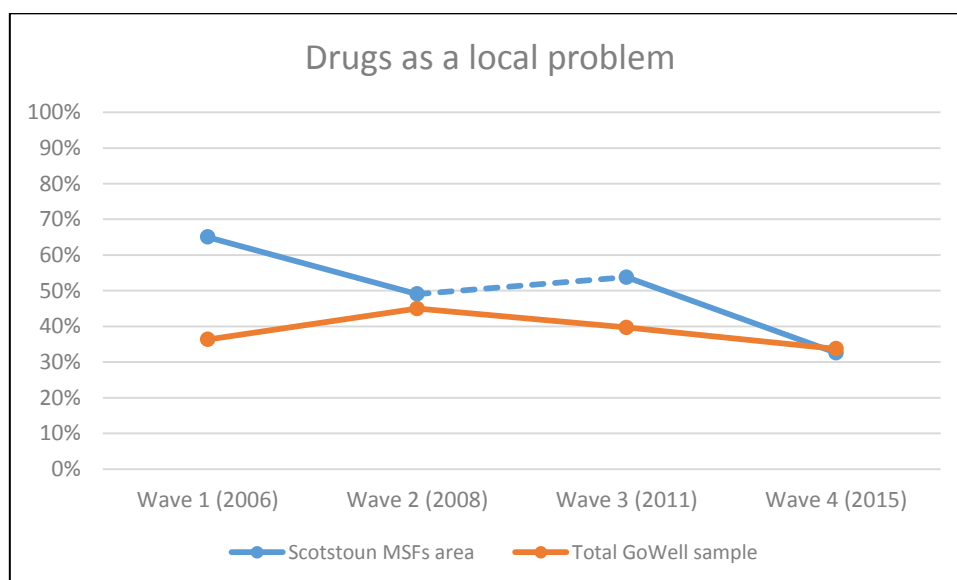


Table 14. Residents identifying people using/dealing drugs as a local problem, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	65.0%	36.3%
Wave 2	49.1%	45.0%
Wave 3	53.8%	39.7%
Wave 4	32.6%	33.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.060</i>

Safety after dark

Residents were asked: “How safe would you feel walking alone in this neighbourhood after dark?”. The response categories were: ‘very unsafe’; ‘a bit unsafe’; ‘neither safe nor unsafe’; ‘fairly safe’; ‘very safe’; ‘never walk alone after dark’; or ‘don’t know’. Here we present the percentage of residents saying they would feel ‘fairly’ or ‘very safe’ walking alone in the neighbourhood.

- The percentage of residents feeling safe walking in the neighbourhood after dark in Scotstoun MSFs area decreased from 65% in wave 1 to 33% by wave 4. The wave 1 - wave 4 difference was however not statistically significant, probably due to the much smaller sample size at wave 4 compared with wave 1.
- Responses in the total GoWell sample followed a similar trend but ended up higher with 71% feeling safe at wave 4, compared with 68% at wave 1. The change here was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 4, but not at wave 1.

Figure 15: Residents who felt safe walking in the neighbourhood after dark.

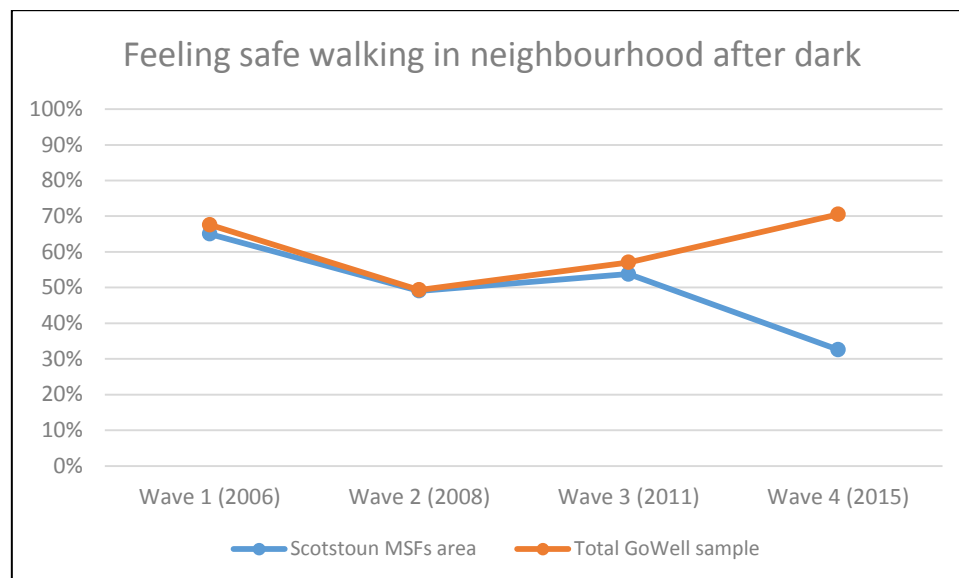


Table 15. Residents who felt safe walking in the neighbourhood after dark, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	65.0%	67.6%
Wave 2	49.1%	49.3%
Wave 3	53.8%	57.1%
Wave 4	32.6%	70.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>1.000</i>	<i>0.025</i>

Neighbourhood: Summary

There was significant improvement over time in six of the nine survey questions for Scotstoun MSFs area, these being: perceived area change; neighbourhood environment; quality of shops; quality of parks and green spaces; perceptions of drunkenness as local problem; and perceptions of drugs as local problem. On all these items, the position of Scotstoun MSFs area in relation to the total GoWell sample also improved. There was also non-significant improvement in neighbourhood satisfaction and the rating of local youth and leisure services. Conversely, Scotstoun MSFs area had a decrease in the percentage of people feeling safe outdoors at night, although it could not be said that the decrease was statistically significant due to the change in sample size from wave 1 to wave 4.

	Change in Scotstoun MSFs area sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in SMSFs position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
Neighbourhood satisfaction	0	0
Perceived area change	+	+
Neighbourhood environment	+	+
Quality of shops	+	+
Quality of parks & green spaces	+	+
Quality of youth & leisure services	0	0
Drunkenness problem	+	+
Drugs problem	+	+
Feeling safe outdoors at night	0	-

0 = no change over time.

- = negative change over time.

+ = positive change over time.

Red = negative change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Green = positive change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Community

We posed seven survey questions on the topic of the community.

Feeling part of community

Residents were asked: “To what extent do the following apply to you... I feel part of the community?”. This question was asked from wave 2 onwards. Response categories were: ‘not at all’; ‘not very much’; ‘a fair amount’; and ‘a great deal’. Here we present the percentage of residents who said that they felt part of the community ‘a fair amount’ or ‘a great deal’.

- The percentage of residents feeling part of the community in Scotstoun MSFs area increased from 42% in wave 2 to 68% by wave 4. This increase was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents was higher in the total GoWell sample, remaining over 70% throughout the waves. The change was not statistically significant.
- The difference between the two samples was statistically significant at both wave 2 and wave 4.

Figure 16: Residents who felt part of the community.

