

# Gainsborough South West Ward Overview Analysis 2015

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## Aims & Purpose

### **Introduction**

This analysis will aim to clearly outline the already identified socio-economic issues in Gainsborough South West Ward (SWW) and will provide explanation and evidence of each issue with a view to informing the strategic and tactical operations in the SWW.

The analysis will be brief and focus on cause over effect. This analysis is by no means exhaustive. Most areas covered are subject to multiplicity of factors and therefore are likely far more complex than this analysis will cover. However, the analysis will seek to provide a sound basis to inform further requirements and focus areas.

### **Methodology**

Using data directly relating to SWW and its comparators obtained mostly from ONS, Nomis and Lincolnshire Research Observatory combined with existing literature and studies to make inference to cause and effect. The data used in this analysis is predominately from the 2011 Census and although this is the most complete source of population information the currency of the data should be considered.

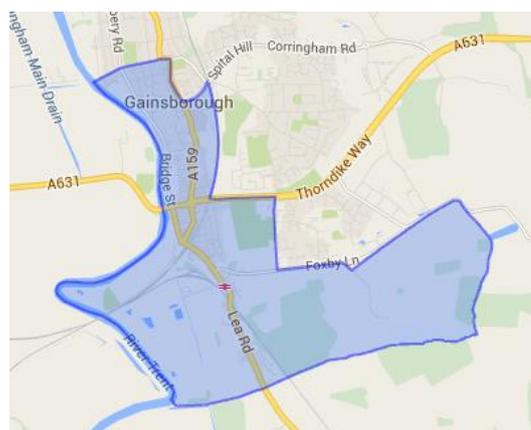
#### *Comparator Wards*

Comparator wards have been chosen based mainly on the 'type' of area, Park Ward (Lincoln) and Grantham St Johns Ward (South Kesteven) are closet in 'type' and also similar in size, population and housing types. Both of the comparators are urban classification and either has part of or is close to a town centre. Comparison will be made to these wards in the main however the analysis will draw on other areas where appropriate.

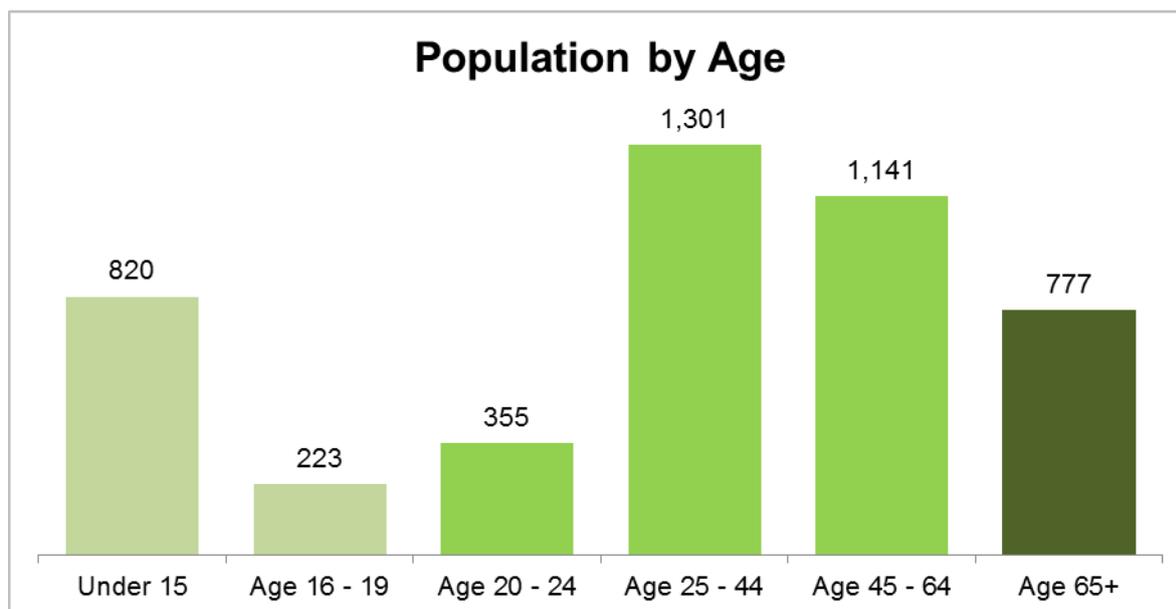
It is worth note at this stage that the comparator areas suffer similar problems to South West Ward however, they are less deprived and as will be discussed throughout, they suffer less of some of the problem areas identified by the strategic group.

### Background

Gainsborough SWW has many complex issues associated with its being the most deprived in the West Lindsey District and within the top 5% most deprived in the country. These complex issues cover significant health inequalities and life chances, poor living environment including surroundings and housing, disproportionately high crime rates and a lack of community cohesion or collective efficacy.



## Population Overview



Children and Older Teens	Working Age	Pensionable Age
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- 4,617 people are resident in the South West Ward
- 18% of the SWW population are children, just over the West Lindsey District figure of 17% but less than the other Gainsborough Wards (East- 23%, North – 20%)
- The majority of the SWW population are between the ages of 30-44
- There is an almost 50:50 split of males and females usually resident in the SWW, with males accounting for only 1% more of the population
- The SWW is far less densely populated than the other Gainsborough Wards however the ward is much larger and contains the town centre
- The SWW is not a particularly ethnically or culturally diverse community (see table below)
- The majority (64.2%) describe themselves as Christians, with 26.6% describing themselves as having no religion
- A similar proportion of residents are single as are married, with 36.4% and 36.7% respectively.

Ethnicity	%
White	95.7
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	1.4
Asian/Asian British	1.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	0.8
Other ethnic group	0.2

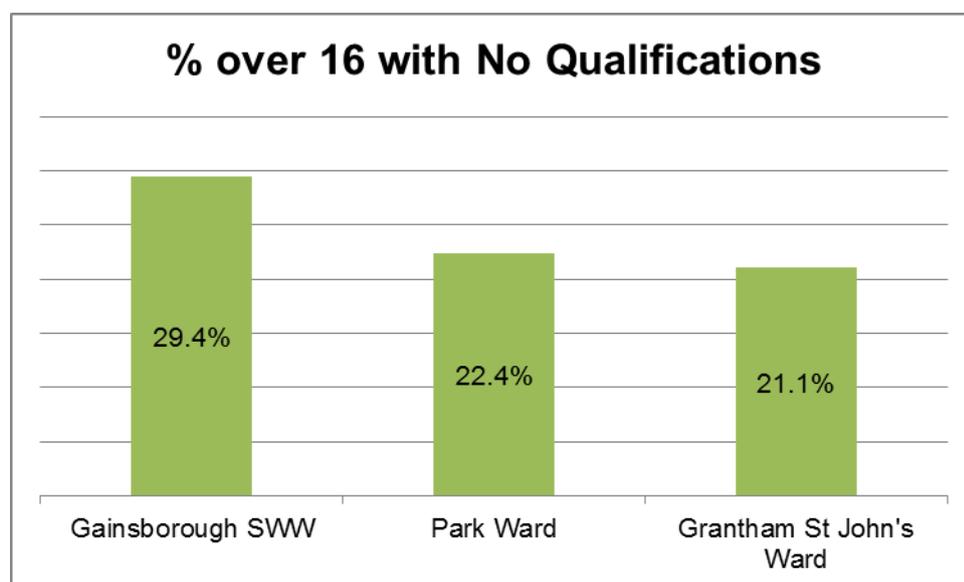
## Significant Health Inequalities

It is widely accepted that health inequalities are, in large part, shaped by social determinates including housing, financial security, physical environment, education as well as the health system. Increased health-risk factors such as the rate of smoking and alcohol consumption are more prevalent within deprived areas as well.

