Housing, health and demographic change across Glasgow

Bruce Whyte
Glasgow Centre for Population Health
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Aims

• To provide an overview of demographic changes, housing changes and changes in other social determinants of health in Glasgow
• To show how life expectancy has changed within Glasgow in last 15 years
Glasgow Neighbourhoods
Population of Glasgow, 1801-2013

Source: Reports of Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow (1898, 1925, 1926, 1972);
General Register Office for Scotland [now National Records of Scotland] (1973-2013)
Neighbourhood population change

Neighbourhoods with greater than a 5% change in population between
2001 and 2013 population estimates, Glasgow

Source: National Records of Scotland
An increasingly ethnically diverse city

Percentage of ethnic minority groups, Glasgow, 2001 and 2011
Source: 2001 and 2011 Census
Housing changes
New housing

Housing completions in the period 2001-2012, as % of 2001 housing stock

Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council
Demolitions

Housing demolitions in the period 2001-2012, as % of 2001 housing stock

Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Registration Services, Glasgow City Council
New housing and demolitions

Housing demolitions and housing completions in the period 2001-2012, as % of 2001 housing stock

Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council
Socially rented versus owner occupied

Proportion of socially rented housing versus owner occupied, Glasgow, 2013

Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council
Private renting increases

Proportion of Privately Rented Housing in Glasgow in 2001 and 2013

Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council
Children's learning - how do Glasgow's schools measure up?

In 2012 84,806 pupils attended Glasgow City Council schools:

- 36,752 primary pupils
- 26,207 secondary pupils
- 1,847 pupils were enrolled at schools providing additional support for learning

16% of primary pupils and 14% of secondary pupils were recorded as having English as an Additional Language.

31% of primary pupils and 29% of secondary pupils were entitled to free school meals.

School attainment levels in the city's schools have been rising steadily over the last ten years.

89% of school leavers now go on to higher education, further education, employment, training or voluntary work.

Community Safety in Glasgow

Community safety can be defined as a broad range of issues impacting on personal and community safety and perceptions of safety within neighbourhoods.

53,212 crimes were recorded in Glasgow in 2012/13

Crime and violence in Glasgow

Glasgow has a higher level of recorded crimes and incidents than other neighbouring local authorities and other Scottish cities.

However, reported levels of many crimes have been declining since 2006 and general trends suggest there has been a significant improvement over the past decade.

Working together to make communities safer

In recent years increased partnership working between the police, city council and other agencies has led to significant improvements in community safety.

The work of this partnership has had a positive impact on issues such as:

- Road safety
- Anti-social behaviour
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual assault
- Fire safety
- Violent crime
Vacant and derelict land

Percentage of population living within 500m of derelict land across Glasgow and Clyde Valley, 2005-2012

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey
Greenspace
Deprivation changes

Change in Glasgow’s population distribution by deprivation decile, SIMD2004 vs SIMD 2012

Source: GCPH based on data from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Population compared were 2001 Census based population estimates for SIMD 2004 and 2010 SAPE estimates for SIMD 2012
Deprivation changes within neighbourhoods (1)

**Change in City Centre & Merchant City's population distribution by deprivation decile, SIMD2004 vs SIMD 2012**

Source: GCPH based on data from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Populations compared were 2001 Census based population estimates for SIMD 2004 and 2010 SAPE estimates for SIMD 2012
Deprivation changes within neighbourhoods (2)

Change in Yorkhill & Anderston’s population distribution by deprivation decile, SIMD 2004 vs SIMD 2012

Source: GCPH based on data from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

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</table>

Populations compared were 2001 Census based population estimates for SIMD 2004 and 2010 SAPE estimates for SIMD 2012.
Life expectancy trends
- this is a relatively old slide, so how much has changed?

Life Expectancy
A boy born today might just live past his 70th birthday.

A boy from an affluent area will live for 14 years longer than one from a poor area.

A girl born today might live to 77.

