



GoWell Survey: Analysis of indicators over time Gorbals Riverside study area

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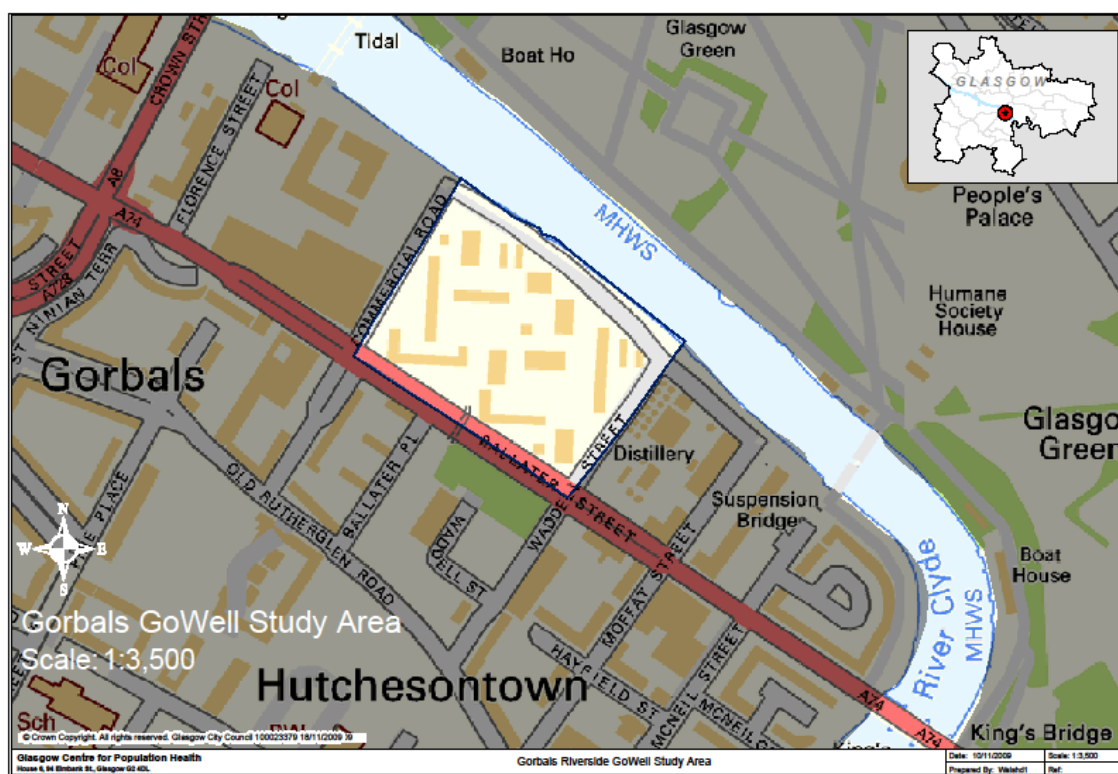
Introduction

This report presents a summary of changes over time in a selection of indicators for one of the study areas included in the GoWell research and learning programme (www.gowellonline.com). GoWell 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 the surveys for indicators in five domains: 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 – may be of use to the community and organisations working in the study area.

Study area

The study area, Gorbals Riverside, is a relatively small housing estate located on the banks of the River Clyde, just south of the city centre on the edge of a larger area of the city, Gorbals (see Map below). The estate consists of four multi-storey blocks of flats together with deck access properties, and had a population of around 635 people in 429 dwellings near the start of regeneration in 2006.

Figure 1: Gorbals Riverside study area.



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. However, while the other LRAs experienced a mixture of property demolition and refurbishment, there was no demolition of properties in Gorbals Riverside and all the properties were refurbished from 2003 onwards.

In 2011, the properties in the area were transferred to the ownership of New Gorbals Housing Association, with a commitment to progress further works, including the provision of some communal facilities, installation of lighting and CCTV to the blocks, and environmental improvements.

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 compare values and changes on selected indicators for the Gorbals Riverside area with the comparable values and changes recorded for the entire GoWell sample. The survey responses were weighted by age, gender, tenure, and study area using population estimates in order for the sample in each study area to represent the local population on key characteristics at each wave, and for each study area to make up an appropriate share of the total GoWell sample.

The Gorbals Riverside study area had a total of 296 respondents across waves 1 to 4, ranging from 68 to 84 participants per wave (see Appendix 1). The respondents in this area comprised 54% males and 46% females, at each survey wave. Around one-in-ten of the respondents were young adults aged 16-24, a third were aged 25-39, with the remaining respondents divided between those aged 40-54 (29%) and those aged 55 or older (26%). The largest group of households among respondents were single adults (44%), with multiple adult households also increasing to 22% by wave 4. Family households with dependent children (the majority of whom were single parents), comprised 30% of respondents at wave 1 and 23% at wave 4. Thirteen percent of the sample were people living in older person households. The share of non-British respondents in the area more than doubled from 7% at wave 1 to nearly 18% from wave 2 onwards.

The vast majority of respondents were living in social rented housing (87%), with a tenth in owner occupation. The share of respondents in private rented housing doubled from 2% in wave 1 to 4% by wave 3 onwards. There was a fairly consistent pattern to the samples in terms of length of residence. One-in-ten respondents had lived in the area for 1-2 years, and six-in-ten respondents had lived in the area for 11 or more years, although Wave 3 had slightly more long-term residents (two-thirds).

Appendix 2 contrasts the sample in Gorbals Riverside with the entire GoWell sample used for comparison in this report in housing terms, where several differences are evident. While the vast majority of respondents in Gorbals Riverside live in social rented housing (87%), this was true of two-thirds of the total GoWell sample (68%). Thus, Gorbals Riverside has a much smaller owner occupied housing sector than the total GoWell sample (10% versus 29%). The majority of respondents in Gorbals Riverside live in high-rise flats, 58% compared with 21% in the total GoWell sample. What is

more, while the proportion of all GoWell respondents living in high-rise flats declined by Wave 4 (reflecting the progress of the city-wide demolition programme), the proportion living in high-rise flats in Gorbals Riverside remains unchanged. In the total GoWell sample, a quarter of the respondents live in houses, whereas no one does in Gorbals Riverside.

We also examined the level of area deprivation in the study areas. In 2006, both of the datazones covering Gorbals Riverside were in the most deprived decile of area deprivation according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), whereas this was true for two-thirds of the datazones covering all the GoWell study areas. By 2012, the proportion of GoWell study area datazones in the most deprived decile had dropped to half, meanwhile both the datazones covering Gorbals Riverside remained in the most deprived decile on the SIMD.

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

Wave	Number
1	84
2	68
3	71
4	73
Total	296

Analysis and presentation of results

For each indicator we examine changes across the three survey intervals and test each of these wave-to-wave changes for statistical significance using Chi-square tests; a p-value of <0.05 is taken as indicating significant difference in the indicator values (i.e. the difference is likely to have been a random result less than 5 percent of the time). This is done separately for both the Gorbals Riverside 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 tested for significance using the Chi-square statistic. A table is presented for each variable, giving the indicator values for both samples at each wave, and the p-value for the start-to-finish statistical test; again, a p-value of <0.05 is used to indicate a statistically significant difference between the two.

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

The first group of five indicators we examined concerned housing and housing services.

Satisfaction with home

Respondents 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’. The graph shows the percentages of those who said they were very or fairly satisfied.

- Satisfaction with the home in Gorbals Riverside increased from 80% at wave 1 to 85% at wave 4. However, this was not a statistically significant change.
- In similar fashion, housing satisfaction in the total GoWell sample increased from 80% to 89% over the same period. This increase was statistically significant.
- The difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample on this indicator was significant both at wave 1 and wave 4.
- Gorbals Riverside remained in the same position compared with the total GoWell sample over time on this indicator.

Figure 2: Resident satisfaction with the home.

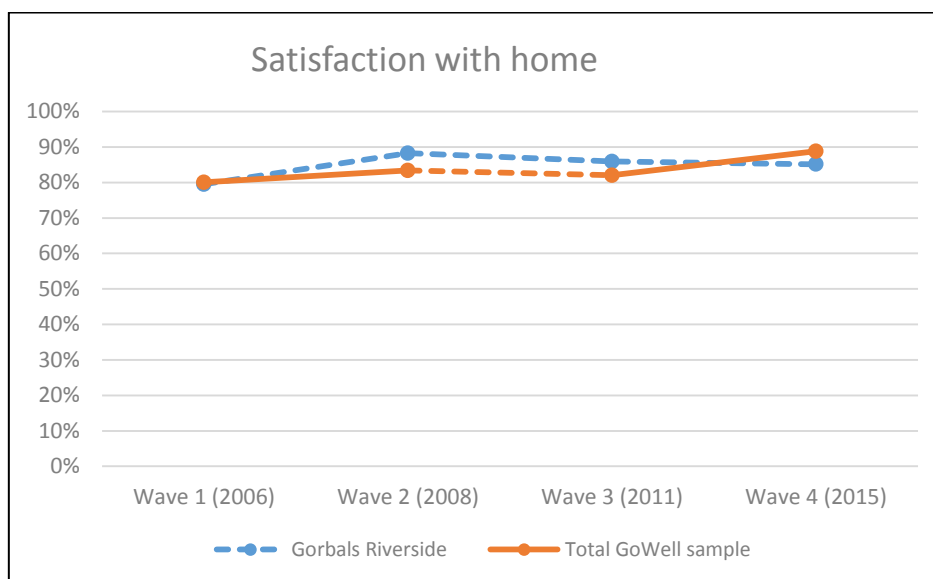


Table 2. Resident satisfaction with the home, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	79.5%	80.1%
Wave 2	88.2%	83.4%
Wave 3	85.9%	82.0%
Wave 4	85.1%	88.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.707</i>	<i>0.000</i>

External appearance of home

Respondents 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’. The graph shows the percentages of those who rated their home as ‘very good’ on this item.

- The percentage rating the appearance of their home as very good in Gorbals Riverside increased noticeably from 5% in wave 1 to nearly 40% in wave 3, decreasing to 27% in wave 4. This overall change was statistically significant.
- The figure for the total GoWell sample started from a higher level while similarly increasing, from 15% to 35% by wave 4. The total GoWell sample also had a statistically significant change over time on this indicator.
- The difference between Gorbals Riverside sample and the total GoWell sample on this indicator was statistically significant both at wave 1 and wave 4.
- Gorbals Riverside remained in a similar position compared with the total GoWell sample on this indicator over time.

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

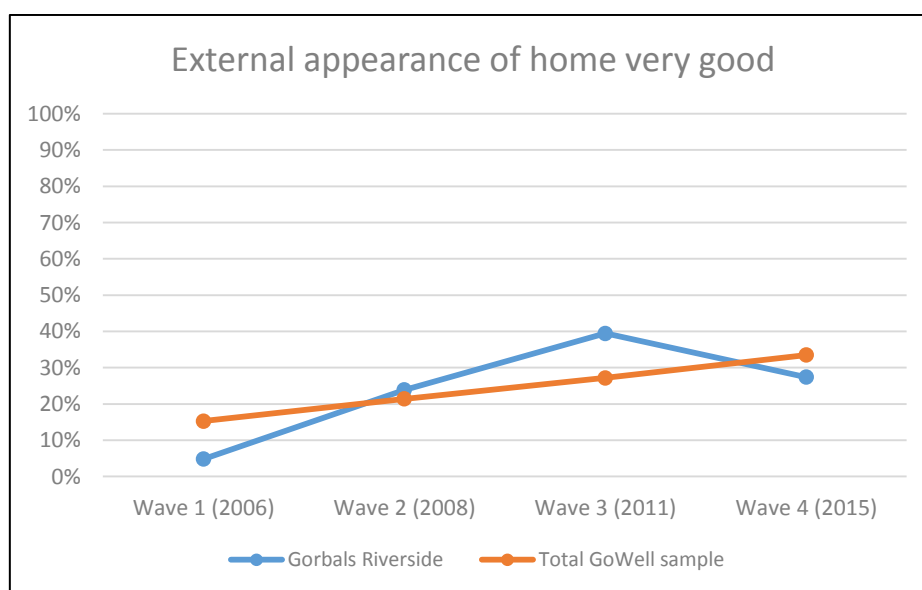


Table 3. Residents rating the external appearance of the home as ‘very good’, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	4.8%	15.3%
Wave 2	23.9%	21.4%
Wave 3	39.4%	27.2%
Wave 4	27.4%	33.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Feeling safe in own home

Respondents 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’. The graph shows the percentages of those who ‘strongly agreed’ that they felt safe in their homes, i.e. those feeling ‘very safe’.