There are 679 houses in Gainsborough SWW that have one person in the household with a long term health problem or disability, that's 30.2% of households compared to 24% in Park Ward and 20.8% in Grantham St Johns.

### **Education**

Various international studies have highlighted the link between higher cognitive scores and healthier lifestyles and better health outcomes. It is well established that children from poorer families are more likely to receive low educational attainment and that this is as a result of a multitude of factors, namely access to advantageous early learning and caring environments.



SWW has lower levels of educational attainment than Park Ward and Grantham St Johns in general terms and suffers from a high percentage of people over the age of 16 with no qualifications (3.3% higher than the County figure).

	<b>Gainsborough South West Ward</b>
<b>Highest level of Qualification: Level 1 %</b>	16.4%
<b>Highest level of Qualification: Level 2 %</b>	16.7%
<b>Highest level of Qualification: Level 3 %</b>	11.7%
<b>Highest level of Qualification: Level 4 + %</b>	14.2%

For those that do obtain qualifications, very few achieve high levels. For context, wards like Bracebridge (which is similar to SWW but deprivation is much lower) the percentage of people achieving highest level qualification at level 4 and above is 20.5%.

Males in particular have poorer education attainment in SWW with 34.8%<sup>1</sup> of male pupils at foundation stage achieving a good level of development, less than half the female rate in the area.

Parents engaging in their child's education can positively benefit attainment by as much as 15%, regardless of the family's social background<sup>2</sup>. The theory being that, parents with higher education and/or literacy and numeracy skills are more positively engaging in their children's education. In SWW 36.9% of households with dependent children are occupied by adults with no qualifications.

### *School Performance and Attendance*

There are 12 education providers listed in Gainsborough in the following Ofsted phases:

<b>Ofsted phase</b>	<b># providers</b>
Nursery	1
Primary	7
Secondary	2
Special	2

All of the education providers are rated either good or outstanding in their last Ofsted inspection apart from 2:

- The Gainsborough Academy (Secondary School) received an overall rating of 'Requires improvement (previously satisfactory)' in their 2014 inspection,
- Benjamin Adlard Primary School received an overall rating of 'Inadequate' in their 2014 inspection and was put under Special Measures.

Benjamin Adlard Primary School is located in the South West Ward. The Gainsborough Academy is located in Gainsborough North Ward.

Interestingly, both schools require improvement with regard to pupils' behaviour. Intervention may be best focussed in these schools.

It stands to reason that persistent none attendance at school will have a negative effect on children's educational attainment. The percentage of pupils resident in the SWW that are persistently absent is just under 2% higher than the County average (4.1%)

<b>Ward</b>	<b>% of school pupils persistently absent (primary and secondary)<sup>3</sup></b>
Gainsborough SWW	5.8%
Park	5%
Grantham St Johns	4.5%

<sup>1</sup> LRO - JSNA - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Education-and-Skills.aspx> -2013-14

<sup>2</sup> Oxford School Improvement, The Pupil Premium: making it work in your school, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012

<sup>3</sup> LRO – Education, Skills and Training – 2013-14

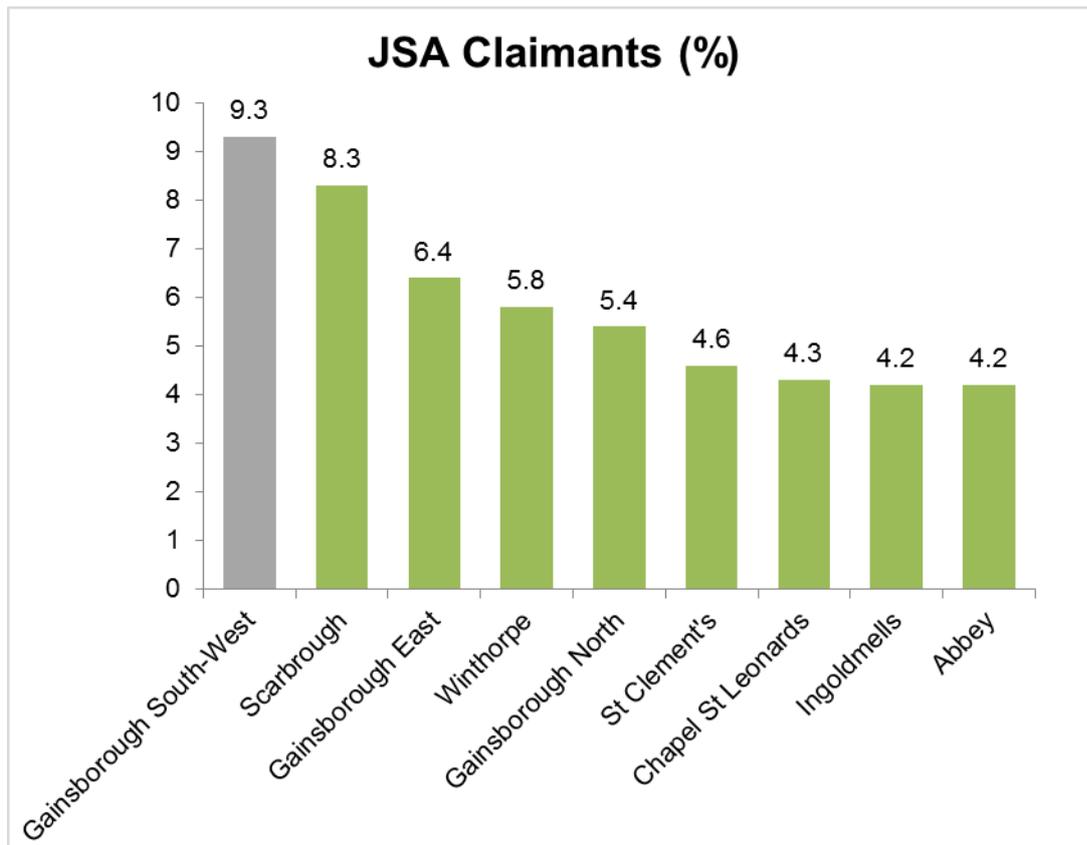
## Items for further exploration

- Free school meals (FSM) is seen as an indicator of low income families, 28.2% of school pupils living in SWW are eligible for FSM. If interventions alongside schools were considered it would be beneficial to further analyse this data in context of SWW as it might provide an indicator as to which schools to target for intervention i.e. the schools with highest number of children eligible for FSM.
- Links may be drawn by exploring what stage of schooling education attainment breaks down and the background of those children – theory suggests that children who have experienced family breakdown are likely to see an effect on their attainment; furthermore children who are taken into care often suffer poorest of education attainment compared to any other group.
- Key findings show that children from poorer backgrounds experience detrimental differences to those from better-off backgrounds. Differences relating to their own and their mothers health and well-being (e.g. birth-weight, breastfeeding, and maternal depression); family interactions (e.g. mother–child closeness); the home learning environment (e.g. reading regularly to the child); and parenting styles and rules (e.g. regular bed-times and meal-times) can have a negative impact on development and educational achievement. Further interaction with these theories and their application to SWW may highlight early indicators.

