

Understanding Glasgow



Bruce Whyte

Understanding Scotland's population in a data driven future

September 2018, Edinburgh Zoo



Building understanding,
evidence and new thinking
for a healthier future

Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH), established in 2004, is a resource to generate insights and evidence, to create new solutions and provide leadership for action to improve health and tackle inequality. GCPH works across the boundaries of research, policy, implementation and community life to shape a healthier future for Scotland. It focuses on bringing people with different perspectives together to commit to fresh thinking and approaches to improve Glasgow's health.

Sign up to the
GCPH network

The Glasgow Centre for Population Health was set up in 2004 to...

- To understand **patterns and trends in health** and underlying factors
- To generate **insights and evidence**
- To create **new solutions** and develop **new thinking**

- To provide **leadership** for action to improve health and tackle inequality
- Works **across the boundaries** of research, policy, implementation and community life
- **Brings people** with different perspectives **together** to commit to fresh thinking and approaches to improve Glasgow's health.

NRS data we have used...

Population estimates - in almost all our work

Deaths data – in epidemiological studies

Census data – profiles, specific projects

and also (to a lesser degree) **migration estimates, household estimates /projections and population projections**

Some examples

Public health reports

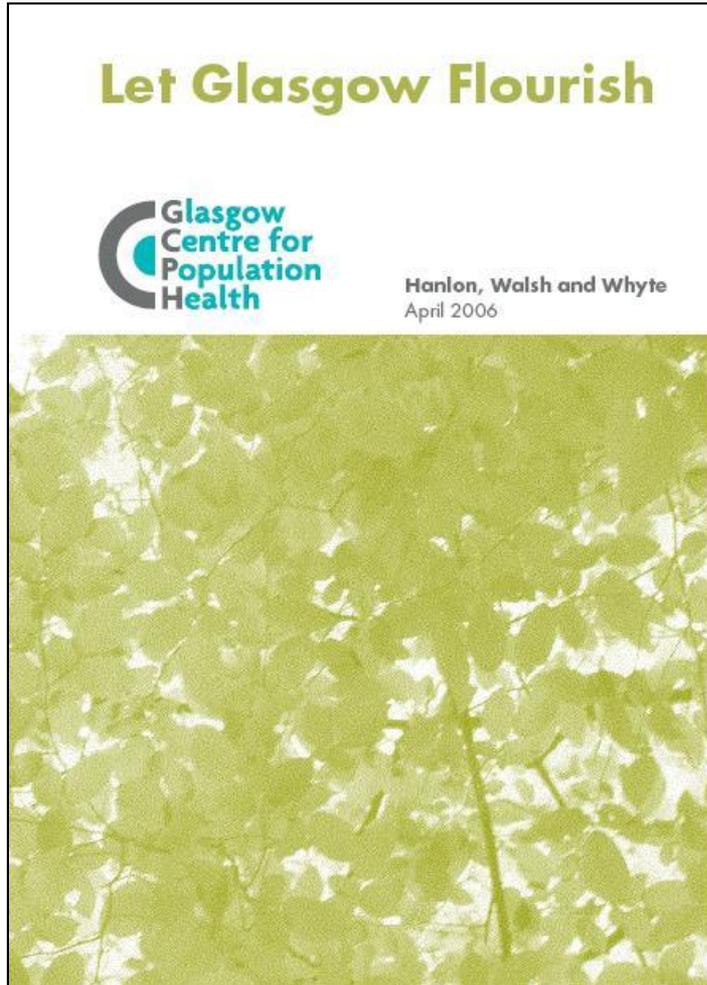
International mortality comparisons

Understanding Glasgow web site

Health profiles

Excess Mortality

Let Glasgow Flourish

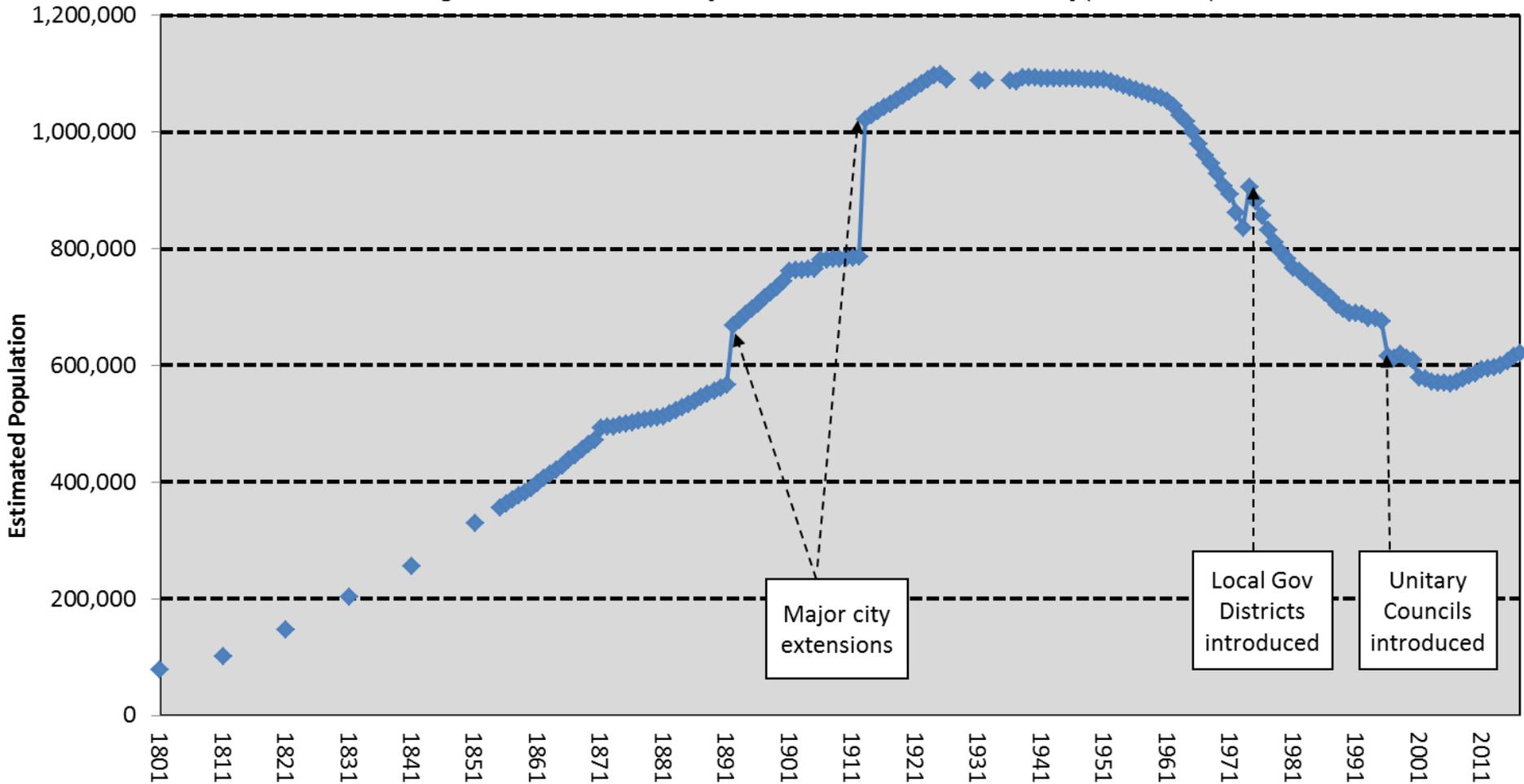


- Comprehensive (aka lengthy) report on health & well-being of Glasgow/WoS
- Published in 2006
- Collaboration between Glasgow Centre for Population Health & NHS Health Scotland
- 13 chapters...

Population change

Population of Glasgow, 1801- 2017

Source: Reports of Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow (1898, 1925, 1926, 1972);
General Register Office for Scotland [now National Records of Scotland] (1973-2017)



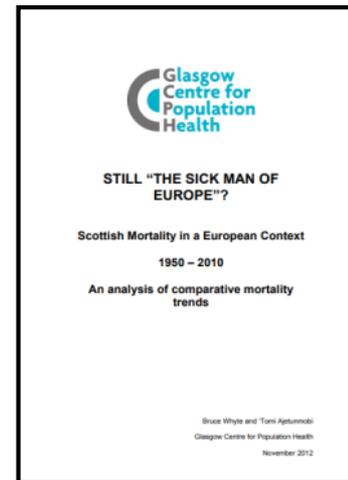
Still “the sick man of Europe”?

