

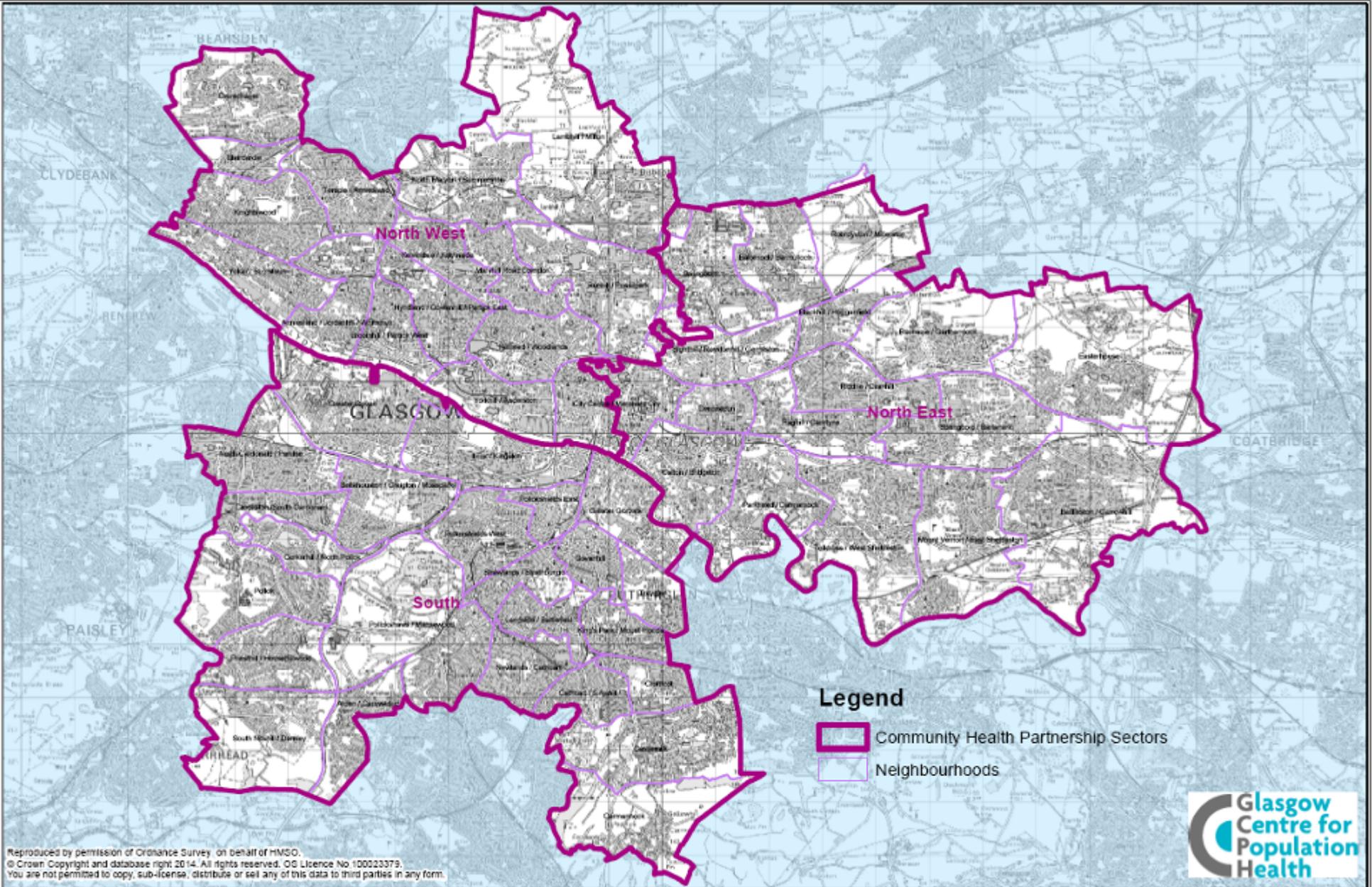
Housing, health and demographic change across Glasgow



Bruce Whyte
Glasgow Centre for Population Health
PHINS,
10th October 2014

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



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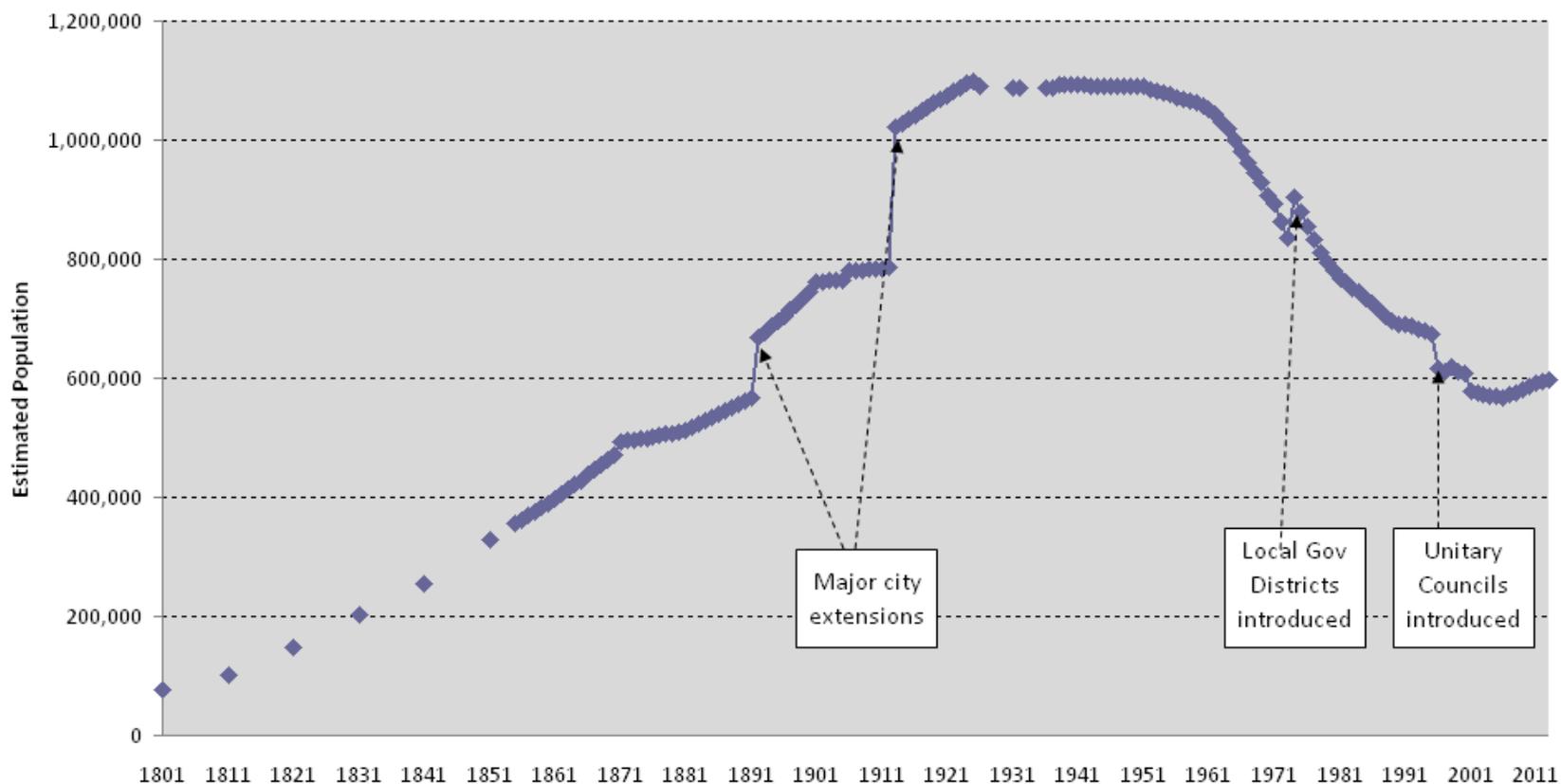
Glasgow Neighbourhoods

