



GoWell survey: Analysis of indicators over time
St Andrews Drive study area

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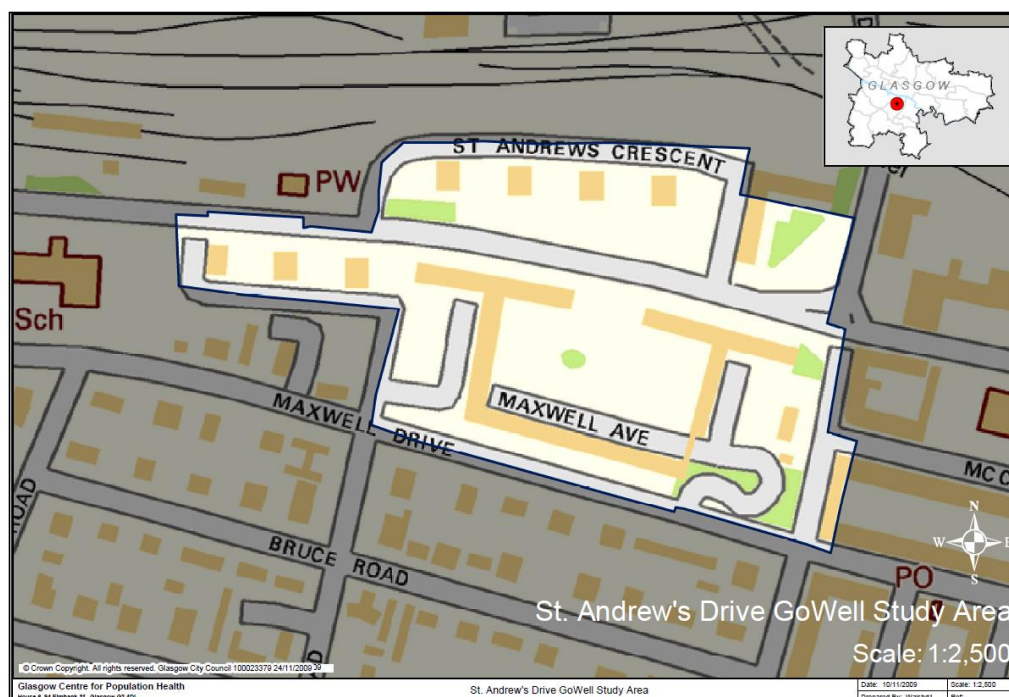
Introduction

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 St Andrews Drive, 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

St Andrews Drive, is located on the south side of River Clyde in the Pollokshields area. It comprises a distinctive estate of modern deck access flats, 'mini-multi' blocks, tenements and terraced houses. At the start of the study, the area had a population of around 780 people living in 535 dwellings.

Figure 1: St Andrews Drive 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. Refurbishment of the housing stock proceeded thereafter, implemented by Glasgow Housing Association (GHA). In 2011/12, the housing was transferred from GHA to Southside Housing Association (SHA), who continued with the refurbishment programme. A community masterplan was then developed for the area which entailed the demolition of the deck access blocks in the south of the study area between 2015 (after GoWell's wave 4 survey) and 2018, to be replaced by new build housing and the provision of a new

Pollokshields Community Hub to replace the existing Nan Mackay Community Hall. The development process is still ongoing in the 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 St Andrews Drive. 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 376 people in the St Andrews Drive study area (see 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	105
2	85
3	108
4	78
Total	376

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 St Andrews Drive 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

The first group of five indicators we examined concerned 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 unsatisfied’; ‘fairly satisfied’; ‘neither’; ‘fairly satisfied’; and ‘very satisfied’. Here, we present the percentages for those residents who said they were ‘very’ or ‘fairly satisfied’.

- Satisfaction with the home in St Andrews Drive increased from 60% at wave 1 to 76% at wave 4. However, neither the overall increase nor the changes between waves were statistically significant.
- Housing satisfaction was higher in the total GoWell sample at both time points, also increasing from wave 1 to 4. This increase was statistically significant.
- The difference in responses between St Andrew’s Drive and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant both at wave 1 and at wave 4.

Figure 2: Resident satisfaction with the home.

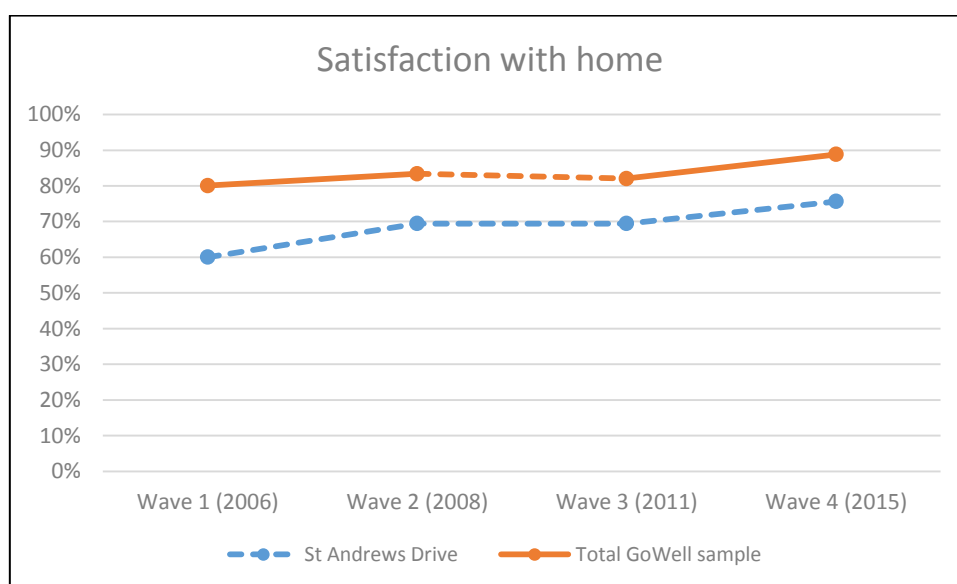


Table 2. Resident satisfaction with the home, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	60.0%	80.1%
Wave 2	69.4%	83.4%
Wave 3	69.4%	82.0%
Wave 4	75.6%	88.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.120</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 percentages for those residents who rated their home as ‘very good’.

- The percentage of residents rating the external appearance of their homes as ‘very good’ in St Andrews Drive decreased from wave 1 to wave 2, after which it increased to 28% at wave 4. The wave 1-wave 4 difference in St Andrews Drive was not statistically significant.
- The percentage was higher in the total GoWell sample than in St Andrews Drive. In the total GoWell sample, the rate kept increasing through the waves to 34% in wave 4. The overall change was statistically significant.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 4.

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

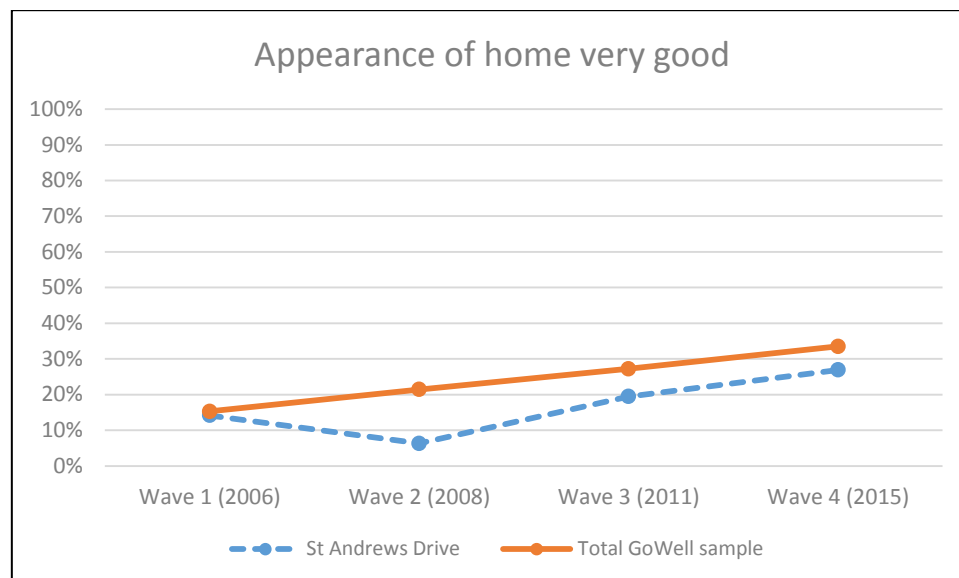


Table 3. Residents rating the external appearance of the home as ‘very good’, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	14.2%	15.3%
Wave 2	6.3%	21.4%
Wave 3	19.4%	27.2%
Wave 4	26.9%	33.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.099</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’. We present here the percentages of those who ‘strongly agreed’ that they felt safe in their homes.

- In St Andrews Drive, the percentage of residents who felt safe in their own home dropped from the initial 25% to 14% at wave 2, rising to over 33% for the last two waves. However, the overall change was not statistically significant.
- Meanwhile, the total GoWell sample had a significant increase throughout the waves in feeling safe at home, ending up just above the rate for St Andrews Drive at 36%.
- St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample had a statistically significant difference at the start, but not at the end of the survey. At wave 1 more people strongly agreed that they felt safe in St Andrew’s Drive than in the total GoWell sample, though by wave 4 this position had reversed.

Figure 4: Residents strongly agreeing that they feel safe in the home.

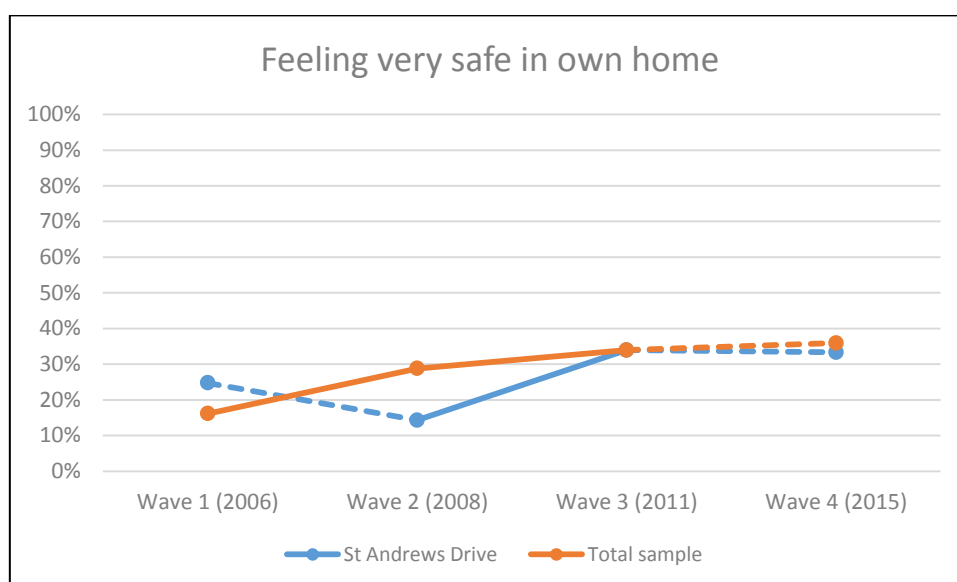


Table 4. Residents strongly agreeing that they feel safe in the home, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	24.8%	16.2%
Wave 2	14.3%	28.8%
Wave 3	33.9%	33.9%
Wave 4	33.3%	35.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.603</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’ on this issue.

- Overall, the percentage of residents who were satisfied with their landlord/factor taking account of their views increased from 51% to 78% in St Andrews Drive. This change from wave 1 to 4 was statistically significant.
- The total GoWell sample started and ended slightly higher on this item than St Andrews Drive. The change in the total GoWell sample was also statistically significant.
- There was a statistically significant difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample in wave 1 and wave 4, although the difference reduced over time.