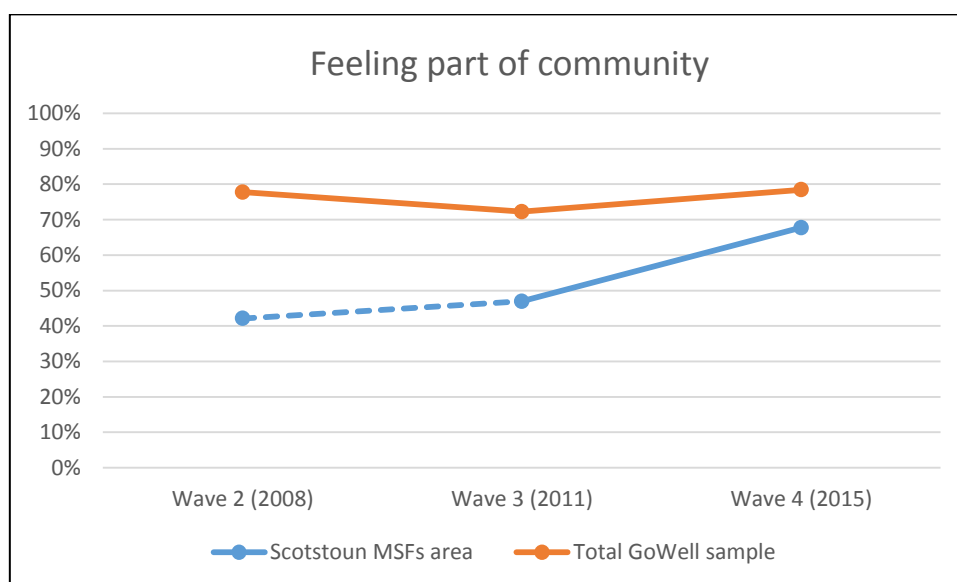


Table 16. Residents who felt part of the community, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 2	42.1%	77.8%
Wave 3	47.0%	72.3%
Wave 4	67.7%	78.5%
<i>p-value (wave 2 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.746</i>

Likelihood of informal social control

Residents were asked: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: It is likely that someone would intervene if a group of youths were harassing someone in the local area?”. The response categories are: ‘strongly disagree’; ‘disagree’; ‘neither agree or disagree’; ‘agree’; ‘strongly agree’; and ‘don’t know’. Here we present the percentage of residents who ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ that someone would intervene.

- The percentage of residents reporting a likelihood of intervention in Scotstoun MSFs area fell from 53% in wave 1 to 30% by wave 4. The change was statistically significant.
- The total GoWell sample percentage dropped slightly at waves 2 and 3 but overall there was a small, statistically significant increase from 53% at wave 1 to 57% at wave 4.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 4, but not at wave 1. By wave 4, a smaller percentage of residents in Scotstoun MSFs than in the total GoWell sample thought intervention likely.

Figure 17: Residents who thought it was likely someone would intervene in cases of public harassment.

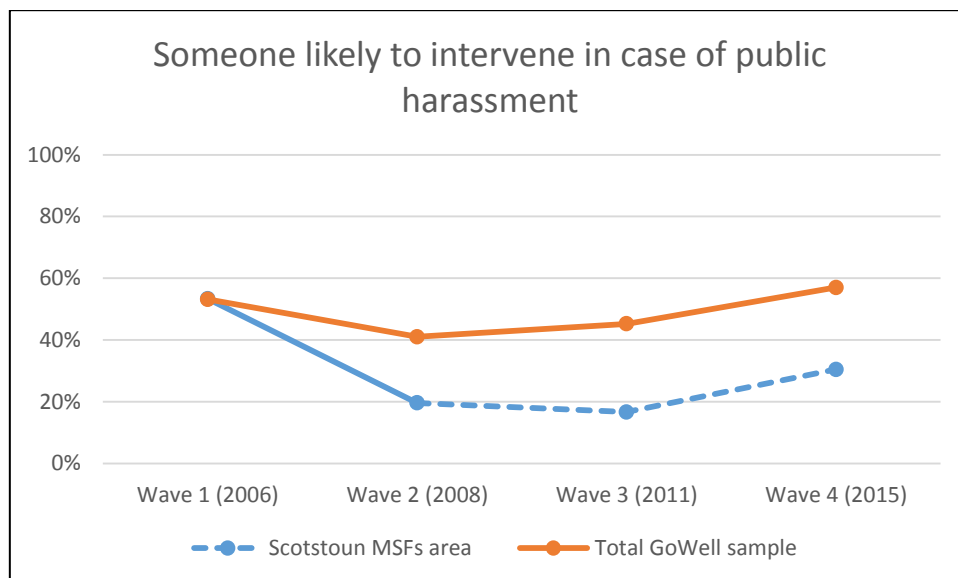


Table 17. Residents who thought it was likely someone would intervene in cases of public harassment, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	53.4%	53.1%
Wave 2	19.6%	41.1%
Wave 3	16.7%	45.2%
Wave 4	30.4%	57.0%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.001</i>

Speaking to neighbours

Residents were asked: “How often do you do any of the following... Speak to neighbours?”. The response categories were: ‘never’; ‘less than once a month’; ‘once or twice a month’; ‘once a week or more’; and ‘most days’. Here, we look at the combined share of ‘once a week or more’ and ‘most days’, i.e. at least weekly.

- The percentage of residents speaking to their neighbours weekly decreased overall, however fluctuating in the middle waves in Scotstoun MSFs area. The decrease from 73% (wave 1) to 55% (wave 4) was statistically significant.
- However, the percentage of the total GoWell sample who spoke regularly to their neighbours decreased slightly from 81% at wave 1 to 76% at wave 4. This change was statistically significant. The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at both wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 18: Residents who regularly speak to neighbours.

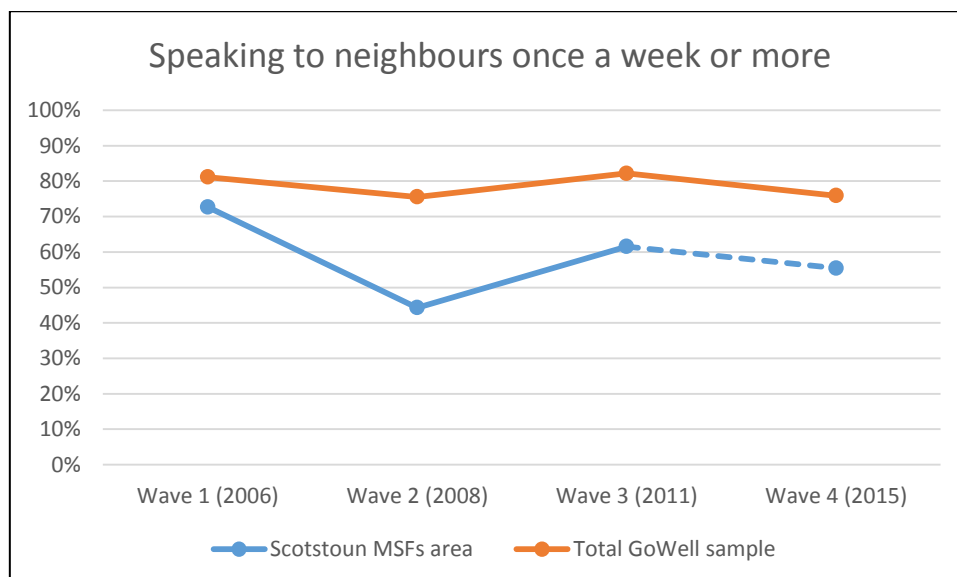


Table 18. Residents who regularly speak to neighbours, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	72.7%	81.2%
Wave 2	44.3%	75.5%
Wave 3	61.5%	82.2%
Wave 4	55.4%	75.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Meeting friends

Residents were asked how often they ‘met up with friends’. The response categories were: ‘never’; ‘less than once a month’; ‘once or twice a month’; ‘once a week or more’; and ‘most days’. Here we present the percentage of residents who said they met up with friends ‘once a week or more’ and ‘most days’.