## Unemployment & Low Income

Unemployment can be both contributory to and a consequence of ill health. The contributory association between unemployment and health is comprehensively covered in the Marmot Review (2010) where it is claimed that unemployment leads to elevated health risks. Various studies show that there is increased risk of long term illness, mental illness and cardiovascular disease amongst those who are unemployed.

The graph below shows the top 5% of wards with the highest Job Seekers Allowance claimants (%) in the County.

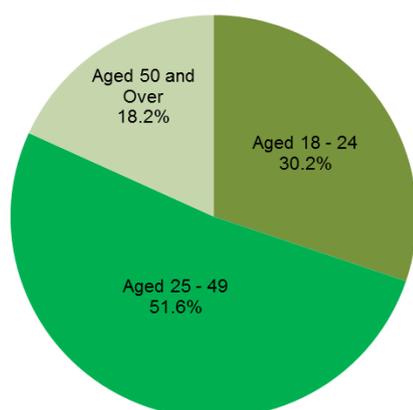


SWW has the highest percentage of claimants in the County and is 3% higher than the next highest ward in West Lindsey District (Gainsborough East).

The three wards in Gainsborough are the top three in West Lindsey for JSA claimants with Gainsborough East having slightly higher (10.6%) than SWW and Gainsborough North a little lower (7.3%)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Labour Market Profile - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward2011/> - March 2015

**JSA Claimants (%) by Age**



In SWW claimants are mostly aged 25-49 and are male (10.9%). This distribution is common to most other wards and the County as a whole.

The proportion of people claiming JSA for over 12 months is significantly higher than wards of a similar setting (see table below) suggesting there are significant long term unemployment issues in SWW.

	<b>Gainsborough South West Ward</b>	<b>Park Ward</b>	<b>Grantham St Johns Ward</b>
<b>Up to 6 months</b>	44.2%	59.5%	67.3%
<b>Over 6 up to 12 months</b>	20.0%	12.7%	12.9%
<b>Over 12 months</b>	35.8%	27.8%	19.8%

The consequence of ill health on unemployment is relatively self-explanatory; those who have health issues quite often are unable to work because of this. Excluding Gainsborough East and Yarborough Wards where no data is available; SWW has the second highest number of incapacity benefits claimants in the West Lindsey District at 9.7%<sup>5</sup> with Gainsborough North Ward being the highest at 10.4%.

	<b>Gainsborough South West Ward</b>	<b>Park Ward</b>	<b>Grantham St Johns Ward</b>
<b>% economically inactive because of long term sickness or disability (as a percentage of the working age population)</b>	8.1%	5.2%	3.4%

Gainsborough SWW economic inactivity due to long term sickness or disability is almost 3% higher than Park Ward and over double Grantham St Johns Ward.

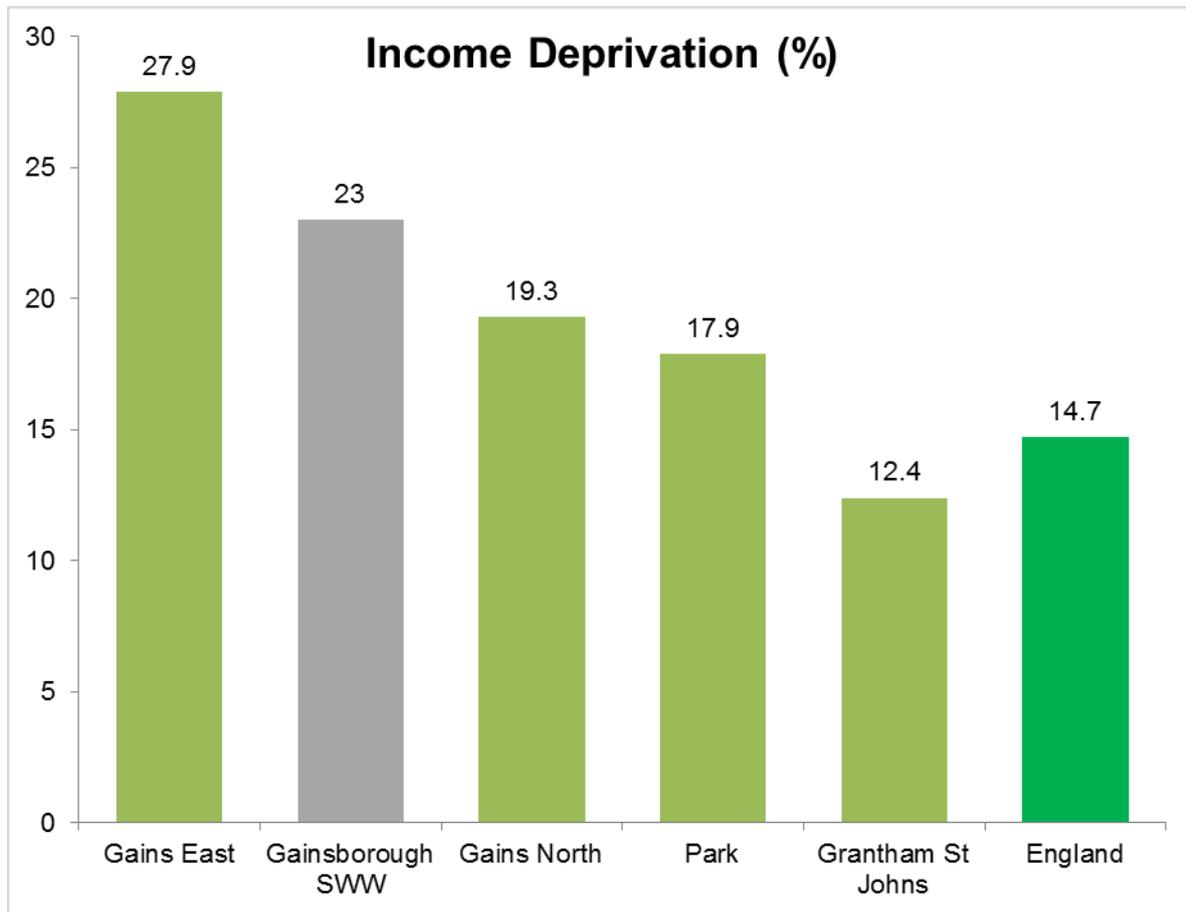
The majority of residents who are employed are working in elementary occupations (16%<sup>6</sup>). Typically in these types of occupations there little room for advancement, pay is low and working conditions can be hazardous to health.