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

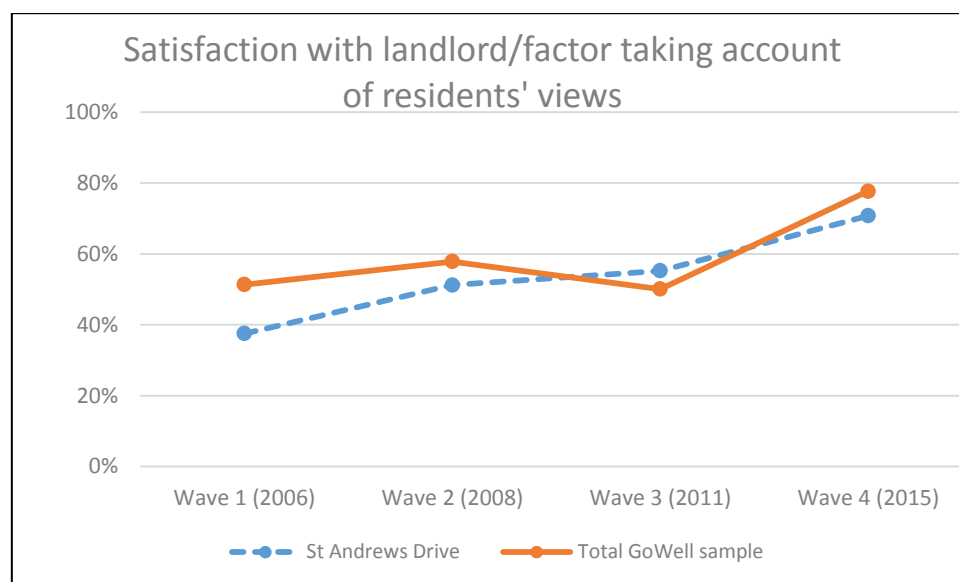


Table 5. Resident satisfaction with landlords/factors taking account of their views, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	37.5%	51.3%
Wave 2	51.2%	57.9%
Wave 3	55.2%	50.1%
Wave 4	70.8%	77.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Being kept informed by landlord/factor

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 the percentage of residents reporting being ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’.

- The percentage of residents who reported being satisfied with how their landlord/factor kept them informed increased in St Andrews Drive from 46% to 81% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant change.
- In contrast, the percentage of residents who felt well informed by their landlord/factor somewhat decreased in the total GoWell sample up to wave 3, but rose to 84% at wave 4. The difference between the start and the end in the total GoWell sample was also statistically significant.
- There was a significant difference in the responses from St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample at wave 1 (the percentage satisfied being higher in the total sample), but not at wave 4.

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

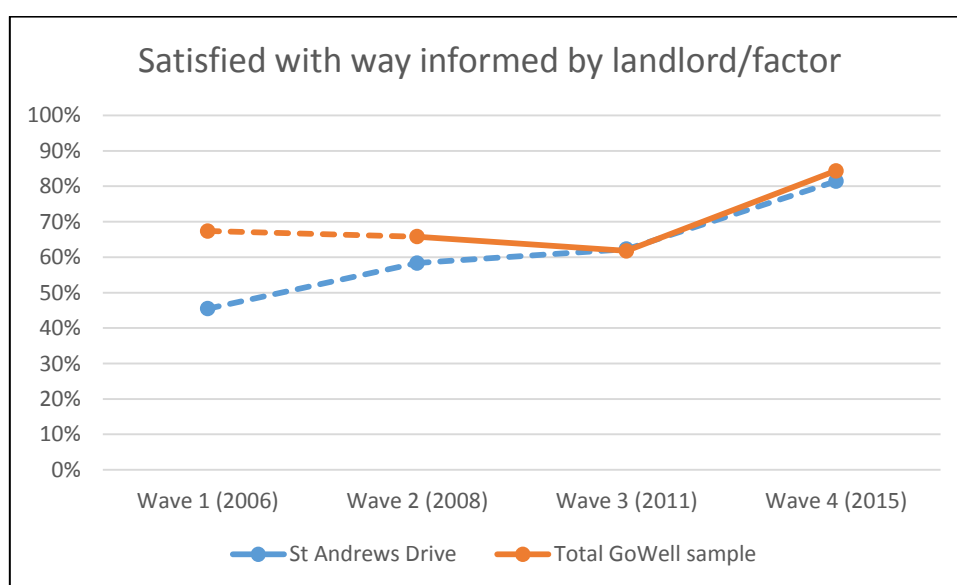


Table 6. Residents satisfied with the way their landlord/factor kept them informed, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	45.5%	67.4%
Wave 2	58.3%	65.8%
Wave 3	62.3%	61.8%
Wave 4	81.4%	84.3%
<i>p-value</i> (wave 1 - wave 4)	0.000	0.000

Housing: Summary

St Andrews Drive had significant improvements over time on two of the five housing indicators. These were: satisfaction with landlord listening to resident's views; and satisfaction with being kept informed by the landlord. Both these indicators improved in St Andrews Drive both before and after the second-stage stock transfer. The gap between St Andrews Drive and the GoWell sample narrowed considerably on the indicator relating to being kept informed by the landlord, due to a much larger increase in the percentage satisfied on this issue in St Andrews Drive. There were also non-significant improvements in the other three indicators.

On feeling very safe in the home, St Andrews Drive's relative position worsened over time.

	Change in St Andrews Drive sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in St Andrews Drive position relative to total GoWell sample (wave 1 to wave 4)
Home satisfaction	0	0
External appearance	0	0
Feeling safe in the home	0	-
Satisfaction with landlord listening to residents' 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

The second group of nine indicators we examined related to 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 residents who said they were ‘fairly’ or ‘very satisfied’.

- Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood in St Andrews Drive increased from 57% in wave 1 to 76% in wave 2. After this, it remained just over 70%. However, the difference in responses between wave 1 and wave 4 in St Andrews Drive was not statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, resident satisfaction was around 78% until wave 4, where it increased to 88%. The change from start to finish was statistically significant.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at the start and at the end of the survey.

Figure 7: Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood.

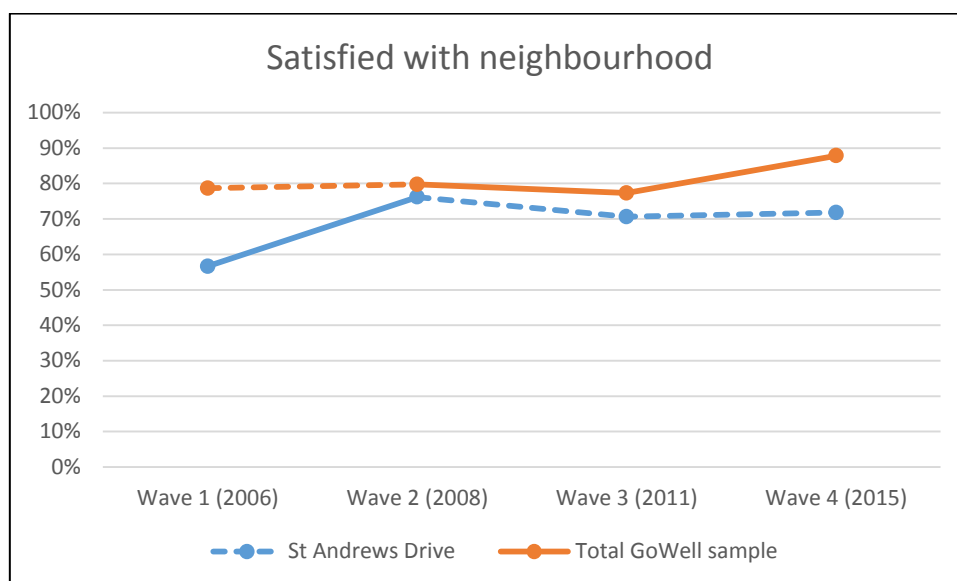


Table 7. Resident satisfaction with the neighbourhood, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	56.6%	78.7%
Wave 2	76.2%	79.7%
Wave 3	70.6%	77.3%
Wave 4	71.8%	87.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.118	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’. Here we present the percentage of residents who reported that ‘the area has got better’.

- The percentages of residents reporting that the area had improved in St Andrews Drive are nearly the same as those in the total GoWell sample throughout the waves, finishing at 35% and 37%, respectfully.
- The overall change from wave 1 to wave 4 was statistically significant in both St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample.
- There was not a statistically significant difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample at the start, nor the end of the survey, with the percentage identifying positive change being slightly lower in St Andrews Drive on both occasions.

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

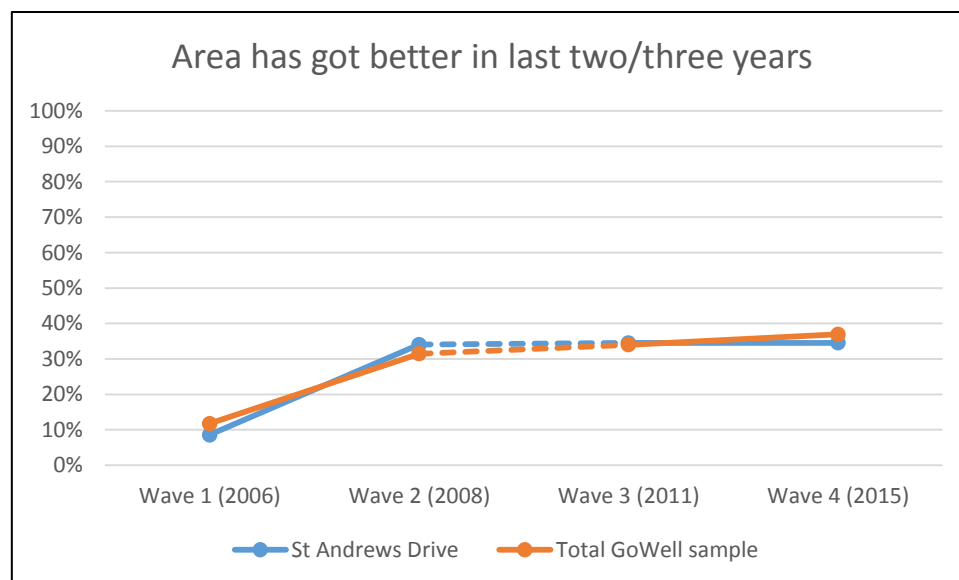


Table 8. Residents who report that the area has improved, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	8.6%	11.7%
Wave 2	34.0%	31.5%
Wave 3	34.5%	34.0%
Wave 4	34.5%	36.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.003</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’.

- In St Andrews Drive, the percentage of residents rating the neighbourhood environment positively improved continuously from 43% at wave 1 to 70% at 4, and the overall change was statistically significant. At the end, the percentage was close to that of the total GoWell sample.
- The total GoWell sample had a somewhat higher percentage of good neighbourhood environment than St Andrews Drive throughout the survey. The change from 58% in wave 1 to 76% by wave 4 was statistically significant.
- There was a statistically significant difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample in wave 1 and wave 4. The percentage rating the environment as ‘good’ was lower in St Andrews Drive than in the total sample on both occasions, although the difference between the two had reduced over time.

Figure 9: Residents rating the neighbourhood environment as attractive.