Trends in Scottish mortality in a European context

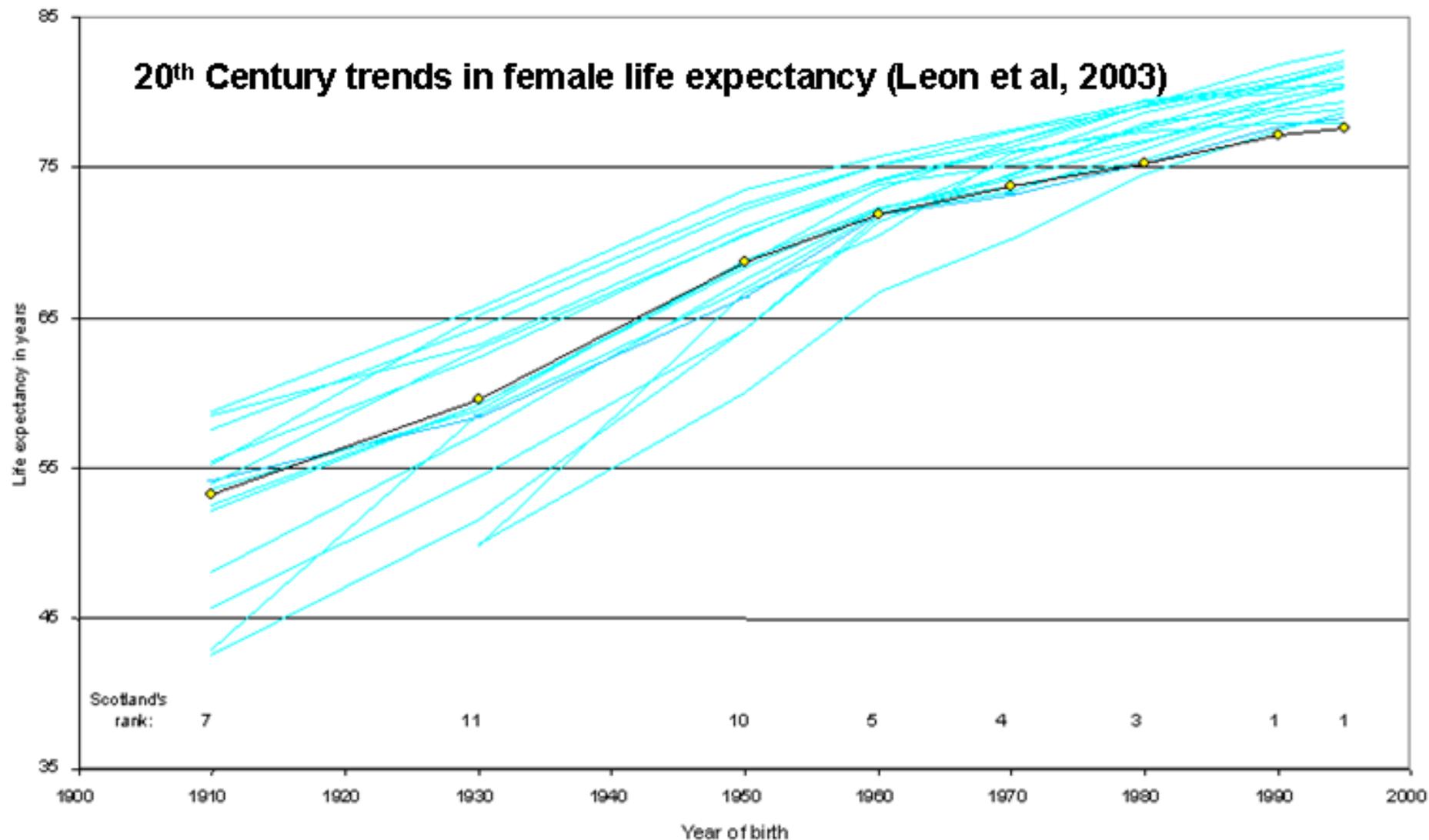
Data - 60 years of European mortality data (WHOSIS database)

Analysis - age standardised mortality by age (infancy, childhood, younger working adults (15-44 years), working age adults (15-74 years) and elderly) and by cause (15 – 74 years)

Outputs – a report and 300+ graphs



Scotland's deteriorating relative position..