<sup>5</sup> ONS - <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk> – 2001 -2012

-All unemployment figures from Labour Market Profile (Census 2011) unless otherwise marked - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward2011/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> - Census 2011

The graph below shows SWW income deprivation compared to the two other wards in Gainsborough and to the comparator wards. SWW is the second highest income deprived of the comparator wards and is 8.3% higher than the average figure for England.



#### Items for further exploration

- It may be indicative to explore whether SWW unemployment is structural (there's a mismatch of skills in the labour market, people struggle to learn new skills, they have difficulty moving regions to find work), voluntary (benefits are more generous), or demand deficient (economy is below full capacity).
- Greater Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership may be able to provide some key information to inform such a labour profile of SWW - <http://www.greaterlincolnshirelep.co.uk/>

## Child Poverty

There is a large and persistent association between child poverty and health inequalities. It is recognised, most predominately in the Marmot Review (2010), that disadvantage starts before birth and accumulates throughout life. With deprivation at the centre of causes of health inequalities child poverty remains a significant means of tackling health inequity.

*The Child Poverty Act 2010 uses four measures:*

- **Relative income: household income less than 60 per cent of current median income (technical definition);**
- *Combined low income and material deprivation: children who experience material deprivation and live in households with incomes less than 70 per cent of current median income;*
- *Absolute income: household income less than 60 per cent of 2010/11 median income adjusted for prices; and,*
- *Persistent poverty: household income less than 60 per cent of current median income for at least three out of the previous four years.*

SWW (Lower Super Output Area) is the fifth most income deprived in the County and is the highest in West Lindsey.

	<b>Gainsborough South West Ward</b>	<b>Park Ward</b>	<b>Grantham St Johns</b>
<b>% of children in Child Poverty in Low Income Households<sup>7</sup></b>	33.9%	23.8%	15.4%

SWW child poverty rate is over twice the County rate and although the SWW rate has fallen steadily over the last few years it is still disproportionately high when compared to similar wards.

The following list covers the common theories as to the existence of child poverty. These are also ways in which it is suggested child poverty should be measured as well as considering income:

- Living in a lone parent family
- Living in a large family (with 3 or more children)
- Living in social housing
- Living in a household where someone is disabled or parents in ill health
- Unemployed parents
- Parents educational achievement

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<sup>7</sup> LRO - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Health.aspx> - 2012

### Lone parent families as a % of families with dependent children

Gainsborough South West	Park Ward	Grantham St Johns
37.6%	38.9%	35.8%

Gainsborough SWW has a significant number of lone parent families but is not majorly different to the other wards experiencing less child poverty.

### Large families (with 3 or more children) as a % of families with dependent children

Gainsborough South West	Park Ward	Grantham St Johns
17.0%	10.5%	11.7%

There are a significantly larger proportion of families with 3 or more children, suggesting positive correlation between child poverty and family size in SWW.

### Social housing as a % of all tenures and the % of those in social housing with dependent children

	Gainsborough South West	Park Ward	Grantham St Johns
% Social housing	9.7%	15.4%	10.6%
% Social housing with dependent children	11%	26.2%	41.1%

Gainsborough SWW has low social housing stock but is not that dissimilar to Grantham St Johns however a high number of households with dependent children live in social housing in Grantham St Johns compared to the SWW. This could be a result of different housing policies in South Kesteven district than West Lindsey; exploration of this may provide reason for the dramatic difference in families with dependent children living in social housing.

### Households where one person suffers long term illness or disability as a % of families with dependent children

Gainsborough South West	Park Ward	Grantham St Johns
18.5%	19.7%	15.8%

Although households with dependent children where one person with long term illness or disability is high in SWW, it does not differ that dramatically from the other comparator wards.

### No adults in employment as a % of households with dependent children

Gainsborough South West	Park Ward	Grantham St Johns
26.0%	18.9%	15.6%

Unemployment in households with dependent children is considerably higher which appears to be a reoccurring issue in SWW.

### Percentage of households with dependent children where the occupants have no qualifications

Gainsborough South West	Park Ward	Grantham St Johns
36.9%	34.1%	25.9%

Educational attainment isn't that much lower than Park ward, it is a fair distance from Grantham St Johns figure and the more affluent Bracebridge ward which sits at 20.4% of households with dependent children whose occupants have no qualifications.

### Items for further exploration

- Lincolnshire has a strategy for reducing child poverty which covers much of the theory and data included here and also has some established priorities relating to child poverty in Lincolnshire as a whole -

[http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/UI/Documents/Child\\_Poverty\\_Strategy.pdf](http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/UI/Documents/Child_Poverty_Strategy.pdf)

It is likely to be of benefit to identify professionals involved in this and to explore the strategy further in terms of their findings – in particular it may be revealing to see if any of their analysis or theory can be applied directly to SWW if it hasn't been already?

### Housing & Environment

This is explored in the next section within the context of the physical environment but should be counted as a significant influence on health.

## Poor Living Environment and Housing Stock

A wealth of knowledge and literature exists quantifying the relationship between living environment and outcomes for residents. Studies covering a variety of residential aspects most often revert to the physical environment as imparting significant psychological effects on people residing in an area as well as its contribution to the economic success of that area and the general health of residents.

People seek out environments with certain qualities for example, those that are safe and secure. Various studies have indicated that environment can facilitate or discourage interaction among people, it can influence people's behaviour and motivation to act, it can influence mood, mental well-being and physical health.

### **Housing**

Housing is a dominant feature of the physical environment in which people live. The physical condition, suitability, tenure and affordability of housing are pivotal to the health, social, economic, and environmental wellbeing of a neighbourhood as well as the individuals. Decent quality housing is essential to long term physical and mental wellbeing (Payne, 2006), which in turn can have a positive effect on other outcomes (e.g. employment).

Housing stock in SWW is predominately private sector stock made up of owner occupied dwellings and private rented dwellings. The houses are mainly terraced. SWW suffers particularly with 'non-decent' homes, indicating a causal pathway to negative outcomes for the people resident in those homes and the surrounding neighbourhood.

#### *Decent homes*

Homes considered decent should;

- Meet the current statutory minimum standard for housing (houses fail this criteria if they are assessed as having one or more serious 'category 1' hazard under HHSRS),
- be in a reasonable state of repair,
- have reasonably modern facilities,
- provide a reasonable amount of thermal comfort.

	<b>Excess Cold</b>	<b>Disrepair</b>	<b>Fuel Poverty (10%)<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Fuel Poverty (LIHC)<sup>9</sup></b>
<b>SWW</b>	9%	17%	30%	22%
<b>Gainsborough North</b>	3%	10%	20%	17%
<b>Gainsborough East<sup>10</sup></b>	2%	3%	12%	11%

<sup>8</sup> Defined as a household spending more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth.