Population changes

GLASGOW'S POPULATION

Population of Glasgow, 1801-2013

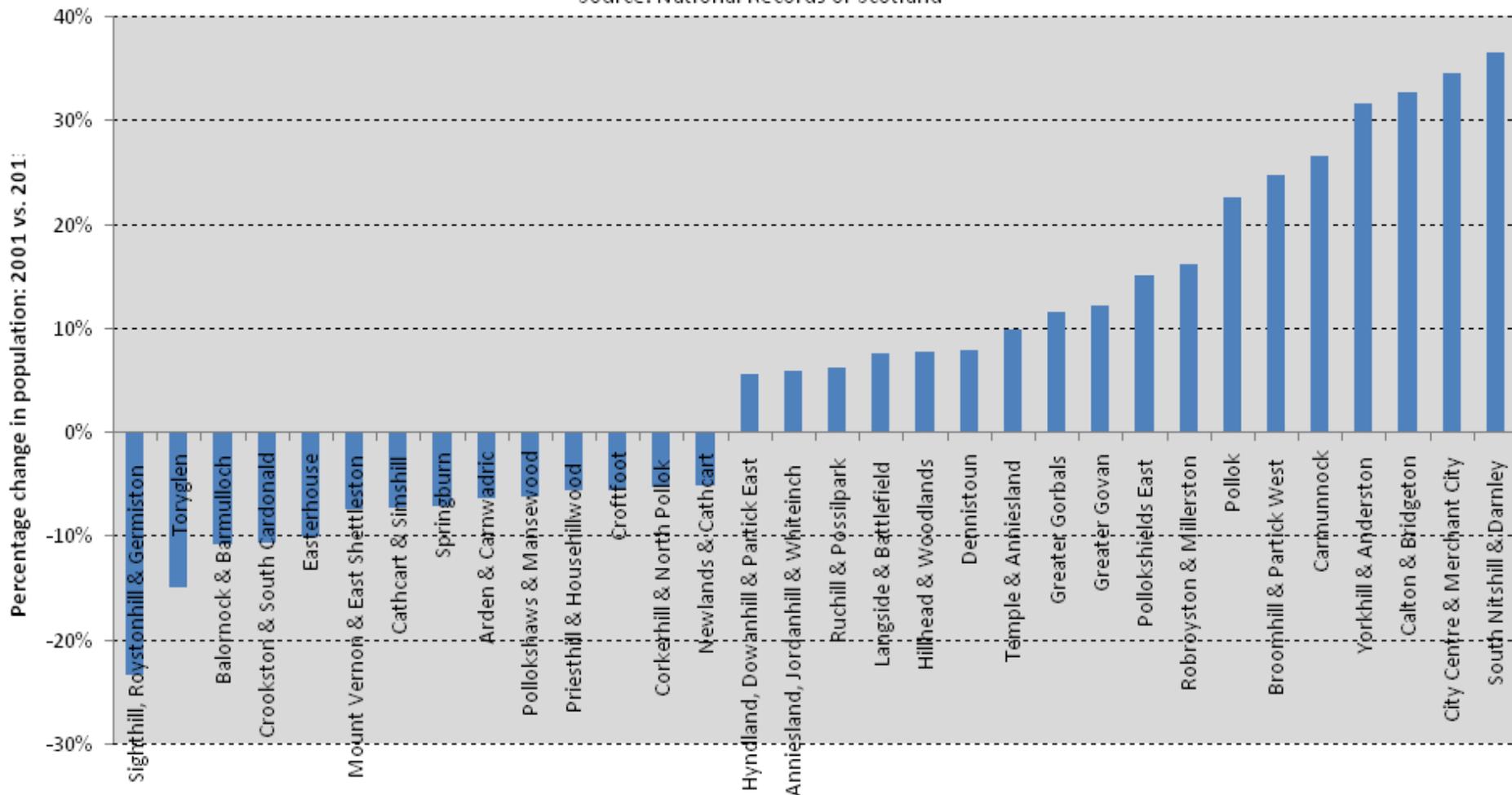
Source: Reports of Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow (1898, 1925, 1926, 1972);
General Register Office for Scotland [now National Records of Scotland] (1973-2013)