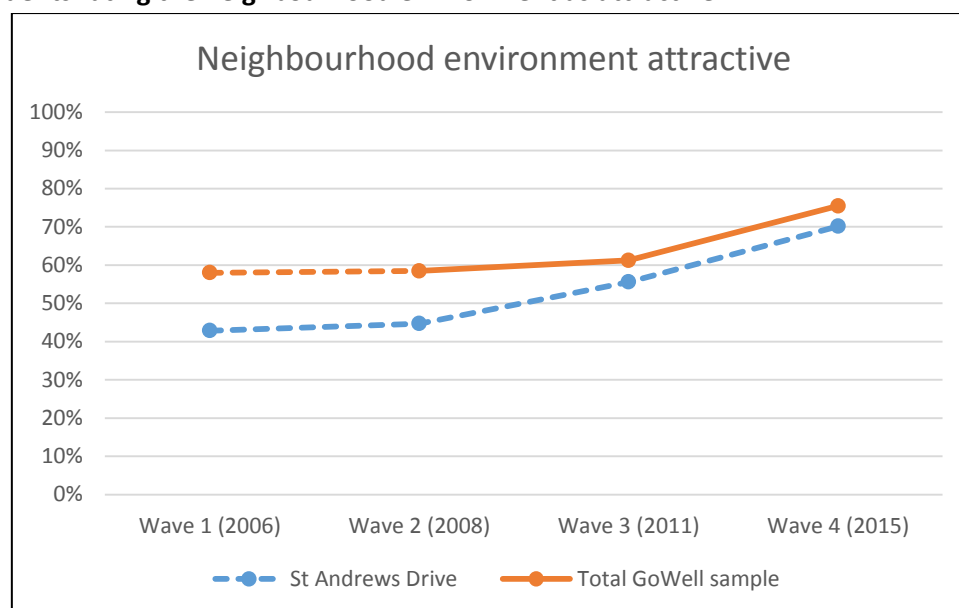


Table 9. Residents rating the neighbourhood environment as attractive, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	42.9%	58.0%
Wave 2	44.7%	58.5%
Wave 3	55.6%	61.2%
Wave 4	70.1%	75.5%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.002</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 reported that they thought the local shops were ‘fairly good’ or ‘very good’.

- The percentage of residents who rated the local shops as good in St Andrews Drive increased from 46% in wave 1 to 71% in wave 2, but fell to 58% by wave 4. The overall change was not statistically significant.
- Meanwhile, the total GoWell sample had a higher rate of respondents finding shops good than St Andrews Drive at the start (56%) and at the end (77%). This increase was statistically significant.

Figure 10: Residents rating the local shops as good.

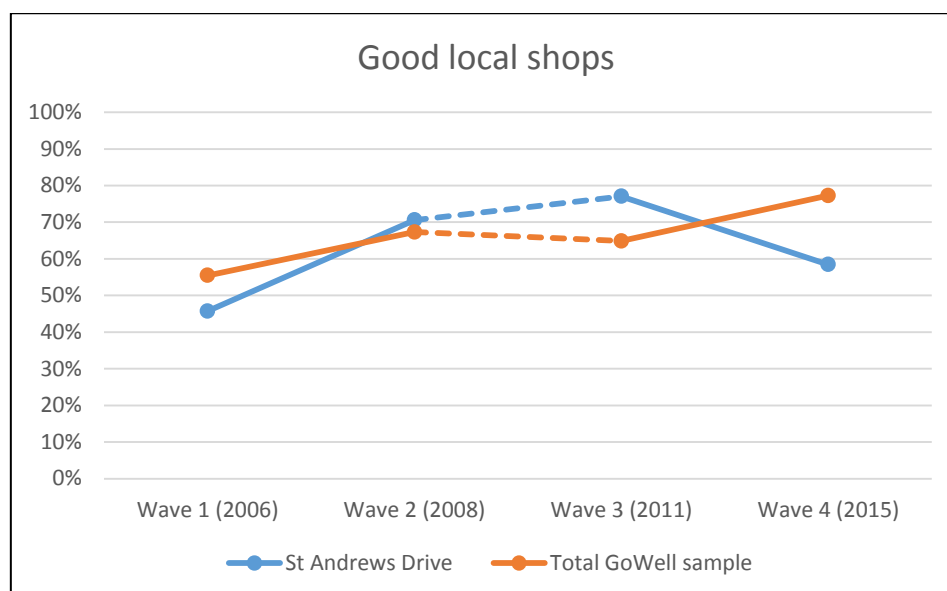


Table 10. Residents rating the local shops as good, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	45.7%	55.5%
Wave 2	70.6%	67.3%
Wave 3	77.1%	64.9%
Wave 4	58.4%	77.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.299</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'; 'neutral/don't know'; 'fairly good'; and 'very good'. Here, we present the percentage of residents who responded that they thought the local parks/open spaces were 'fairly good' or 'very good'.

- The percentage of residents rating local parks as good increased in St Andrews Drive up to wave 3, where it was 73%, and then fell to 70% in wave 4. The change from wave 1 to wave 4 was statistically significant.
- For the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents rating local parks as good increased throughout, ending up at 76%. This increase was also statistically significant.
- There was a statistical difference in the responses from St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample, with 5 percent fewer respondents in St Andrews Drive rating parks as 'good' at Wave 4.

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

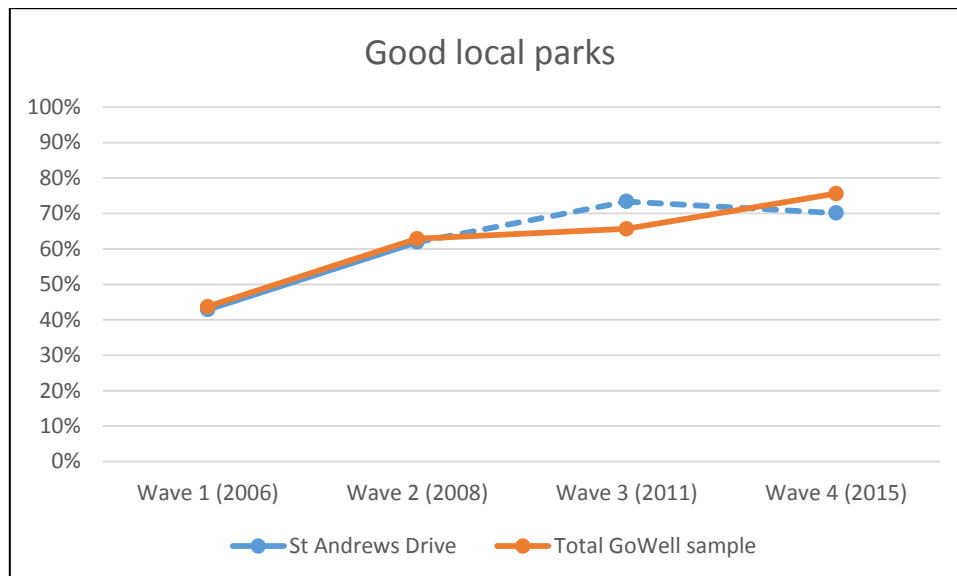


Table 11. Residents rating local parks/open spaces as good, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	42.9%	43.7%
Wave 2	61.9%	62.9%
Wave 3	73.4%	65.6%
Wave 4	70.1%	75.6%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.001</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'; 'neutral/don't know'; 'fairly good'; and 'very good'. Here we present the percentage of residents reporting that they thought local youth and leisure services were 'fairly good' and 'very good'.

- There was a substantial decrease in the rating of youth and leisure services in St Andrews Drive, where it fell from 56% at wave 1 to 18% at wave 2. However, it increased to over 30% in waves 3 and 4. This fall in the perceived quality of youth and leisure services from wave 1 to wave 4 in St Andrews Drive was statistically significant.
- There was a small increase from wave 1 (43%) to wave 4 (45%) in the percentage of the total GoWell sample who rated youth and leisure services as good, although the overall change in the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample at wave 1 and wave 4 was statistically significant. At wave 1, more respondents in St Andrews Drive rated youth and leisure services as good than did in the total GoWell sample, but at wave 4 the opposite was the case.

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

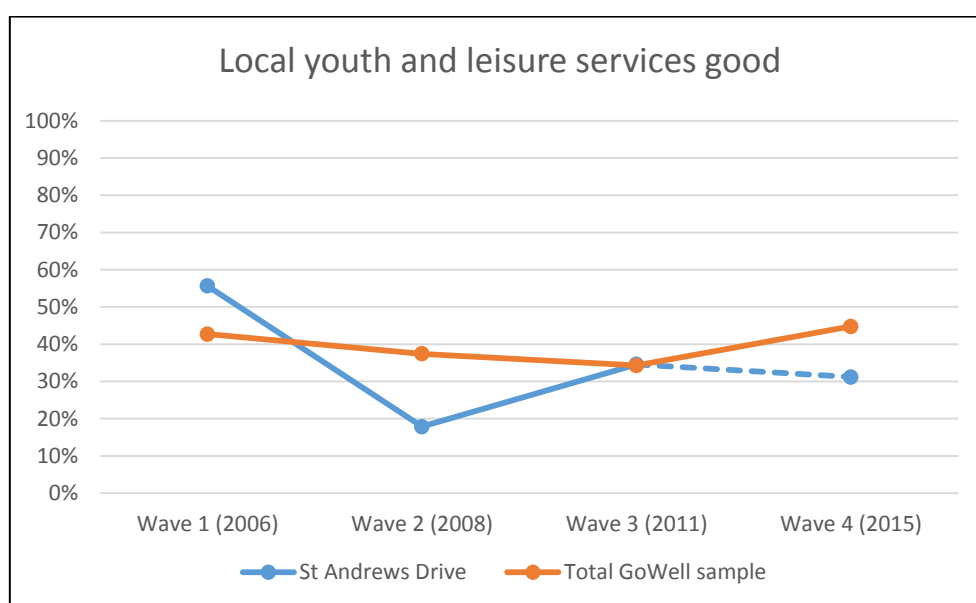


Table 12. Residents rating local youth and leisure services as good, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	55.7%	42.7%
Wave 2	17.9%	37.4%
Wave 3	34.6%	34.3%
Wave 4	31.2%	44.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.202</i>

Drunkenness as a problem

Residents were asked a series of questions on social aspects of the neighbourhood. One question related to the perception of drunkenness as a problem. Residents were asked “Tell us 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?”. Here we present the percentage of residents who responded that drunkenness was a ‘slight’ or ‘serious problem’.

- Drunkenness as a problem decreased in St Andrews Drive from wave 1 to wave 4, however there was an interim increase at wave 3 (62 %). The overall change in St Andrews Drive was statistically significant.
- Meanwhile, in the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents identifying drunkenness as a problem increased at first, but steadily decreased after wave 2. There was a statistically significant difference from wave 1 to 4.
- At wave 1, many more respondents in St Andrews Drive identified drunkenness as a problem than in the total GoWell sample, but by wave 4 there was no difference between the two.

Figure 13: Residents identifying drunkenness as a local problem.