<sup>9</sup> The new definition 'Low Income High Costs' which defines fuel poverty as households that have required fuel costs that are above average and were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

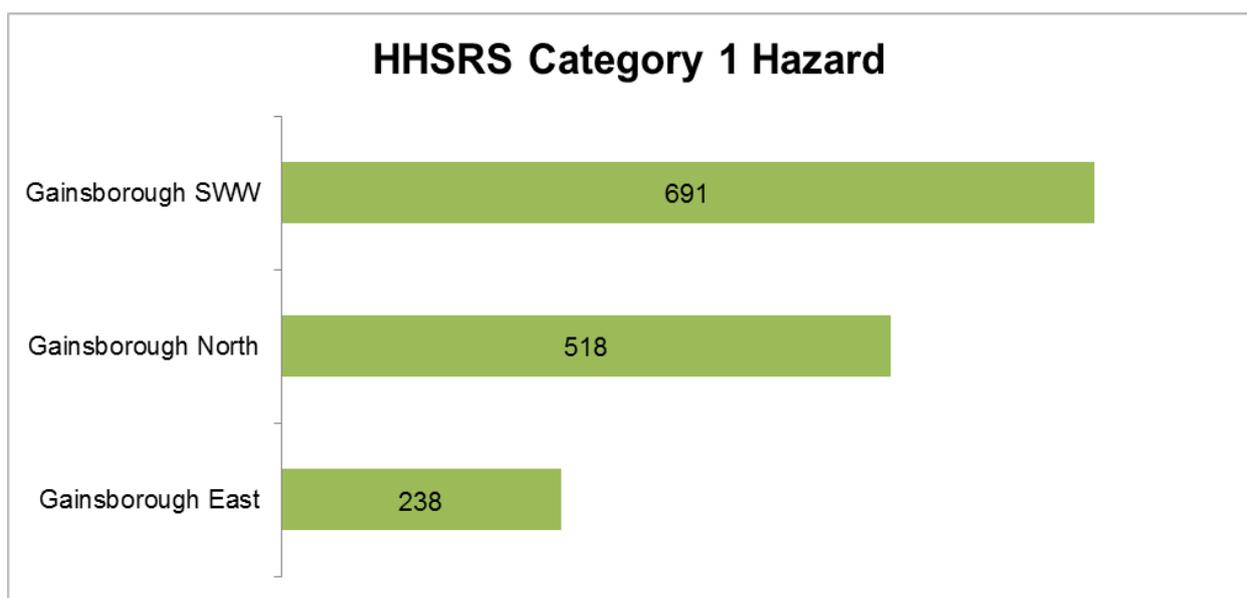
<sup>10</sup> BRE Dwelling Level Housing Stock Model and Database - 2014

A report written by Building Research Establishment (BRE) in 2014 for West Lindsey District Council shows SWW has a considerable amount of issues in relation to the condition of the housing stock. Compared to the two other wards in Gainsborough, SWW has a higher concentration of households in disrepair, with excess cold and in fuel poverty (under both the old and new definition).

The cost of rent and fuel is usually the largest expenditure for most, where this is not affordable it may force the household to economise on other necessities further exacerbating other aspects of poverty and deprivation. Affordability of housing and fuel can result in excessive mobility of households between communities which may lead to adverse effects on social inclusion and other social outcomes including community cohesion. Unaffordable housing can put households under stress and lead to long term health complications as well as effecting the attitude and behaviour of the household – a feeling of inferiority, powerlessness and general security.

The graph below shows the amount of dwellings containing one or more category 1 hazard thus failing to meet decent homes criteria.

25% of dwellings in SWW contain one or more category 1 hazard, compared to 9% more than Gainsborough North and 17% more than Gainsborough East.



#### *Types of Households – Mosaic Grouping*

Mosaic is a classification tool based on probability and describes households in terms of their typical demographics, behaviours, lifestyle characteristics and attitudes. Mosaic identifies characteristics that the population are likely to display. Using the Mosaic data and classifications alongside the population, unemployment and housing stock data helps to form a picture of the people resident in the SWW and the results are quite telling of the issues explored in this analysis.

Mosaic Group	% (Average LSOA)
L: Transient Renters	48.3
N: Vintage Value	11.0
K: Modest Traditions	10.8
M: Family Basics	9.6
H: Aspiring Homemakers	5.7
J: Rental Hubs	5.7
E: Suburban Stability	2.8
O: Municipal Challenge	2.8
F: Senior Security	2.7
D: Domestic Success	0.3
G: Rural Reality	0.3

Most households within the SWW are classified as group L 'Transient Renters', this classification refers mainly to young people or maturing singles renting low cost, short-term accommodation. This group, often renting privately, move on relatively quickly and leave private landlords with little inclination to invest in improvements.

Groups N 'Vintage Value' and K 'Modest Traditions' are also descriptive of what is likely in SWW, describing households of single residents with modest wages, lower income households whose children remain at home and elderly residents with limited means and who likely need additional social support.

#### *Empty homes*

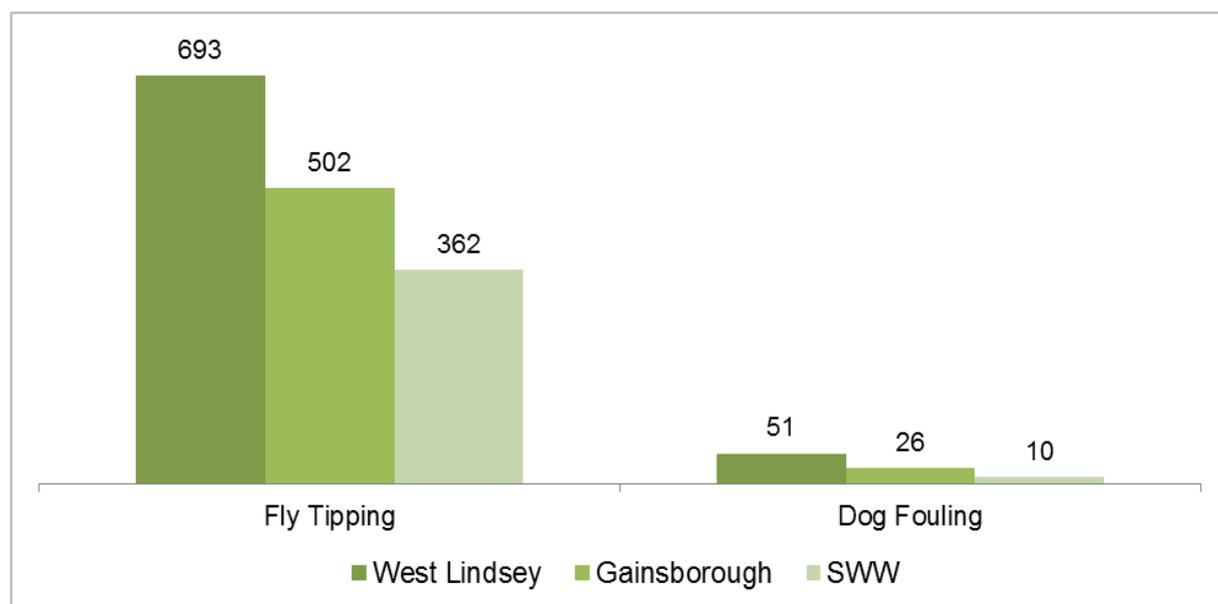
Following the government's commitment to bringing empty homes back to life, West Lindsey District have fully engaged in a strategy to target clusters of empty homes situated in SWW.