- The percentage feeling ‘very safe’ in their home increased throughout the survey waves in Gorbals Riverside, from 5% at wave 1 to 46% by wave 4. The overall change in Gorbals Riverside was statistically significant.
- Feeling very safe in the home had a higher percentage in the total GoWell sample at wave 1, however ending up slightly lower than in Gorbals (36%).
- The total GoWell sample also had a significant increase over time in the number feeling very safe at home, though the rate of increase was lower, from 16% at wave 1 to 36% at wave 4.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 4: Residents feeling safe in the home.

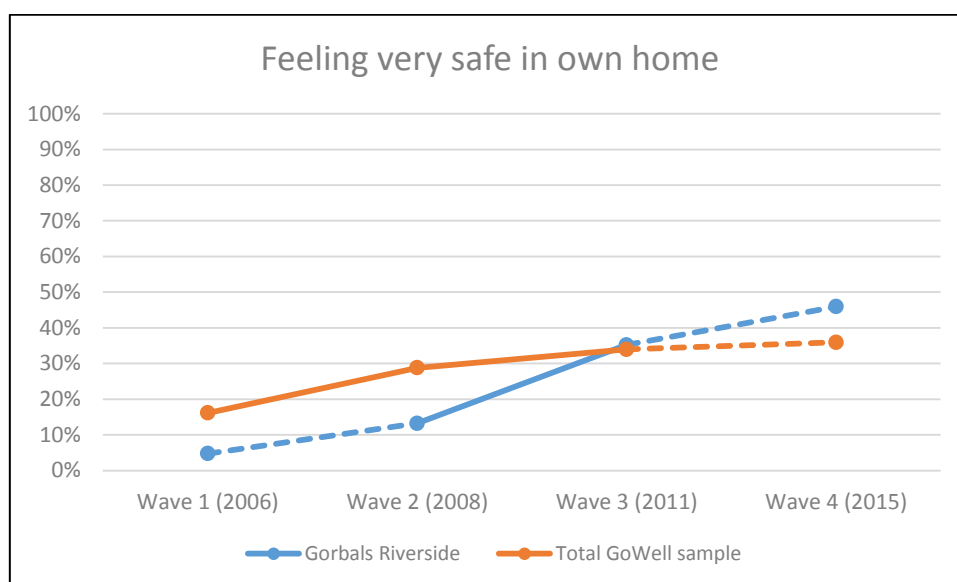


Table 4. Residents feeling safe in the home, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	4.8%	16.2%
Wave 2	13.2%	28.8%
Wave 3	35.2%	33.9%
Wave 4	45.9%	35.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Satisfaction with landlord/factor taking account of residents' views

Respondents 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’. The graph shows the percentage of those who were ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’ on this issue.

- There was a noticeable increase in the percentage satisfied with how their landlord/factor took account of residents’ views in Gorbals Riverside, rising gradually over time from 37% in wave 1 to 88% by wave 4. This increase over time was statistically significant.
- The percentage remained around 50% in the total GoWell sample for the first three waves, finally increasing to 78% in wave 4. The total sample also had a statistically significant change over time.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample on this indicator both at wave 1 and wave 4.

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

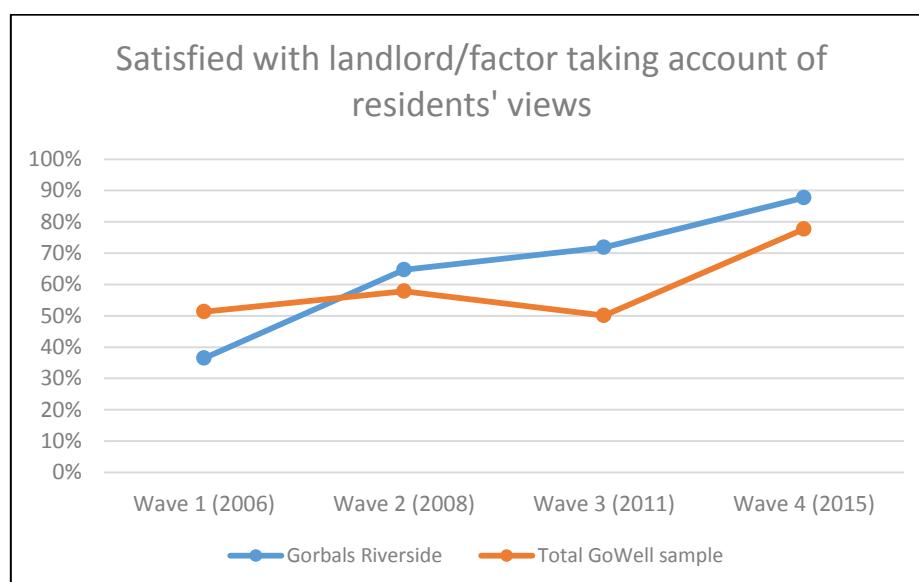


Table 5. Resident satisfaction with landlords/factors taking account of their views, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	36.5%	51.3%
Wave 2	64.7%	57.9%
Wave 3	71.9%	50.1%
Wave 4	87.7%	77.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Empowerment: being kept informed by landlord

Respondents 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’. The figures show the percentages reporting being ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’.

- The share of those satisfied with being kept informed by their landlord/factor began to increase in Gorbals Riverside after wave 2, and by wave 4 reached 94%. This improvement coincides with the consultation period about the second stage transfer of the housing stock from GHA to NGHHA between waves 2 and 3, with further slight improvement thereafter.
- The overall change in Gorbals Riverside from 78% at wave 1 to 94% at wave 4 was very close to being statistically significant.
- The of the total GoWell sample who felt well informed by their landlord/factor increased over time, particularly from wave 3 to wave 4. The overall change from 67% at wave 1 to 84% at wave 4 was statistically significant.

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

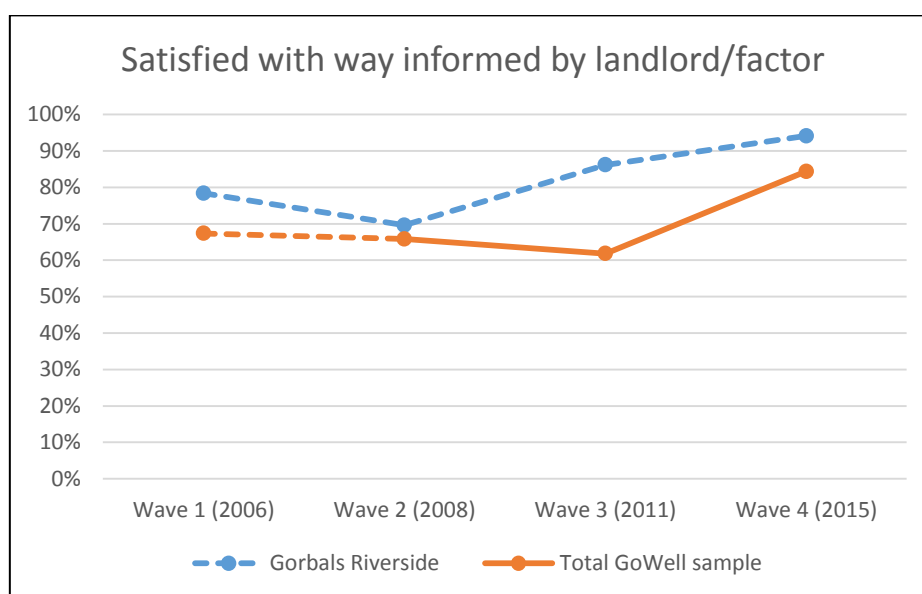


Table 6. Residents satisfied with the way their landlord/factor kept them informed, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	78.4%	67.4%
Wave 2	69.6%	65.8%
Wave 3	86.2%	61.8%
Wave 4	94.1%	84.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Housing: Summary

A summary of the position with regard to the housing indicators is given in the table below.

Gorbals Riverside improved over time on four of the five housing indicators.

On two of the indicators, Gorbals Riverside also improved its position in relation to the total GoWell sample, these items being: feeling very safe in one's home; and being satisfied with how one's landlord/factor took residents' views into account.

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

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.

Neighbourhood

The second group of nine indicators we examined related to the residential neighbourhood.

Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live

Respondents 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’. The graph shows the percentages of those who said they were fairly or very satisfied.

- The percentage satisfied with the neighbourhood in Gorbals Riverside increased from 82% at wave 1 to 90% at wave 3, but decreased thereafter to 86%. However, the change from wave 1 to wave 4 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.
- The difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1 but not at wave 4. The relative position of Gorbals Riverside marginally worsened over time, as a result of improvement in the total GoWell sample on this indicator.

Figure 7: Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood.

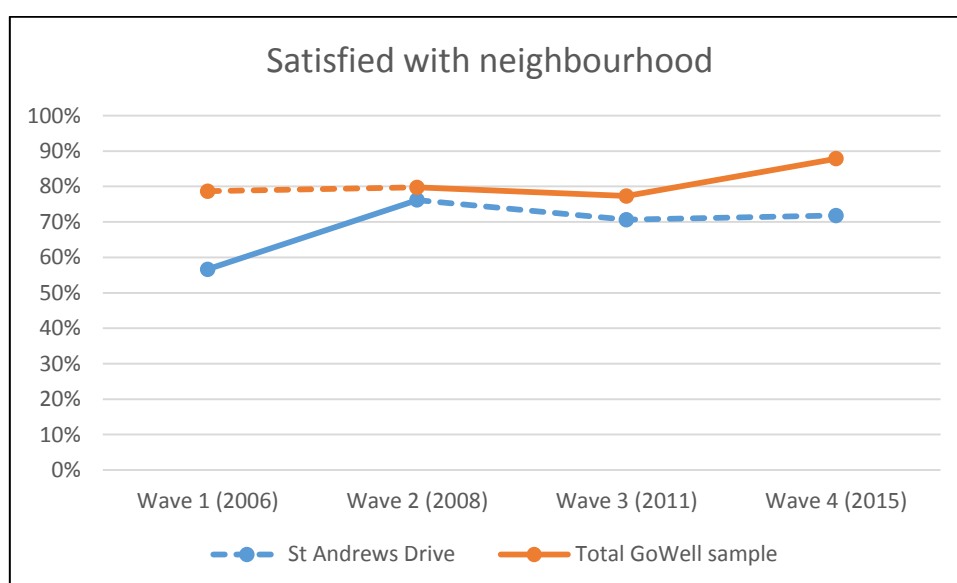


Table 7. Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total sample
Wave 1	82.1%	78.7%
Wave 2	79.4%	79.7%
Wave 3	90.1%	77.3%
Wave 4	86.3%	87.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.855</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Area improvement

Respondents 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 Gorbals Riverside from wave 1 (11%) to wave 2 (58%), with the share increasing further to 60% at wave 4. The difference between wave 1 and wave 4 in Gorbals Riverside was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the share of respondents identifying area improvement similarly increased, but at lower levels. The overall change was also statistically significant.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