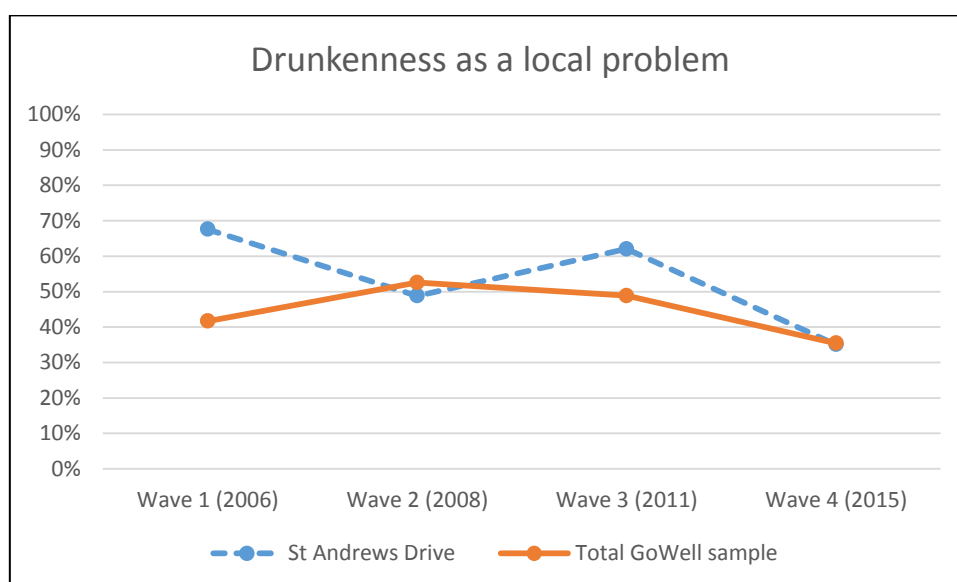


Table 13. Residents identifying drunkenness as a local problem, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	67.6%	41.7%
Wave 2	48.8%	52.5%
Wave 3	62.0%	48.9%
Wave 4	35.1%	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 responses were either ‘not a problem’, ‘don’t know’, or a ‘slight’ or ‘serious’ problem. Here, we examine those who identified drugs as a ‘slight’ or ‘serious problem’.

- In St Andrews Drive, the percentage of residents seeing drugs as a problem was much higher than the total GoWell sample at the start, at 66%. It fell between wave 1 and 2, but increased again at wave 3. By wave 4, it was at the same level as the total GoWell sample, at 34%. The difference between wave 1 and wave 4 for St Andrews Drive was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents identifying drugs as a problem changed from an initial 36% to 33% in wave 4, peaking in wave 2 at 45%. The overall change was not statistically significant.
- As with drunkenness, at wave 1 a higher percentage of respondents in St Andrews Drive identified drugs as a problem than in the total GoWell sample, but by wave 4 there was no difference between the two.

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

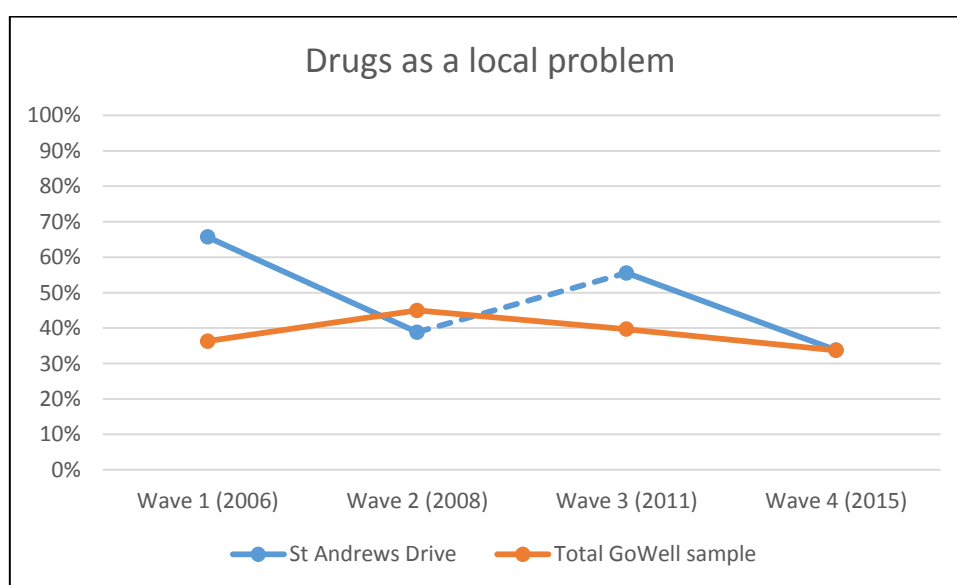


Table 14. Residents identifying people using/dealing drugs as a local problem, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	65.7%	36.3%
Wave 2	38.8%	45.0%
Wave 3	55.6%	39.7%
Wave 4	33.8%	33.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	0.000	0.060

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’.

- The percentage of residents feeling safe walking in the neighbourhood after dark in St Andrews Drive decreased slightly from 50% at wave 1 to 42% at wave 2, but increased thereafter. By wave 4, it was similar to the total GoWell sample, at 67%. The difference from wave 1 to 4 was not statistically significant for St Andrews Drive.
- The percentage of residents feeling safe outdoors for the total GoWell sample followed a similar pattern, dropping at first from 68% at wave 1 to 49% at wave 2, but increasing to 71% by wave 4. The overall change was statistically significant.
- The pattern of change over time was very similar between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample, although the difference between the two reduced on this indicator from wave 1 to wave 4.

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

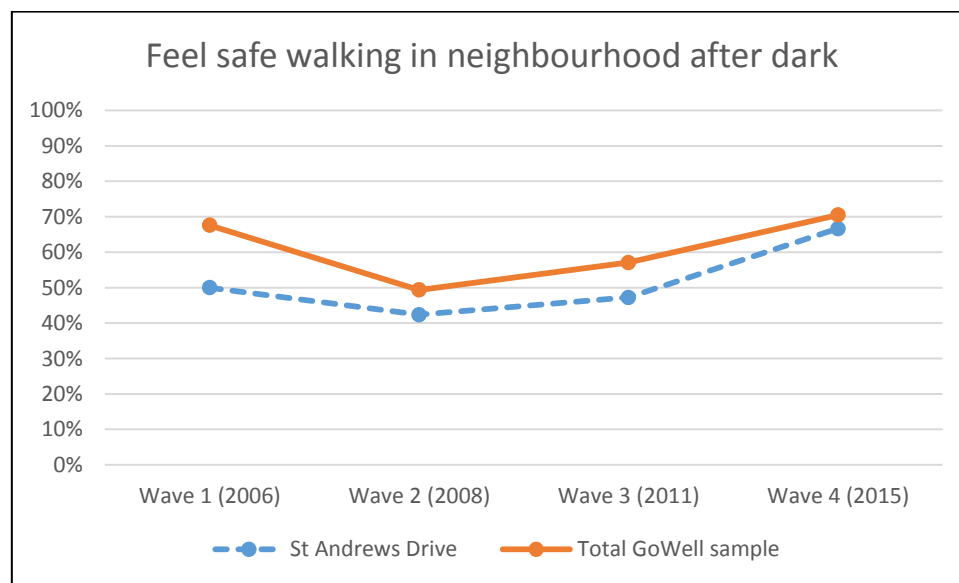


Table 15. Residents who felt safe walking in the neighbourhood after dark, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	50.0%	67.6%
Wave 2	42.4%	49.3%
Wave 3	47.2%	57.1%
Wave 4	66.7%	70.5%
<i>p-value</i> (wave 1 - wave 4)	0.122	0.025

Neighbourhood: Summary

St Andrews Drive significantly improved over time on five of the nine neighbourhood survey questions. Three environmental indicators showed a number of improvements: positive area change; the attractiveness of the neighbourhood environment; and the perceived quality of parks and green spaces. Moreover, the area also had significant decreases in the perception of social problems such as drunkenness and drug use, and the relative position of St Andrews Drive compared with the whole GoWell sample also improved on these two indicators. There were also non-significant improvements on three other indicators: neighbourhood satisfaction; perceived quality of shops; and feeling safe walking at night-time. On one indicator – the quality of youth and leisure services – St Andrews Drive worsened in absolute terms and in relation to the total GoWell sample over time.

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

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 responded positively, i.e. those that said they felt part of the community ‘a fair amount’ or ‘a great deal’.

- Feeling part of community in St Andrews Drive had a very small increase and remained just under 70% over time. The overall change was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents who felt part of the community were slightly higher in the total GoWell sample throughout, and at 79% by wave 4. However, the difference from start to end was not statistically significant.

Figure 16: Residents who felt part of the community.

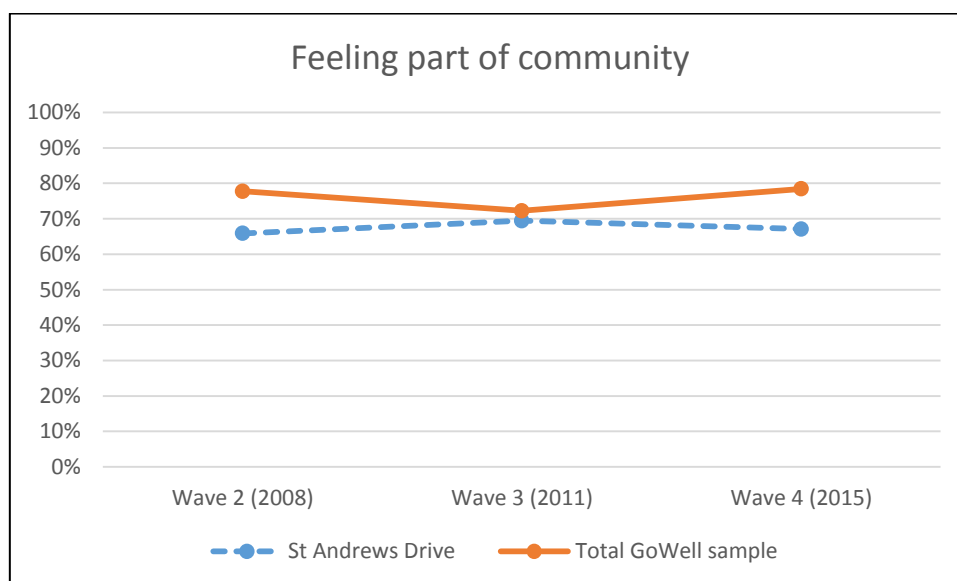


Table 16. Residents who felt part of the community, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 2	65.9%	77.8%
Wave 3	69.4%	72.3%
Wave 4	67.1%	78.5%
<i>p-value (wave 2 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.961</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 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 someone would intervene if a group of youths were harassing someone.

- In St Andrews Drive, the percentage of residents reporting a likelihood of intervention increased noticeably after wave 2. By wave 4, it was close to the total GoWell sample at 53%, compared with a much lower 28% at wave 1. The increase between wave 1 and 4 in St Andrews Drive was statistically significant.
- The trend was similar in the total GoWell sample, which 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.

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

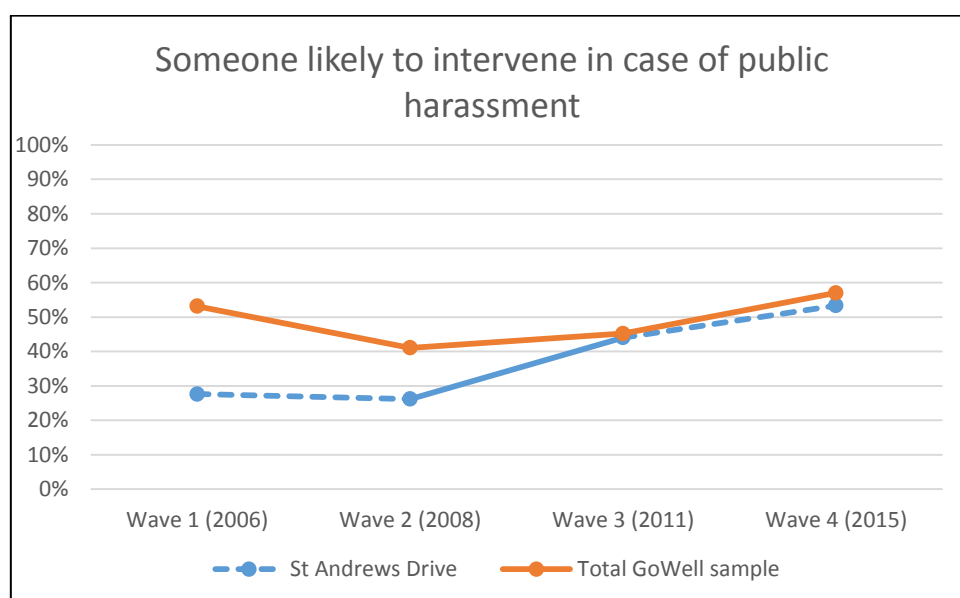


Table 17. Residents who thought it was likely someone would intervene in cases of public harassment, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	27.6%	53.1%
Wave 2	26.2%	41.1%
Wave 3	44.0%	45.2%
Wave 4	53.3%	57.0%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.001</i>

Speaking to neighbours

Residents were asked: “How often do you 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.