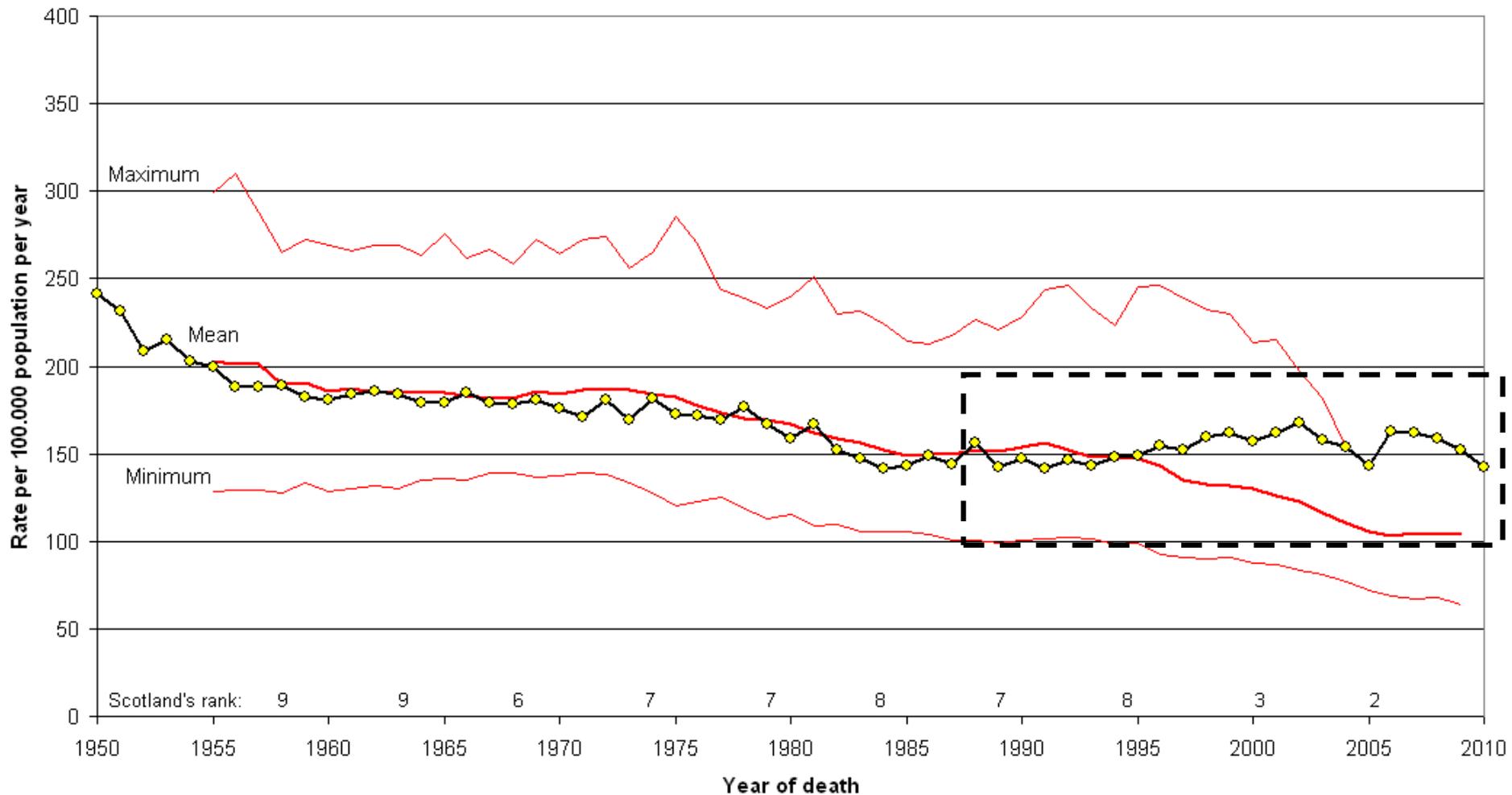
Younger Working Age Mortality - Men

Figure CA1M

All cause mortality age standardised rates among men aged 15-44 years

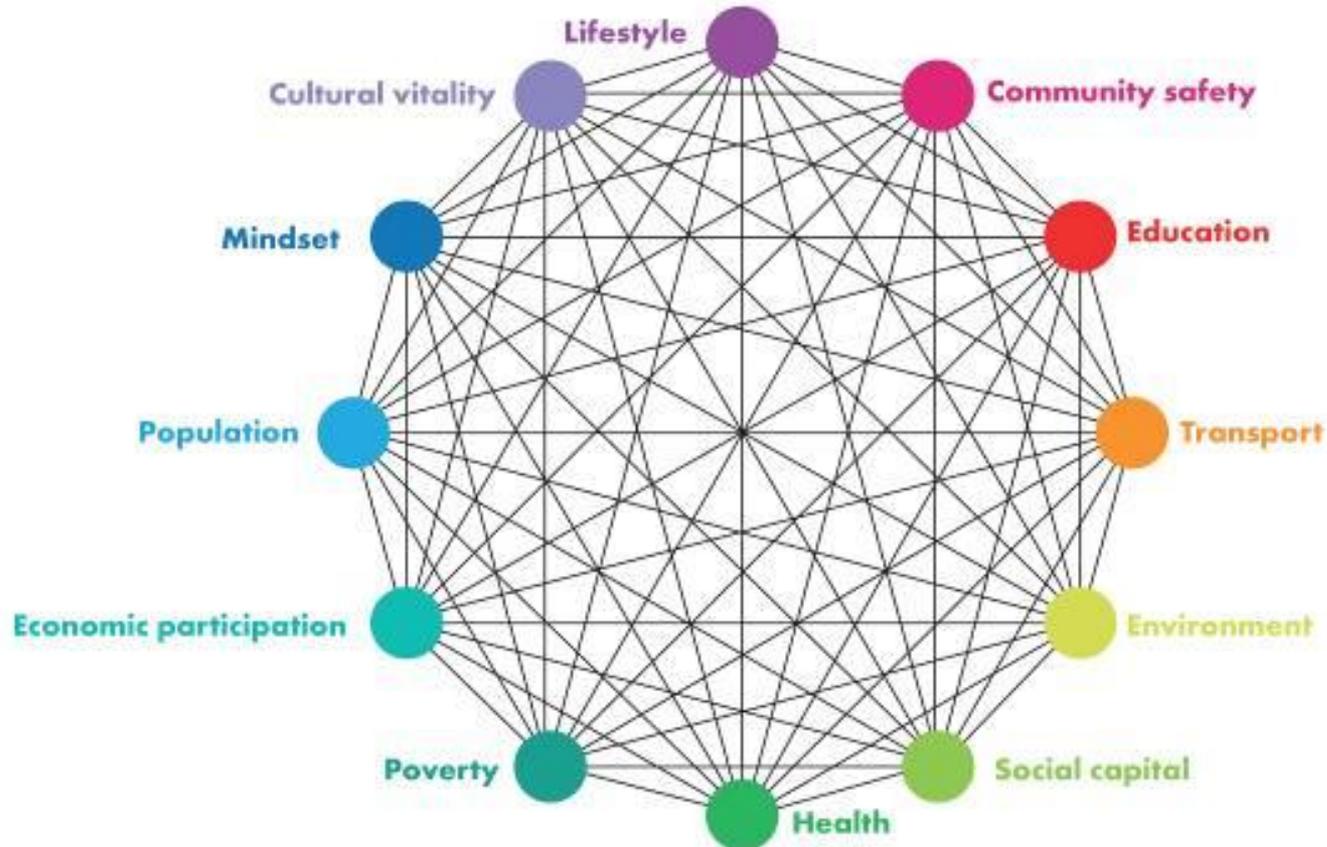
Scotland in context of maximum, minimum, and mean rates for 16 Western European countries

Source: WHOSIS (April 2012)





Understanding Glasgow



www.understandingglasgow.com



The Glasgow Indicators Project

Set up to create an accessible resource to

- inform a wide audience about the wellbeing of Glasgow's population
- allow progress to be monitored
- encourage civic engagement in the cross-cutting issues that face the city



Guiding Principles

A ***basket of indicators***, rather than one index, representing a dynamic interlinked view of the city

Focus on **themes** that are clear priorities for the city

Providing a **strategic** overview

Trends to be monitored over time

Inequality, or difference, within the city to be monitored

Comparisons to be made to other comparator ***UK cities*** and to ***European cities*** where possible





Understanding Glasgow sets out to describe life circumstances and health in the city. Here you will find key indicators, showing trends and comparisons within the city and with other cities.

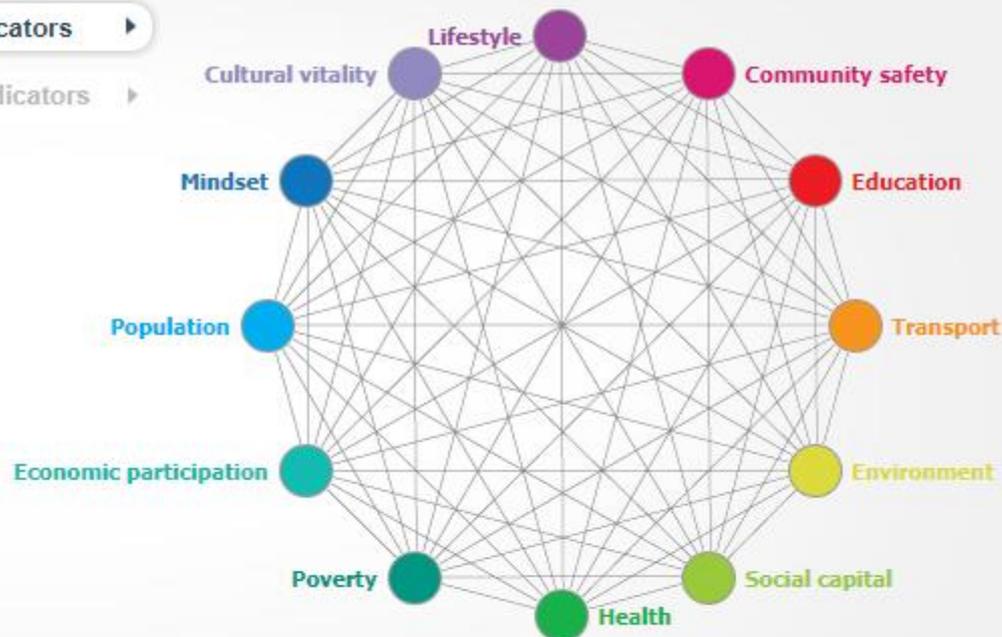
We hope what you find will be of interest and will encourage you to discuss and think about the future of our city.

[New to the site? Watch our introductory video!](#)

[Comments or suggestions?](#)

Glasgow Indicators ▶

Children's Indicators ▶



Latest news and updates

Keep up with new data and resources on the site.

News



Films

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Take our survey!

How well are we describing your neighbourhood?

Find out more





Glasgow Indicators

- ▶ Population
- ▶ Economic participation
- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Social capital
- ▶ **Environment**
- ▶ Transport
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Community safety
- ▶ Lifestyle
- ▶ Cultural vitality
- ▶ Mindset

Environment

- ▶ Overview
- ▶ Air quality
- ▶ CO2 Emissions
- ▶ Energy Consumption
- ▶ Fuel poverty
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Recycling
- ▶ Greenspace and open space