The West Lindsey District Council 2014-15 Clusters of Empty Homes Policy states that 10% of the housing stock in the SWW is long term, private sector empty homes. Empty homes have a negative effect on communities and the housing market, and are likely to be contributory to some of the socioeconomic issues discussed in this analysis, namely the physical environment and attractiveness to new residents.

## Street Cleanliness & Outward Appearance

Previous surveys and engagement with residents of Gainsborough and the SWW have indicated that fly tipping and dog fouling are an issue for residents as well as the general 'up keep' of gardens and house exteriors (broken windows in particular) visible to the public.

A high proportion of fly tipping incidents in West Lindsey are in the Gainsborough area, particularly in SWW which accounts for 72% of the fly tipping incidents in the Gainsborough area.



A study published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF)<sup>11</sup> identified that poor neighbourhoods had a higher propensity for environmental problems such as fly tipping, dog fouling, un-kept gardens and littering, than more affluent areas; the reasons for this are summarised below:

The demographic profile of the population

- Higher concentrations of economically disadvantaged households and generally high economic inactivity. People out of work means that streets and public areas are likely to be busier thus more wear and tear and potential for littering. The cost of disposing of bulkier items is likely more difficult for those with low income.
- Higher proportion of vulnerable people who may be lacking in confidence or the skills to properly dispose of refuse and take care of their property.
- More children in lone parent families or larger families which therefore generate more rubbish.

These are true to SWW with the additional influencing factor of the transient population of the area. It could be that short term residents are unfamiliar with local processes for refuse collection, location of local tips etc.

<sup>11</sup> Cleaning Up Neighbourhoods: Environmental problems and service provision in deprived areas, Hastings et al, 2005

## Nature of the built environment

- The case studies in the report show that high density housing, unfenced gardens, on street parking and undefended gulley's and alleys like the lanes at the rear of properties in SWW allow for easier depositing of refuse and early presentation. It is worth noting that there are no records of early presentation in SWW however this may be down to generalised recording of 'black bag' refuse as fly tipping.

## Resident's attitudes, actions and capacities

- Residents are lacking in social responsibility. More deprived areas often show more concentrated signs of social change which can affect the behaviour of residents. The development of a consumer society (we have more so therefore have more to dispose of), living more privately and insular (challenging the behaviour of others is lacking and we care less about the opinions of others) and the development of a disposable society (less quality products on the market, 'it's broken so throw it away') are all social changes that the report suggests influence environmental amenity.
- Negative outside views of the area may lead to non-residents travelling to dump their rubbish in the area or people travelling through in cars feel more content in littering from the car.
- Residents control and influence is affected by fear of reprisal reducing residents' capacity to 'police' or challenge the behaviours of others. Furthermore, those residents in more affluent areas are found to be more able to influence services, are more likely to make a complaint and have more confidence in the process involved, including knowing who to contact.

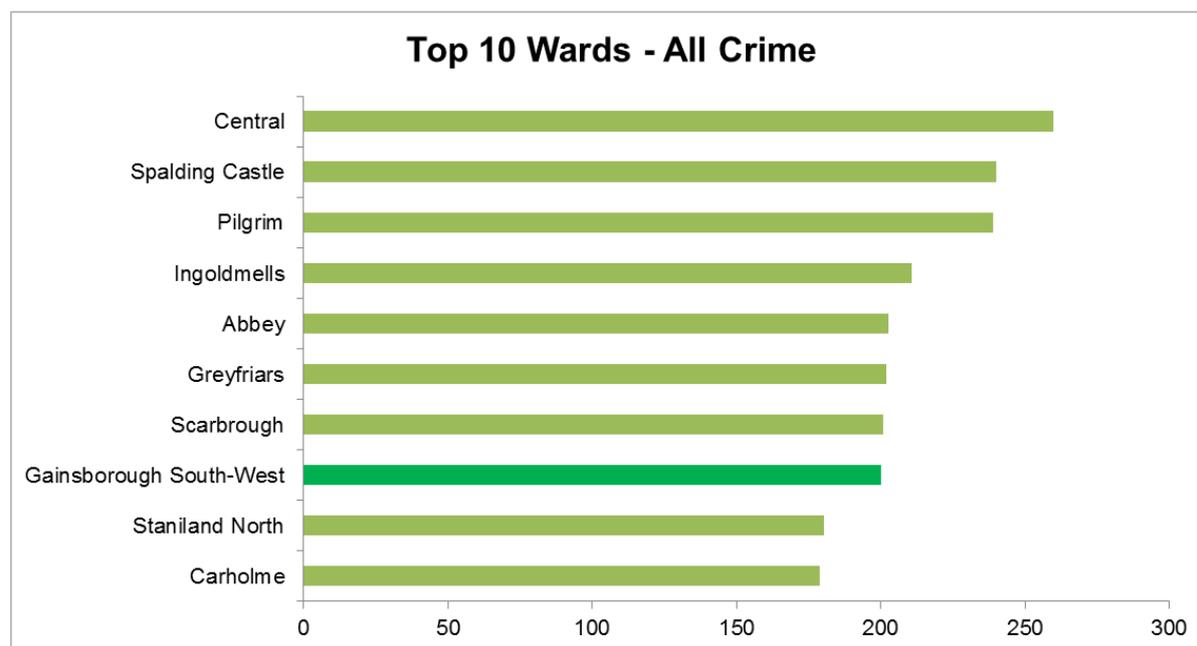
In addition, SWW has a high private rented sector where the residents are unlikely to have financial investment in the property or surroundings affecting their perceived responsibility.

Most of the findings of the JRF study relating to street cleanliness can also be assigned to the undesirable appearance and condition of houses in the area and leads on to the 'broken window' theory.

'Broken Window' theory is a criminological theory which suggests the maintenance and monitoring of physical environment - preventing small crimes (e.g. vandalism, littering) and improving physical exteriors - creates a feeling of order and lawfulness thereby preventing more serious crimes or other negative behaviours. Consequently, the poor physical environment of SWW is likely a cause of some of its other issues – ASB, high crime, health inequalities and the general lack of community cohesion.

## Disproportionate Crime Rates

SWW suffers a disproportionate amount of crime compared to other similar wards and as part of the County as a whole. Crime rates are significantly higher overall but particularly disproportionate for police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents and theft offences.



Of the 10 highest ranking wards in the County, SWW has the eighth highest total recorded crime (per 1,000).

	<b>Gainsborough South West Ward</b>	<b>Park Ward</b>	<b>Grantham St Johns Ward</b>
<b>Crime (recorded), Rate per 1000 / All Crimes<sup>12</sup></b>	200	76.5	86.4
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) (Recorded), Rate per 1000 / Incidents</b>	112.7	61	50.8
<b>Crime (recorded), Rate per 1000 / Theft</b>	41	15.8	17

For the purposes of this exercise, the focus will be on social factors causing high crime rates and although the overall crime rates are much higher than other areas of Lincolnshire, it would be more productive to focus on causes of Anti-Social Behaviour and Theft offences as they are most prominent.