- The percentage of residents meeting friends weekly in Scotstoun MSFs area increased from 57% in wave 1 to 64% by wave 4, but this increase was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of the total GoWell sample who met friends weekly remained above 70% across all four waves, only slightly decreasing. The overall decrease from 78% at wave 1 to 73% at wave 4 was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 19: Residents who meet friends once a week or more.

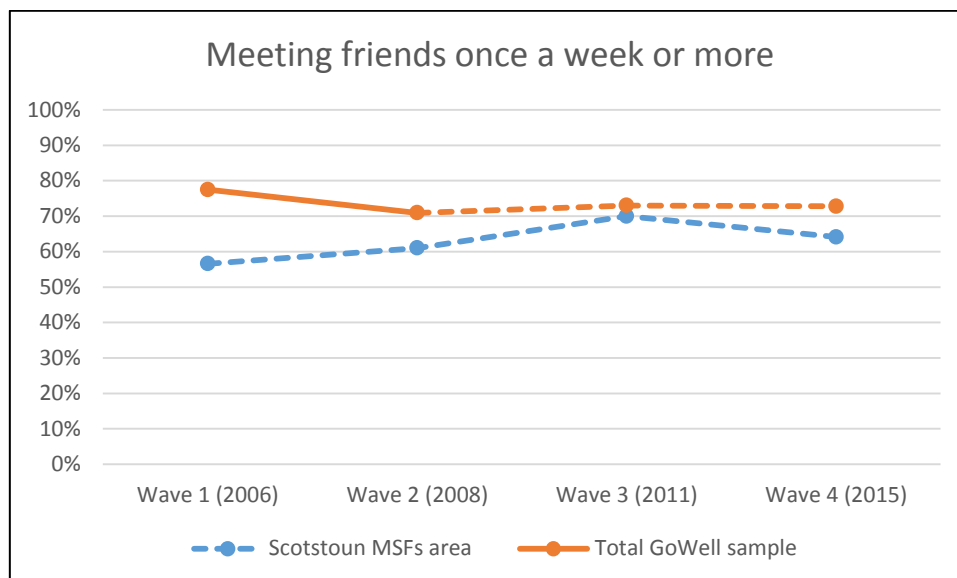


Table 19. Residents who meet friends once a week or more, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	56.6%	77.5%
Wave 2	61.0%	70.9%
Wave 3	70.0%	73.0%
Wave 4	64.1%	72.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.674</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Practical social support

Residents were asked: “Thinking about your relatives, friends and neighbours, not counting those you live with, can you tell me around how many people could you ask for the following kinds of help... To go to the shops for you if you are unwell?”. The response categories were: ‘none’; ‘one or two’; ‘more than two’; and ‘would not ask’. The percentage here is made up of residents who said they could ask one or more people.

- The percentage of residents in Scotstoun MSFs area who reported having practical support decreased from 84% in wave 1 to 69% by wave 4. This decrease was statistically significant.
- Meanwhile, the total GoWell sample experienced a small increase on this item from wave 1 to 4 (from 81% to 85%). This change was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 4, but not at wave 1.

Figure 20: Residents who could rely on people for support.

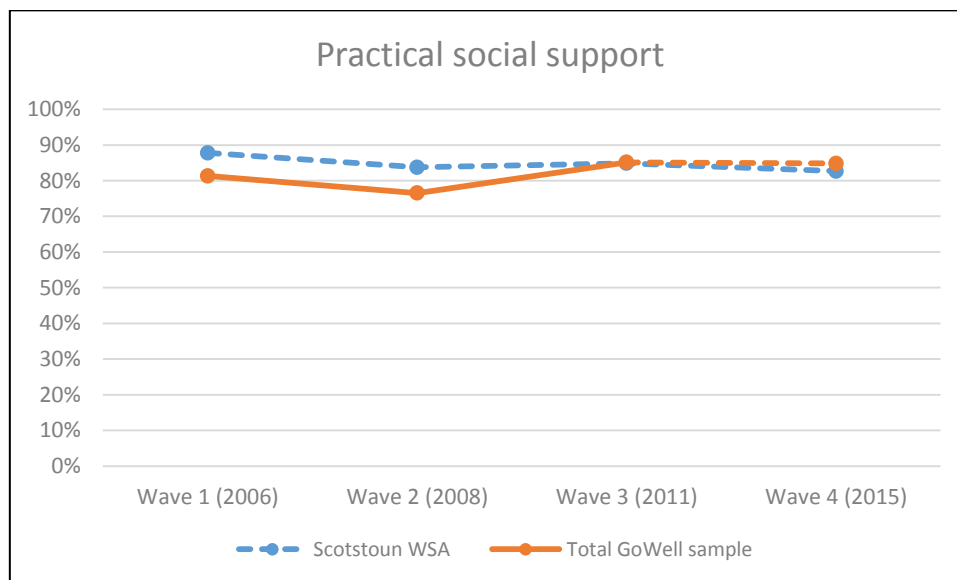


Table 20. Residents who could rely on people for support, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	84.2%	81.3%
Wave 2	64.8%	76.5%
Wave 3	68.5%	85.1%
Wave 4	68.5%	84.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Emotional social support

Residents were asked “How many people could you ask... To give you advice and support in a crisis?”. The responses were: ‘none’; ‘one or two’; ‘more than two’; ‘would not ask’. Here we present the percentage of residents that reported they could ask ‘one or two’ or ‘more than two’ people to give advice and support.

- The percentage of Scotstoun MSFs area residents who reported having emotional support decreased from 77% in wave 1 to 69% by wave 4. However, this decrease was not statistically significant.
- Available emotional support increased in the total GoWell sample from 78% at wave 1 to 83% at wave 4. This change was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 4, but not at wave 1.

Figure 21: Residents reporting that they could rely on one or more people for advice and support in a crisis.

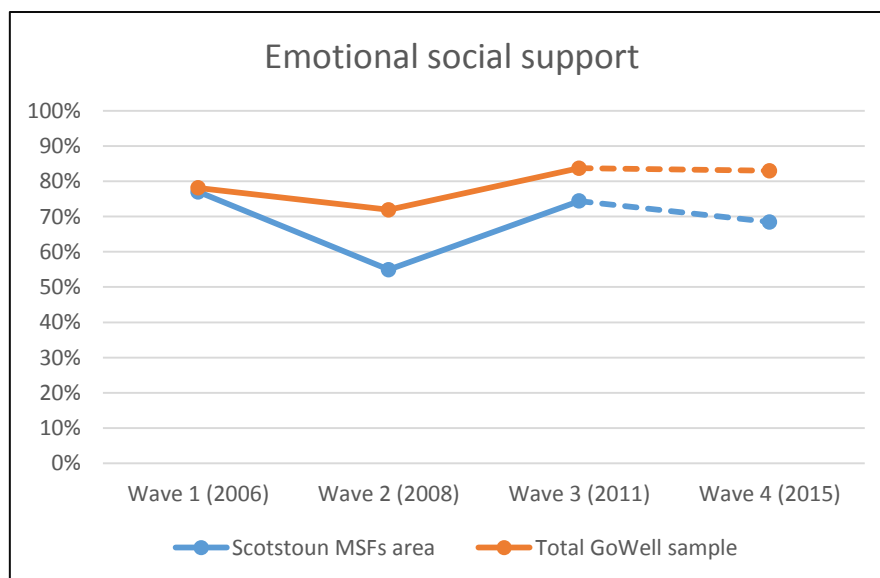


Table 21. Residents reporting that they could rely on one or more people for advice and support in a crisis, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	77.0%	78.1%
Wave 2	54.9%	71.9%
Wave 3	74.4%	83.7%
Wave 4	68.5%	83.0%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.459</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Empowerment: influencing decisions on the local area

Residents were asked: “How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements... On your own, or with others, you can influence decisions affecting your local area?”. The response categories were: ‘strongly disagree’; ‘disagree’; ‘neither agree nor disagree’; ‘agree’; ‘strongly agree’; and ‘don’t know’. Here we present the percentage of residents who ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’ that they could influence decisions affecting the local area.