▶ Proximity to derelict sites

Scottish Cities

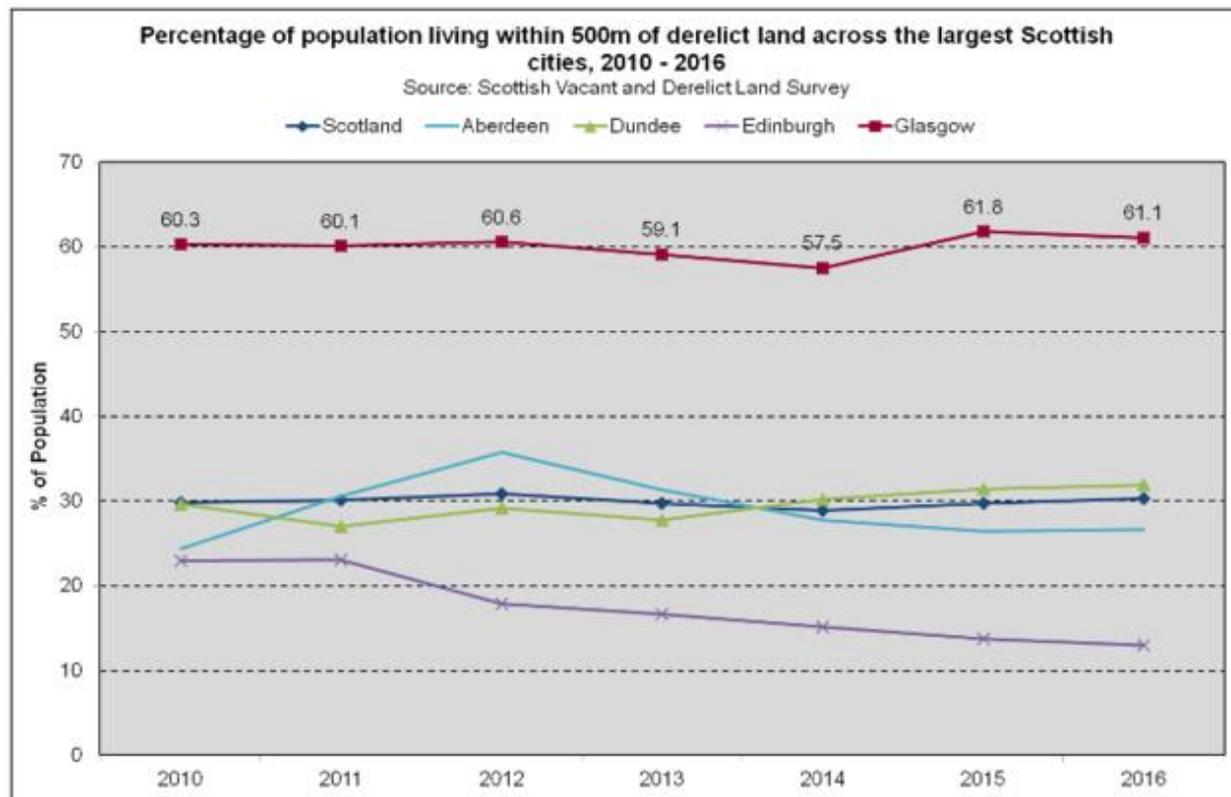
Glasgow & Clyde Valley

- ▶ Urban Land Use Maps
- ▶ Targets & Strategies
- ▶ Resources

Children's Indicators

- ▶ Health
- ▶ Learning
- ▶ Lifestyle
- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Wellbeing & development
- ▶ Safety

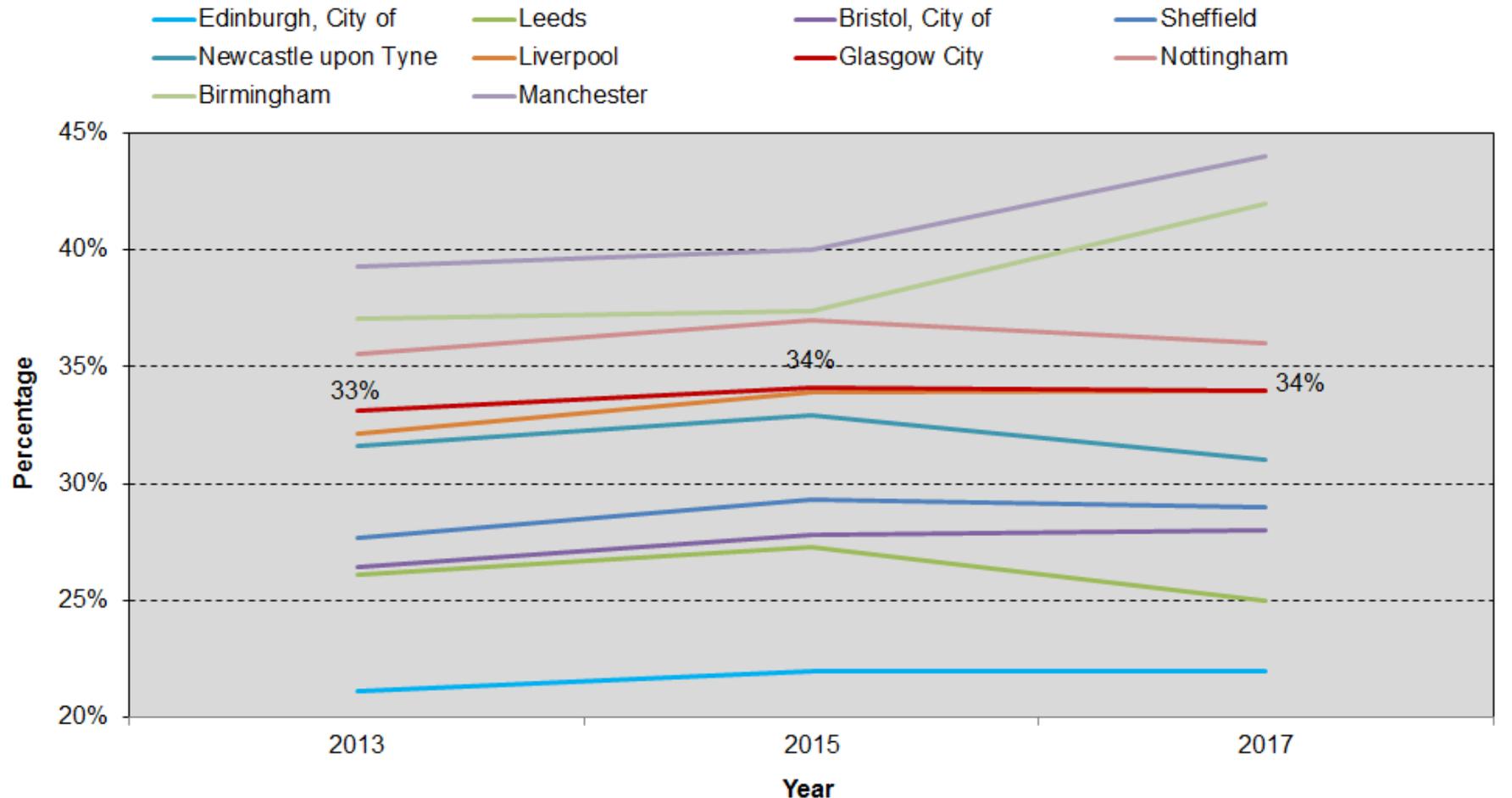
Scottish Cities



Child Poverty trends

Estimates of the percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs) in selected UK cities, 2013 - 2017

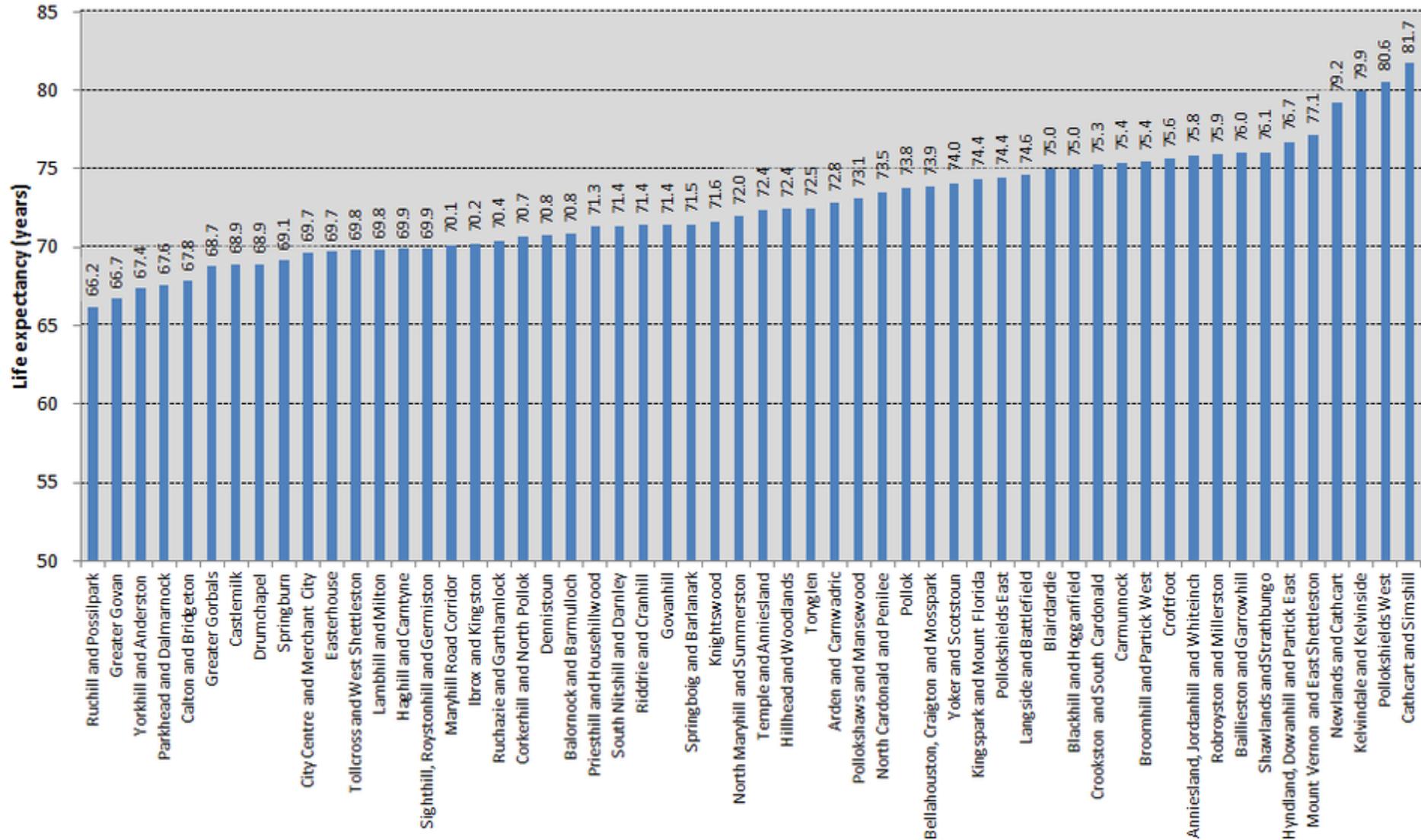
Source: The child poverty map of the UK, End Child Poverty