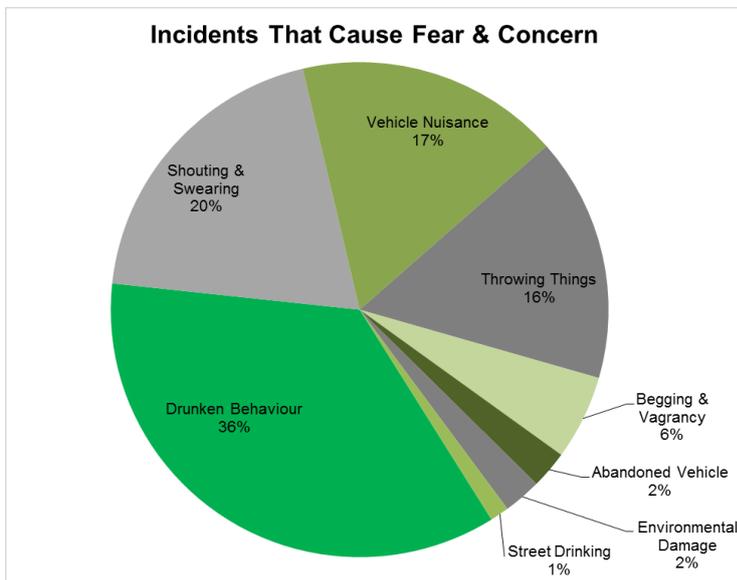
<sup>12</sup> LRO - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Crime-and-Safety.aspx> - 2013-14

## Anti-social behaviour

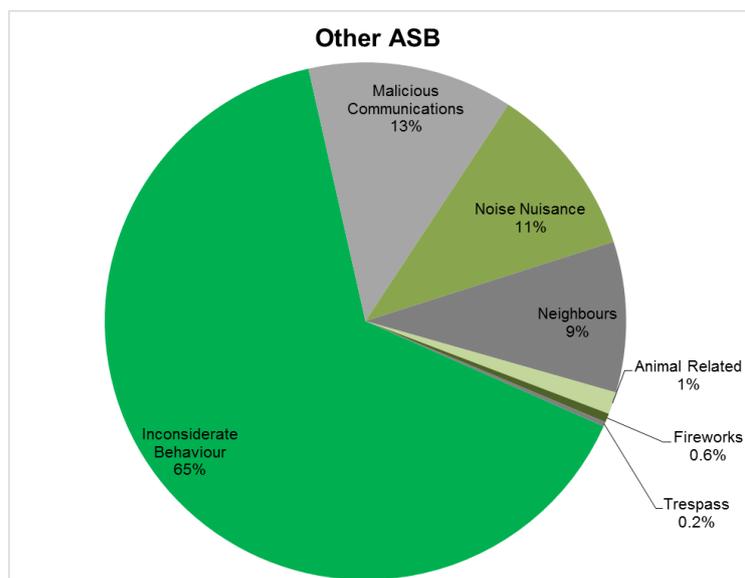
In March 2015 there were 46 incidents of police reported ASB in Gainsborough South West Ward. In total there were 524 ASB incidents in 2014-15.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Sum:</b>	47	45	51	56	44	38	36	40	42	40	39	46
<b>Cumulative:</b>	47	92	143	199	243	281	317	357	399	439	478	524

Generally theory tends to suggest that family environment, education attainment, physical environment, unemployment and substance misuse as well as individual factors can all contribute to anti-social behaviour. Most of these factors have already been explored within this analysis and as a result, these issues can be deemed significant in SWW. It therefore stands to reason that they are a likely contributor to the common incidence of ASB as well.



The graphs (above and right) show the types of ASB recorded over the year, the majority of ASB incidents in the SWW are drunken behaviour and inconsiderate behaviour. These two types of ASB are considerably more than other types in the area.



Millie et al (2005) conducted a study where residents and practitioners were surveyed on what they perceived to be causes of ASB. Three themes emerged from the survey – social and moral decline, disengagement and 'kids will be kids'.

These survey themes, along with most other research, tend to single out young people as the perpetrators of ASB. Although this may have some accuracy, ASB is not solely perpetrated by young people and interventions should be mindful of this. 116 ASB incidents recorded in the last 12 months (June 2014 – May 2015) were youth related, accounting for 22% of the police recorded incidents in the period. Although the figure is substantial, young perpetrators don't dominate the incidents in SWW.

Both the survey conducted by Millie et al (2005) and a survey commissioned by the governments 'Respect Task Force' in 2006 showed the number one perceived cause of ASB is poor parenting. Other causes reported teenage boredom, alcohol and substance misuse, a lack of respect and poor discipline in schools.

#### *Poor parenting*

Poor parenting, family conflict and a lack of discipline are widely supported by theory also as causes of ASB however this is difficult to quantify using available data. Loosely speaking, some of the data already covered like that of lone parent families, large families, parents education levels and general deprivation can be associated with poor parenting but this matter is rife with problems, particularly because of the subjective nature of the term.

#### *Substance Misuse*

36% (58) of ASB incidents that cause fear and concern are categorised as 'drunken behaviour', this accounts for 11% of the total ASB incidents. However, other categories of ASB can involve the use of alcohol. In the period June 2014 – May 2015 there were 79 alcohol related ASB across all categories, this accounts for 15% of all ASB incidents. Although this isn't a massive number on its own, it is quite a large proportion, and as the figures are largely reliant on accurate reporting and recording it is likely that alcohol has a bigger part to play than the figures represent.

Addaction report that they are supporting 33 adults from SWW, predominately for opiate drug use. There are currently no young people from SWW in treatment at Addaction. The percentage of the population of SWW receiving treatment from Addaction is 0.7%.

Substance misuse has only been considered in the context of ASB and crime in this analysis and therefore these figures will dramatically underestimate the substance misuse issues in SWW. With limited data available it is difficult to fully assess the prevalence of drug and alcohol use at ward level within the scope of this analysis. However, it is well established that people living in deprived areas are more likely to be frequent drug users<sup>13</sup> and excessive drinkers<sup>14</sup> and the link between substance misuse and ASB or criminal behaviour is well known.

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<sup>13</sup> Crime Survey of England and Wales 2013-14

<sup>14</sup> Health Survey for England 2012

### *Poor Housing and Physical Environment*

Returning to the JRF study outlined in the previous section, most of the causal theory in that study can be applied to anti-social behaviour and indeed to most criminal activity in general terms. However, of particular interest is the connection between ASB and the private rented sector. A report written for WLDC which analyses the link between ASB and the private rented sector shows that the incidence of ASB is much higher in properties identified as being most likely to be private rented in SWW. WLDC housing department are working on actions from this report.