- The share of residents who felt they had influence in Scotstoun MSFs area increased particularly in wave 4, to 63%. The change from wave 1 (25%) was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage who felt they had influence increased significantly from 30% at wave 1 to 52% at wave 4.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 4 or at wave 1.

Figure 22: Residents who felt able to influence decisions affecting the local area.

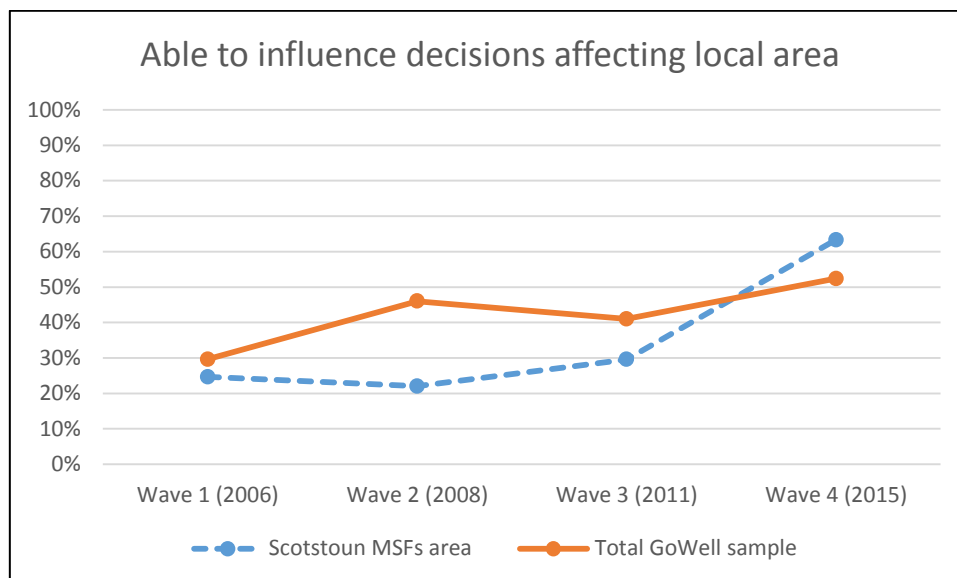


Table 22. Residents who felt able to influence decisions affecting the local area, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	24.6%	29.6%
Wave 2	22.0%	46.0%
Wave 3	29.5%	41.0%
Wave 4	63.3%	52.4%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Community: Summary

On two indicators, the reported position of Scotstoun MSFs area improved over time: feeling part of the community; and influence over local decisions. On the latter, Scotstoun MSFs area also improved in relation to the GoWell sample.

On three community indicators, the situation in Scotstoun MSFs area worsened over time, these being: informal social control; speaking to neighbours; and available practical support. On social control and practical and emotional support, the relative position of Scotstoun MSFs area worsened compared with the total GoWell sample.

	Change in Scotstoun MSFs area sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in SMSFs position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
Feeling part of the community	+	0
Informal social control	-	-
Speaking to neighbours	-	0
Meeting up with friends	0	0
Available practical support	-	-
Available emotional support	0	-
Influence over local decisions	+	+

0 = no change over time.

- = negative change over time.

+ = positive change over time.

Red = negative change in absolute and relative terms.

Green = positive change in absolute and relative terms.

Household finances

We posed three survey questions on the topic of household finances.

Difficulty meeting cost of rent/mortgage

Residents were asked: “Which option best describes how often you find it difficult to meet the cost of the following things... rent or mortgage?”. The response categories were: ‘never’ (including ‘not applicable’); ‘occasionally’; ‘quite often’; and ‘very often’. Here we present the percentage of residents who have occasional or regular financial difficulties paying their rent or mortgage.

- The percentage of residents having difficulty meeting the cost of the rent/mortgage in Scotstoun MSFs area decreased noticeably after wave 1, where it was 47%. By wave 4, it had dropped to 10%. This decrease was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents having difficulty was slightly lower at the start in the total GoWell sample, decreasing to 11% by wave 4. This change was also statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 23: Residents with difficulties meeting the cost of their rent or mortgage.

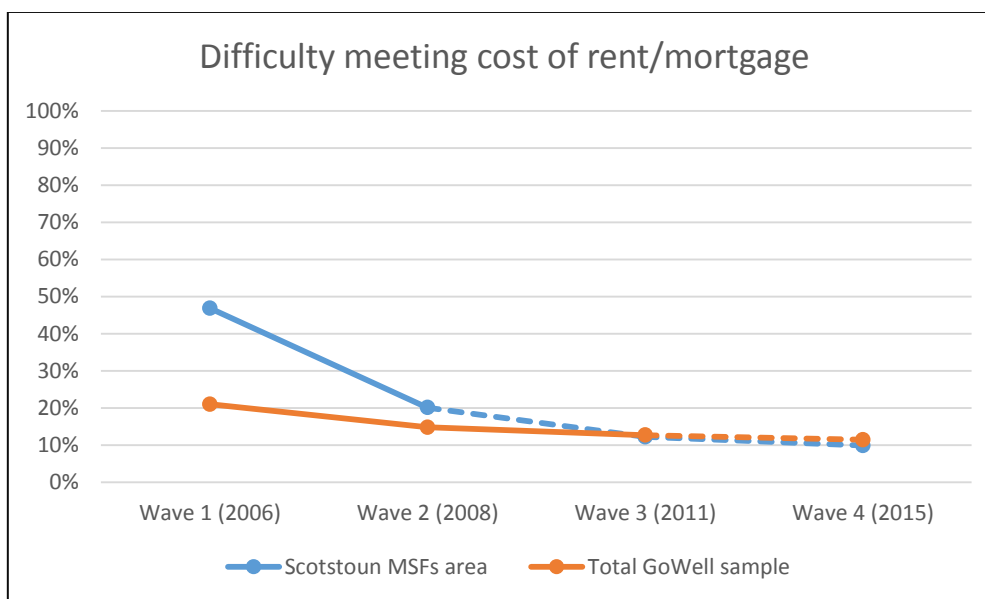


Table 23. Residents with difficulties meeting the cost of their rent or mortgage, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	46.9%	21.0%
Wave 2	20.1%	14.8%
Wave 3	12.2%	12.7%
Wave 4	9.9%	11.4%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Difficulty meeting cost of fuel bills

Residents were asked about their experiences of difficulties meeting the cost of “gas, electricity or other fuel bills”. Here we present the percentage of residents who said they ‘occasionally’, ‘quite often or ‘very often’ had difficulty meeting the cost of fuel bills.

- In Scotstoun MSFs area, the percentage of residents having difficulty paying fuel bills decreased slightly across the waves. The change from 43% at wave 1 to 32% at wave 4 was however not statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, there was very little change between the waves in the percentage of residents having difficulty paying fuel bills, it being 21% at wave 1 and at wave 4. There was therefore no statistically significant change.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 1 and wave 4, with a higher percentage of people in Scotstoun MSFs reporting difficulty paying fuel bills on both occasions.

Figure 24: Residents reporting difficulties meeting fuel bills.