Male Life expectancy by neighbourhood

Male life expectancy at birth in Glasgow, by neighbourhood, 2008-2012

Source: National records of Scotland, Office for National Statistics (method)



Glasgow Game in a box



Children and young people's health and wellbeing profiles



Aims



Created to inform children's services planning and delivery in Glasgow

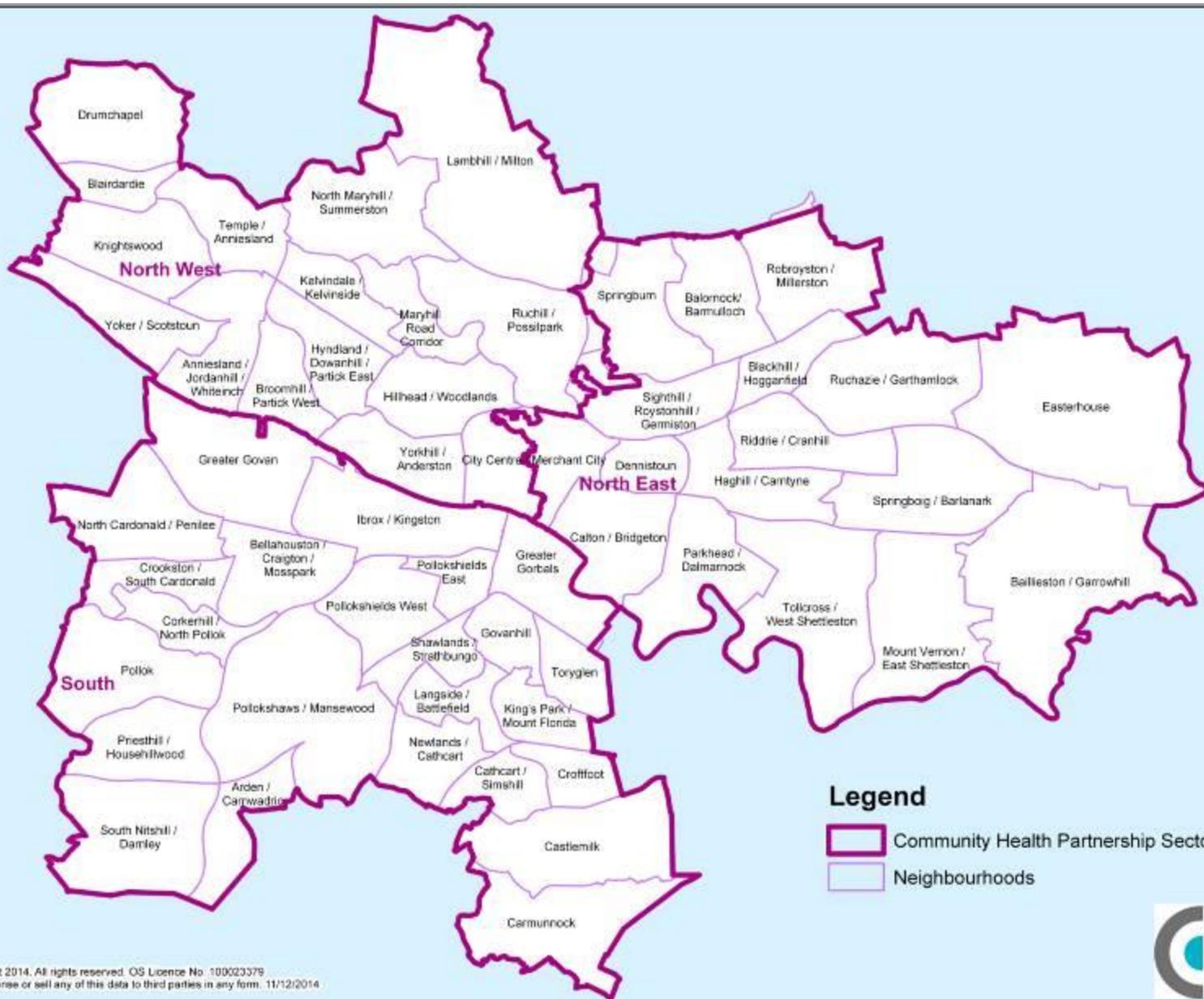
Also to:

- To provide accessible and up to date population health and wellbeing information for planners and local communities
- To illustrate children's life circumstances and outcomes across Glasgow neighbourhoods.
- To highlight health and socioeconomic inequalities
- To provide a better understanding of local circumstances in order to plan services, to monitor progress, for targeting resources and priority setting

Content and coverage

- Indicators from a range of administrative sources and surveys
- Themes covered include: demography; infant health; culture and environment; crime and safety; socio-economic factors; learning and education; health and wellbeing
- **Coverage:** 56 Glasgow neighbourhoods, 3 localities (North West, North East and South Glasgow) and Glasgow as a whole
- **Format:** web pages (graphs, descriptive text), pdfs, excel workbook, interactive pages, Evidence for Action briefings





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Glasgow Neighbourhoods



Understanding Glasgow sets out to describe life circumstances and health in the city. Here you will find key indicators, showing trends and comparisons within the city and with other cities.

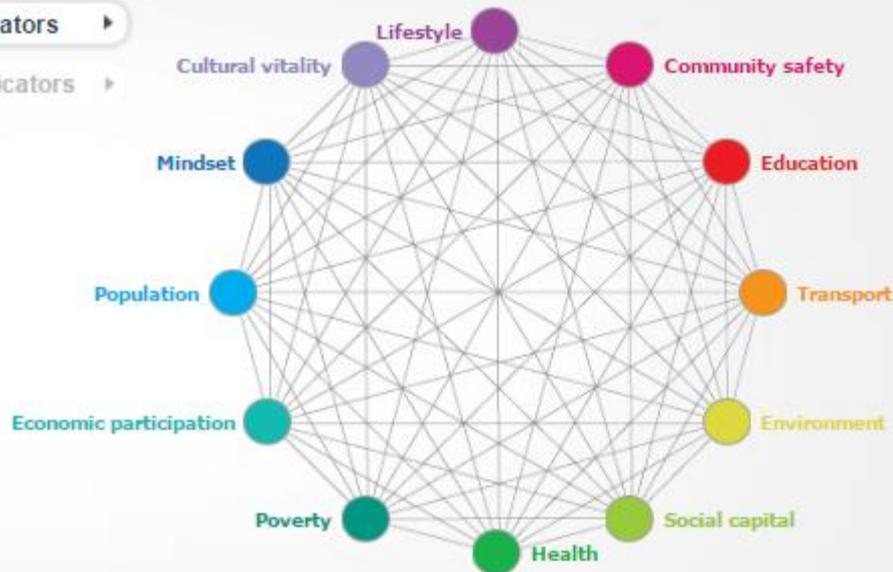
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Glasgow Indicators ▶