- In St Andrews Drive, 79% of residents reported that they spoke to neighbours once a week or more at wave 1. This figure decreased to 72% by wave 4. However, this change over time was not statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the pattern of change was similar, with 76% of residents speaking to neighbours at wave 4. The change from wave 1 (81%) to wave 4 (76%) was statistically significant.

Thus, at both wave 1 and wave 4, a smaller percentage of respondents in St Andrews Drive than in the total GoWell sample reported regular communication with neighbours, but the differences between the two were not statistically significant.

Figure 18: Residents who regularly speak to neighbours.

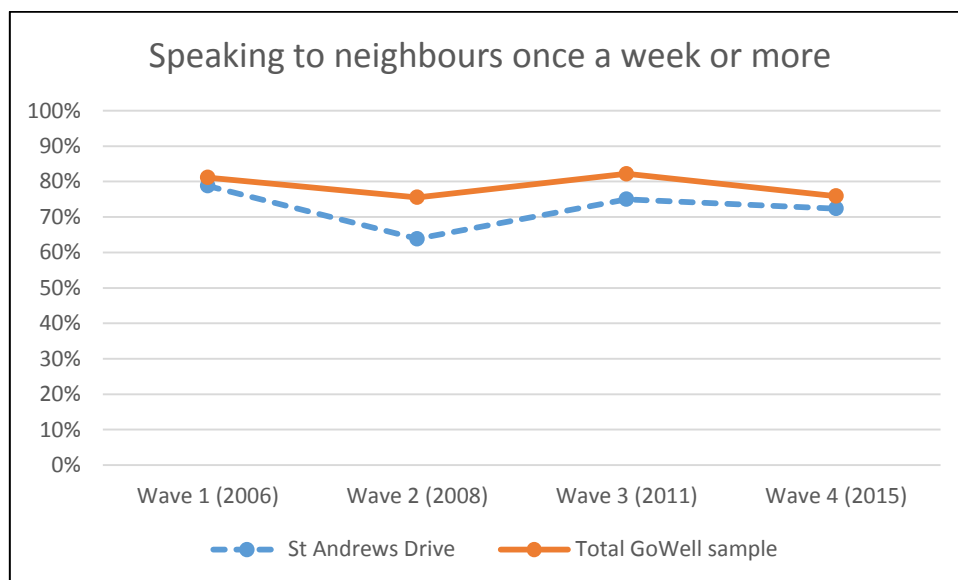


Table 18. Residents who regularly speak to neighbours, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	78.8%	81.2%
Wave 2	63.9%	75.5%
Wave 3	75.0%	82.2%
Wave 4	72.4%	75.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.790</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 focus on the combined share of 'once a week or more' and 'most days'.

- The percentage of residents who reported meeting friends at least once a week decreased slightly in St Andrews Drive from 79% at wave 1 to wave 4, where it was at 70%. It was at its lowest in wave 2 with 62%. The overall change in the percentage in St Andrews Drive was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents meeting friends weekly in the total GoWell sample remained high throughout the waves, but decreased from 78% to 73%. This difference was statistically significant.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant in wave 1 nor in wave 4.

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

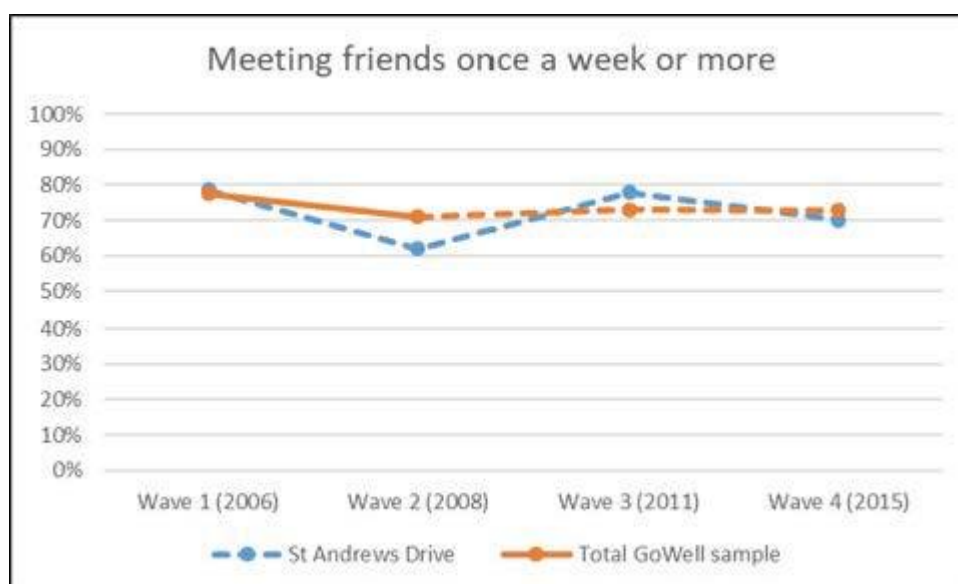


Table 19. Residents who meet friends once a week or more, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	78.6%	77.5%
Wave 2	61.9%	70.9%
Wave 3	77.8%	73.0%
Wave 4	70.1%	72.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.615</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’. Here we present the percentage of residents who said they could ask one or more people.

- The percentage of residents who said they could ask someone for practical support was lower in St Andrews Drive than in the total GoWell sample at wave 1. However, it increased noticeably from wave 2 onwards, reaching the level of the total GoWell sample by wave 4 with 86%.
- The difference in response between wave 1 and 4 in St Andrews Drive was statistically significant.
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents who had practical social support available remained around 80%.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

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

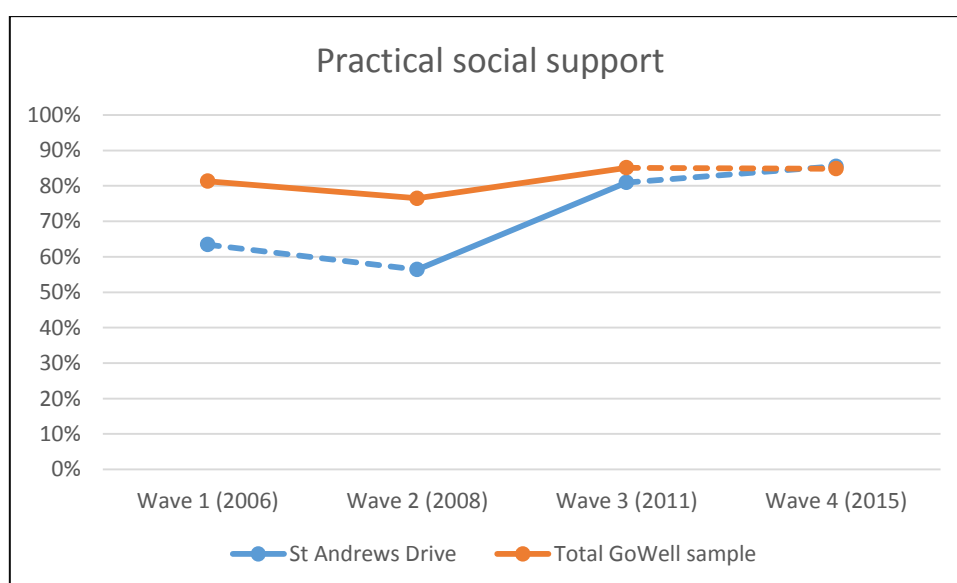


Table 20. Residents who could rely on people for support, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	63.4%	81.3%
Wave 2	56.4%	76.5%
Wave 3	81.0%	85.1%
Wave 4	85.5%	84.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.007</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’; and ‘would not ask’. Here we present the percentage of residents that reported that they could ask one or more people for advice and support.

- The percentage of residents reporting having available emotional social support in St Andrews Drive increased from wave 2 onwards. The increase from 60% at the start to 81% by the end of the survey was statistically significant.
- The figure was higher in the total GoWell sample than St Andrews Drive in waves 1 and 2. It also increased but by far less, from 78% in wave 1 to 83% by wave 4. The change was statistically significant.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

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

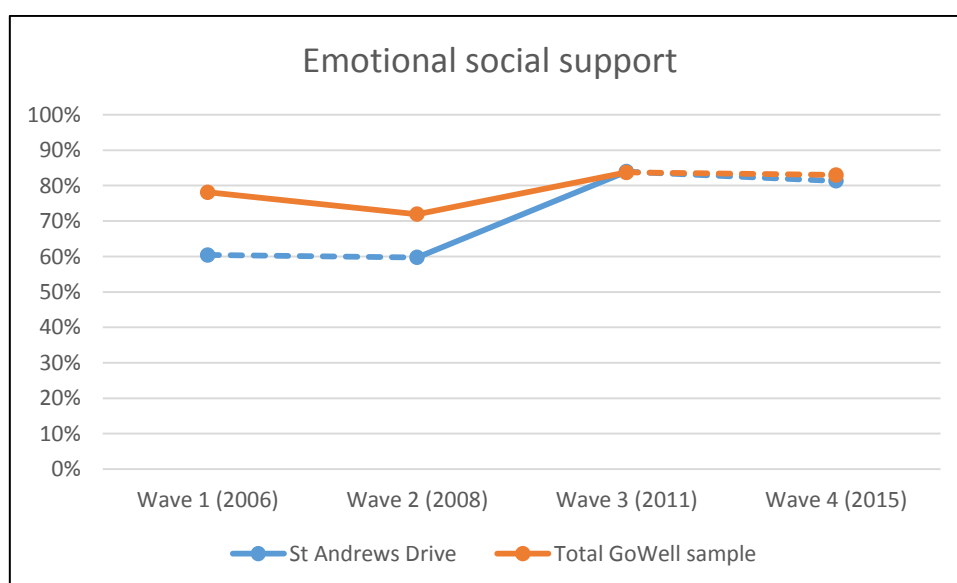


Table 21. Residents reporting that they could rely on one or more people for advice and support in a crisis, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total GoWell sample
Wave 1	60.4%	78.1%
Wave 2	59.7%	71.9%
Wave 3	84.0%	83.7%
Wave 4	81.3%	83.0%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.015</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’. We are interested in the percentage who ‘agree’ or ‘strongly agree’.

- The percentage of residents who felt able to influence decisions on the local area was lower in St Andrews Drive than the total GoWell sample with 14% at wave 1. This, however, increased continuously up to 50% by wave 4. This was overall a statistically significant increase.
- Similarly, the percentage of residents who felt able to influence decisions increased in the total GoWell sample to 52% by wave 4, and this was statistically significantly different to the position at wave 1.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was statistically significant at wave 1 but not at wave 4, where the gap between the two was small.