A girl from an affluent area will live for 8 years longer than one from a poor area.
Life expectancy trends: Glasgow vs. Scotland

Female Life Expectancy at Birth, selected Scottish Cities, 1991-93 to 2010-12
Source: National Records of Scotland

- Scotland
- Aberdeen
- Edinburgh
- Dundee
- Glasgow
Glasgow vs Scotland – gender gap in life expectancy narrowing

Gap in years in estimated life expectancy at birth between men and women, Glasgow and Scotland, 1991-93 - 2010-12
Source: National Records of Scotland

Female life expectancy minus male life expectancy (in years)
Male life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow

Estimated male life expectancy, 2008-2012 for Neighbourhoods in Glasgow

Source: Calculated by GCPH from NRS population estimates and death registrations

Scotland: 76.5 years

Glasgow: 72.5 years
Change in male life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow

Change in male life expectancy, 2008-2012 vs. 1995-1999, Glasgow Neighbourhoods
Source: Calculated by GCPH from NRS population estimates and death registrations
Female life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow

Estimated female life expectancy, 2008-2012 for Neighbourhoods in Glasgow

Source: Calculated by GCPH from NRS population estimates and death registrations

- LE at birth
- Scotland (2008-2012)
- Glasgow (2008-2012)

Scotland: 80.7 years
Glasgow: 78.3 years
Change in female life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow

Change in female life expectancy, 2008-2012 vs. 1995-1999, Glasgow Neighbourhoods

Source: Calculated by GCPH from NRS population estimates and death registrations
Is a change in deprivation associated with a change in life expectancy?

No, or at least cannot be shown at a neighbourhood level

There is a small positive association between population change and change in life expectancy.
Child Poverty vs Life expectancy

Estimated male life expectancy at birth (2008-2012) vs. child poverty (2011), Glasgow neighbourhoods

Source: GCPH from data supplied by National Records of Scotland and Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs
Life expectancy by deprivation
Deprivation measurement

Glasgow's population distributed by GIMD, a Glasgow specific version of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Source: GCPH based on data from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
Male life expectancy by deprivation

Gap in estimated male life expectancy, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004), 1995-97 to 2010-12

Source: Calculation by CCPH using NRS population and death data and SIMD files; Glasgow and Scotland estimates from ONS and NRS publications

Legend:
- Green line, decile 1 - most deprived
- Blue line, decile 10 - least deprived

13.7 years gap

Estimate life expectancy at birth

Female life expectancy by deprivation

Estimated female life expectancy at birth, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004), 1995-97 to 2010-12

Source: Calculation by GCPH using NHS population and deaths data and SMD files

- decile 1 - most deprived
- decile 10 - least deprived

8.1 years gap
10.7 years gap
Change in life expectancy by deprivation decile

Change in life expectancy at birth, 1995-97 to 2010-12, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004).

Source: Calculation by GCPH using NRS population and deaths data and SIMD tiles; Glasgow and Scotland estimates from ONS and NRS publications.
Gender gap in life expectancy by deprivation

Gap in life expectancy between sexes, 1995-97 to 2010-12, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004)

Source: Calculation by GCPH using NRS population and deaths data and SIMD files, Glasgow and Scotland estimates from ONS and NRS publications
Emerging issues
- In-work poverty

The key findings for Scotland were:

- a sharp rise in the number of individuals living in relative poverty in 2012/13 - up to 820,000;
- rises in the percentage of children in relative poverty (up from 15% in 2011/12 to 19% in 2012/13);
- rises in working age people and pensioners in poverty, 15% of adults in each are now defined as living in relative poverty.

The Trussell Trust estimates around 30% of people accessing their services do so because of 'benefit delay'.

Men are 3x more likely to access food support than women.

In Glasgow 35 organisations were identified as providing food - 26 food parcel services and 27 'Soup Kitchens'.

More information on this topic is available at:
www.understandingglasgow.com
Conclusions

- Glasgow’s population is growing. It is becoming an increasingly ethnically diverse city.
- Housing across the city continues to change through regeneration activities and development/gentrification in specific hot spots.
- There have been improvements in educational outcomes and reductions in recorded crimes.
- Vacant and derelict land remains a significant issue.
- Glasgow, while still having the largest concentrations of deprivation in Scotland, has seen reductions in relative deprivation.

(in the last 15 years)
- Life expectancy in Glasgow has been improving but wide inequalities remain.
- The gap in female life expectancy between those living in the most deprived and most affluent areas of the city has widened.
- Female life expectancy gains have been less than for men in the last 15 years; as a result the gap in life expectancy between men and women has reduced.
- Life expectancy remains very closely (negatively) associated with levels of poverty in the city.
Contact details and web links

• Email: Bruce.whyte@drs.glasgow.gov.uk

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Useful web links

• Understanding Glasgow - www.understandingglasgow.com

• GCPH – www.gcph.co.uk