Children's Indicators ▶



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- ▶ Lifestyle
- ▶ Cultural vitality
- ▶ Mindset

Children's Indicators

- ▶ Health
- ▶ Learning
- ▶ Lifestyle

Profiles

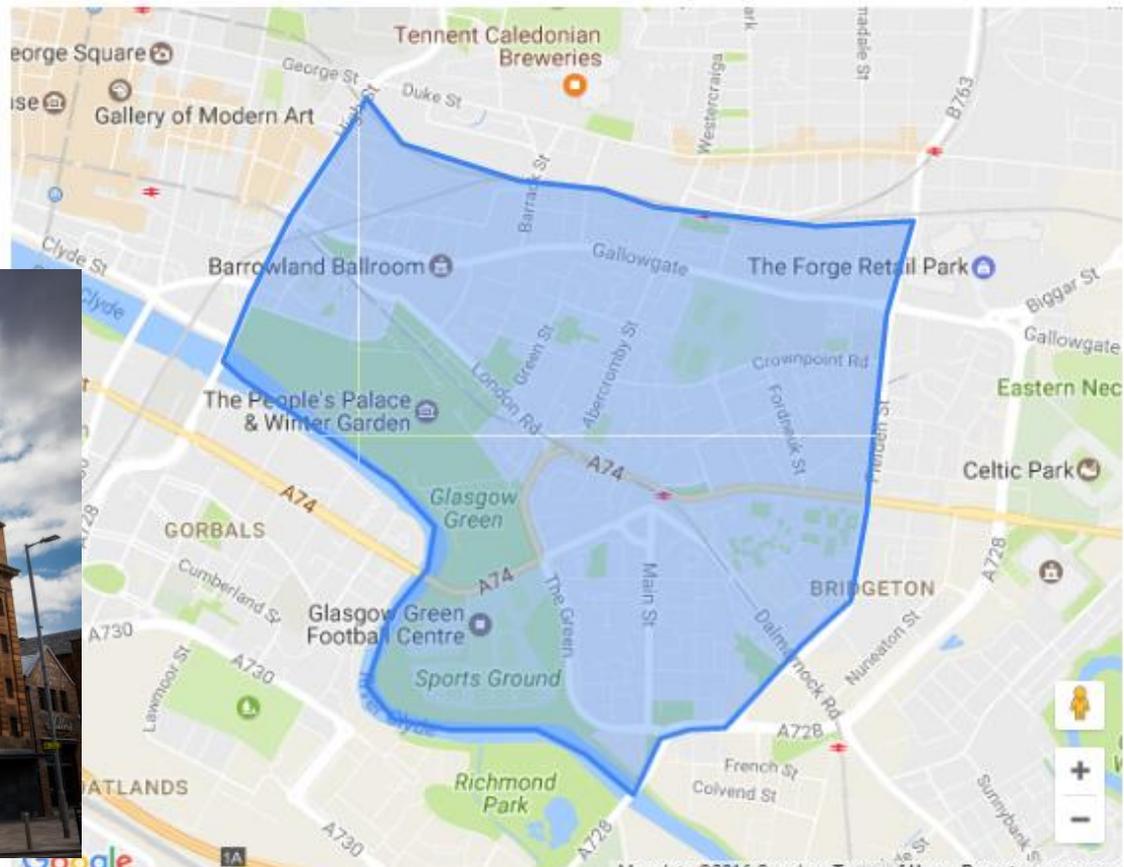
- ▶ Neighbourhood profiles
- ▶ **Children and young people's profiles**
- ▶ Evidence for action briefings

Calton and Bridgeton

The profiles on these pages provide a comprehensive overview of health and wellbeing in Glasgow. There are 60 profiles in total, covering Glasgow as a whole, the three sub-sectors of the city (North East, North West and South Glasgow) and 56 neighbourhoods across the city. They highlight differences in health and life circumstances across the city for a range of indicators organised under broad themes: population; cultural factors; environment and transport; socioeconomic factors; education; poverty; and health. The profiles are intended to be a resource for local communities and to inform action at neighbourhood level.

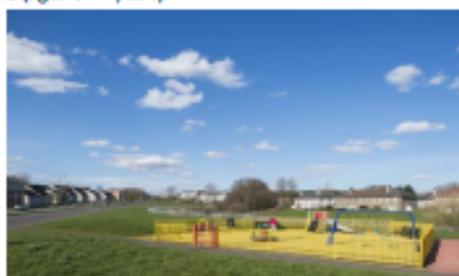
[Return to NE Sector](#)

You searched for "G40 2QH"



Children and Young People's Profile for Pollok

Pollok has a population of 3,510 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).

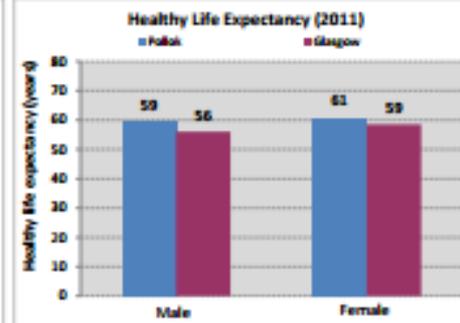
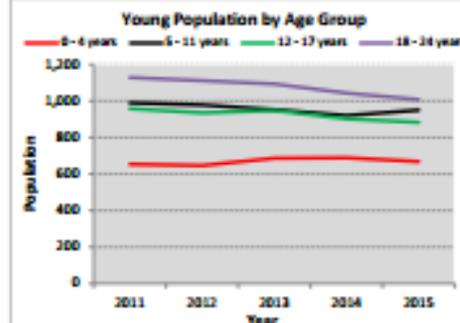


Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

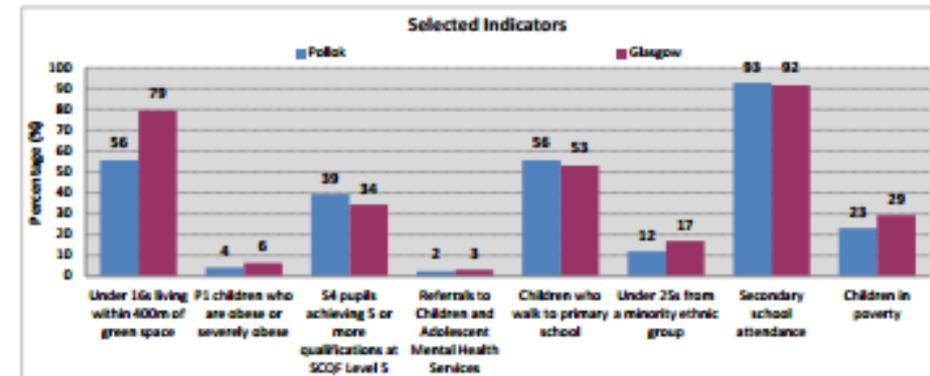
The proportion of school age children in Pollok is markedly higher than Glasgow as a whole. 12% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 56% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has fewer referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (-34%), fewer offenders (-40%) and victims of crime (-24%) and less overcrowding (-37%) than in Glasgow overall. 54 pupil attainment is higher (+14%) than the Glasgow average and fewer 16-19 year olds are not in employment, education or training (-38%). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are lower than the Glasgow average (-3%) and communication delay in young children is also lower than average (-26%).