Neighbourhood population change

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

Source: National Records of Scotland

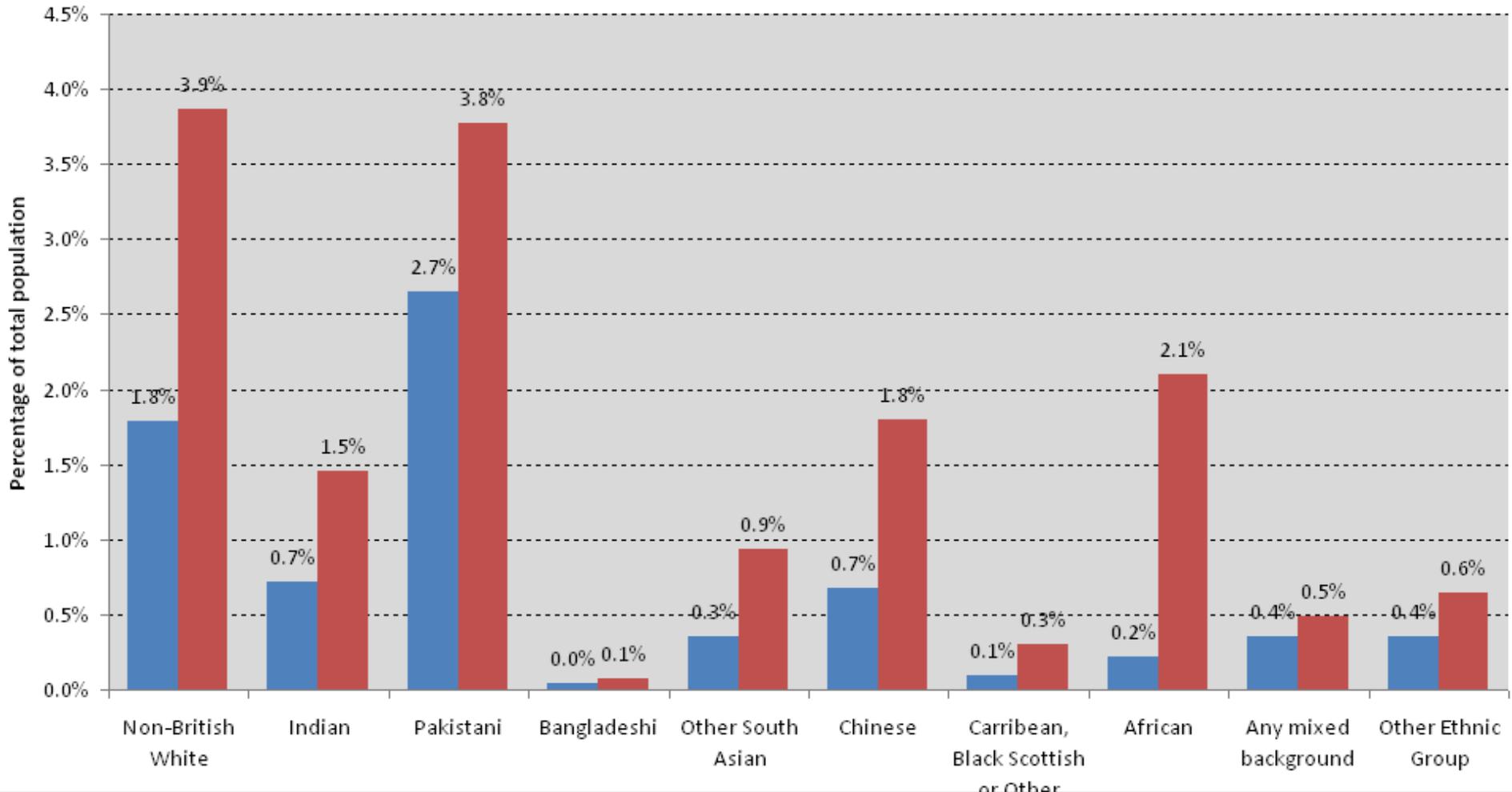


An increasingly ethnically diverse city

Percentage of ethnic minority groups, Glasgow, 2001 and 2011

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census

■ 2001 ■ 2011



Housing changes

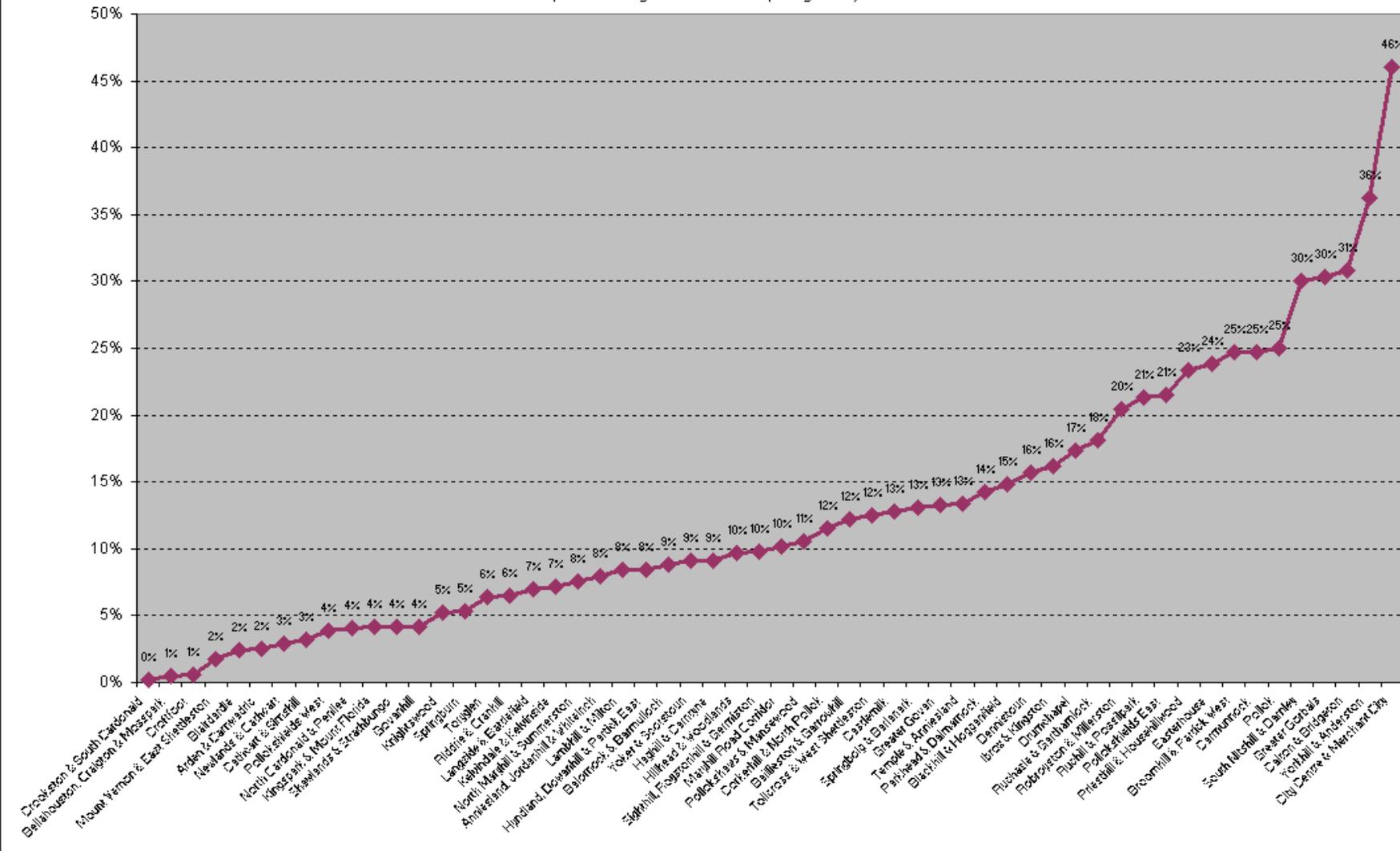




New housing

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

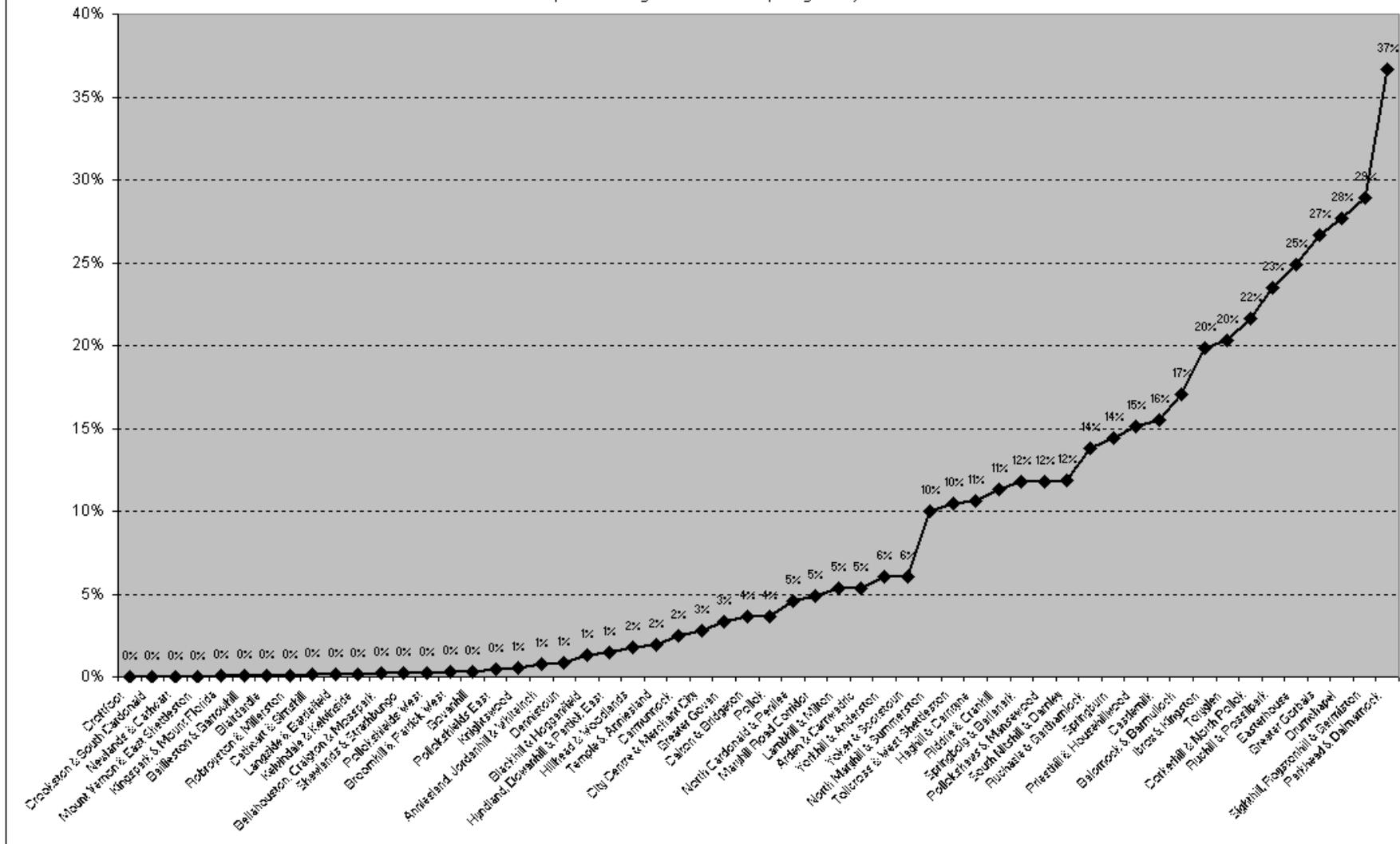
Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council



Demolitions

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

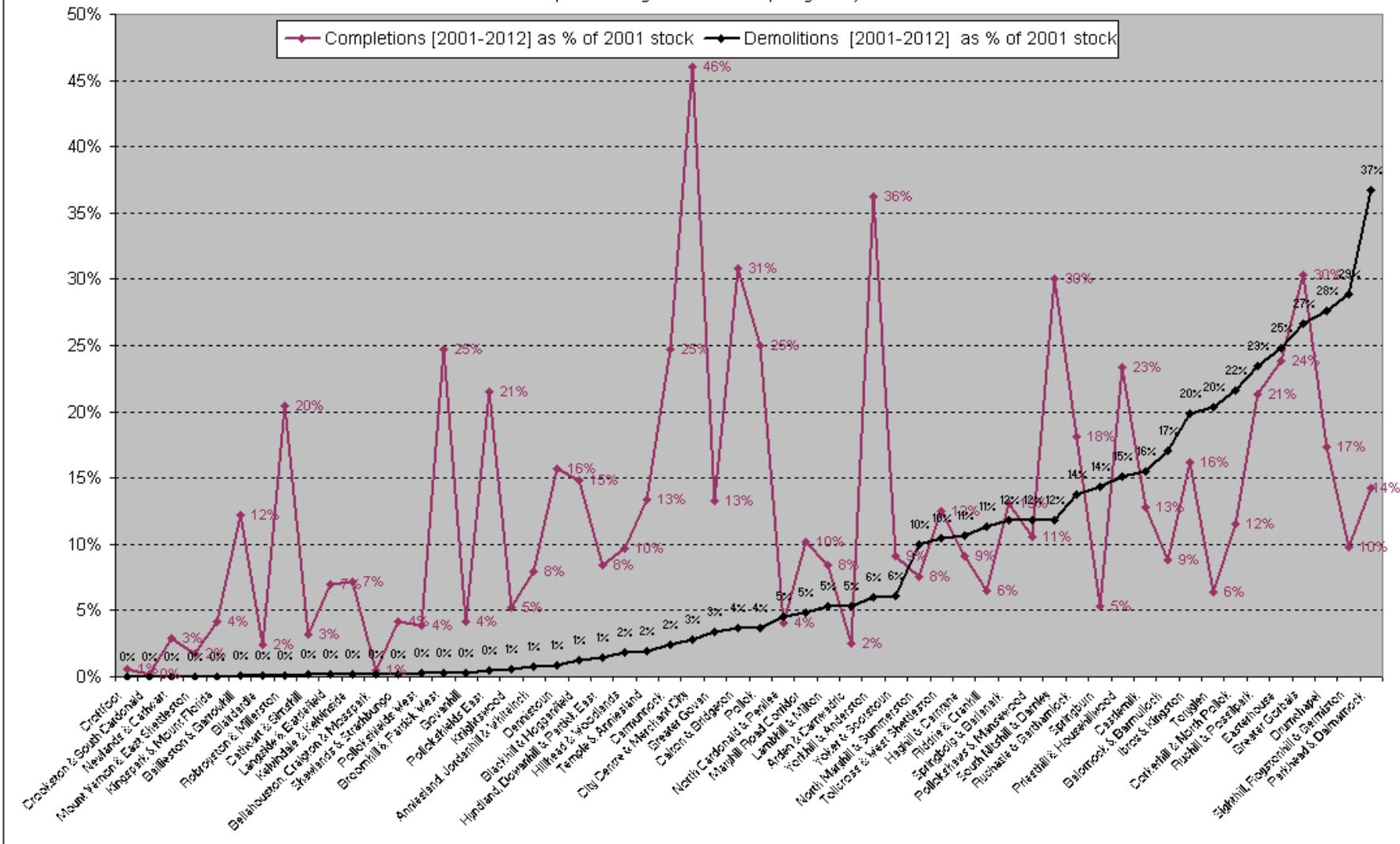
Source: Housing Stock Estimates based on Council Tax Register
Development and Regeneration Services, Glasgow City Council



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



Education, crime, environment

Children's learning - how do Glasgow's schools measure up?

In 2012 64,806 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.