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

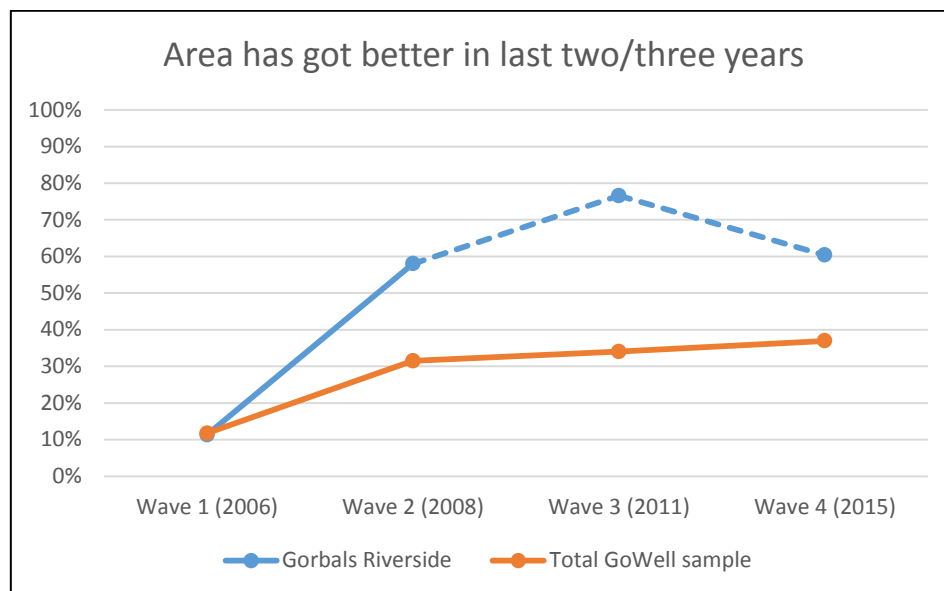


Table 8. Residents who report that the area has improved, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	11.3%	11.7%
Wave 2	58.0%	31.5%
Wave 3	76.6%	34.0%
Wave 4	60.3%	36.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Attractive environment

Respondents were asked: “How would you rate the quality of your neighbourhood in terms of... attractive environment?”. The responses were: ‘very poor’; ‘fairly poor’; ‘neither good nor poor’; ‘fairly good’; and ‘very good’, as well as ‘don’t know’. We focus on the percentage reporting ‘fairly’ or ‘very good’.

- The percentage rating their neighbourhood environment as attractive first decreased, then steadily increased in Gorbals Riverside, ending up at 84%. This was not a statistically significant change from wave 1 (76%).
- 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.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 9: Residents rating the neighbourhood environment as attractive.

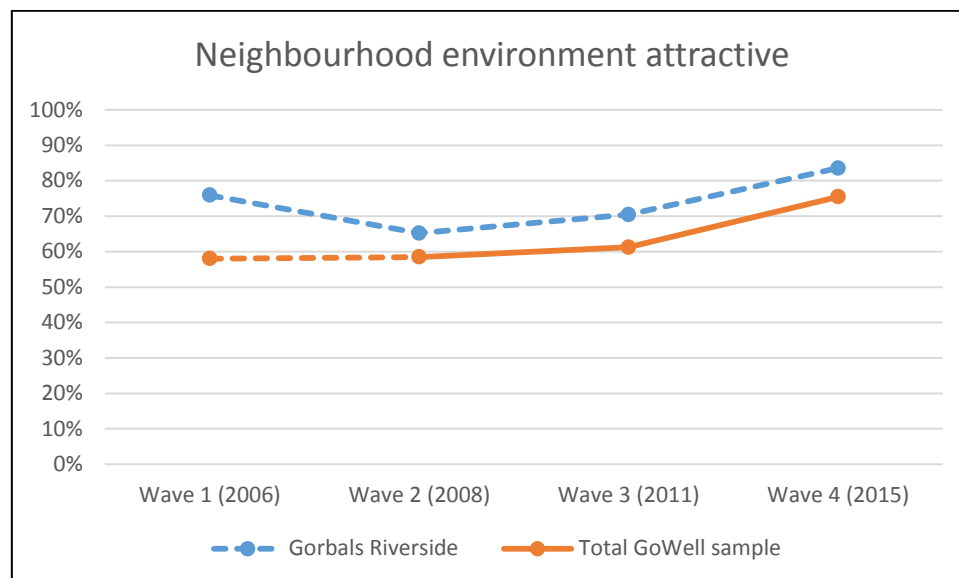


Table 9. Residents rating the neighbourhood environment as attractive, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	75.9%	58.0%
Wave 2	65.2%	58.5%
Wave 3	70.4%	61.2%
Wave 4	83.6%	75.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.708	0.000

Local shops

Respondents 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’. We focus on the percentage who responded ‘fairly good’ or ‘very good’.

- The rating of local shops as ‘good’ increased after wave 2 in Gorbals Riverside. By wave 4, it was at 84%, compared with 57% at wave 1. The overall change 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.

Figure 10: Residents rating the local shops as good.

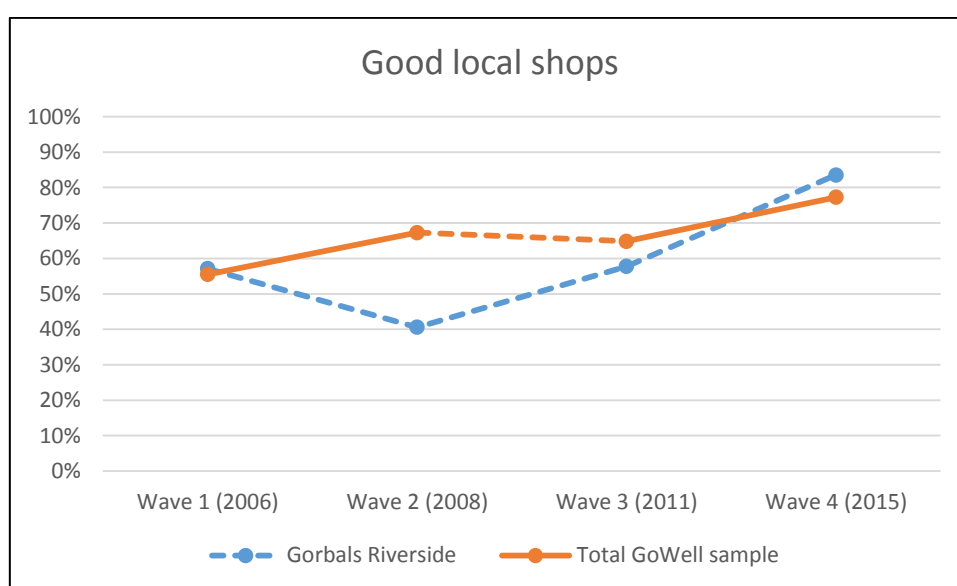


Table 10. Residents rating the local shops as good, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	57.1%	55.5%
Wave 2	40.6%	67.3%
Wave 3	57.7%	64.9%
Wave 4	83.6%	77.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Local parks

Similarly, the respondents 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'. Again, the percentages examined are for those who responded 'fairly good' or 'very good'.

- The percentage rating local parks as good steadily increased in Gorbals Riverside, rising from 50% at wave 1 to 95% at wave 4. The increase was statistically significant.
- 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.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.
- Gorbals Riverside substantially increased its advantage over the total GoWell sample on this indicator over time.

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

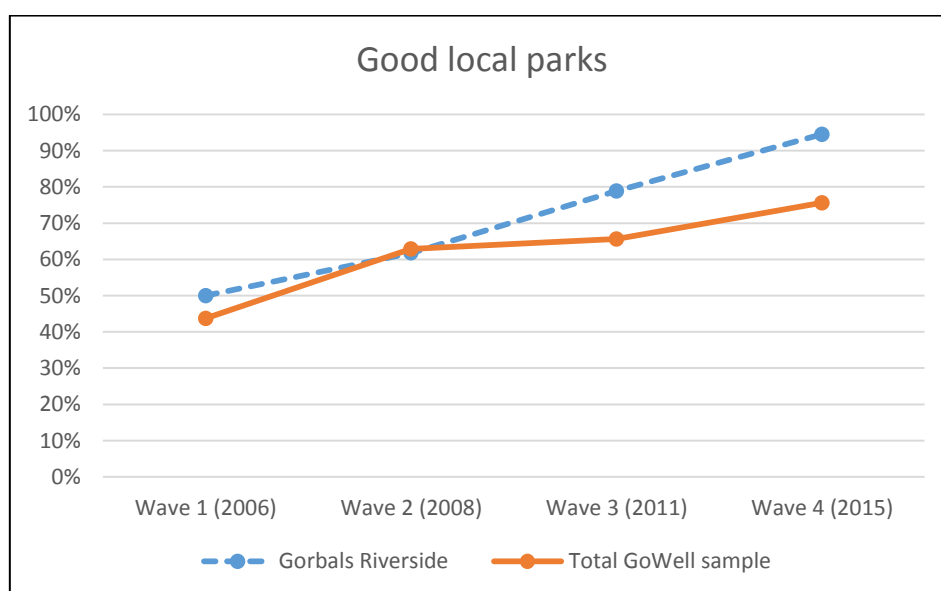


Table 11. Residents rating local parks/open spaces as good, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	50.0%	43.7%
Wave 2	61.8%	62.9%
Wave 3	78.9%	65.6%
Wave 4	94.5%	75.6%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Local youth and leisure services

A third local service respondents were asked to rate was youth and leisure services. The possible responses were: 'very poor'; 'fairly poor'; 'neither good nor poor'; 'fairly good'; 'very good'; or 'don't know'. The percentages examined are for the two positive responses, 'fairly good' or 'very good'.

- At the start of the survey, 66% rated local youth and leisure services as 'good' in Gorbals Riverside. However, this decreased at waves 2 and 3, increasing again to 72% at wave 4.
- The difference between wave 1 and wave 4 in Gorbals was not 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 significant.

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

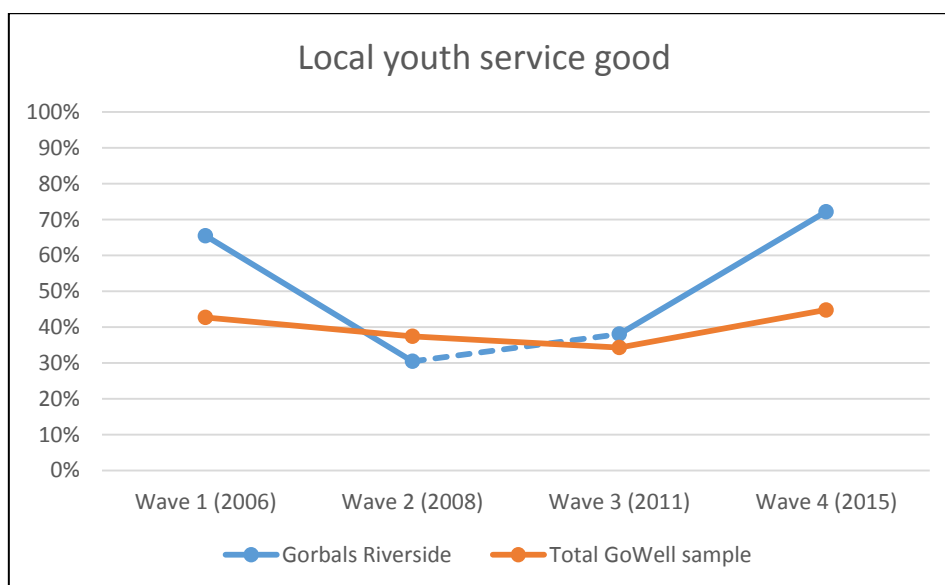


Table 12. Residents rating local youth and leisure services as good, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	65.5%	42.7%
Wave 2	30.4%	37.4%
Wave 3	38.0%	34.3%
Wave 4	72.2%	44.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.829	0.202

Drunkenness as a problem

Next, we look at problems in the neighbourhood. Respondents were asked: “Could you tell me whether you think that each of the following things is a serious problem, a slight problem, or not a problem in your local neighbourhood... People being drunk or rowdy in public places?”. We consider the percentages who responded that drunkenness was a ‘slight’ or ‘serious problem’.