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

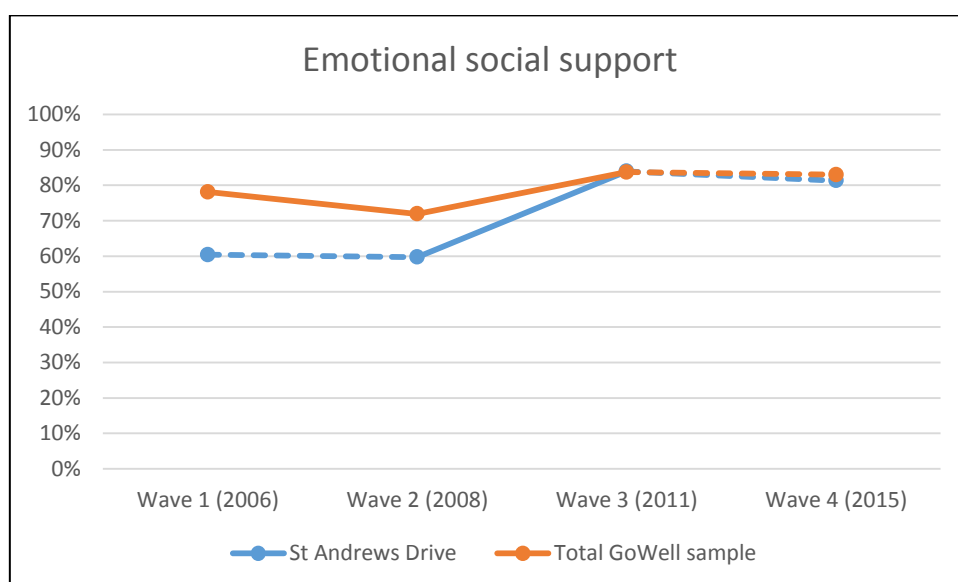


Table 22. Residents who felt able to influence decisions affecting the local area, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	14.2%	29.6%
Wave 2	29.4%	46.0%
Wave 3	37.0%	41.0%
Wave 4	50.0%	52.4%
<i>p-value</i> (wave 1 - wave 4)	0.000	0.000

Community: Summary

There are four indicators where residents reported improvements over time to aspects of the community in St Andrews Drive. Expectations of informal social control increased, more so than in the main GoWell sample. St Andrews Drive also improved on the two social support indicators, namely the availability of practical and emotional social support to residents. On practical support, the position of St Andrews Drive improved in relation to the total GoWell sample, and there was also a narrowing of the gap to the main sample for emotional support. Lastly, residents' perceived influence over decisions affecting the local area substantially increased over time.

Measures of social contact did not improve over time in St Andrews Drive; indeed its relative position worsened on one indicator, meeting up with friends, but the gap to the total GoWell sample was very small.

There was further a non-significant improvement in feeling part of the community.

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

Household finances

We posed three survey questions on the subject of household finances in St Andrews Drive.

Difficulty meeting the 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 reported having occasional or regular financial difficulty.

- Over 50% of St Andrews Drive residents declared difficulty meeting their rent or mortgage at wave 1, which was much higher than the total GoWell sample figure (21%).
- The percentage of St Andrews Drive residents reporting a difficulty decreased, however, to 24% in wave 2, remaining under 30% thereafter. The change in responses in St Andrews Drive from wave 1 to wave 4 was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents with difficulties meeting the rent or mortgage decreased over time in the total GoWell sample, and this change was statistically significant.
- The response in St Andrews Drive (where a higher percentage of people identified difficulties) was statistically significantly different from the total GoWell sample response at both wave 1 and wave 4.

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

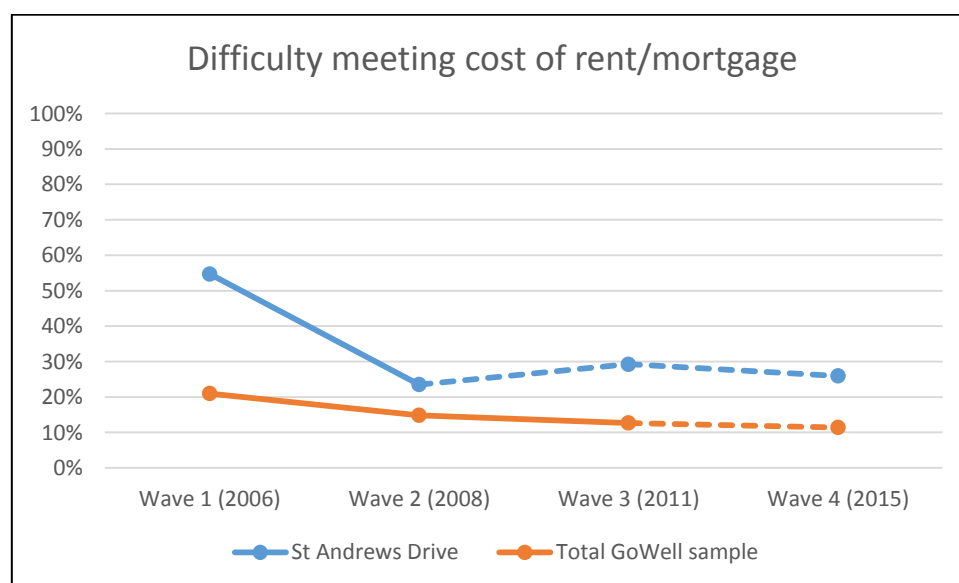


Table 23. Residents with difficulties meeting the cost of their rent or mortgage, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	54.7%	21.0%
Wave 2	23.5%	14.8%
Wave 3	29.2%	12.7%
Wave 4	26.0%	11.4%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Difficulty meeting the cost of fuel bills

Residents were asked whether they had difficulty meeting the cost of “gas, electricity or other fuel bills”. Here we present the percentage of residents who ‘occasionally’, ‘quite often and ‘very often’ had difficulty meeting these costs.

- The percentage of St Andrews Drive residents who experienced difficulties meeting the cost of fuel was significantly higher than for the total GoWell sample. At wave 1, the figure in St Andrews Drive was 58%, decreasing in the subsequent waves to 39% at wave 4. The change from wave 1 to 4 in St Andrews Drive was at the limit of statistical significance ($p=0.05$).
- In the total GoWell sample, the percentage of residents with difficulties meeting fuel costs remained fairly unchanged, with 21% at both wave 1 and wave 4 saying they had difficulty meeting fuel costs.

Figure 24: Residents reporting difficulties meeting fuel bills.

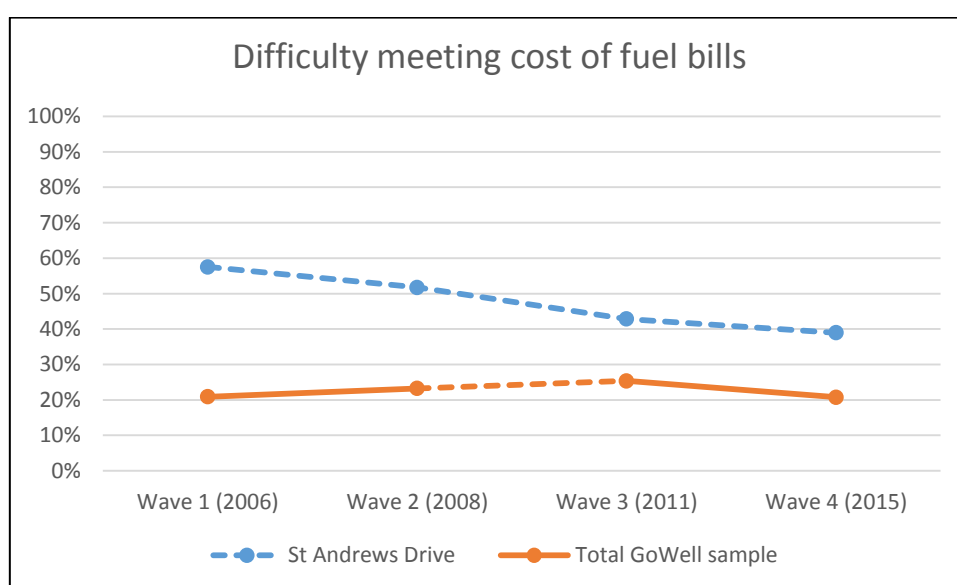


Table 24. Residents reporting difficulties meeting fuel bills, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	57.5%	20.9%
Wave 2	51.8%	23.2%
Wave 3	42.9%	25.4%
Wave 4	39.0%	20.8%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.999</i>

Difficulty meeting the cost of food

Residents were asked how often they had experienced difficulties meeting the cost of food. Here we present the percentage of residents reporting 'occasionally', 'quite often' or 'very often' having difficulty meeting this cost.

- St Andrews Drive also had a significantly higher percentage of residents declaring difficulty meeting the cost of food. Starting at 57% in wave 1, the percentage fell to 29% by wave 4. The overall change in St Andrews Drive was statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents reporting food payment difficulties remained around 16% through the waves in the total GoWell sample, and the difference from start to end was not statistically significant.

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

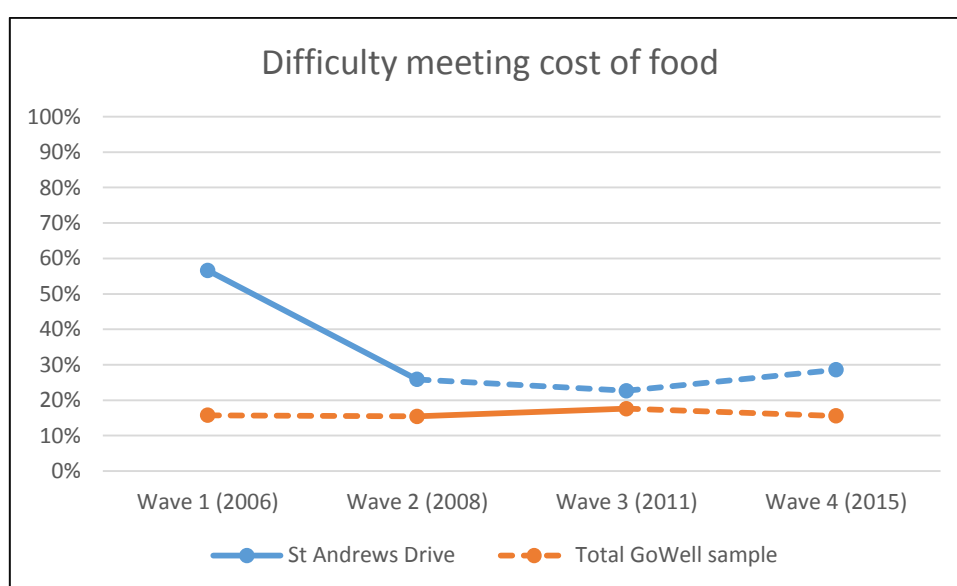


Table 25. Residents experiencing difficulties meeting the cost of food.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	56.6%	15.8%
Wave 2	25.9%	15.4%
Wave 3	22.6%	17.6%
Wave 4	28.6%	15.6%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.995</i>

Finances: Summary

On two indicators, difficulty paying the rent or mortgage and difficulty paying food costs, the reported position in St Andrews Drive improved over time at a statistically significant level. On difficulty paying fuel costs, the situation also improved, but this change was not statistically significant. St Andrews Drive did not change its position relative to the total GoWell sample on any of the indicators, with a higher percentage of people in St Andrews Drive reporting financial difficulties for all three items at all survey waves.

	Change in St Andrews Drive sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in StAD position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
Rent or mortgage costs	+	0
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.

*The change over time in difficulty paying for fuel costs in St Andrews Drive was at the limit of statistical significance, although it was large in absolute terms.

Health and wellbeing

The final section examines seven health-related questions.