2x

Glasgow's rate of violent crime is twice the national average

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

Domestic abuse

Anti-social behaviour

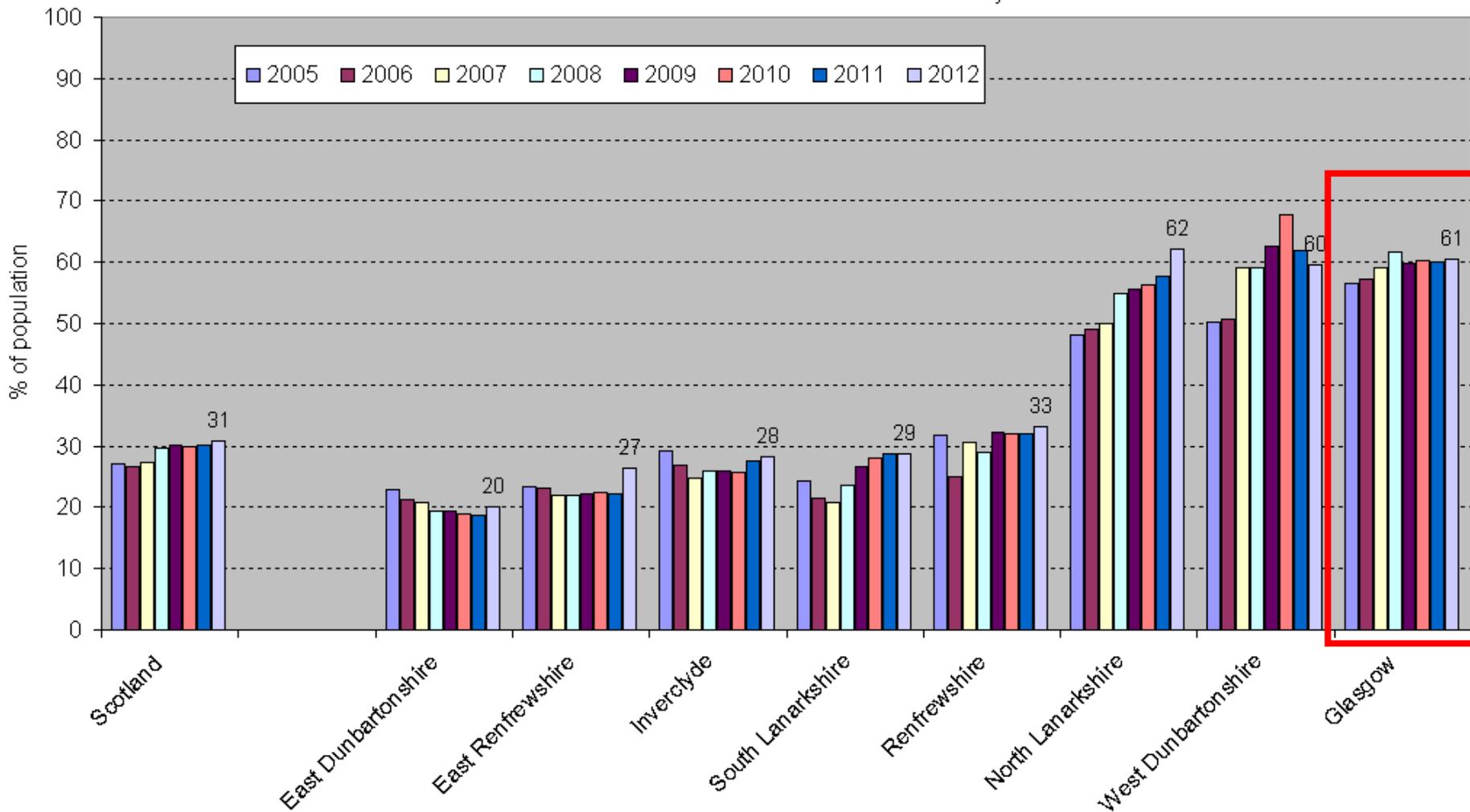
Violent crime

Fire safety

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



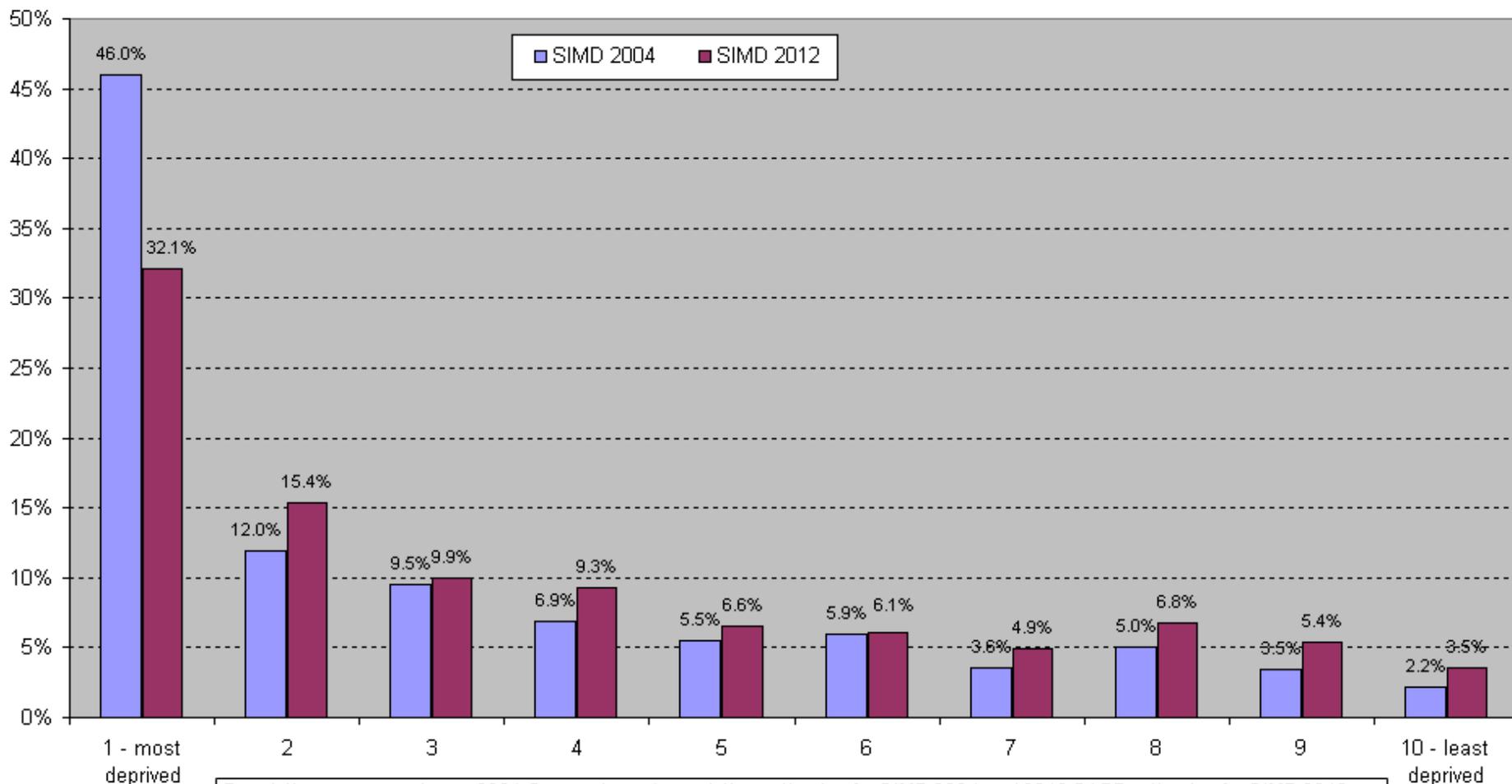
Greenspace



Deprivation changes

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

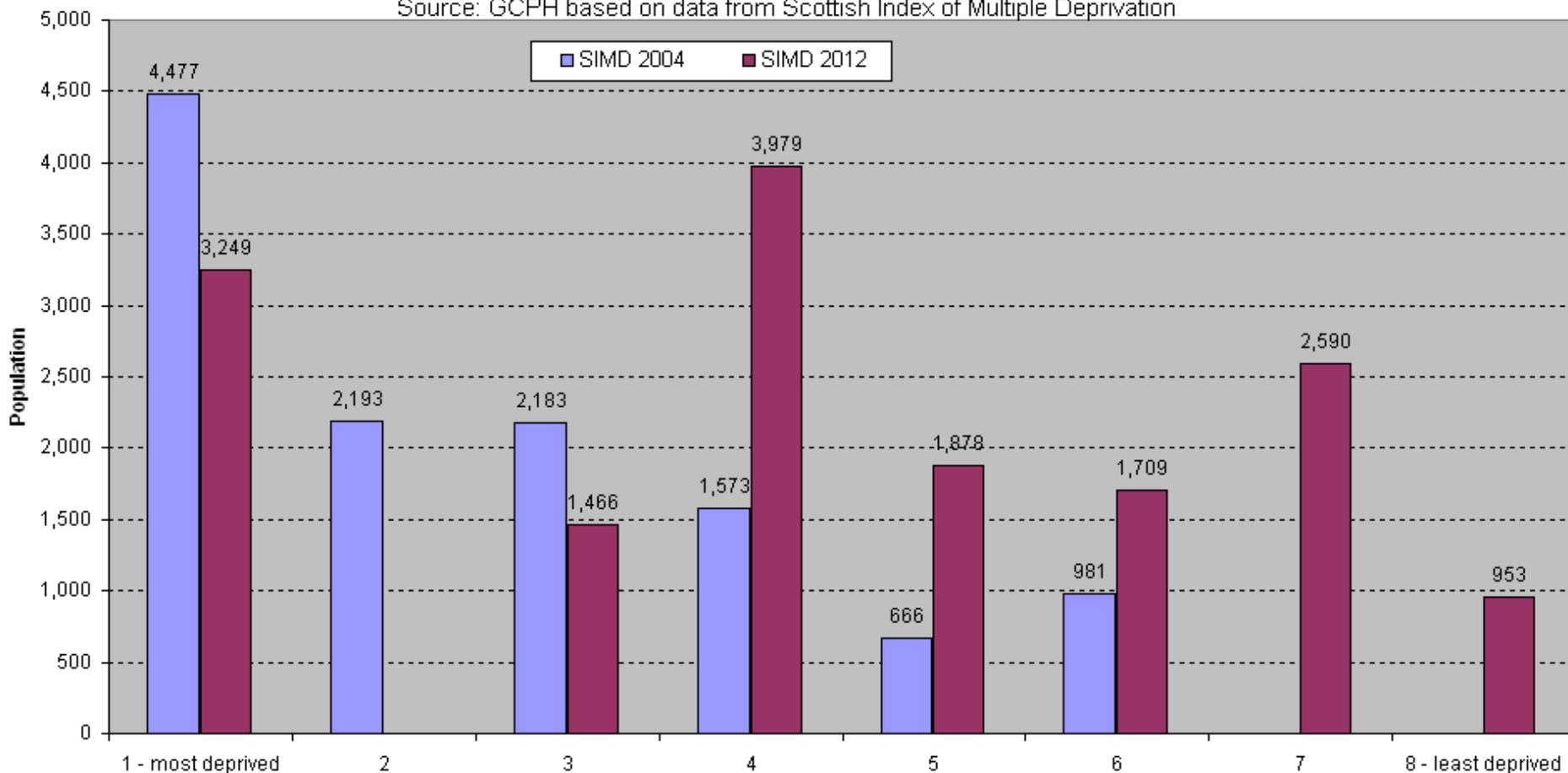
Source: GCPH based on data from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation



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

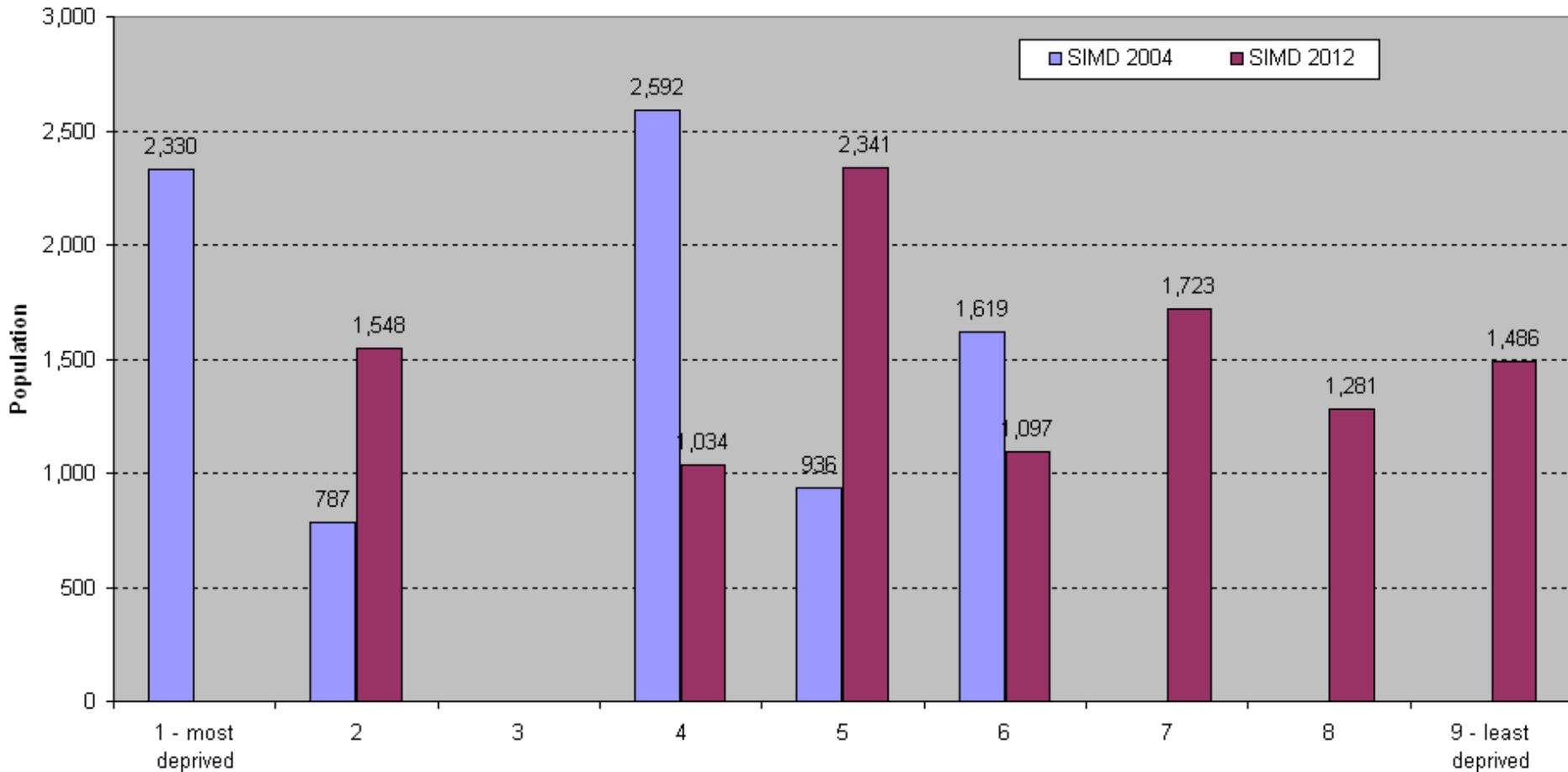


Populations compared were 2001 Census based population estimates for SIMD 2004 and 2010 SAPE estimates for SIMD 2012

Deprivation changes within neighbourhoods (2)

Change in Yorkhill & Anderston's population distribution by deprivation decile, 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

Life expectancy trends

- this is a relatively old slide, so how much has changed?

06 Miniature Glasgow - DVD Booklet

Life Expectancy

A boy born today might just live past his **70**th 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**.

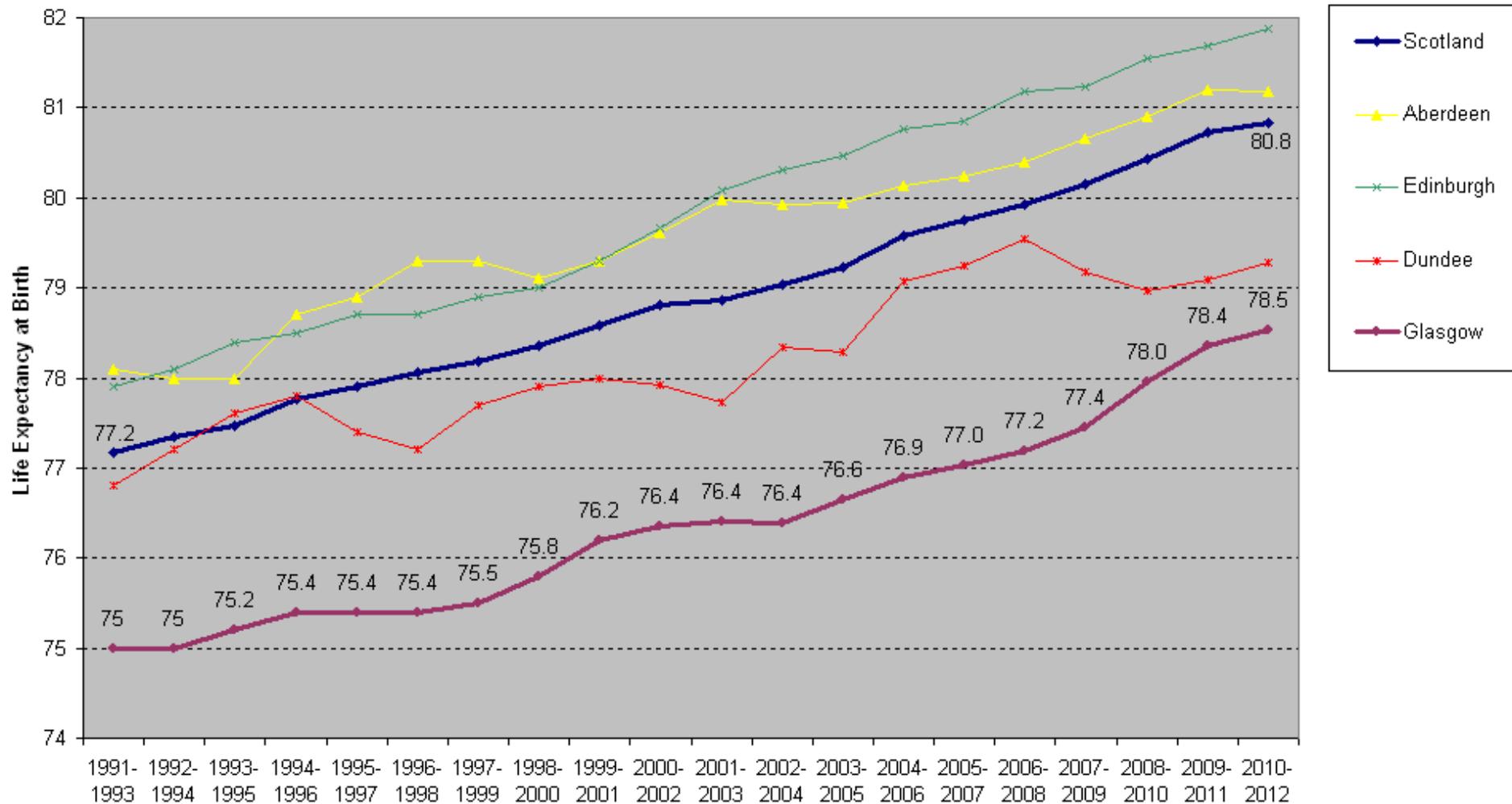
A girl from an affluent area will live for **8** years longer than one from a poor area.