- There was an increase in rating drunkenness as a problem in Gorbals Riverside between wave 1 and wave 2, after which the percentage of respondents identifying this as a problem decreased to 40% by wave 4, slightly below the figure at wave 1 (46%). The overall change was not statistically significant.
- The percentage rating drunkenness 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.

Figure 13: Residents identifying drunkenness as a local problem.

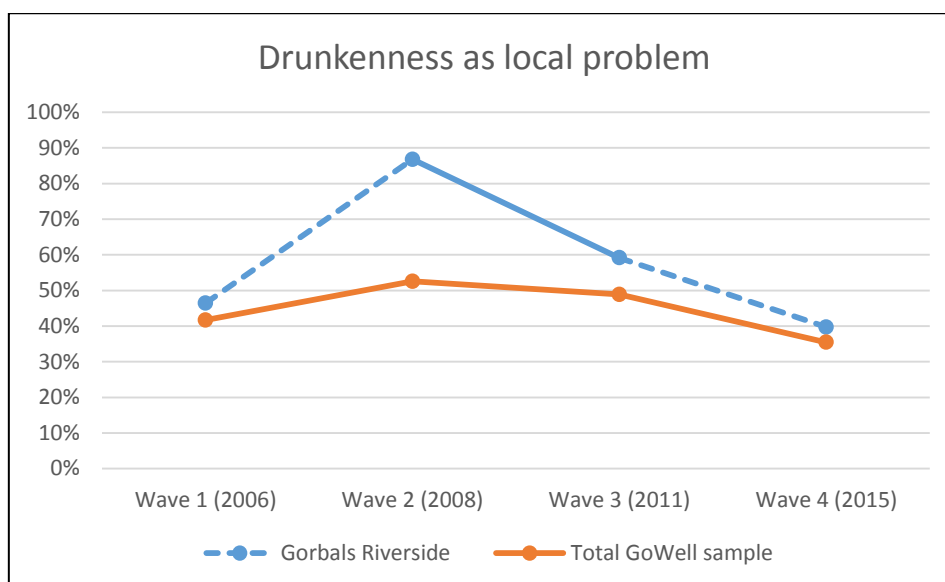


Table 13. Residents identifying drunkenness as a local problem, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	46.4%	41.7%
Wave 2	86.8%	52.5%
Wave 3	59.2%	48.9%
Wave 4	39.7%	35.4%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.822</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Drugs as a problem

Similar to the last item, respondents were also asked whether they thought that “People using or dealing drugs” was a local problem. The responses were: ‘not a problem’; ‘don’t know’; a ‘slight’ or a ‘serious’ problem. Here, we examine those who identified drugs as a ‘slight’ or ‘serious problem’.

- Drugs were seen as a problem at its highest by 71% of respondents at wave 2 in Gorbals Riverside, up from 41% at wave 1. This decreased to a percentage similar to the total GoWell sample, 33% by wave 4. The overall change from wave 1 to wave 4 was not statistically significant.
- The percentages identifying drugs as a local problem were lower in the total GoWell sample at waves 1 and 2, but similar to Gorbals Riverside at waves 3 and 4. The difference from start to end was not significant in the total GoWell sample.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4, although the gap was very small at wave 4.

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

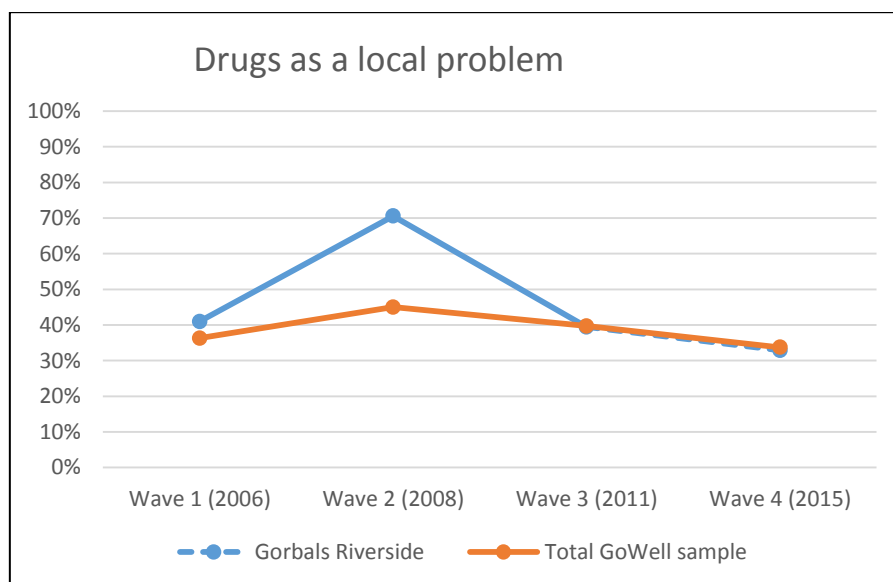


Table 14. Residents identifying people using/dealing drugs as a local problem, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	41.0%	36.3%
Wave 2	70.6%	45.0%
Wave 3	39.4%	39.7%
Wave 4	32.9%	33.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.759</i>	<i>0.060</i>

Safety after dark

Respondents 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’. We look at the percentages saying they would feel ‘fairly’ or ‘very safe’.

- The percentage feeling safe walking alone after dark in Gorbals fell somewhat between waves 1 and 2, from 76% to 52%, after which it increased to 63% at wave 4. The difference from wave 1 to 4 was not statistically significant.
- Responses in the total GoWell sample followed a similar trend, ending up higher at 71% feeling safe at wave 4, compared with 68% at wave 1. The change here was statistically significant.

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

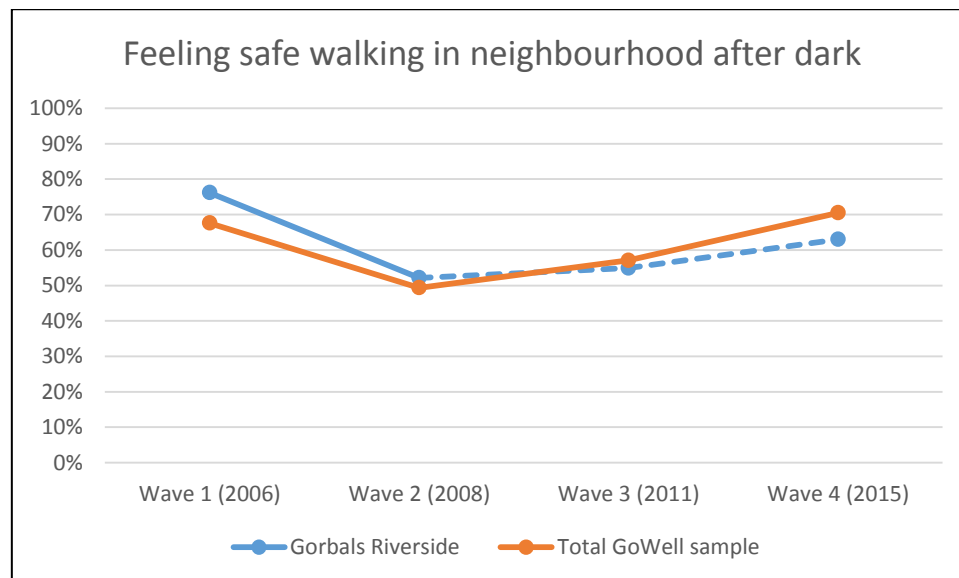


Table 15. Residents who felt safe walking in the neighbourhood after dark, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	76.2%	67.6%
Wave 2	52.2%	49.3%
Wave 3	54.9%	57.1%
Wave 4	63.0%	70.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.272	0.025

Neighbourhood: Summary

A summary of the position with regard to the neighbourhood indicators is given in the table below.

Gorbals Riverside improved over time on three of the nine neighbourhood indicators, while the other six indicators remained unchanged in statistical terms. The three areas of significant improvement were perceptions of positive area change, and the perceived quality of local shops and parks or green spaces. On two of these indicators – area change and quality of green spaces – as well as in respect of the perception of drugs as a local problem, Gorbals Riverside improved its position over time in relation to the responses of the total GoWell sample. On five of the other six neighbourhood indicators, there was non-significant positive change in the responses from the Gorbals Riverside participants over time.

On one indicator, feeling safe walking at night-time, there was non-significant negative change over time for Gorbals Riverside, and the relative position of Gorbals Riverside compared with the total GoWell sample worsened over time. On one other indicator, neighbourhood satisfaction, the relative position of Gorbals Riverside worsened due to greater improvement in the total GoWell sample than in the Gorbals Riverside sample.

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

0 = no change over time.

- = negative change over time.

+

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

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

Community

The third group of seven indicators we examined related to the community.

Feeling part of community

Respondents 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’. The percentages shown comprise the two positive response categories, i.e. those who said ‘a fair amount’ or ‘a great deal’.

- The percentages feeling part of the community in Gorbals Riverside remained around 76% throughout the survey. This was very similar to the total GoWell sample.
- There was no statistically significant change in feelings of community in Gorbals Riverside.
- The overall change in the total sample was not statistically significant.
- The difference between Gorbals and the total GoWell sample was not significant at wave 1 nor at wave 4.

Figure 16: Residents who felt part of the community.

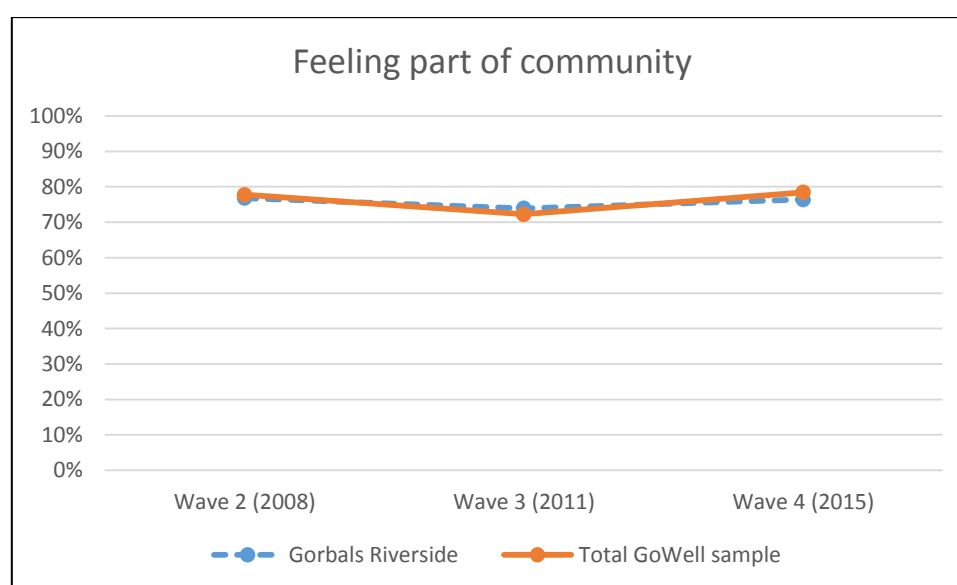


Table 16. Residents who felt part of the community, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 2	76.8%	77.8%
Wave 3	73.9%	72.3%
Wave 4	76.4%	78.5%
<i>p-value (wave 2 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.991</i>	<i>0.746</i>

Likelihood of informal social control

Respondents 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 were: ‘strongly disagree’; ‘disagree’; ‘neither agree or disagree’; ‘agree’; ‘strongly agree’; and ‘don’t know’. We are interested in the percentage who ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’.