General health

Residents 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 of St Andrews Drive residents reporting good general health decreased slightly from 70% in wave 1 to 67% by wave 4. The change was not statistically significant.
- St Andrews Drive had a lower percentage of residents in good general health compared with the total GoWell sample. In the total GoWell sample, the rate decreased from 80% in wave 1 to 70% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant difference.
- St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample were statistically significantly different at wave 1, but not at wave 4.

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

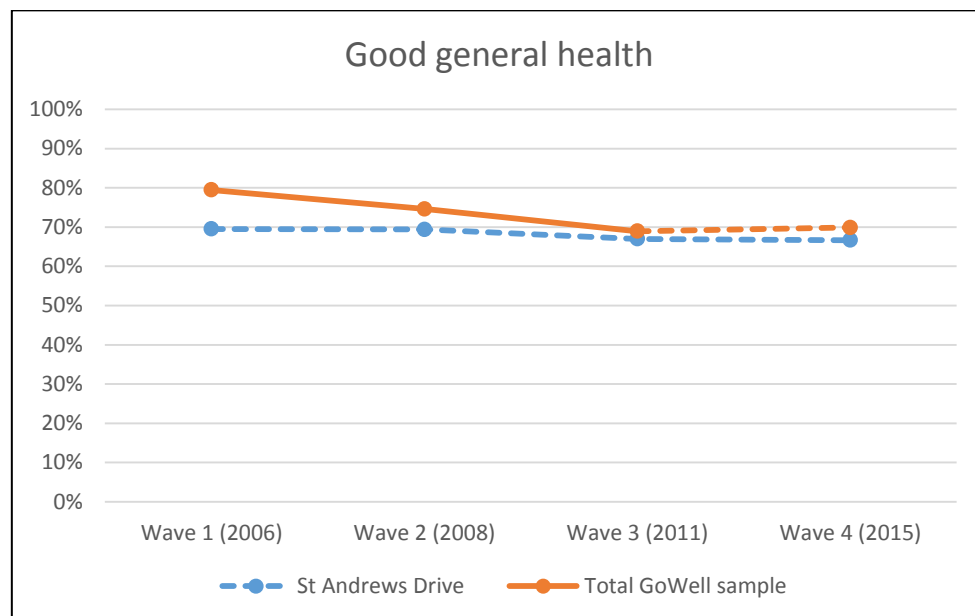


Table 26. Residents reporting their general health to be good, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	69.5%	79.5%
Wave 2	69.4%	74.6%
Wave 3	67.0%	68.9%
Wave 4	66.7%	69.9%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.967</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 we examined the percentages saying ‘yes’ they had such a mental health problem.

- There was a progressive increase in the percentage of St Andrews Drive residents reporting a long-term mental health condition. Starting from 5%, the rate was 20% by wave 4. The increase from wave 1 to 4 was statistically significant.
- The percentage reporting a mental health problem similarly increased in the total GoWell sample from 6% in wave 1 to 19% in wave 4. The overall change was statistically significant.
- St Andrews Drive did not differ statistically significantly from the total GoWell sample at either end of the study.

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

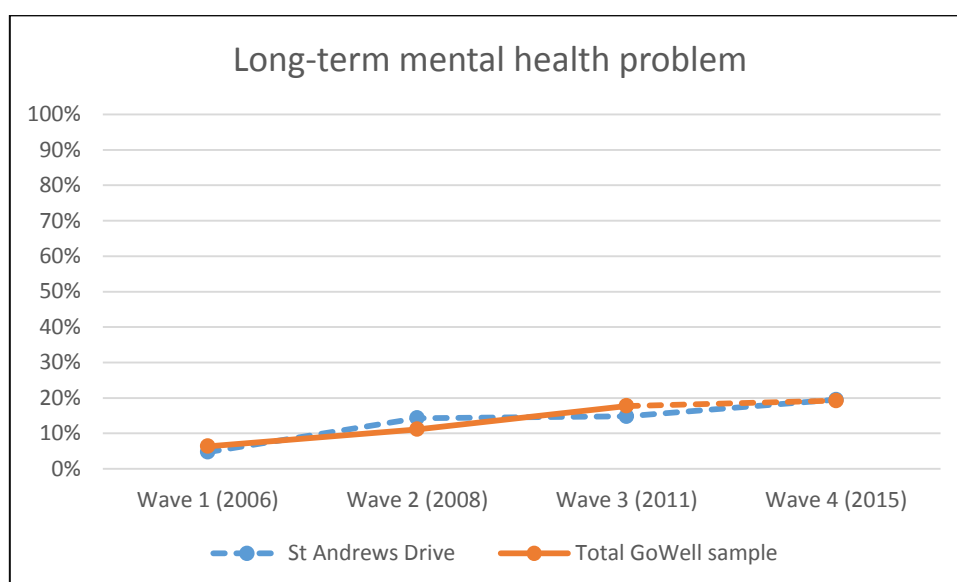


Table 27. Residents reporting a long-term mental health problem, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	4.7%	6.4%
Wave 2	14.3%	11.2%
Wave 3	14.8%	17.7%
Wave 4	19.5%	19.2%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.012</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’. 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 of residents feeling optimistic decreased slightly in St Andrews Drive from 89% in wave 2 to 84% by wave 4. The overall change in responses in St Andrews Drive was not statistically significant.
- The total GoWell sample had a similar change, decreasing from 86% feeling optimistic in wave 2 to 81% by wave 4. The decrease was statistically significant.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 2 or wave 4.

Figure 28: Residents feeling optimistic about the future.

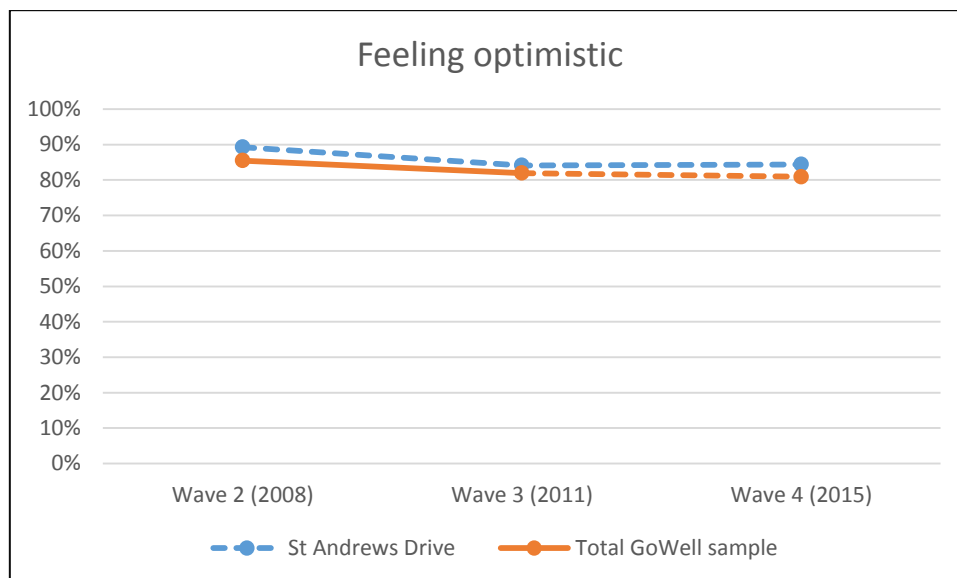


Table 28. Residents feeling optimistic about the future, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 2	89.3%	85.5%
Wave 3	84.1%	81.9%
Wave 4	84.4%	80.9%
<i>p-value (wave 2 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.683</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’. The last two categories were combined to form the percentages who currently smoke.

- The percentage of residents who smoked decreased steadily in St Andrews Drive from 49% in wave 1 to 36% by wave 4. The change from wave 1 to 4 was however not statistically significant.
- There was also a decrease in the total GoWell sample in the percentage of smokers, from 44% at wave 1 to 39% by wave 4. The overall change was statistically significant.
- St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample were not statistically significantly different at wave 1 or wave 4. While St Andrews Drive had the higher rate of smoking at wave 1, the opposite was the case at wave 4.

Figure 29: Residents who smoked occasionally or daily.

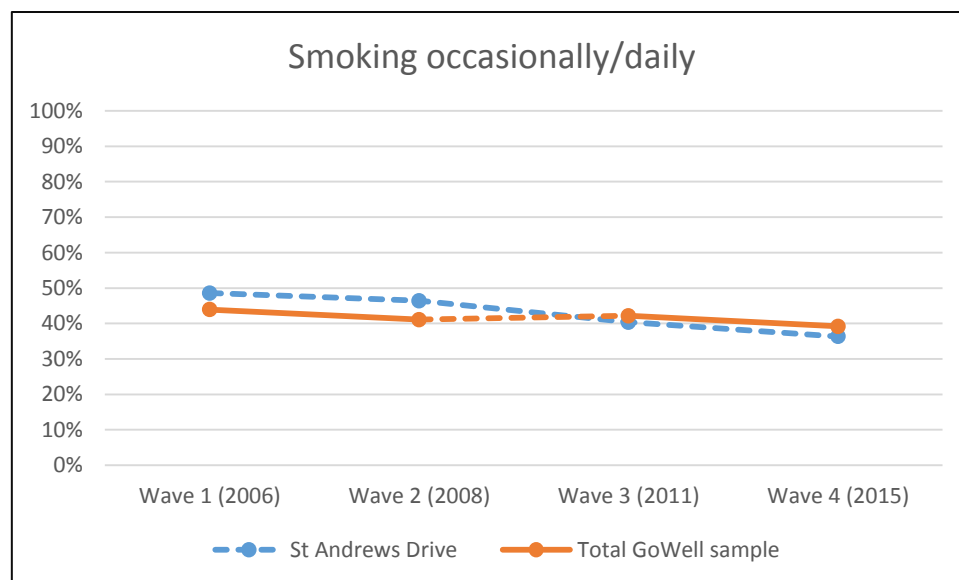


Table 29. Residents who smoked occasionally or daily, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	48.6%	43.9%
Wave 2	46.4%	41.1%
Wave 3	40.4%	42.2%
Wave 4	36.4%	39.2%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.357</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 people who drank alcohol at each survey wave.

- The percentage of St Andrews Drive residents who currently drink alcohol increased noticeably in St Andrews Drive from 23% in wave 1 to 54% in wave 2, after which it decreased to 40% by wave 4. St Andrews Drive did not have a statistically significant overall change.
- The total GoWell sample had higher alcohol consumption rates than St Andrews Drive, increasing from 42% in wave 1 to 60% by wave 4. The increase was statistically significant.

Figure 30: Residents who currently consume alcohol.