Life expectancy trends: Glasgow vs. Scotland

Female Life Expectancy at Birth, selected Scottish Cities, 1991-93 to 2010-12

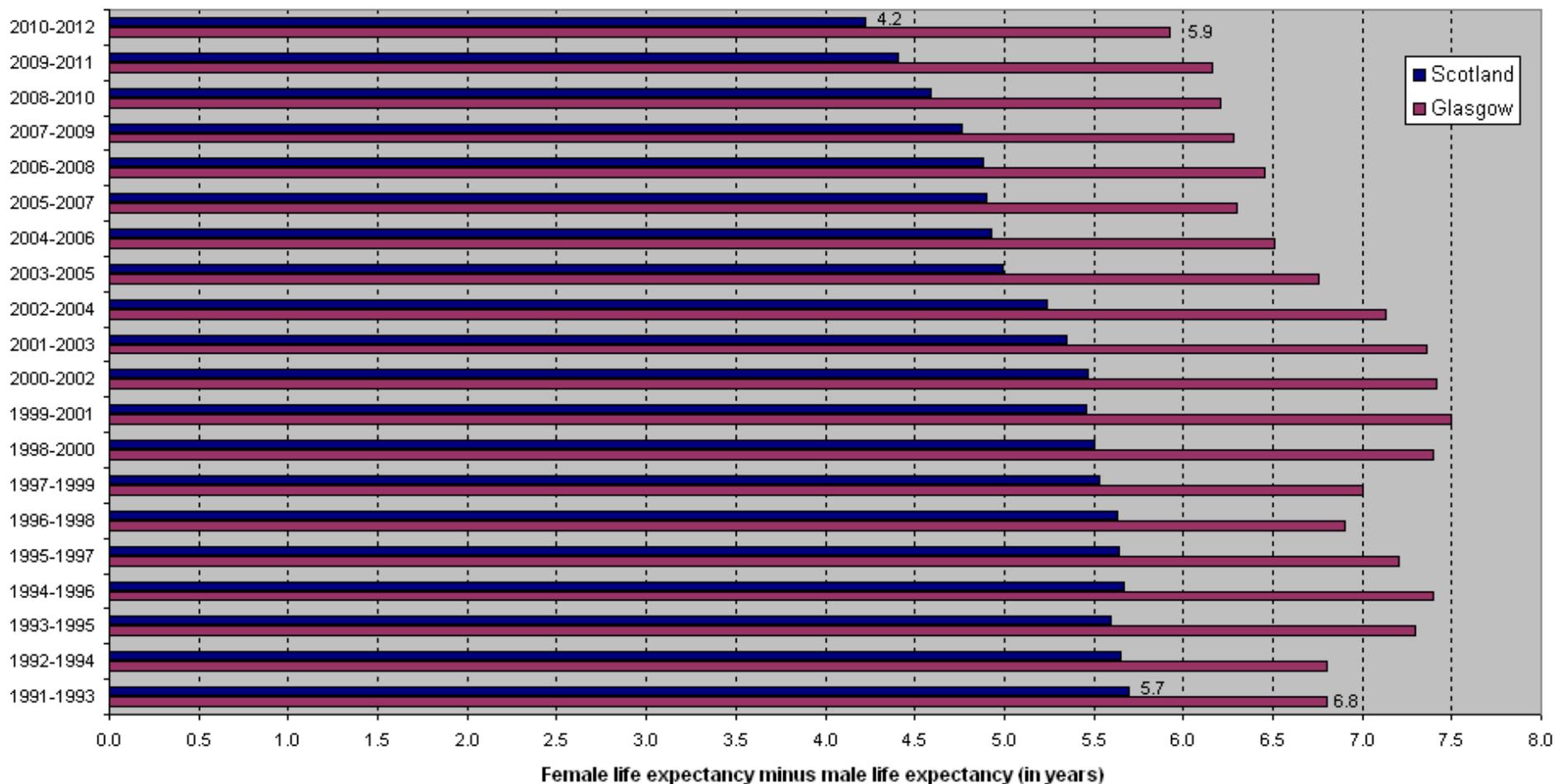
Source: National Records of Scotland



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

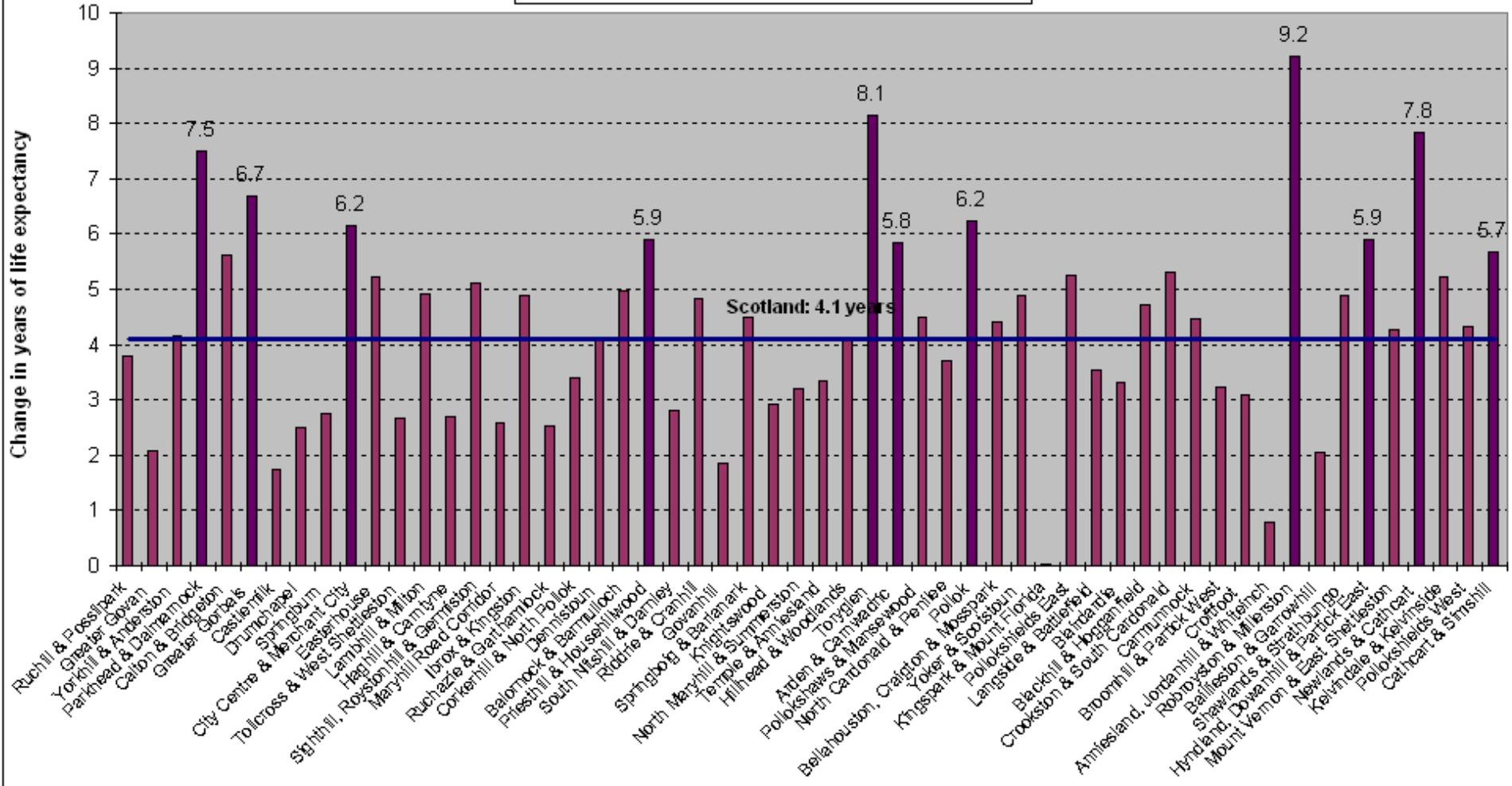


Change in male life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow

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

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

Change (in years) Scotland

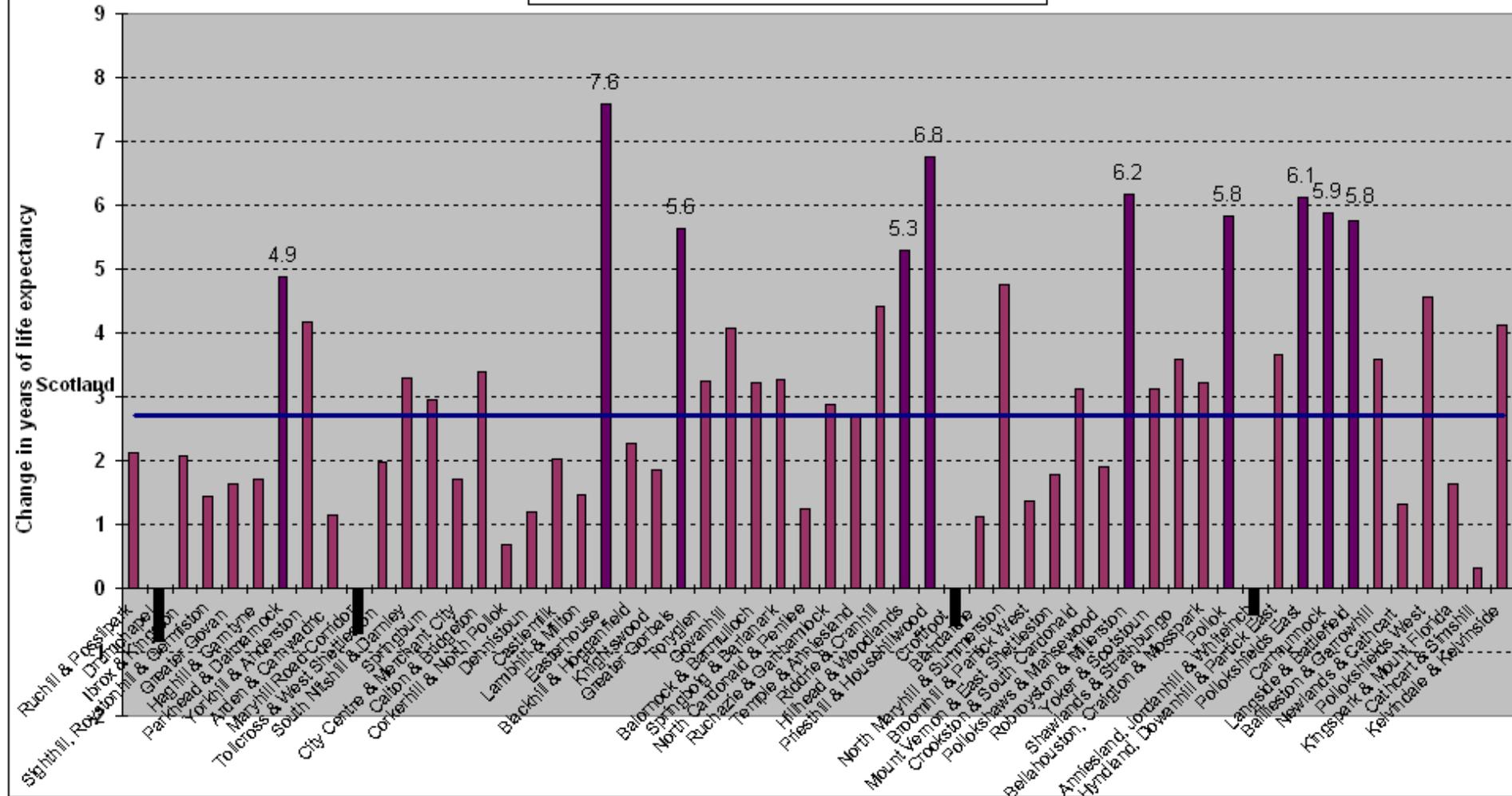