- In Gorbals Riverside, there was a significant drop in the percentage reporting likelihood of intervention from 79% at wave 1 to 9% at wave 2. This however increased to 54% by wave 4. The overall change in Gorbals Riverside over time was statistically significant.
- The total GoWell sample percentage dropped slightly at waves 2 and 3 but overall that was a small, statistically significant increase from 53% at wave 1 to 57% at wave 4.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and 4.

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

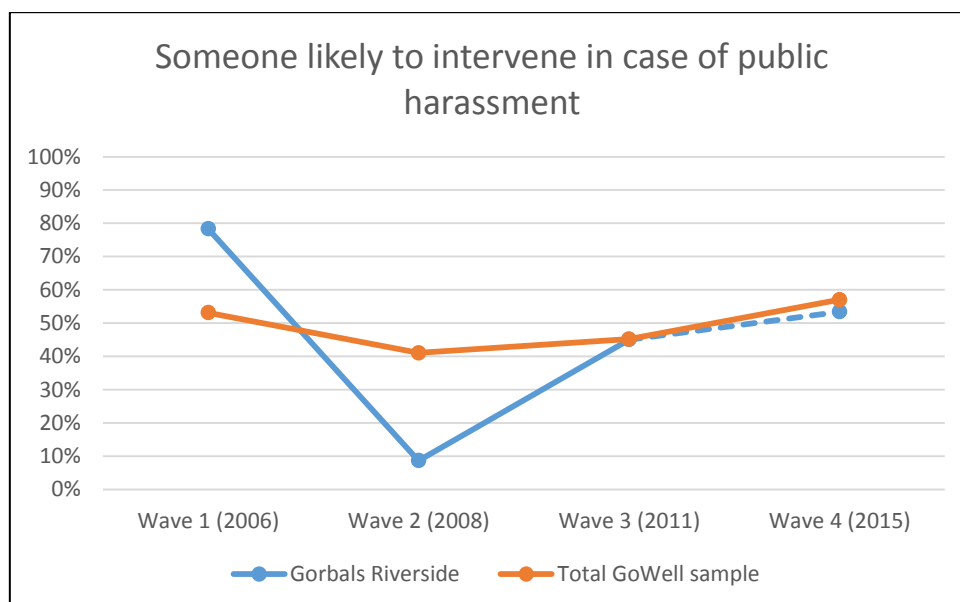


Table 17. Residents who thought it was likely someone would intervene in cases of public harassment, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	78.3%	53.1%
Wave 2	8.7%	41.1%
Wave 3	45.1%	45.2%
Wave 4	53.4%	57.0%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.001</i>

Speaking to neighbours

Respondents 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 frequently speaking to neighbours increased very slightly in Gorbals riverside, from 70% at wave 1 to 73% at wave 4. The increase was not 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.

Figure 18: Residents who regularly speak to neighbours.

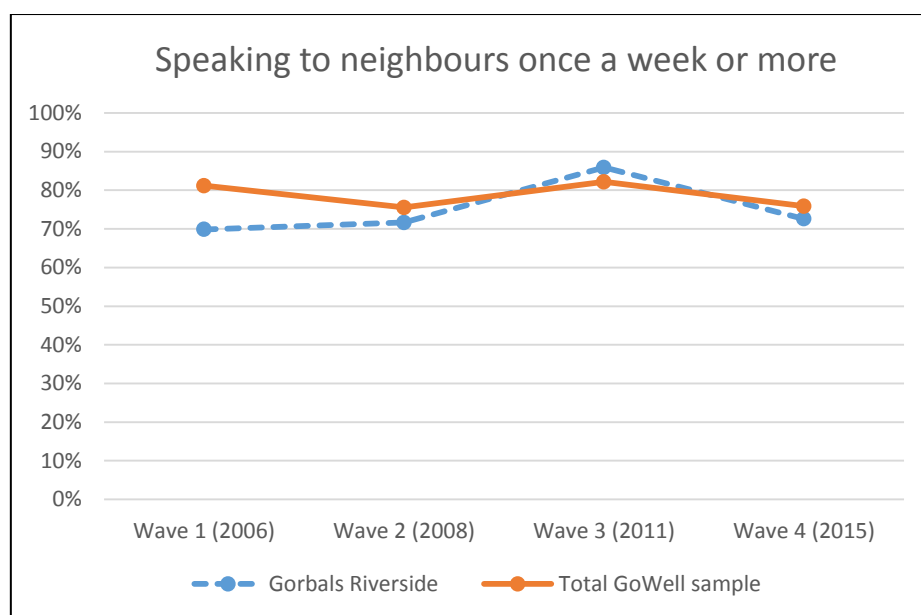


Table 18. Residents who regularly speak to neighbours, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	69.9%	81.2%
Wave 2	71.6%	75.5%
Wave 3	85.9%	82.2%
Wave 4	72.6%	75.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.991	0.000

Meeting friends

Similarly, respondents 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 focus on the combined share of 'once a week or more' and 'most days'.

- In Gorbals Riverside, the share of respondents meeting friends regularly (at least once a week) decreased from 82% at wave 1 to 60% at wave 2, then increased to 77% at waves 3 and 4. The overall change in Gorbals Riverside from wave 1 to wave 4 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 the two samples was significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

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

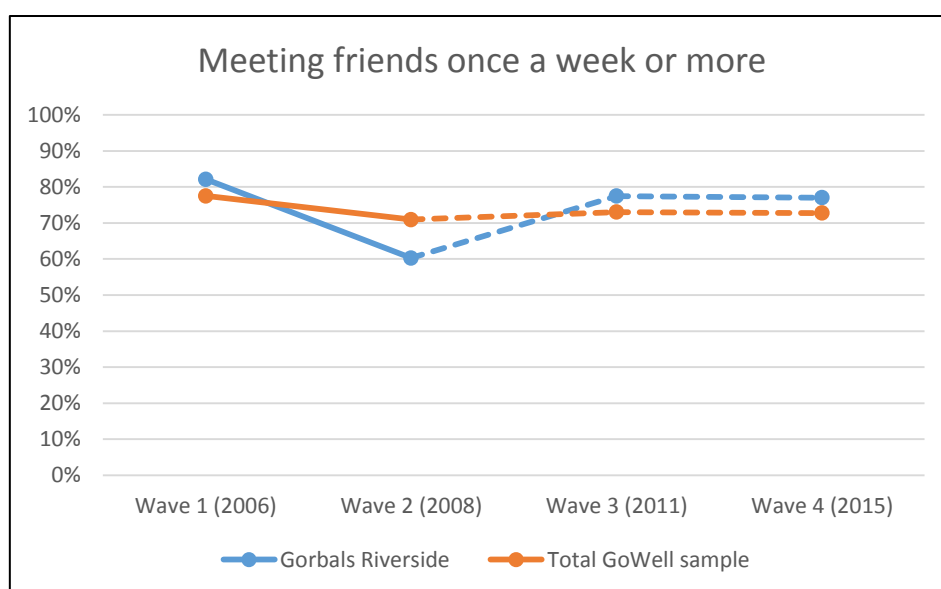


Table 19. Residents who meet friends once a week or more, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	82.1%	77.5%
Wave 2	60.3%	70.9%
Wave 3	77.5%	73.0%
Wave 4	77.0%	72.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.900</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Practical social support

Respondents 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 respondents who said they could ask one or more people.

- The share of respondents in Gorbals Riverside who reported having practical support available increased from 51% at wave 1 to 91% by wave 4. The increase was statistically significant.
- The total GoWell sample saw a smaller increase from 81% to 85%. This was also statistically significant.
- The responses from Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample were significantly different at wave 1 and at wave 4.

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

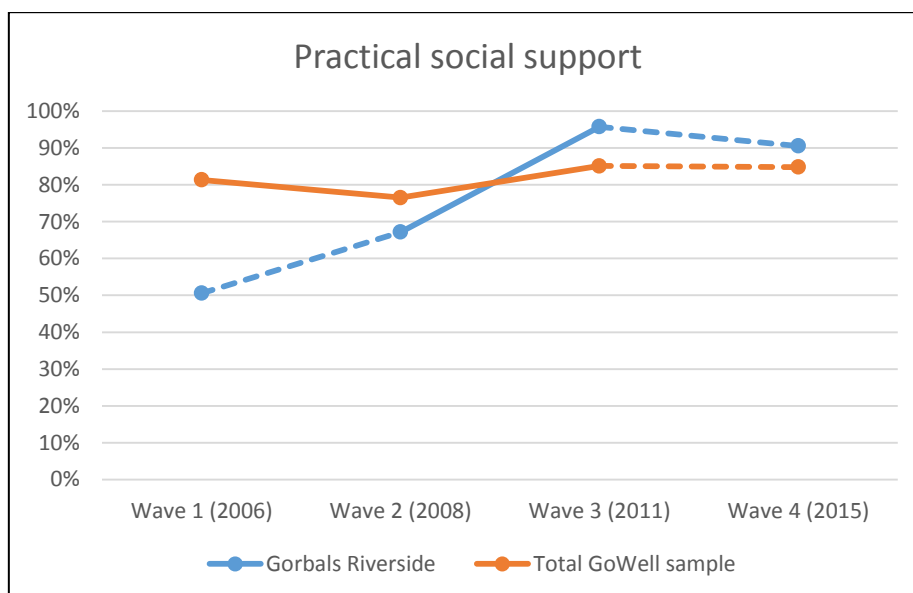


Table 20. Residents who could rely on people for support, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	50.6%	81.3%
Wave 2	67.2%	76.5%
Wave 3	95.8%	85.1%
Wave 4	90.5%	84.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Emotional social support

In a similar way to the previous question, respondents 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’; and ‘would not ask’. We look at the percentages that reported one or more people.

- The percentage reporting having available emotional support increased in Gorbals Riverside from 42% at wave 1 to 92% at wave 4. The change was statistically significant.
- Available emotional support also increased in the total GoWell sample but by far less, from 78% at wave 1 to 83% at wave 4. This change was also statistically significant.
- The responses from Gorbals Riverside and the total sample were significantly different at wave 1 and at wave 4.

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

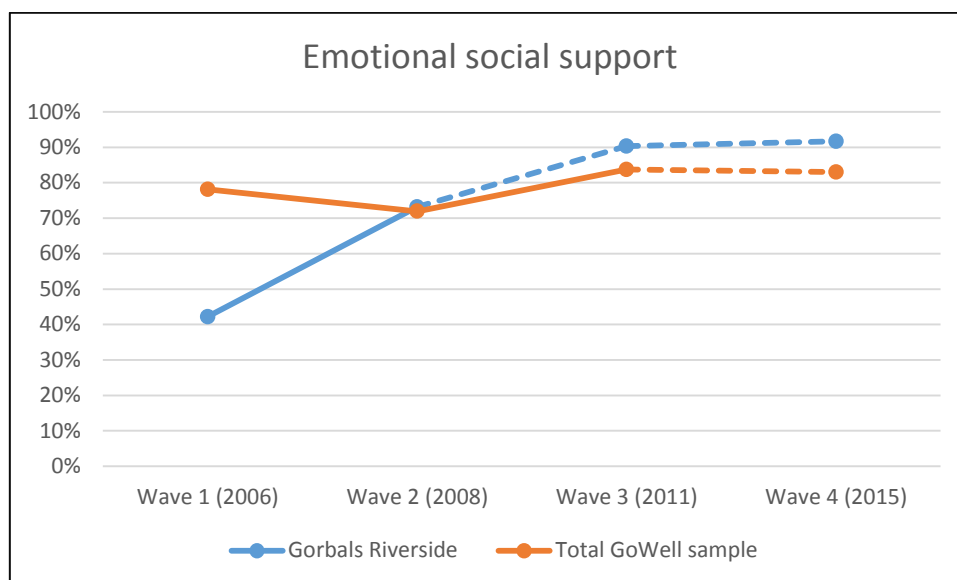


Table 21. Residents reporting that they could rely on one or more people for advice and support in a crisis, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	42.2%	78.1%
Wave 2	73.1%	71.9%
Wave 3	90.3%	83.7%
Wave 4	91.7%	83.0%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Empowerment: influencing decisions on the local area

Respondents 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’; ‘don’t know’. We are interested in the percentage who ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’.