| Domain | Indicator | Count | Rate | Difference from Glasgow | Period |
|---|--|-------|------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Demography | Population aged 0 to 4 | 669 | 6% | -3% | 2015 |
| | Population aged 5 to 11 | 950 | 8% | +20% | 2015 |
| | Population aged 12 to 17 | 883 | 7% | +35% | 2015 |
| | Population aged 18 to 24 | 1,008 | 8% | -38% | 2015 |
| | Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n) | 145 | 12.0 | -2% | 2013 |
| Infant Health | Under 25s from a minority ethnic group | 449 | 12% | -29% | 2011 |
| | Infants who sleep in the supine position | 104 | 95% | +2% | 2015 |
| Culture and Environment | Babies exposed to passive smoking | N/A | 18% | +19% | 2014/15 |
| | Babies with birth weight below 2500g | 13 | 4% | +46% | 2012 - 2015 |
| | Children who walk to primary school | N/A | 56% | +5% | 2008 - 2015 |
| | Under 16s living within 400m of green space | 1,229 | 56% | -30% | 2014 |
| Crime and Safety | P1 children who are obese or severely obese | N/A | 4% | -34% | 2012/13 - 2014/15 |
| | Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16) | 37 | 16.8 | +26% | 2014 |
| | Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration* | 26 | 1% | -3% | 2015/16 |
| | Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18) | 28 | 18.0 | -40% | 2015/16 |
| | Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18) | 25 | 16.0 | -24% | 2015/16 |
| Socio-Economic | Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25) | N/A | 1.2 | -9% | 2010/11 - 2014/15 |
| | Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15) | N/A | 10.2 | +1% | 2010/11 - 2014/15 |
| | Children in poverty | 630 | 23% | -21% | 2013 |
| Learning and Education | Lone parent households | 463 | 29% | -38% | 2011 |
| | Overcrowded households with children | 253 | 11% | -37% | 2011 |
| | Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months | 45 | 18% | -26% | 2014 |
| | 54 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5 | 68 | 39% | +14% | 2012 - 2013 |
| | Secondary school attendance | N/A | 93% | +1% | 2013/14 |
| Health and Wellbeing | School leavers with a positive destination | 140 | 91% | +1% | 2013 |
| | 16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training | 120 | 17% | -38% | 2012 |
| | Pre-school children with likely development difficulties | N/A | 7% | -3% | 2012 - 2014 |
| | Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services | 53 | 2% | -24% | 2015/16 |
| Male healthy life expectancy (years) | N/A | 59.4 | +6% | 2011 | |
| Female healthy life expectancy (years) | N/A | 60.8 | +4% | 2011 | |
| Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability | 218 | 6% | -2% | 2011 | |

Neighbourhood Trends



The number of 18-24 year olds in Pollok has decreased by 11% since 2011, while the number of 0-4 year olds has increased by 2%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 3 years higher than Glasgow as a whole and 2 years higher for females.



Pupil attainment in Pollok is higher than in Glasgow overall, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are lower than the Glasgow average. Although fewer children than average live in proximity to green space, primary school children are slightly more likely to walk to school when compared to the Glasgow average. Secondary school attendance is higher than the Glasgow average, while referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are slightly lower.

Notes

- Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
- Indicators are aggregated using latest available data (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 data zones.
- All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
- Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
- 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
- Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
- A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles.

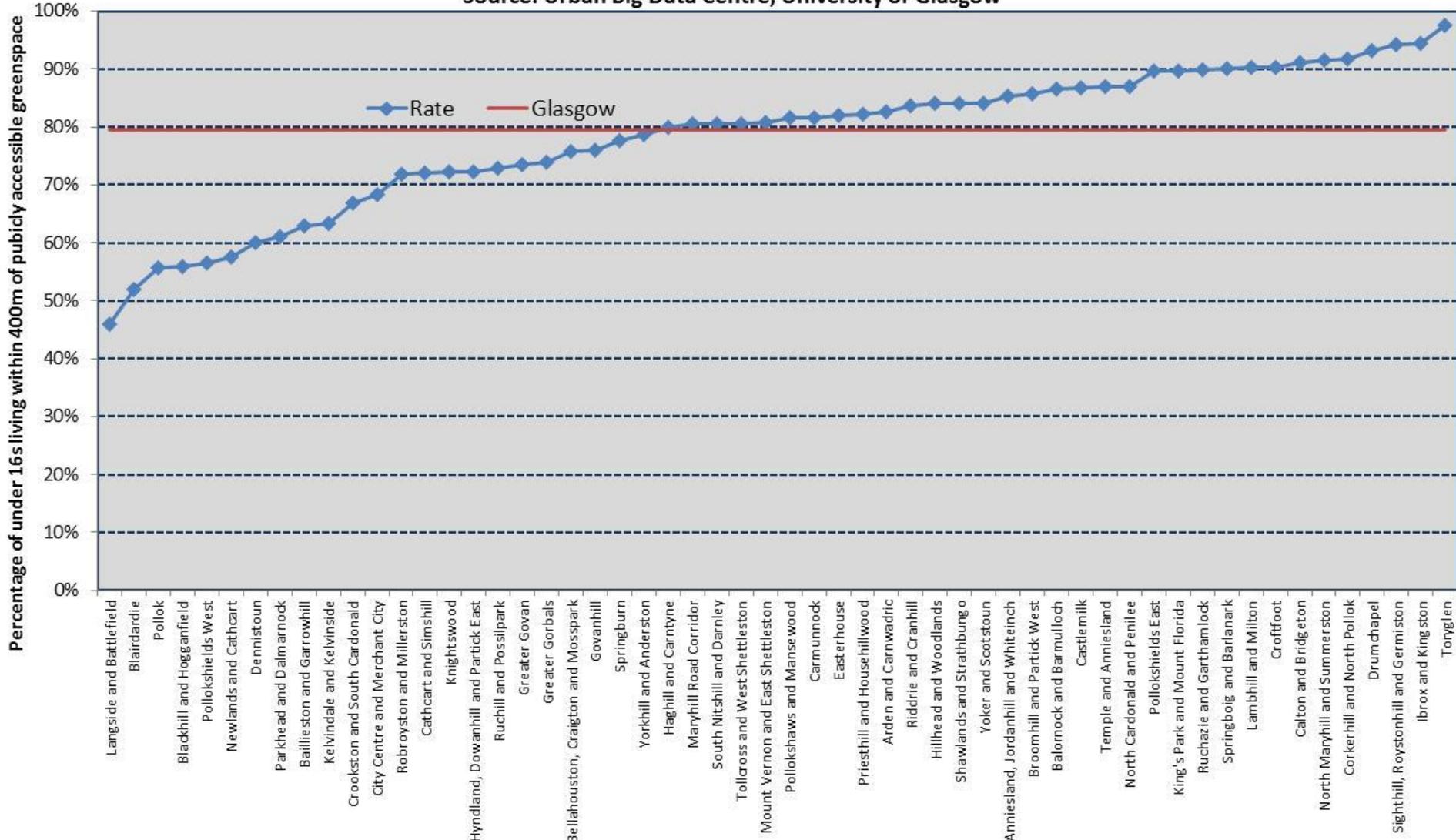
Culture and environment



Children living in proximity to greenspace

Percentage of under 16s living within 400m of publicly accessible greenspace, Glasgow
Neighbourhoods, 2014

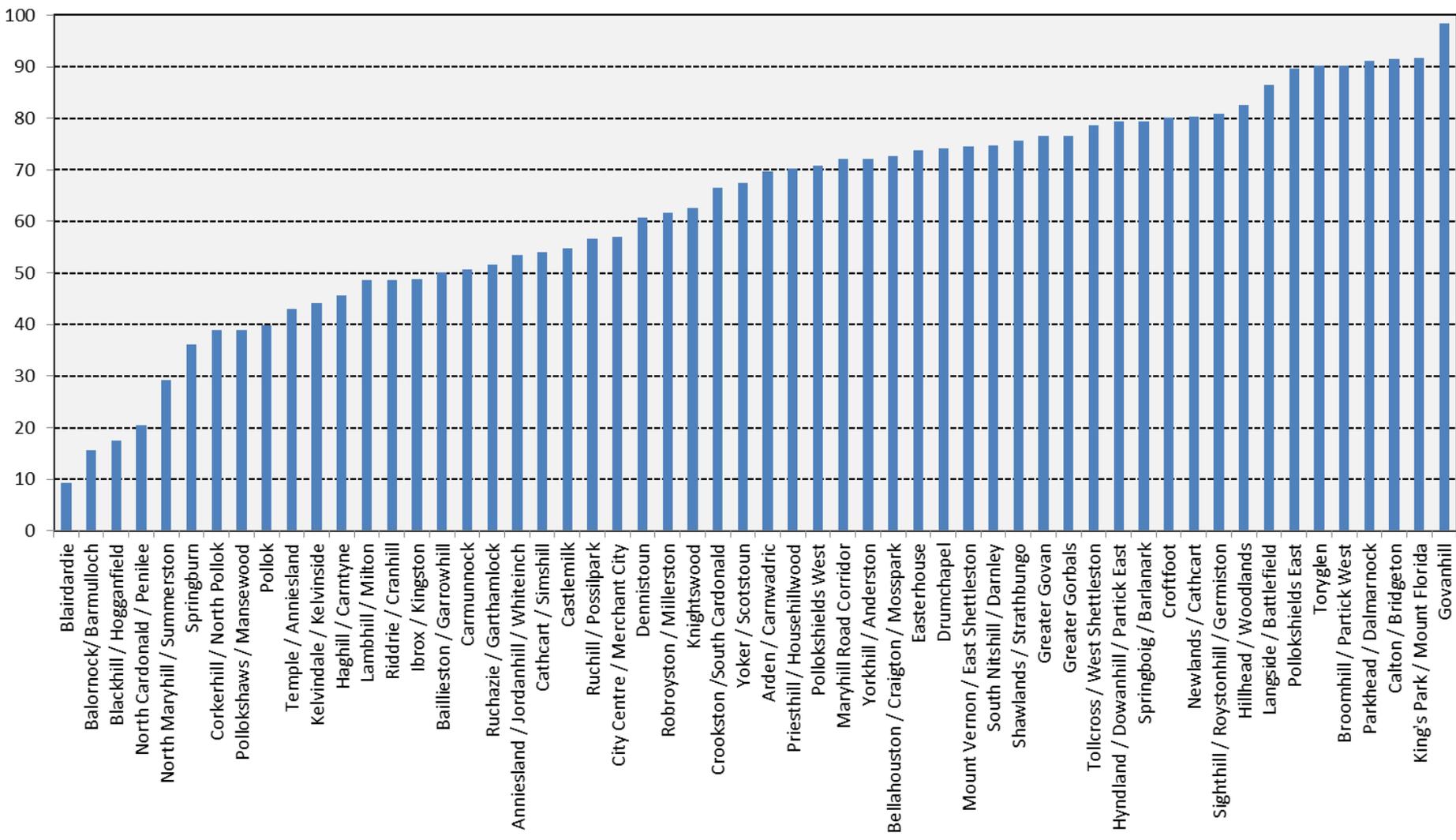
Source: Urban Big Data Centre, University of Glasgow