#### Items for further exploration

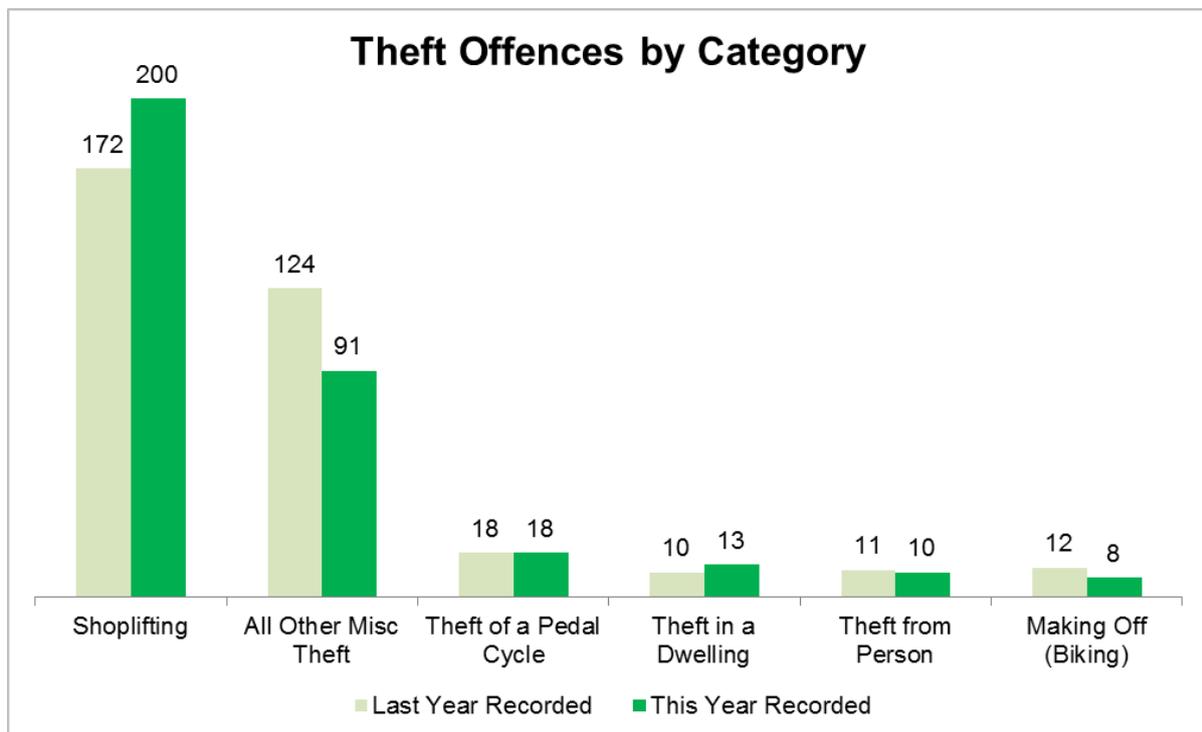
- Drug and alcohol use data at ward level is not readily available and work would need to be done to best assess how to gather this however based on literature and professional discourse further analysis will likely show substance misuse is a bigger causal factor, particularly crime and ASB, than has been demonstrated here.
- The ASB data used in this analysis is police recorded ASB only; it is highly likely that inclusion of Council reported ASB will provide another dimension to the ASB problems in SWW. In particular, it is probable that neighbourhood disputes and noise complaints are underrepresented in the police reported incidents.

## Theft

The table below shows the top 10 wards with the highest recorded theft offences per 1,000 population. SWW ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in the County, having four times the County theft offences (rate per 1,000).

Ward	Rate per 1,000
Central	55.3
Pilgrim	46.6
Spalding Castle	44.4
Scarborough	44
Ingoldmells	41
Gainsborough South-West	41
Abbey	41
Greyfriars	40
Carholme	37.8
Witham	32.5

Shoplifting accounts for 59% of theft offences and dwarfs every other theft offence category, which is not surprising considering the town centre takes up a large proportion of SWW. Shoplifting has increased by 16.3% on last year's figure.



Apart from shoplifting, no other specified category indicates a specific theft problem and most are recorded under 'All Other Misc Theft'. It should be noted that shoplifting heavily influences the data and that actually, it may not be residents of SWW committing the shoplifting offences, when considering the number of non-residents likely to be accessing the town centre facilities.

As with anti-social behaviour, most theory can be and has been applied to theft offences as with crime in general. Environmental factors, poverty and deprivation and education attainment all contribute to criminal activity. Action to educate and engage residents is likely to impact these figures although different crimes (e.g. shoplifting) may require a different approach.

#### Items for further exploration

- It would appear that associated causes of crime – poverty and education – are actually worse in Gainsborough East than SWW however the crime rate is lower in Gainsborough East. This is likely down to the town centre being part of SWW – likely that there are significant crimes concentrated in the town centre not necessarily reflective of the population. Further analysis should be considered with crime data to remove the town centre section and review rates based on the rest of SWW i.e. the actual population.
- It has been mentioned that the town centre can have a misleading influence on some of the figures used in this analysis, particularly when discussing crime data, and that intervention and action should be mindful of this. However, this is not to say that the issues in the town centre are not part of the wider SWW issues but that the needs required from the commercial areas of the town centre may be subtly different to the needs of the residential area.

## Conclusion

It is clear from this level of analysis that there are recurring causal themes to the majority of issues present in SWW and that these causal themes are also sometimes an effect of another.

The reoccurring factors that are influential on every socio-economic issue experienced in SWW are unemployment, education and physical environment. Each of these issues can be further unpicked to reveal a secondary layer of causal factors which this analysis has touched upon.

### *Unemployment*

Critically unemployment is an issue in need of attention in SWW not only to increase income to the area but for the wider impact on health, crime and ASB and general self-value. Truly sustained effectiveness in the reduction of unemployment is largely reliant on national economy and wider job market however focus on local intervention particularly in terms of education and skills would go some way to making improvements.

### *Education*

Throughout every issue covered, education in some form seems necessary to changing behaviour. Not just as simply as increasing educational attainment through schooling, but there is a requirement for upskilling to gain employment, training to achieve confidence, advising on parenting skills and educating young people in understanding impact and consequences of behaviour.

### *Physical Environment*

The general feel of the area has unequivocal impact on the residents of an area. Although sustained improvements will only be seen with the help of addressing behaviours, the quickest form of action is to have presence, visible improvements and continued engagement with residents. The environment dictates actions so changes that impact the environment are likely to impact behaviour more widely.

### *The Community Theme*

An area not fully engaged with in this analysis is the impact of community. It is apparent that collective efficacy isn't particularly present in the SWW. Reinforced by the fact that the residents appear to be transient in the most part, those that aren't don't seem to have much to connect with or to connect over. There are limited community spaces and the area doesn't particularly facilitate community action. Weber noted in various studies that, to a certain extent, if someone believes they are valuable to society then it is more likely that they will be. Therefore focus on community cohesion and self-value is likely to be beneficial on improving life chances and making positive changes in the area.

Throughout each 'cause' it is obvious that physical interventions are important but not in isolation to changing attitudes, aspirations and behaviours. Focus of any area identified should also include work to impact a sustainable cultural change as well as physical.