- The percentage feeling able to influence decisions about the local area in Gorbals Riverside increased to wave 2, dropping again after that, but ending up at 56% by wave 4, compared with 36% at wave 1. The difference between wave 1 and 4 was close to being 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.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

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

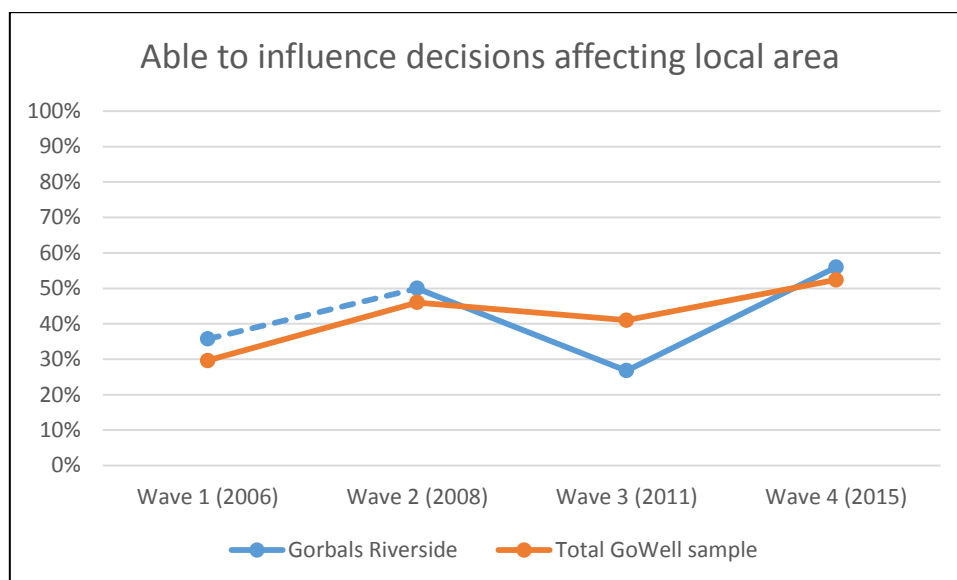


Table 22. Residents who felt able to influence decisions affecting the local area, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	35.7%	29.6%
Wave 2	50.0%	46.0%
Wave 3	26.8%	41.0%
Wave 4	55.9%	52.4%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Community: Summary

A summary of the position with regard to the community indicators is given in the table below.

There are three indicators where the reported situation appears to have improved over time in Gorbals Riverside, namely the availability of practical and emotional social support to residents and the residents' perceived influence over decisions affecting the local area. The improvements in social support occurred between waves 1 and 3 and the most significant improvement in perceived influence occurred after second stage stock transfer, between waves 3 and 4. On the two social support indicators, the position of Gorbals Riverside relative to the total GoWell sample also improved over time.

On one indicator, expected informal social control, the reported position in Gorbals Riverside, and the area's position relative to the total GoWell sample, worsened over time. This deterioration occurred from wave 1 to wave 2, with the situation improving thereafter, although not to recover the initial position entirely.

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

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.

Finances

The fourth group of three indicators we examined related to household finances.

Difficulty meeting cost of rent/mortgage

Respondents were asked: “Looking at the card, 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’. The percentage examined here comprise the last three categories, i.e. those having occasional or regular financial difficulty.

- The share of respondents having difficulty meeting the cost of rent/mortgage in Gorbals Riverside decreased from 26% at wave 1 to 7% at wave 2, increasing to 11% by wave 4. The change from wave 1 to wave 4 in the Gorbals Riverside responses was statistically significant.
- The percentage having difficulty was slightly lower at the start in the total GoWell sample, also decreasing to 11% by wave 4. This change was also statistically significant.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

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

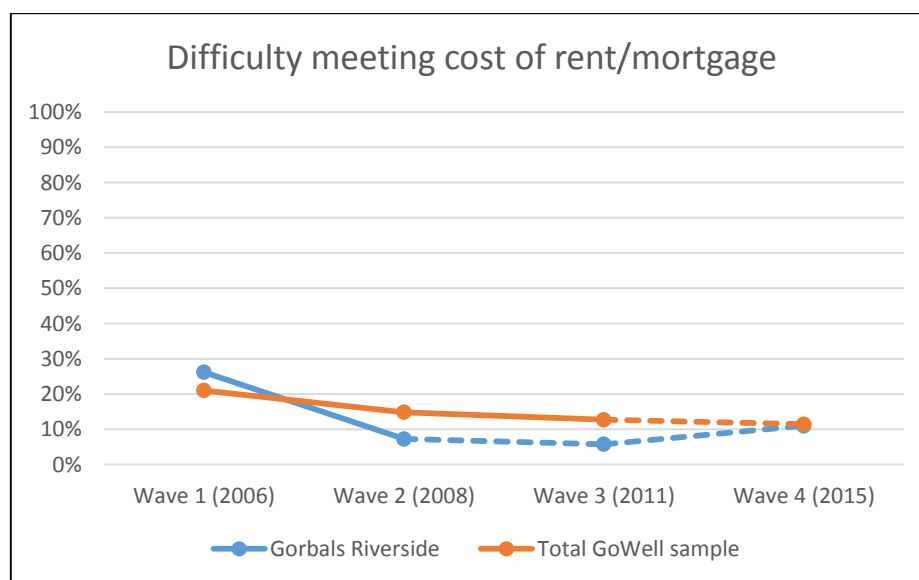


Table 23. Residents with difficulties meeting the cost of their rent or mortgage, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	26.2%	21.0%
Wave 2	7.2%	14.8%
Wave 3	5.7%	12.7%
Wave 4	11.0%	11.4%
<i>p-value (wave1 - wave 4)</i>	0.022	0.000

Difficulty meeting cost of fuel bills

Respondents were asked a similar question regarding difficulty meeting the cost of “gas, electricity or other fuel bills”. Again, we are interested in the combined percentages of residents ‘occasionally’, ‘quite often and ‘very often’ experiencing difficulty affording the cost of fuel.

- The difficulty of meeting the cost of fuel had a higher percentage in Gorbals Riverside than in the total GoWell sample across all four survey waves. Overall, the percentage having difficulty in Gorbals Riverside decreased from 36% to 31% by wave 4. The overall change in Gorbals Riverside was not statistically significant.
- In the total sample, there was very little change between the waves in the percentage of respondents having difficulty paying fuel bills, with 21% doing so at both wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 24: Residents reporting difficulties meeting fuel bills.

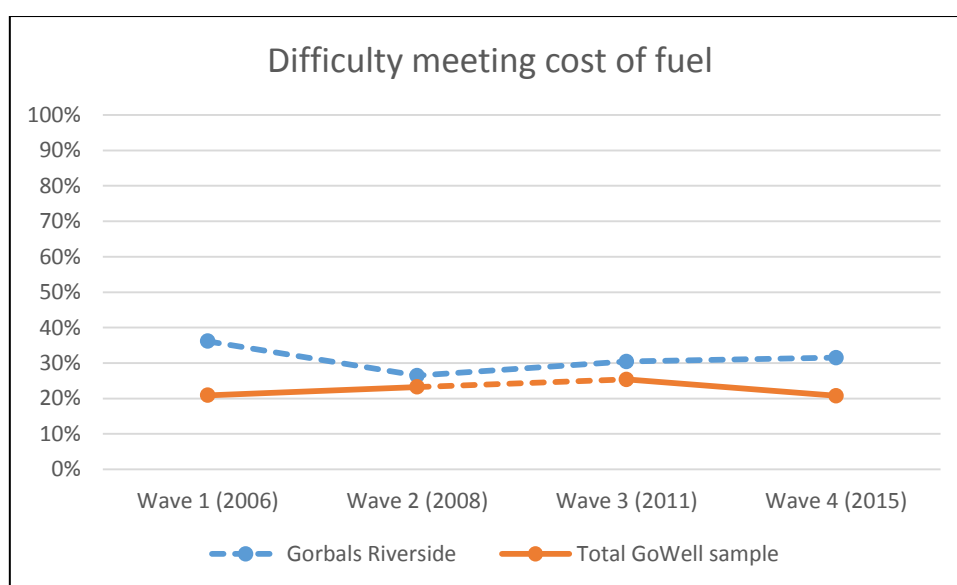


Table 24. Residents reporting difficulties meeting fuel bills, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	36.1%	20.9%
Wave 2	26.5%	23.2%
Wave 3	30.4%	25.4%
Wave 4	31.5%	20.8%
<i>p-value (wave1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.918</i>	<i>0.999</i>

Difficulty meeting cost of food

Lastly, we look at reported difficulties meeting the cost of food. As before, we are interested in the combined percentages of residents reporting 'occasionally', 'quite often' or 'very often' experiencing difficulty meeting the cost of food.

- Difficulty meeting cost of food in Gorbals Riverside increased from 11% at wave 1 to 21% at wave 4, although this change was not statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage reporting difficulty remained around 15% and did not experience a statistically significant change over time.
- The difference between the samples at wave 1 and wave 4 were not significant.

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

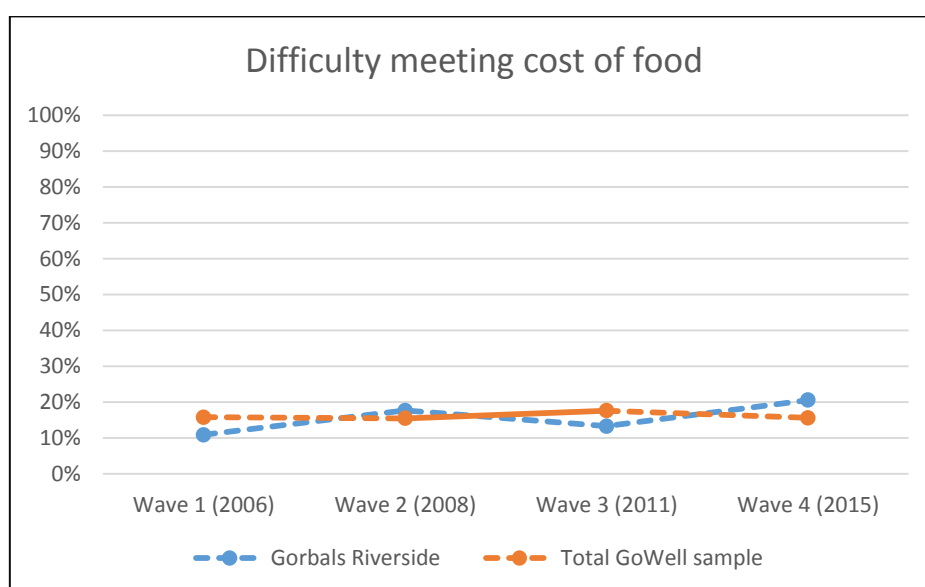


Table 25. Residents experiencing difficulties meeting the cost of food, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	10.8%	15.8%
Wave 2	17.6%	15.4%
Wave 3	13.2%	17.6%
Wave 4	20.5%	15.6%
<i>p-value (wave1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.383</i>	<i>0.995</i>

Finances: Summary

A summary of the position with regard to the household finance indicators is given in the table below.

On one indicator, difficulty paying the rent or mortgage, the reported position in Gorbals Riverside improved over time, including relative to the total GoWell sample. On the indicator for difficulty paying food costs, the situation worsened in Gorbals Riverside and relative to the total GoWell sample, although these changes were not statistically significant. There was no change over time in the position regarding difficulty paying fuel costs.

	Change in Gorbals Riverside sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in GR position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
Rent of mortgage costs	+	+
Fuel costs	0	0
Food costs*	-	-

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.