Children living in proximity to quality assessed greenspace

% of children in Glasgow living within 400m of a Grade A park or play space by Glasgow neighbourhood

Source: data provided by Glasgow City Council, modelled by UBDC, University of Glasgow



Cuningar Loop



EXPLAINING EXCESS MORTALITY

40 potential explanations have been examined, based on evidence gathered over many years

Key to our understanding is the concept of **vulnerability** which has been shown to be important in understanding differences in health between populations.

Glasgow's population has a **heightened vulnerability**, generated by a series of historical processes which have cumulatively impacted on the city.

These processes include:

Lagged effects of high historical levels of deprivation

Glasgow (alongside other Scottish areas) has endured notably higher levels of deprivation than comparator areas, as evidenced by overcrowding.



The nature and scale of urban change in the post-war period (1945-1980)



Glasgow differed from the comparator cities in terms of: larger-scale slum clearances and demolitions; larger within-city (poor quality) peripheral council house estates; greater emphasis on high-rise development; and much lower per capita investment in housing repairs and maintenance.

Scottish Office regional policy from the late 1950s, including the socially selective New Town programme.

Both industry and some of the population (generally younger, skilled workers, often with families) were relocated to New Towns and other growth areas, away from Glasgow, as part of a wider regional 'modernisation' agenda.



Differences in local government responses to UK government economic policy in the 1980s.

Local responses in Glasgow prioritised inner-city gentrification and commercial development, potentially **exacerbating the damaging impacts** of UK policy on what was already a vulnerable population.

In the comparator cities, however, responses were more likely to have mitigated these damaging impacts, either by slowing them (Manchester) or by mobilising local opposition against them (Liverpool).



Related to this is that Liverpool, compared with Glasgow, has historically higher levels of **social capital** – a protective factor which **places Glasgow at a further relative disadvantage**.

A further key point of understanding is the **inadequate measurement of poverty and deprivation** used to date – which can fail to capture the 'lived reality' of poverty in Glasgow, compared with the comparator cities.

It is likely that unmeasured aspects of deprivation potentially include **a more negative physical environment**, as well as aspects of **educational attainment**.

There are also several smaller, additional factors, the individual impacts of which are likely to be very small, but which can cumulatively affect aspects of population health.

FIND OUT MORE:

http://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/635_history_politics_and_vulnerability_explaining_excess_mortality

PUBLIC HEALTH 151 (2017) 1-13



ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Public Health

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/puhe



Original Research

History, politics and vulnerability: explaining excess mortality in Scotland and Glasgow



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History, politics and vulnerability: explaining excess mortality in Scotland and Glasgow

David Walsh, Gerry McCartney, Chik Collins, Martin Taulbut, G David Batty

May 2016

A report by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, NHS Health Scotland, the University of the West of Scotland and University College London



Different formats

MINDSET AND WELLBEING

Mindset refers to a set of assumptions, beliefs, perspectives, mental attitudes and ways of thinking held by one or more people or groups of people. It has a strong effect on people's thinking, decisions and behaviour and can influence wellbeing and quality of life at an individual and community level.

67% Self-esteem and life satisfaction

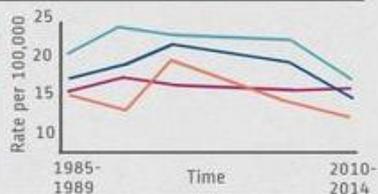
of Glaswegians report having high levels of self-esteem...

...and people in the West of Scotland generally have high levels of life satisfaction too.



Suicide

The suicide rate in Glasgow has been substantially higher than in the other Scottish cities, but has dropped since 1985.



65%

of Glaswegians feel part of the community they live in and are proud of their local area.



85%

feel proud of the city of Glasgow as a whole.

Identity and community

Just under half of Glaswegians (48%) report having a very strong Scottish identity.

Religion and politics

Although Labour have historically been the most popular party in Glasgow, at the 2015 general election the SNP took all the UK parliamentary seats in the city and 55% of the votes.

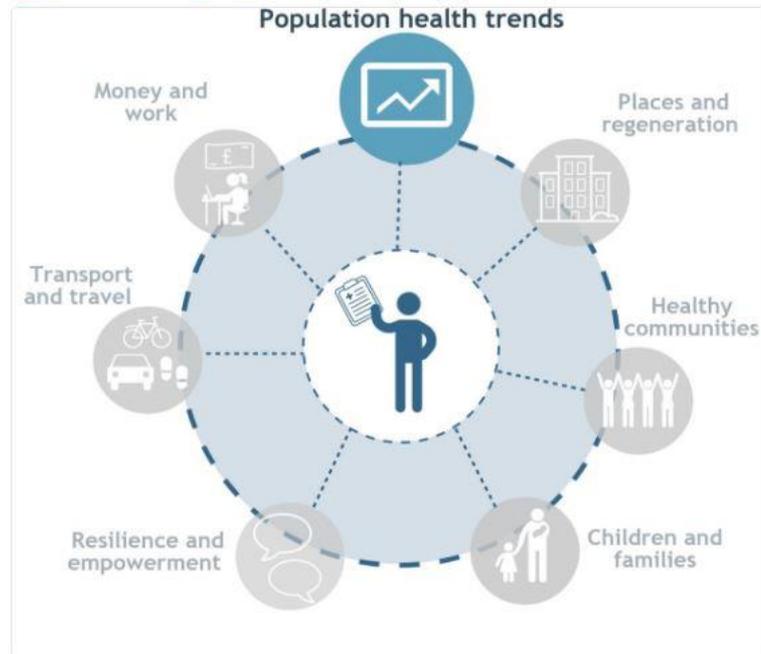


In 2011, 54% of the population of Glasgow reported Christianity as their religion.

However, almost a third (31%) of the population reported that they have no religion.

Population #data helps us understand how Glasgow and other parts of Scotland are changing over time and builds a picture of future challenges in relation to the drivers of health inequalities.

gcpH.co.uk/population_heal...



2:15 PM - 6 Sep 2018

7 Retweets 9 Likes



Glasgow has a diverse population with many new “Glaswegians.”

It has emerged from its industrial past to become a 21st century European City.

If the city of Glasgow was a village of 100 people, it would look something like this....



Contact details and web links

Email: Bruce.whyte@glasgow.ac.uk

Useful web links

- **GCPH** – *www.gcph.co.uk*
- **Understanding Glasgow** - www.understandingglasgow.com
- **ScotPHO** – *www.scotpho.org.uk*
- **Health Scotland** - *www.healthscotland.com/scotlands-health/population/index.aspx*