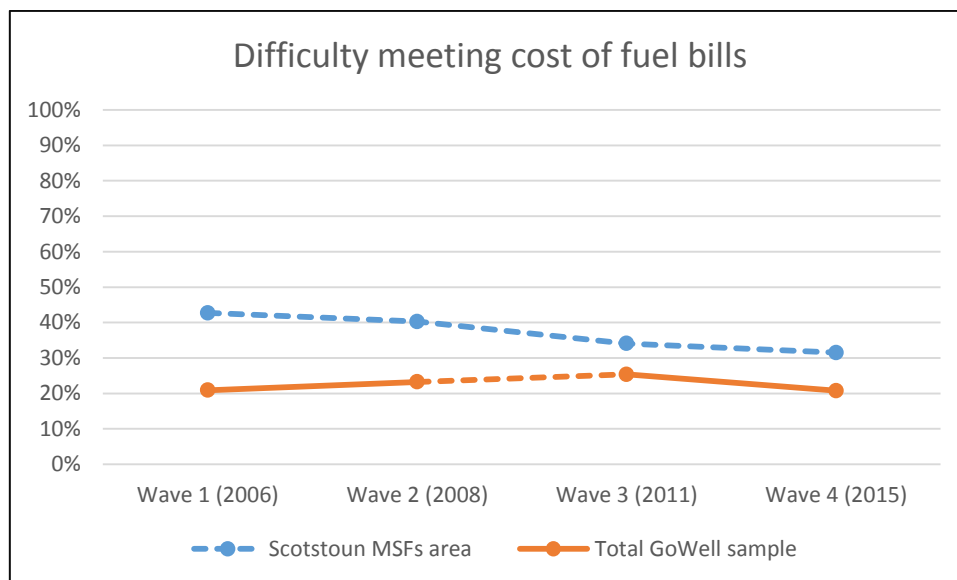


Table 24. Residents reporting difficulties meeting fuel bills, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	42.7%	20.9%
Wave 2	40.3%	23.2%
Wave 3	34.1%	25.4%
Wave 4	31.5%	20.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.220	0.999

Difficulty meeting cost of food

Residents were asked about their experience of difficulties meeting the cost of food. Here we present the percentage of residents reporting that they 'occasionally', 'quite often' or 'very often' had difficulties paying for food.

- The percentage of Scotstoun MSFs residents reporting difficulty meeting the cost of food decreased from 50% at wave 1 to 19% at wave 3, where it was at its lowest. However, it increased to 33% in wave 4. The change from wave 1 was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage reporting difficulty remained around 15% and did not experience a statistically significant change over time.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and at wave 4, with a higher percentage of people in Scotstoun MSFs reporting difficulty meeting the cost of food on both occasions.

Figure 25: Residents experiencing difficulties meeting the cost of food.

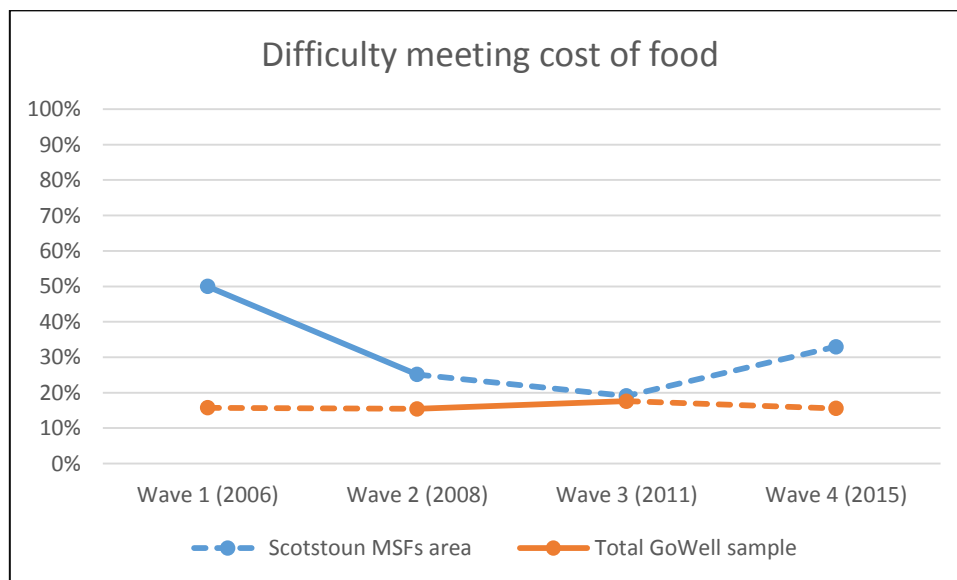


Table 25. Residents experiencing difficulties meeting the cost of food, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	50.0%	15.8%
Wave 2	25.2%	15.4%
Wave 3	19.1%	17.6%
Wave 4	33.0%	15.6%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.995</i>

Finances: Summary

There was positive change in Scotstoun MSFs area on two of the three indicators, notably those concerning the difficulties that residents had paying rent or mortgage costs and food costs. On the difficulty paying rent/mortgage costs, the position of Scotstoun MSFs area in relation to the total GoWell sample also improved over time.

There was non-significant improvement on the indicator for difficulty paying for fuel costs.

	Change in Scotstoun MSFs area sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in SMSFs position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
Rent of mortgage costs	+	+
Fuel costs	0	0
Food costs	+	0

0 = no change over time.

- = negative change over time.

+ = positive change over time.

Red = negative change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Green = positive change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Health

We posed seven survey questions on the topic of health and wellbeing.

General health

Residents were asked: “In general would you say your health is...?”. The response categories were: ‘poor’; ‘fair’; ‘good’; ‘very good’; or ‘excellent’. Here we present the percentage of residents who reported their health to be at least ‘good’ or better.

- The percentage of residents reporting good general health in Scotstoun MSFs decreased from 83% in wave 1 to 70% by wave 4. However, this decrease was not statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage in good general health decreased a similar amount from 80% at wave 1 to 70% at wave 4. This decrease was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 1 or at wave 4.

Figure 26: Residents reporting their general health to be good.

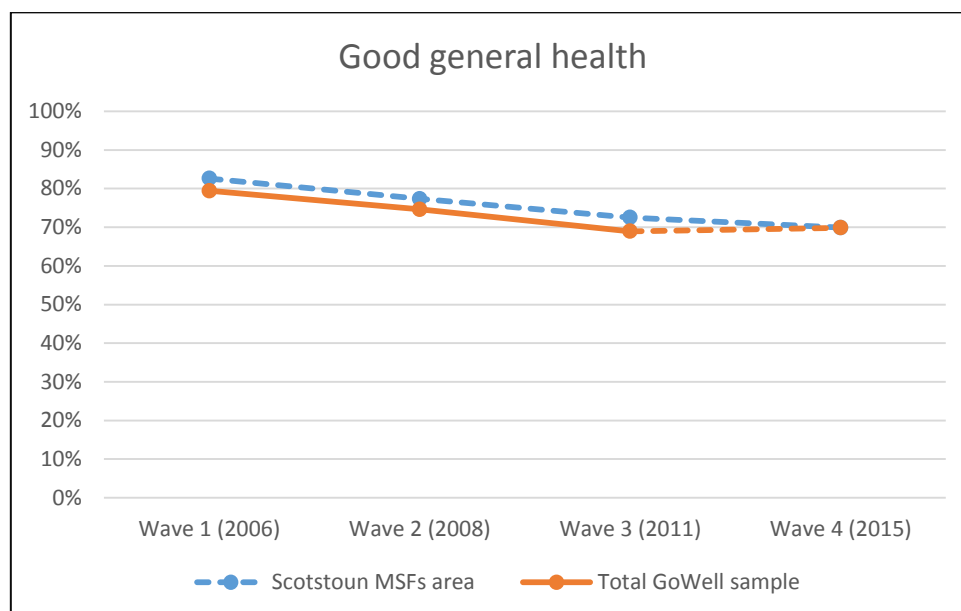


Table 26. Residents reporting their general health to be good, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	82.6%	79.5%
Wave 2	77.4%	74.6%
Wave 3	72.5%	68.9%
Wave 4	69.9%	69.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Long-term mental health problem

Residents were asked: “Have you had any of the following health problems regularly over the past 12 months?”. At wave 1 the mental health item was described as “a psychological or emotional condition”, while from wave 2 onwards it was described as “stress, anxiety or depression”. This change in wording may account for the change in responses between wave 1 and wave 2. The question had a ‘yes/no’ response, and here we present the percentage of residents saying ‘yes’ they had such a mental health problem.

