Understanding Glasgow

Bruce Whyte
Understanding Scotland’s population in a data driven future
September 2018, Edinburgh Zoo
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 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: WHOIS (April 2012)
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?

Latest news and updates
Keep up with new data and resources on the site.
News

Films
Access our selection of video content.
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New to the site?
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Take our survey!
How well are we describing your neighbourhood?
Find out more
Scottish Cities

Percentage of population living within 500m of derelict land across the largest Scottish cities, 2010 - 2016

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

- Scotland
- Aberdeen
- Dundee
- Edinburgh
- Glasgow

Proximity to derelict sites

Scottish Cities
Glasgow & Clyde Valley

- Urban Land Use Maps
- Target & Strategies
- Resources
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

- Edinburgh, City of
- Newcastle upon Tyne
- Leeds
- Liverpool
- Birmingham
- Bristol, City of
- Glasgow City
- Sheffield
- Nottingham
- Manchester

Year:

- 2013
- 2015
- 2017

Percentage:

- 20%
- 25%
- 30%
- 35%
- 40%
- 45%
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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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.

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 Trends

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. S4 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%).

Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

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.

Selected Indicators

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

2. Indicators are aggregated using latest available data (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 datasets.
3. All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as ‘<5’) have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
4. 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.
5. ‘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.
6. Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
7. 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.
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:
Different formats

Mindset and Wellbeing

67% Self-esteem and life satisfaction of Glaswegians report having high levels of self-esteem...

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.

Religion and politics

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_hea...
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

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Useful web links

- **GCPH** – www.gcph.co.uk
- **Understanding Glasgow** - www.understandingglasgow.com
- **ScotPHO** – www.scotpho.org.uk
- **Health Scotland** -