* The change over time in difficulty paying for food in Gorbals Riverside was not statistically significant, although it was large in relative terms.

Health

The final group of seven indicators we examined related to health and wellbeing.

General health

Respondents were asked: “In general would you say your health is...?”. The response categories were: ‘poor’; ‘fair’; ‘good’; ‘very good’; or ‘excellent’. The graph shows the percentages who reported their health to be at least ‘good’ or better.

- The percentage reporting good general health in Gorbals Riverside decreased from 76% in wave 1 to 70% in wave 4, although this change 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 Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample at wave 1 was statistically significant.

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

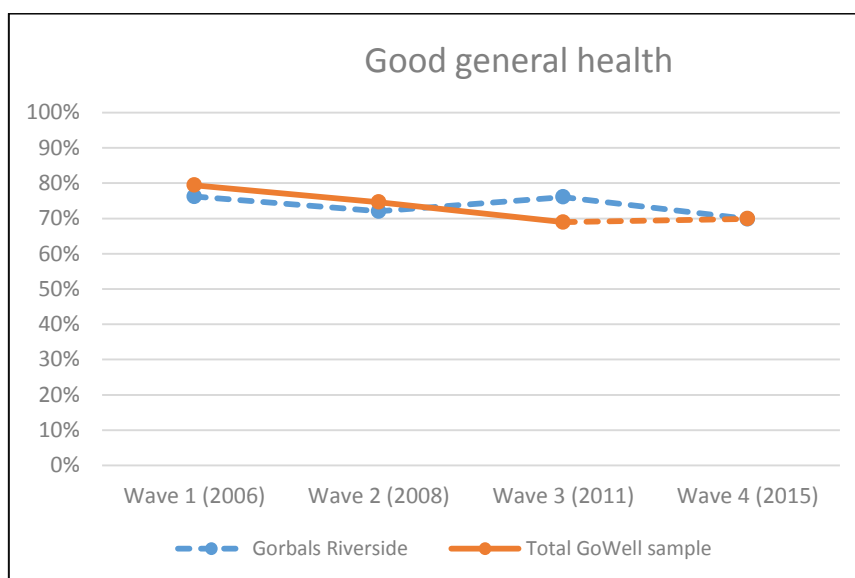


Table 26. Residents reporting their general health to be good, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	76.2%	79.5%
Wave 2	72.1%	74.6%
Wave 3	76.1%	68.9%
Wave 4	69.9%	69.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.807</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Long-term mental health problem

Respondents 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 we examined the percentages saying ‘yes’ they had such a mental health problem.

- The share reporting having a mental health condition increased in Gorbals Riverside, from 4% in wave 1, to 22% in wave 2, reaching 29% by wave 4. The increase from wave 1 to wave 4 in Gorbals Riverside was statistically significant.
- The percentage reporting a mental health problem similarly increased in the total GoWell sample, but ended up lower than in Gorbals Riverside, at 19%. The overall increase was also statistically significant.
- There was a significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

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

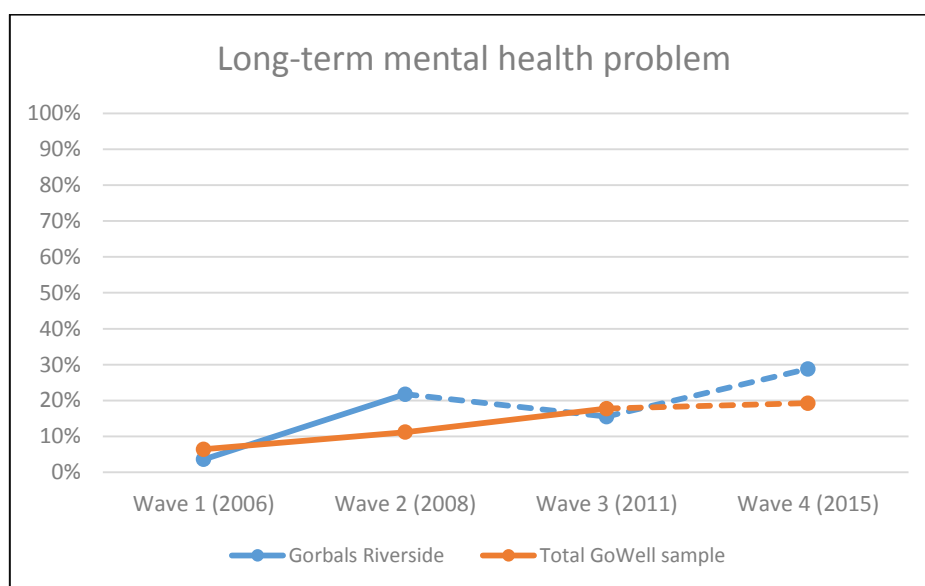


Table 27. Residents reporting a long-term mental health problem, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	3.6%	6.4%
Wave 2	21.7%	11.2%
Wave 3	15.5%	17.7%
Wave 4	28.8%	19.2%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Feeling optimistic

Respondents 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’. We focus on the combined share of ‘some of the time’, ‘often’ and ‘all of the time’. The question was introduced to the survey at wave 2.

- The percentage feeling optimistic decreased slightly in Gorbals Riverside from 88% at wave 2 to 85% at wave 4. The change was not statistically significant.
- The change was similar in the total GoWell sample where the percentage feeling optimistic decreased from 86% in wave 2 to 81% in wave 4. The decrease was statistically significant.
- The difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total sample was not statistically significant at wave 1 or wave 4.

Figure 28: Residents feeling optimistic about the future.

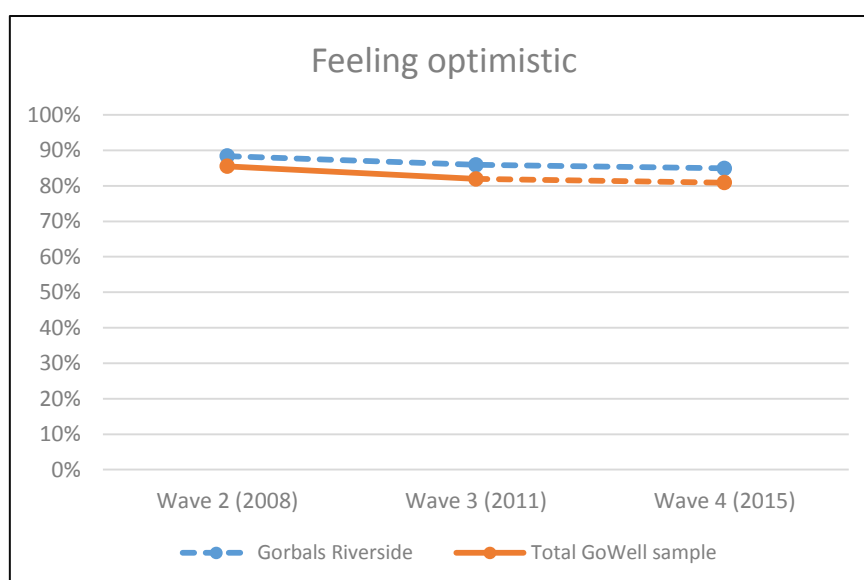


Table 28. Residents feeling optimistic about the future, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 2	88.4%	85.5%
Wave 3	85.9%	81.9%
Wave 4	84.9%	80.9%
<i>p-value (wave 2 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.786</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Smoking

Respondents 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’. The last two categories were combined to form the percentages who currently smoke.

- The percentage of smokers decreased slightly through the survey in Gorbals Riverside, from 52% at wave 1 to 43% by wave 4. However, the change was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of smokers was slightly lower in the total GoWell sample, dropping from 44% at wave 1 to 39% by wave 4. The decrease was statistically significant.

Figure 29: Residents who smoked occasionally or daily.

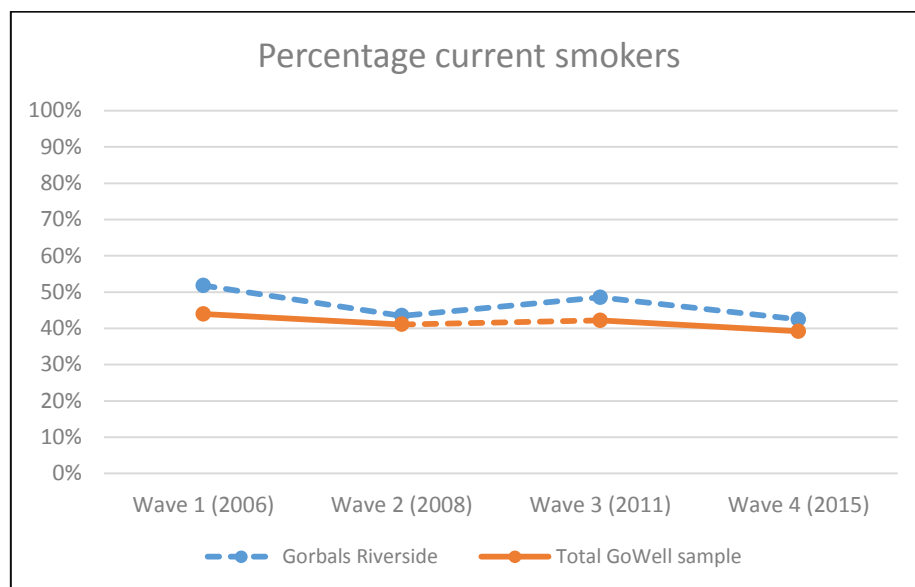


Table 29. Residents who smoked occasionally or daily, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	51.8%	43.9%
Wave 2	43.5%	41.1%
Wave 3	48.5%	42.2%
Wave 4	42.5%	39.2%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.650</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Drinking

Respondents 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 number of current drinkers at each survey wave.

- The percentage of drinkers increased from 32% in wave 1 to 62% by wave 4 in Gorbals Riverside. The increase was statistically significant.
- The figure was similar in the total GoWell sample, where drinking increased from 42% to 60%. This was also a statistically significant change.
- There was a statistically significant difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample both at wave 1 and wave 4.

Figure 30: Residents who currently consume alcohol.

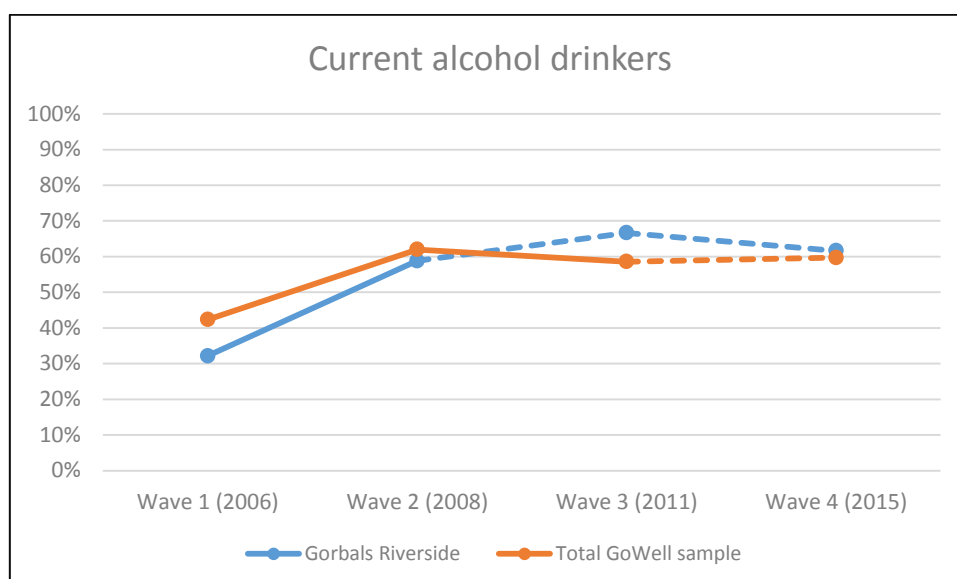


Table 30. Residents who currently consume alcohol, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	32.1%	42.3%
Wave 2	58.8%	62.0%
Wave 3	66.7%	58.6%
Wave 4	61.6%	59.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Fast food meals

Respondents were asked: “On how many of the last seven days did you get your main meal from a take-away 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, we look at the combined percentage of 1-7 days a week, i.e. those who had a fast food main meal at least once in the week.