- There was an increase in the percentage of residents reporting a mental health problem in the Scotstoun MSFs area through the survey. The increase from 4% in wave 1 to 27% by wave 4 was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents reporting a mental health problem similarly increased in the total GoWell sample, but ended up lower than in Scotstoun MSFs, at 19%. The overall increase was also statistically significant.
- There was not a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 1 or at wave 4.

Figure 27: Residents reporting a long-term mental health problem.

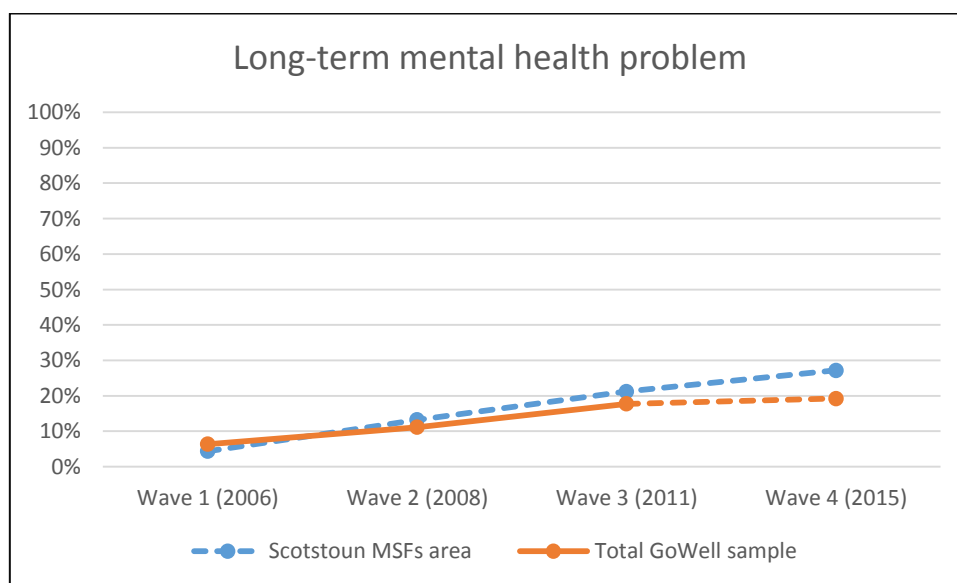


Table 27. Residents reporting a long-term mental health problem, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	4.4%	6.4%
Wave 2	13.2%	11.2%
Wave 3	21.2%	17.7%
Wave 4	27.2%	19.2%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Feeling optimistic

Residents were asked: “Below are some statements about feelings and thoughts. Tell me the frequency with which each describes your experience over the last two weeks... I’ve been feeling optimistic about the future”. The response categories were: ‘never’; ‘rarely’; ‘some of the time’; ‘often’; and ‘all of the time’. Here we present the percentage of residents who said they felt optimistic ‘some of the time’, ‘often’ or ‘all of the time’. The question was introduced to the survey at wave 2.

- The percentage of residents feeling optimistic in the Scotstoun MSFs area remained very similar throughout the survey. The change from 78% in wave 2 to 79% in wave 4 was not statistically significant.
- The change was similar in the total GoWell sample where the percentage of residents feeling optimistic decreased from 86% in wave 2 to 81% in wave 4. The decrease was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 2 or wave 4.

Figure 28: Residents feeling optimistic about the future.

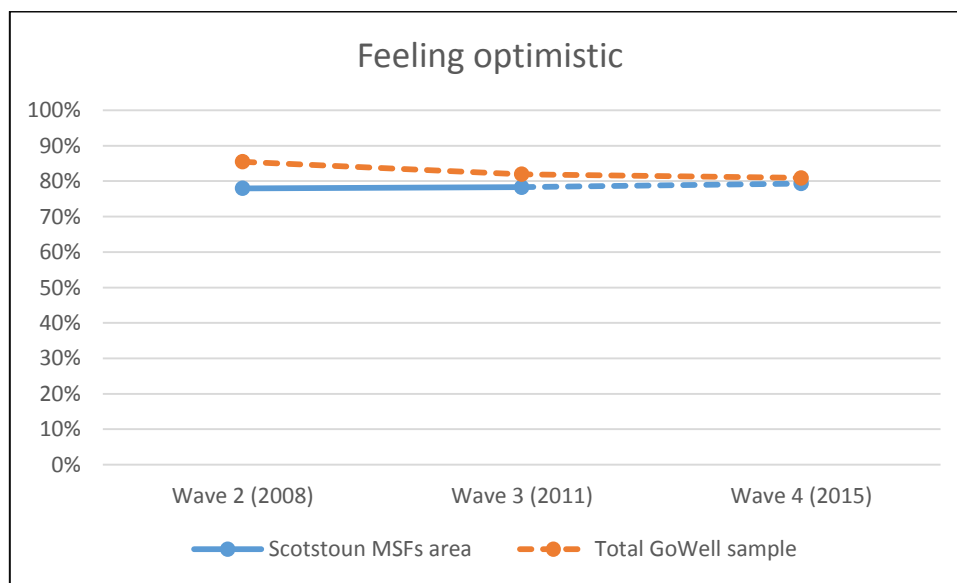


Table 28. Residents feeling optimistic about the future, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 2	78.0%	85.5%
Wave 3	78.3%	81.9%
Wave 4	79.3%	80.9%
<i>p-value (wave 2 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.981</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Smoking

Residents were asked: “Do you, or have you ever, smoked?”. The responses were recorded as: ‘never smoked’; ‘smoked in the past but not now’; ‘smoke occasionally now, but not every day’; and ‘smoke daily’. Here we present the combined percentage of residents who said they ‘smoke occasionally’ or ‘smoke daily’.

- The percentage of residents who smoked in the Scotstoun MSFs area increased from 41% in wave 1 to 43% by wave 4, with a drop in wave 2 (37%). The change from wave 1 to 4 was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents who smoked was similar in the total GoWell sample, dropping from 44% at wave 1 to 39% by wave 4. The decrease was statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 1 or at wave 4.

Figure 29: Residents who smoked occasionally or daily.