Change in female life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow

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

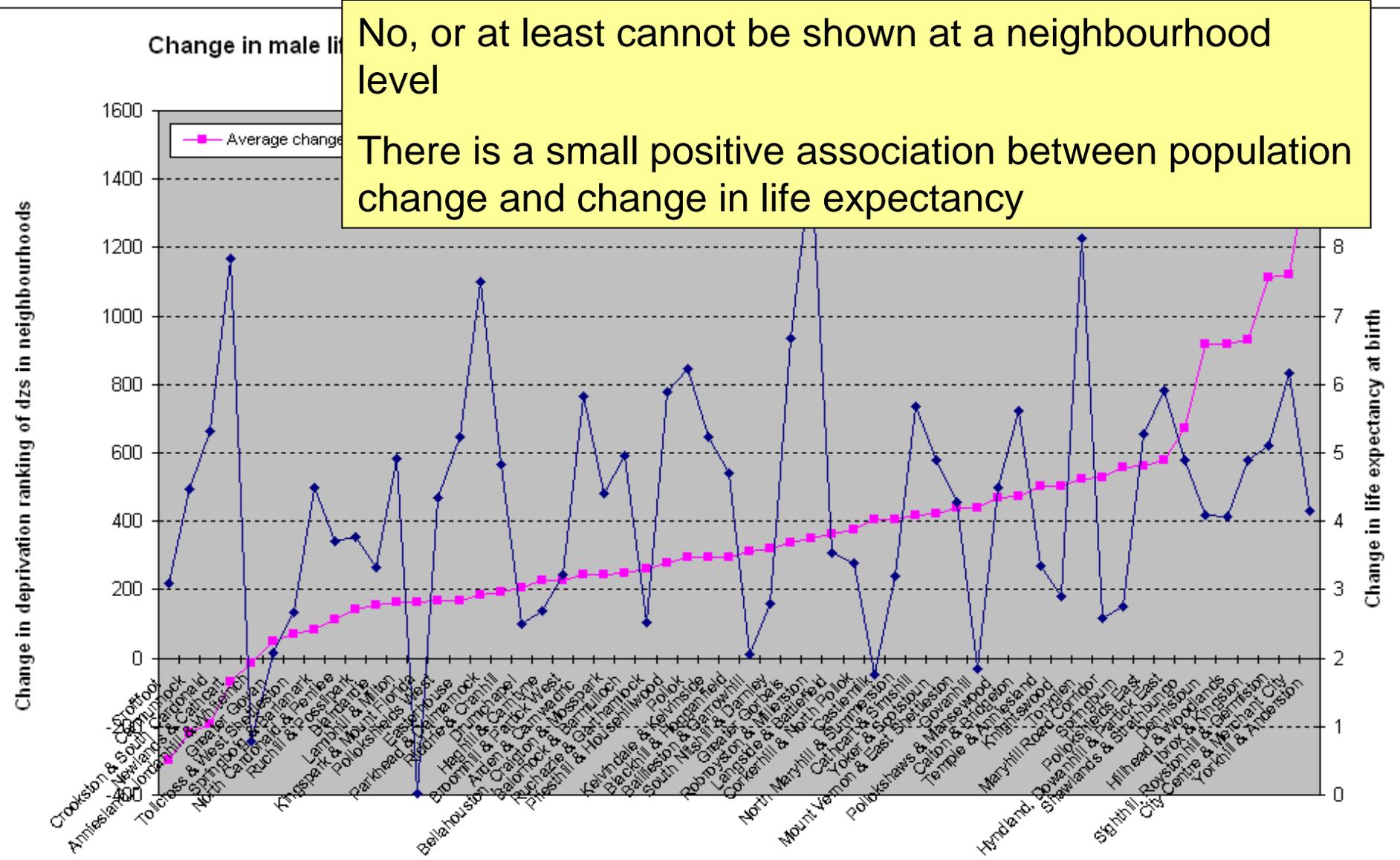
Source: Calculated by GCPH from NRS population estimates and death registrations

Change (in years) Scotland



Is a change in deprivation associated with a change in life expectancy?

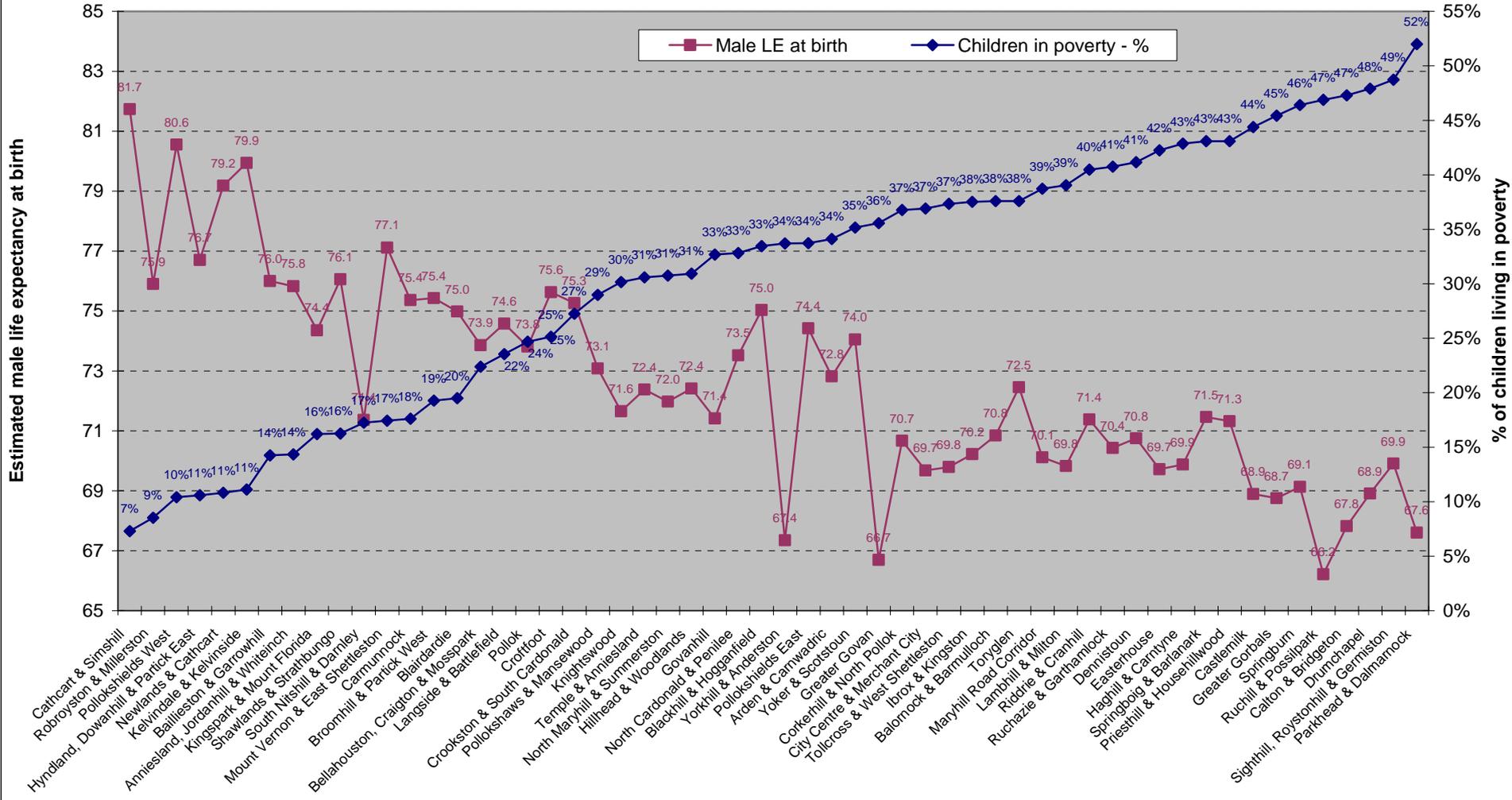
No, or at least cannot be shown at a neighbourhood level
There is a small positive association between population change and change in life expectancy