- In Gorbals Riverside, the percentage having fast food main meals was similar at all waves apart from wave 3 where it increased. The overall change in Gorbals Riverside, from 45% at wave 1 to 44% at wave 4 was not statistically significant.
- The percentage having fast food main meals was similar in the total GoWell sample, but it increased to 50% in wave 4. This was a statistically significant change from 46% at wave 1.
- The difference between Gorbals Riverside and the total GoWell sample was significant at wave 4 but not wave 1.

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

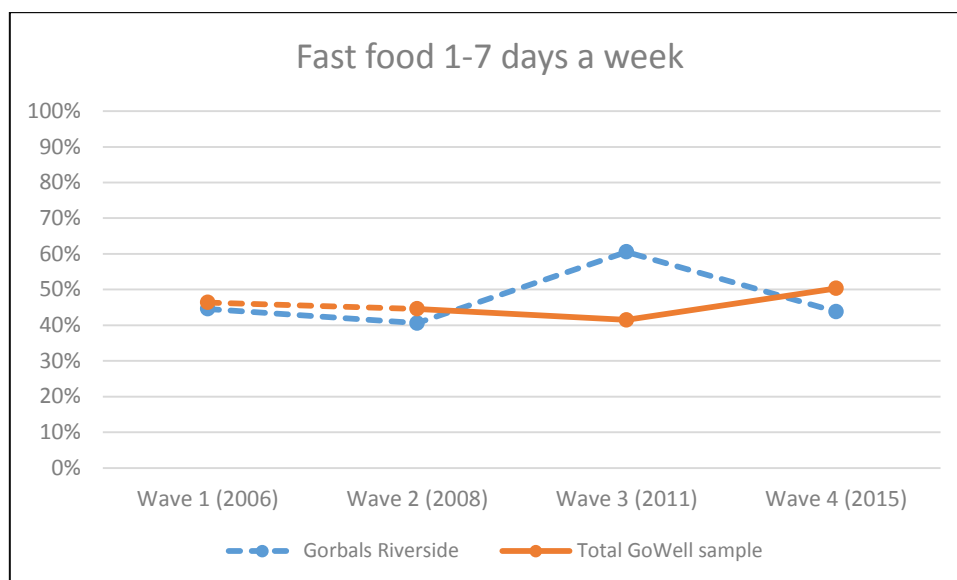


Table 31. Residents having at least one fast food main meal in the last week, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	44.6%	46.4%
Wave 2	40.6%	44.6%
Wave 3	60.6%	41.5%
Wave 4	43.8%	50.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.999</i>	<i>0.001</i>

Walking in neighbourhood

Respondents 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 who reported walking 4-7 days a week, i.e. most days.

- The percentage of respondents walking most days remained around 40% in Gorbals Riverside from waves 1 to 3, and increased to 60% in wave 4. The change from wave 1 to wave 4 was not statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage who reported regular neighbourhood walking similarly increased in the last wave to 51%. The difference from 46% at wave 1 was statistically significant.
- The Gorbals Riverside sample and the total GoWell sample differed significantly at wave 4 but not at wave 1.

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

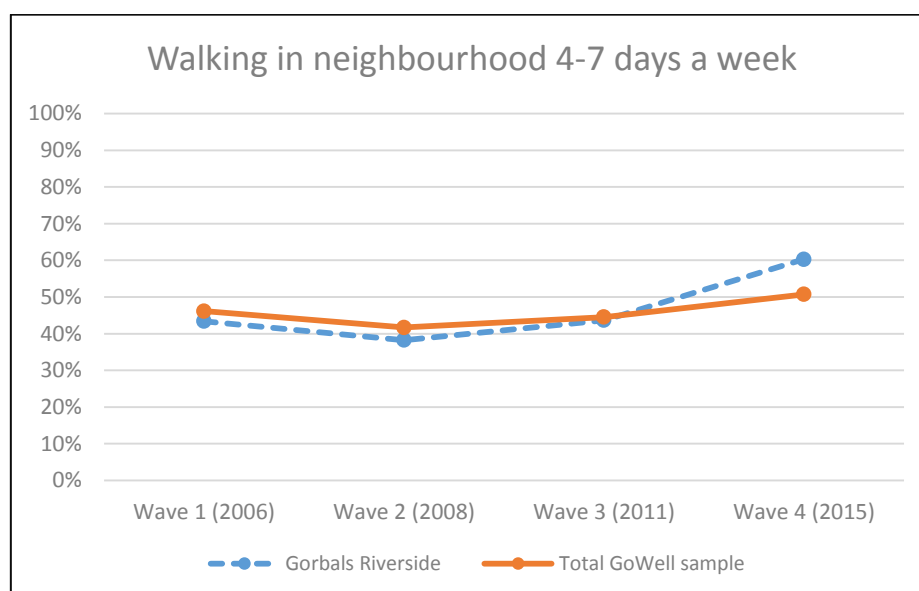


Table 32. Residents who walked in the neighbourhood most days, by wave.

	Gorbals Riverside	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	43.4%	46.1%
Wave 2	38.2%	41.7%
Wave 3	43.7%	44.5%
Wave 4	60.3%	50.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Health and wellbeing: Summary

There were non-significant improvements in two of the health and wellbeing indicators in Gorbals Riverside: a ten-point reduction in smoking and a 17-point increase in regular neighbourhood walking. The relative position of Gorbals Riverside compared with the total GoWell sample improved in respect of three indicators: self-rated general health, due to a decline in the total sample; fast food meal consumption, due to an increase in the total sample; and neighbourhood walking, due to a slower rate of improvement in the total sample.

On two health and wellbeing indicators, the situation in Gorbals Riverside as reported by our samples worsened over time, these being the percentage of people reporting mental health problems of stress, anxiety and depression, and the percentage currently drinking alcohol. On both of these indicators, the relative position of Gorbals Riverside also worsened compared with the total GoWell sample.

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

Conclusion

We have examined trends over a nine year period on over 30 indicators from the GoWell survey, for the Gorbals Riverside study area and for the total GoWell sample. Of the five domains examined, we found the most consistent improvements in the housing domain, where most indicators improved over time in absolute terms, and two indicators also improved relative to the total GoWell sample – feeling safe in the home; and satisfaction with how the landlord listened to residents' views. Moreover, none of the housing indicators deteriorated over time.

There was also consistent improvement in the neighbourhood indicators, with eight out of nine showing positive change over time in Gorbals Riverside, though only three changed sufficiently to be statistically significant. Gorbals Riverside improved its relative position compared with the total GoWell sample in respect of a reduction in perceptions of drugs as a local problem, and an improvement in the rating of the quality of local parks and green spaces. There was also a substantial absolute and relative improvement in perceptions of positive change in the area. One area where participants' responses have worsened and the relative position of Gorbals Riverside has deteriorated is in feelings of safety walking at night in the area.

In the community domain, the most notable improvements were in the availability of social support (practical and emotional) to residents; this may reflect solidarity within the community and social connections beyond the community, as well as the role played by local and support organisations. There was also improvement over time in feelings of influence over local decisions, although this indicator appears to fluctuate from time to time, perhaps reflecting its susceptibility to current or recent events and opportunities. The one area where participants' perceptions of the community have declined over time, in absolute and relative terms, is in their assessment of their ability to rely upon others to exercise informal social control over antisocial behaviour in public. This finding is consistent with the earlier finding on feelings of safety in the area.

With regard to household finances, the role of housing services appears important, with a reduction in the prevalence of difficulties paying the rent/mortgage in Gorbals Riverside, and no change in difficulties paying domestic fuel costs. Among other things, these findings may reflect the rent and financial support policies of the main social landlord, and the positive effects of improvements to the housing stock. There has, however, been an increase in the number of people reporting difficulty paying for food, reflecting the level of poverty in the area.

There was a mixed picture with regard to indicators of health and wellbeing. On some indicators – general health and two of the health behaviours (fast food meals and walking) – the relative position of Gorbals Riverside has improved over time, while on two other indicators – mental health problems and current drinking – the situation in the area has worsened over time in absolute and relative terms. The coincidence of a worsening on these two indicators may identify a public health priority for organisations working in the area.

Appendix 1: Gorbals Riverside sample characteristics.

Gender	Male	Female	n
Wave 1	53.6%	46.4%	84
Wave 2	54.4%	45.6%	68
Wave 3	56.3%	43.7%	71
Wave 4	53.4%	46.6%	73
Total	54.4%	45.6%	296

Age group	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-64	65+
Wave 1	9.6%	32.5%	28.9%	13.3%	15.7%
Wave 2	10.3%	35.3%	29.4%	10.3%	14.7%
Wave 3	9.7%	37.5%	29.2%	13.9%	9.7%
Wave 4	9.6%	34.2%	28.8%	13.7%	13.7%
Total	9.8%	34.8%	29.1%	12.8%	13.5%

Citizenship	British	Not British
Wave 1	92.8%	7.2%
Wave 2	82.4%	17.6%
Wave 3	85.9%	14.1%
Wave 4	82.4%	17.6%
Total	86.1%	13.9%

Household type	Single adult household	Multiple adult household	Family: Single parent	Family: 2+ adults	Older person(s)
Wave 1	42.2%	13.3%	19.3%	10.8%	14.5%
Wave 2	47.8%	10.1%	17.4%	10.1%	14.5%
Wave 3	45.1%	12.7%	12.7%	19.7%	9.9%
Wave 4	41.1%	21.9%	12.3%	11.0%	13.7%
Total	43.9%	14.5%	15.5%	12.8%	13.2%

Tenure	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
Wave 1	8.4%	89.2%	2.4%
Wave 2	11.8%	88.2%	0%
Wave 3	12.5%	83.3%	4.2%
Wave 4	9.6%	86.3%	4.1%
Total	10.5%	86.8%	2.7%

Time lived in area	Up to 2yrs	3-5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11+ yrs
Wave 1	11.1%	8.3%	20.8%	59.7%
Wave 2	8.1%	19.4%	19.4%	53.2%
Wave 3	4.8%	6.5%	21.0%	67.7%
Wave 4	16.4%	11.5%	14.8%	57.4%
Total	10.1%	11.3%	19.1%	59.5%

Appendix 2: Gorbals Riverside and GoWell samples compared in housing terms.

Housing tenure

Gorbals Riverside	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
Wave 1	8.4%	89.2%	2.4%
Wave 2	11.6%	88.2%	0.0%
Wave 3	12.5%	83.3%	4.2%
Wave 4	9.6%	86.3%	4.1%
Total	10.5%	86.8%	2.7%

GoWell sample	Owned	Social rented	Private rented
Wave 1	29.6%	68.0%	2.4%
Wave 2	30.2%	67.8%	2.0%
Wave 3	26.4%	68.7%	4.9%
Wave 4	27.9%	65.4%	6.8%
Total	28.7%	67.6%	3.7%

Housing Type

Gorbals Riverside	High-rise flat	Deck/maisonette	House
Wave 1	66.3%	33.7%	-
Wave 2	54.4%	45.6%	-
Wave 3	54.9%	45.1%	-
Wave 4	53.4%	46.6%	-
Total	57.6%	42.4%	-

GoWell sample	High-rise flat	Other flat	House
Wave 1	25.3%	51.4%	23.2%
Wave 2	23.7%	51.1%	25.2%
Wave 3	21.4%	50.9%	27.7%
Wave 4	10.4%	60.4%	29.2%
Total	21.2%	52.9%	25.9%