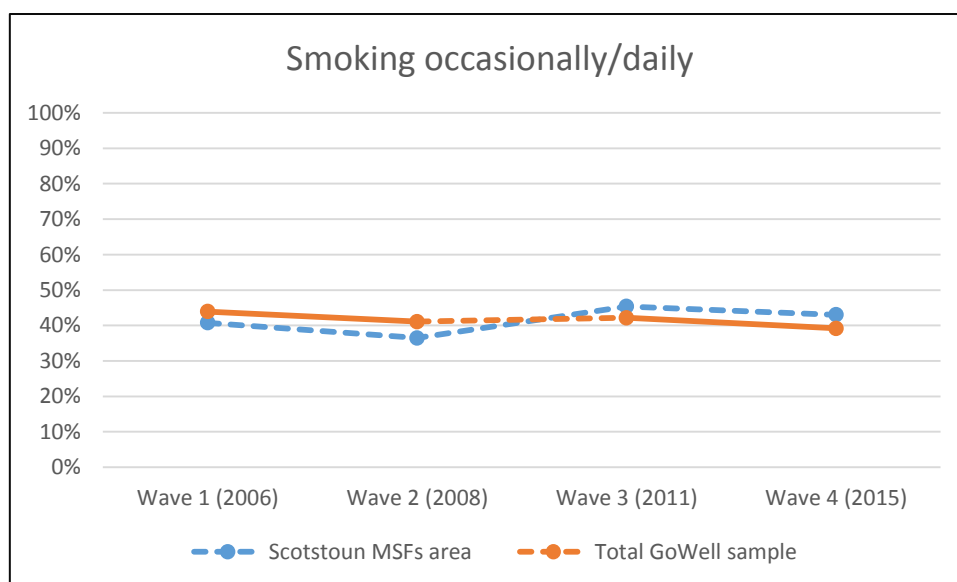


Table 29. Residents who smoked occasionally or daily, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	40.8%	43.9%
Wave 2	36.5%	41.1%
Wave 3	45.4%	42.2%
Wave 4	43.0%	39.2%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.982</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Drinking

Residents were asked a variety of questions about drinking alcohol across the survey waves, including their current status of alcohol consumption, the amount of alcohol consumed and the frequency of drinking. From these responses, we were able to calculate the percentage of residents who currently drink alcohol at each survey wave.

- The percentage of Scotstoun MSFs area residents who currently drank alcohol increased from 25% to 46% between wave 1 and wave 4, being highest at wave 3 with 51%. This increase was statistically significant.
- The figure was higher in the total GoWell sample, where the percentage of residents who drank alcohol increased from 42% to 60%. This change from wave 1 to wave 4 was also statistically significant.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1 and at wave 4, with a smaller percentage of people drinking alcohol in Scotstoun MSFs than in the total GoWell sample at both time points.

Figure 30: Residents who currently consume alcohol.

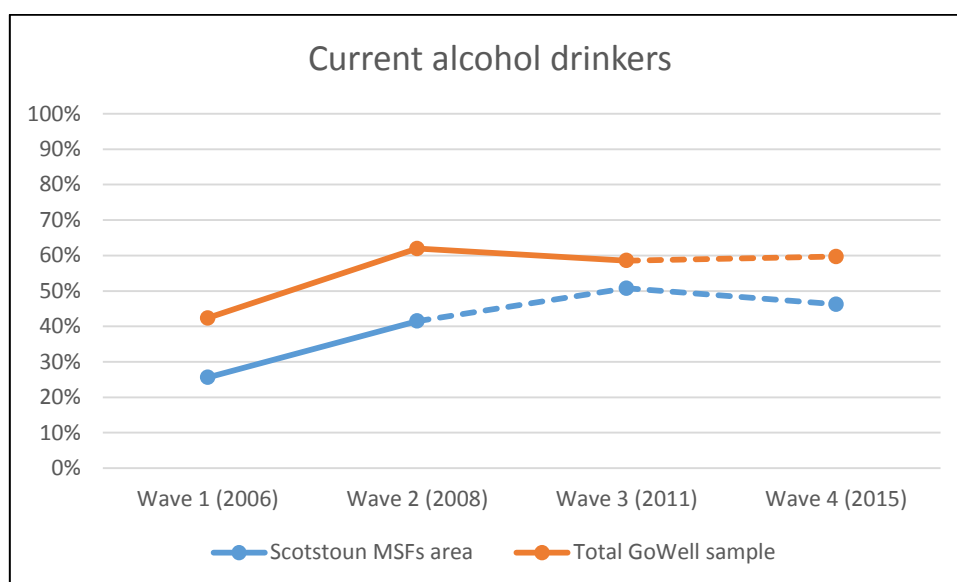


Table 30. Residents who currently consume alcohol, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	25.6%	42.3%
Wave 2	41.5%	62.0%
Wave 3	50.8%	58.6%
Wave 4	46.2%	59.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Fast food meals

Residents were asked: “On how many of the last seven days did you get your main meal from a takeaway or fast-food shop or seller?”. The original responses ranged from ‘none/no main meal’ to the number of days in a week fast food was had, i.e. 1 to 7. In order to have a larger sample, here we present the combined percentage of residents who said they had a takeaway meal between 1 and 7 days a week, i.e. at least once in the last week.

- The percentage of residents in Scotstoun MSFs having at least one fast food main meal in the last week dropped from the initial 41% to 20% in wave 3, finally rising to 50% in wave 4. However, the change from start to end was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents having at least one fast food main meal in the last week was similar in the total GoWell sample, increasing to 50% in wave 4. This was a statistically significant change from 46% at wave 1.
- The difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

Figure 31: Residents having at least one fast food main meal in the last week.

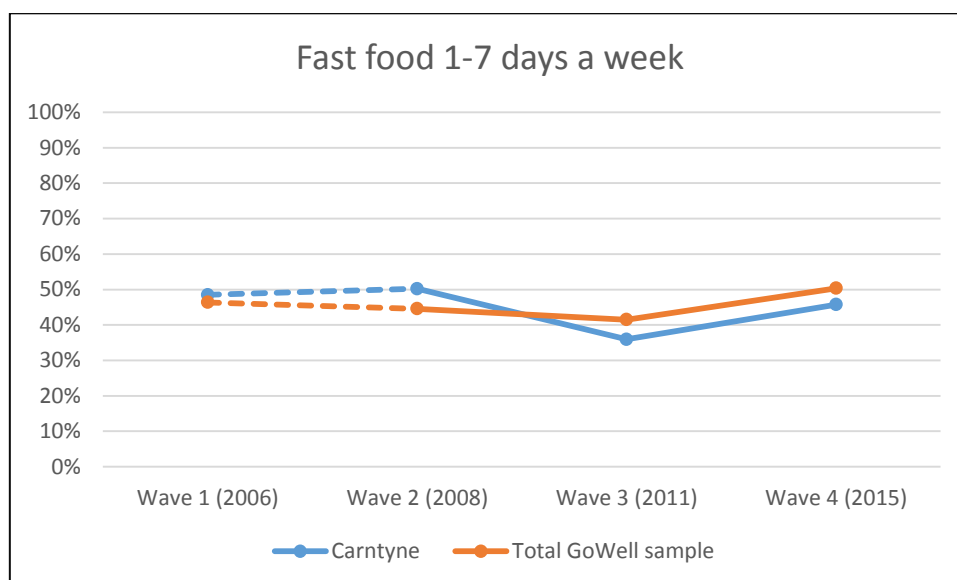


Table 31. Residents having at least one fast food main meal in the last week, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	40.9%	46.4%
Wave 2	37.7%	44.6%
Wave 3	20.2%	41.5%
Wave 4	49.5%	50.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.486</i>	<i>0.001</i>

Walking in the neighbourhood

Residents were asked about the frequency with which they walked locally. At wave 1, the question was posed as: “In a typical week, how many days do you go for walk around the neighbourhood”, and from wave 2 onwards as “In the last seven days, on how many days did you walk in your neighbourhood for at least 20 minutes?”. In all cases, we examine the percentage of residents who reported walking 4-7 days a week, i.e. most days.