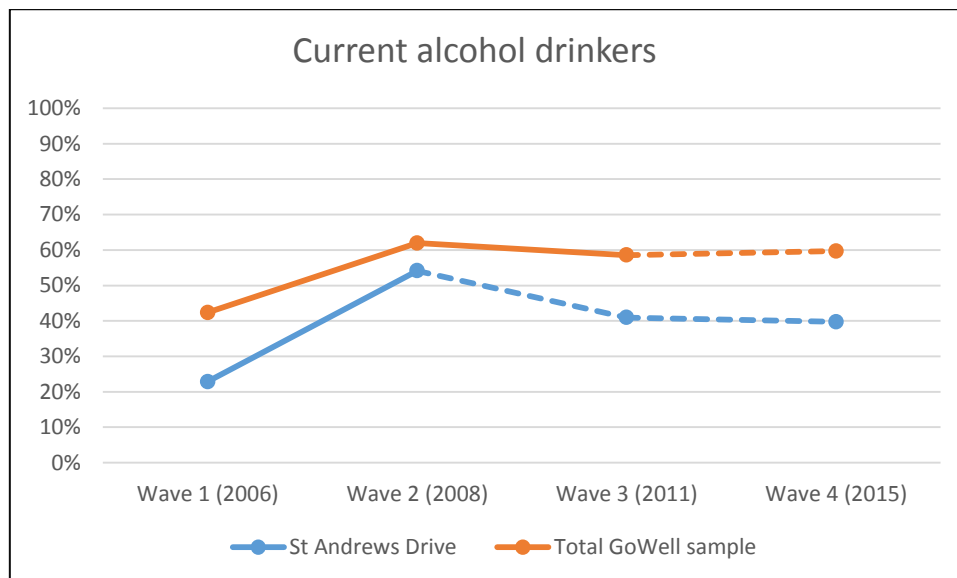


Table 30. Residents who currently consume alcohol, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	22.9%	42.3%
Wave 2	54.1%	62.0%
Wave 3	41.0%	58.6%
Wave 4	39.7%	59.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.101</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 responses ranged from ‘none/no main meal’ to the number of days in a week fast food was had, i.e. 1 to 7. Here we present the combined percentage for one-to-seven days a week, i.e. those residents who had a fast food main meal at least once in the week.

- In St Andrews Drive, the percentage of residents having a fast food main meal decreased from 53% at wave 1 to 51% by wave 4, however decreasing to a lower level in-between. The overall change was not statistically significant.
- The rate in St Andrews Drive was very similar to the total GoWell sample. The total GoWell sample however had a statistically significant but small increase from 46% at wave 1 to 50% at wave 4.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 1 nor at wave 4.

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

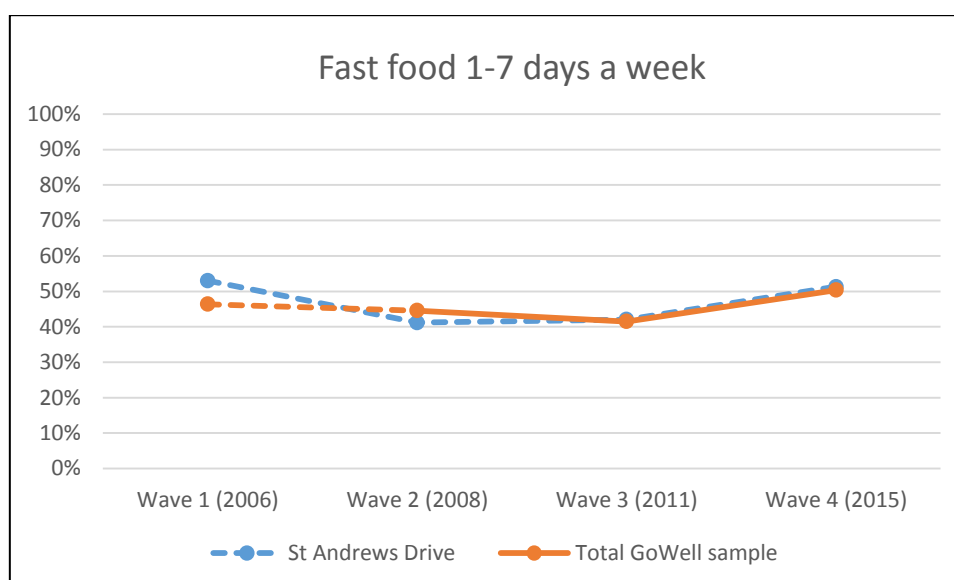


Table 31. Residents having at least one fast food main meal in the last week, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	53.0%	46.4%
Wave 2	41.2%	44.6%
Wave 3	42.1%	41.5%
Wave 4	51.3%	50.3%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.997</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.

- In St Andrews Drive, the percentage of residents walking most days was around 44% both at the start and at the end of the survey. However, it increased to 67% in wave 3. The difference between wave 1 and wave 4 was not statistically significant.
- The percentage of residents walking most days increased steadily in the total GoWell sample from 46% in wave 1 to 51% by wave 4. This was a statistically significant change.
- The difference between St Andrews Drive and the total GoWell sample was not statistically significant at wave 1 nor at wave 4.

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

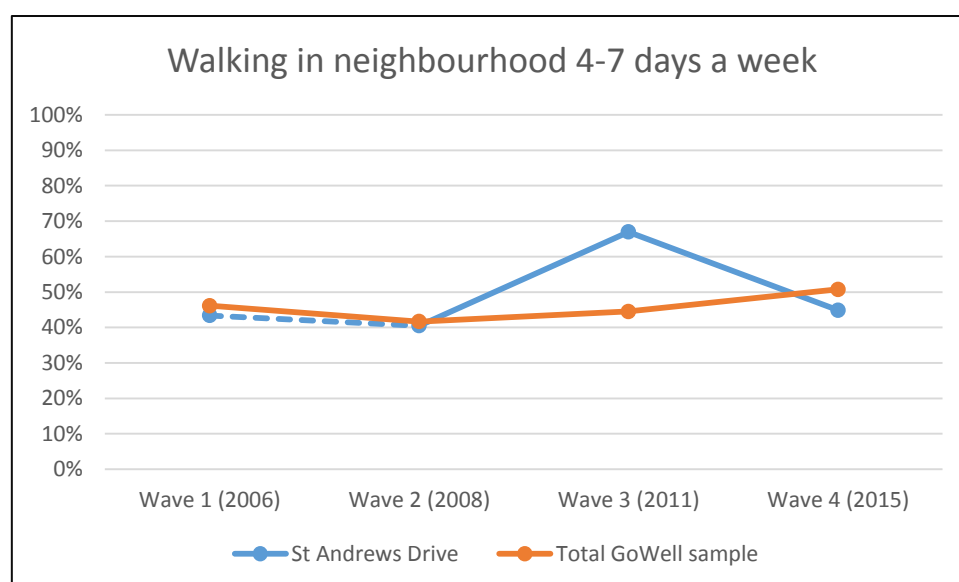


Table 32. Residents who walked in the neighbourhood most days, by wave.

	St Andrews Drive	Total sample
Wave 1	43.4%	46.1%
Wave 2	40.5%	41.7%
Wave 3	67.0%	44.5%
Wave 4	44.9%	50.7%
<i>p-value (wave 1 - wave 4)</i>	<i>0.994</i>	<i>0.000</i>

Health and wellbeing: Summary

There was a substantial but non-significant improvement in one health indicator for St Andrews Drive – a 12 percentage point reduction in smoking. The relative position of St Andrews Drive compared with the total GoWell sample also improved on the smoking indicator.

Conversely, there was a substantial but non-significant worsening on one health indicator for St Andrews Drive – a 17 percentage point increase in the current alcohol consumption rate, with a similar change observed in the main GoWell sample. There was a significant increase in the number of people reporting mental health problems in St Andrews Drive and elsewhere, most notably after the question wording was changed at wave 2, but with the negative change continuing thereafter. From being relatively better off on this indicator, St Andrews Drive became comparable with the total GoWell sample on the mental health indicator by wave 4.

	Change in St Andrews Drive sample's views (wave 1 to 4)	Change in StAD position relative to total GoWell sample (w1 to w4)
General health	0	0
Mental health problems	-	-
Optimism	0	0
Smoking	0	+
Drinking	0	0
Fast food main meals	0	0
Neighbourhood walking	0	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 for over 30 indicators from the GoWell survey, both for the St Andrews Drive study area, comparing it with the total GoWell sample.

Housing

We found consistent improvement for St Andrews Drive in the housing domain, where all indicators improved over time, although only two changed sufficiently to be statistically significant, both relating to the relationship between tenants and their landlord: satisfaction with landlord listening to residents' views and satisfaction with being kept informed by the landlord. St Andrews Drive worsened its relative position regarding the total GoWell sample in relation to feeling safe in the home, due to a faster rate of improvement on this indicator elsewhere.

Neighbourhood

There was also consistent improvement in the neighbourhood indicators, with eight out of nine showing positive change over time in St Andrews Drive. On six of these, the change was statistically significant. St Andrews Drive improved its relative position by becoming comparable with the total GoWell sample on two indicators for which it was worse at the start, both of these relating to social problems in the area, namely reductions in perceptions of drunkenness as well as perceptions of drugs as a local problem. One area where participants' responses in St Andrews Drive have deteriorated in absolute terms and in relation to the total GoWell sample is residents' ratings of the quality of youth and leisure services.

Community

In the community domain, there were significant improvements on four indicators: likelihood of informal social control; availability of both practical and emotional support; and feelings of influence over local decisions. The increased expectation of informal social control in the area is consistent with the earlier findings of positive change in feelings of safety and reductions in antisocial problems. The reporting of having practical support available reached a level similar to the total GoWell sample by the end of the survey. The increased availability of both types of social support may partly reflect the growth in the number of migrants in the sample from wave 3 onwards.

Household finances

In regards to household finances, there were noticeable reductions in reported financial difficulties, with difficulties paying the rent/mortgage paying for food reducing significantly, and difficulties paying for fuel also reducing. Among other things, these findings may reflect the rent and financial support policies of the main social landlord, and the effects of improvements to the housing stock. However, the prevalence of all these difficulties remained higher in the St Andrews Drive sample compared with the total GoWell sample, suggesting the persistence of problems of low income in the area.

Health and wellbeing

There was less consistency with regard to indicators of health and wellbeing. On one indicator, current smoking, St Andrews Drive improved in absolute terms and in relation to the total GoWell sample. Conversely, there was little sign of recent improvement on some of the other health behaviour indicators covering drinking, diet and walking. Just as in the main GoWell sample, there was a gradual increase over time in the number of people reporting mental health problems such as stress, anxiety or depression, and this may represent a public health issue for organisations working in the area to address in the future.

In many respects St Andrews drive shows signs of improvement over time, particularly in relation to both the physical and social environments in which residents live. However, these positive changes are not consistently reflected in health improvements, and issues of poverty, while showing signs of improvement, remain relatively severe in the area. 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: St Andrews Drive, sample characteristics

Gender	Male	Female	n
Wave 1	53.8%	46.2%	105
Wave 2	54.1%	45.9%	85
Wave 3	53.7%	46.3%	108
Wave 4	57.7%	42.3%	78
Total	54.6%	45.4%	376

Age group	16-24	25-39	40-54	55-64	65+
Wave 1	14.2%	34.9%	23.6%	9.4%	17.9%
Wave 2	10.7%	35.7%	27.4%	10.7%	15.5%
Wave 3	17.4%	33.9%	29.4%	8.3%	11.0%
Wave 4	18.2%	35.1%	27.3%	9.1%	10.4%
Total	15.2%	34.8%	26.9%	9.3%	13.8%

Tenure	Owned	Social rent	Private rent
Wave 1	17.1%	81.9%	1.0%
Wave 2	15.3%	81.2%	3.5%
Wave 3	17.6%	70.4%	12.0%
Wave 4	12.8%	70.5%	16.7%
Total	16.0%	76.1%	8.0%

Citizenship	British	Not British
Wave 1	93.3%	6.7%
Wave 2	91.7%	8.3%
Wave 3	83.3%	16.7%
Wave 4	75.3%	24.7%
Total	86.4%	13.6%

Household type	Single adult household	Multiple adult household	Family: Single parent	Family: 2+ adults	Older person(s)
Wave 1	27.6%	25.7%	16.2%	13.3%	17.1%
Wave 2	29.8%	17.9%	20.2%	16.7%	15.5%
Wave 3	27.8%	25.9%	14.8%	21.3%	10.2%
Wave 4	34.2%	20.3%	12.7%	22.8%	10.1%
Total	29.5%	22.9%	16.0%	18.4%	13.3%