- The percentage of residents walking in neighbourhood regularly in the Scotstoun MSFs area increased from 30% in wave 1 to 57% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant increase.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents who reported regular neighbourhood walking similarly increased in the last wave to 51%. The difference from 46% at wave 1 was statistically significant.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Scotstoun MSFs area and the total GoWell sample at wave 1, but not at wave 4. At wave 1, a smaller percentage of people in Scotstoun MSFs walked regularly than did in the total GoWell sample, whereas the opposite was the case at wave 4.

Figure 32: Residents who walked in the neighbourhood most days.

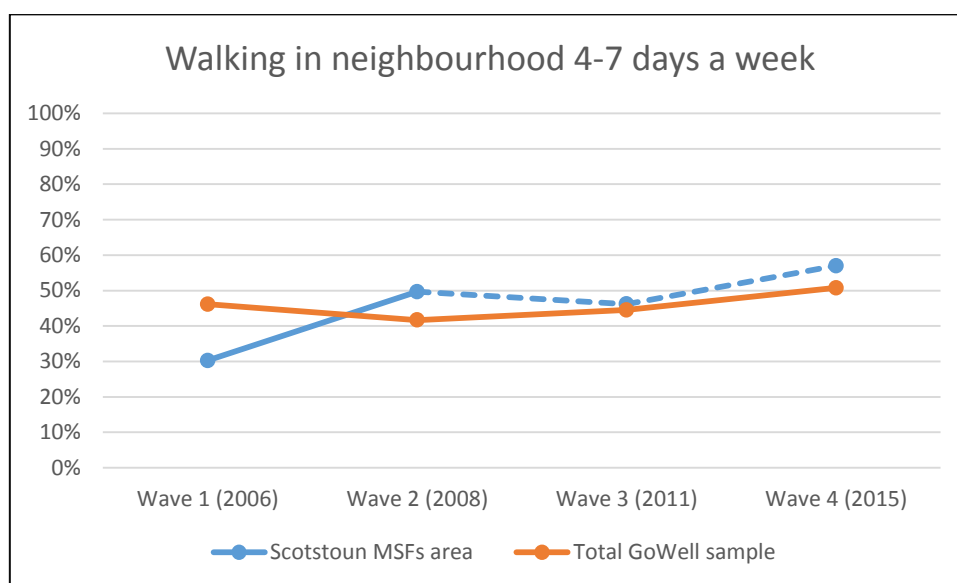


Table 32. Residents who walked in the neighbourhood most days, by wave.

	Scotstoun MSFs area	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	30.2%	46.1%
Wave 2	49.7%	41.7%
Wave 3	46.2%	44.5%
Wave 4	57.0%	50.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Health and wellbeing: Summary

The Scotstoun MSFs area improved significantly on one health indicator in our survey – neighbourhood walking. The percentage of respondents walking frequently in the area was also higher than the total GoWell sample percentage at the end of the survey.

There was a negative change in the Scotstoun MSFs area sample on two indicators: mental health problems and drinking, with a non-significant increase in smoking.

The position of Scotstoun MSFs area in relation to the total GoWell sample improved on one item (neighbourhood walking) but worsened on another (fast food consumption).

	Change in Scotstoun MSFs area sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in SMSFs position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
General health	0	0
Mental health problems	-	0
Optimism	0	0
Smoking	0	0
Drinking	-	0
Fast food main meals	0	-
Neighbourhood walking	+	+

0 = no change over time.

- = negative change over time.

+ = positive change over time.

Red = negative change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Green = positive change in absolute and/or relative terms.

Conclusion

We have examined trends over a nine-year period on 31 indicators from the GoWell survey, for the Scotstoun MSFs study area and for the total GoWell sample.

Housing

There was consistent positive change in the housing domain, where four out of the five indicators improved in the Scotstoun MSFs area. These items concerned the appearance and safety of homes, as well as empowerment by being listened to and receiving information from the landlord/factor. Compared with the total GoWell sample, a greater share of Scotstoun MSFs residents expressed satisfaction regarding the appearance and safety of homes by the end of the survey.

Neighbourhood

In the neighbourhood domain, six out of nine indicators in the Scotstoun MSFs sample saw improvement in absolute terms and in relation to the total GoWell sample: perceived area change; neighbourhood environment; quality of shops; quality of parks and green spaces; quality of youth and leisure services; and perceptions of drunkenness and drugs as local problems. There was negative absolute change on one indicator, feeling safe outdoors at night, although this was non-significant.

Community

The picture was more mixed in the community domain. There were improvements in two indicators: feeling part of the community; and influence over local decisions, where Scotstoun MSFs also improved its position in relation to the GoWell sample. The situation in Scotstoun MSFs area worsened on three indicators over time, these being informal social control, speaking to neighbours, and available practical support. It should be noted that the decrease in the likelihood of informal social control coincides with the negative change in feelings of safety at night.

Household finances

There was consistent positive change in the indicators concerning household finances in the Scotstoun MSFs area, as the prevalence of difficulties paying the rent/mortgage, fuel bills, and food decreased (although the change for fuel bills was non-significant). All three indicators were lagging considerably behind the total GoWell sample at the start of the study, but began to catch up with it by the time of the last survey.

Health and wellbeing

Finally, in the health and wellbeing domain, the Scotstoun MSFs area improved in absolute and relative terms on one item, walking regularly in the neighbourhood. However, the Scotstoun MSFs sample experienced negative change on two indicators: mental health problems and drinking. There was also non-significant negative change in reporting good general health, the prevalence of smoking, and consuming fast food. The position of the Scotstoun MSFs area in relation to the total

GoWell sample worsened on consuming fast food meals. These changes may represent a public health issue for organisations working in the area to address in the future.

In many respects the Scotstoun MSFs area shows signs of improvement over time, particularly in relation to both the physical environment (housing and neighbourhoods) and reduced financial difficulties for households. The social environment showed a more mixed picture of some positive and negative changes over time. In health terms, there was little sign of improvement apart from an increase in walking. Thus, there is still a need for regeneration to be holistic and more effective across all the domains of the wider determinants of health.

Appendix: Scotstoun MSFs area, sample characteristics.

	Male	Female	n
Wave 1	57.0%	43.0%	206
Wave 2	56.0%	44.0%	159
Wave 3	56.8%	43.2%	132
Wave 4	60.9%	39.1%	93
Total	57.3%	42.7%	590

Age group	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-64	65+
Wave 1	18.8%	43.5%	27.1%	6.3%	4.3%
Wave 2	21.4%	41.5%	29.6%	4.4%	3.1%
Wave 3	19.8%	44.3%	26.7%	6.1%	3.1%
Wave 4	18.3%	39.8%	31.2%	6.5%	4.3%
Total	19.7%	42.5%	28.3%	5.8%	3.7%

Tenure	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
Wave 1	3.9%	95.7%	0.5%
Wave 2	0%	100.0%	0%
Wave 3	0%	99.2%	0.8%
Wave 4	1.1%	93.5%	5.4%
Total	1.5%	97.3%	1.2%

Citizenship	British	Not British
Wave 1	51.5%	48.5%
Wave 2	47.8%	52.2%
Wave 3	56.1%	43.9%
Wave 4	63.0%	37.0%
Total	53.3%	46.7%

Household type	Single adult household	Multiple adult household	Family: Single parent	Family: 2+ adults	Older person(s)
Wave 1	32.0%	17.0%	21.4%	25.7%	3.9%
Wave 2	30.4%	18.4%	20.9%	27.2%	3.2%
Wave 3	33.3%	20.5%	17.4%	25.8%	3.0%
Wave 4	38.7%	21.5%	18.3%	17.2%	4.3%
Total	32.9%	18.8%	19.9%	24.8%	3.6%