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



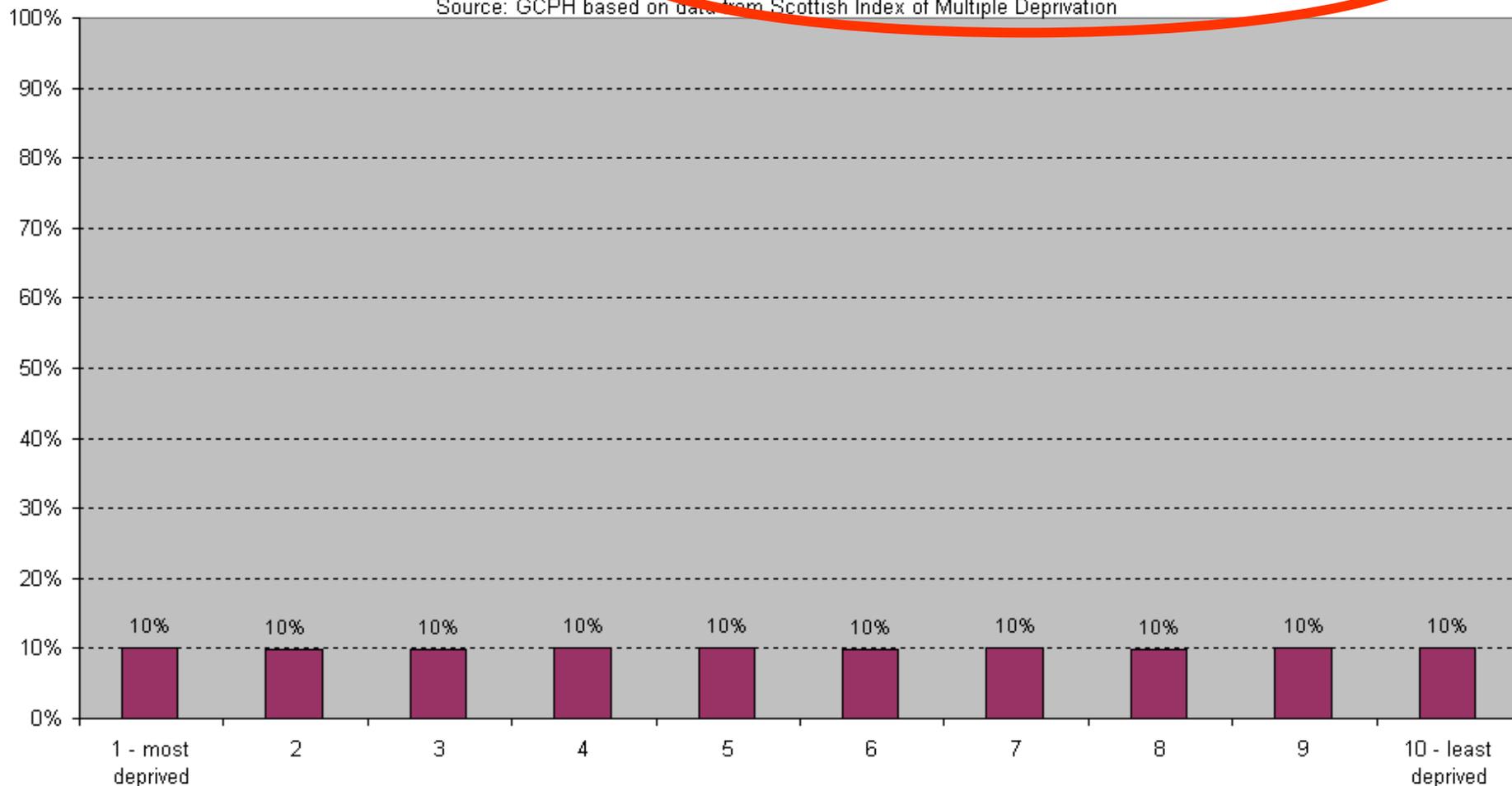
Life expectancy by deprivation



Deprivation measurement

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

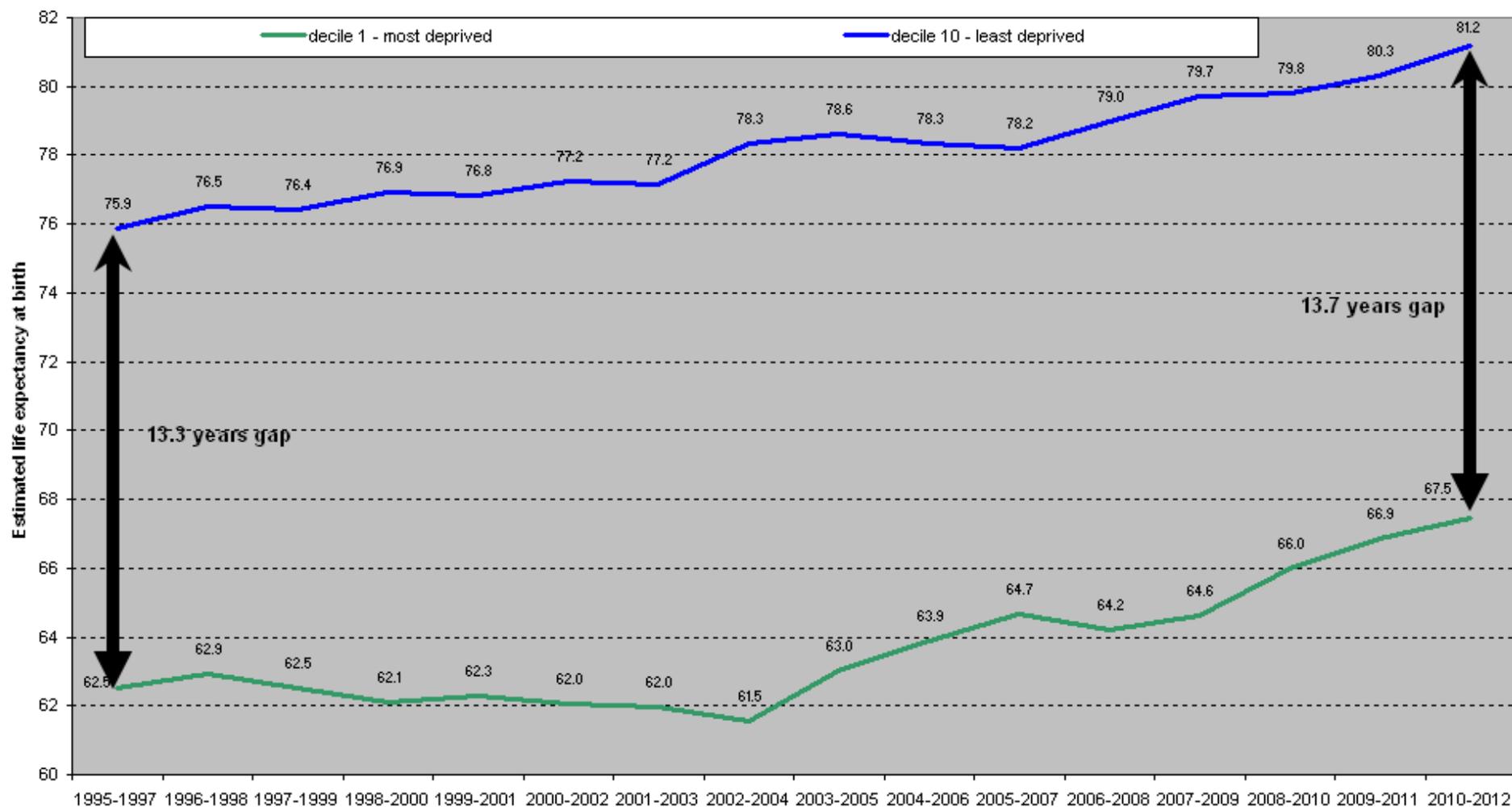
Source: GCPH based on data from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation



Male life expectancy by deprivation

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

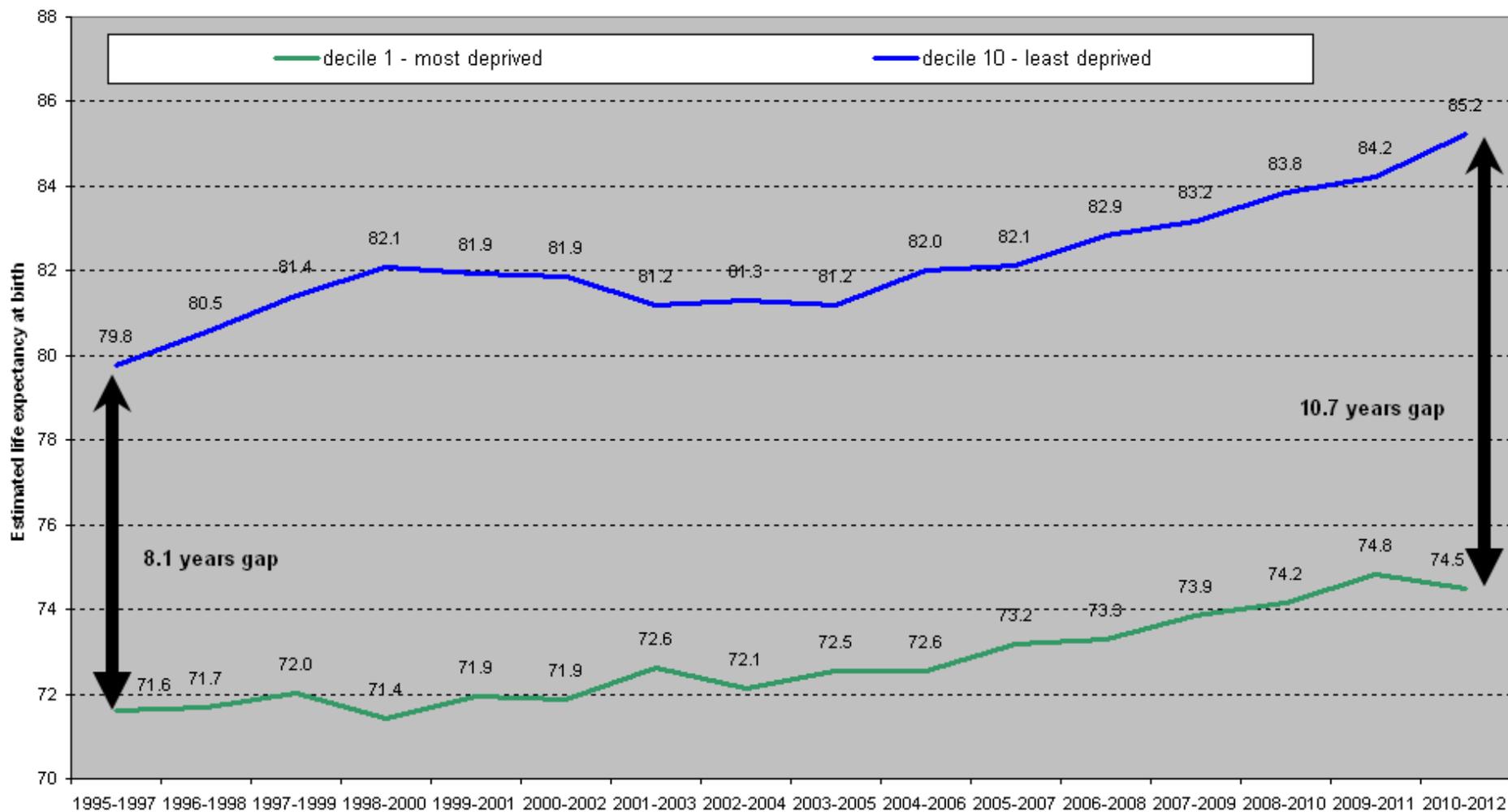
Source: Calculation by GCPH using NRS population and deaths data and SIMD files; Glasgow and Scotland estimates from ONS and NRS publications



Female life expectancy by deprivation

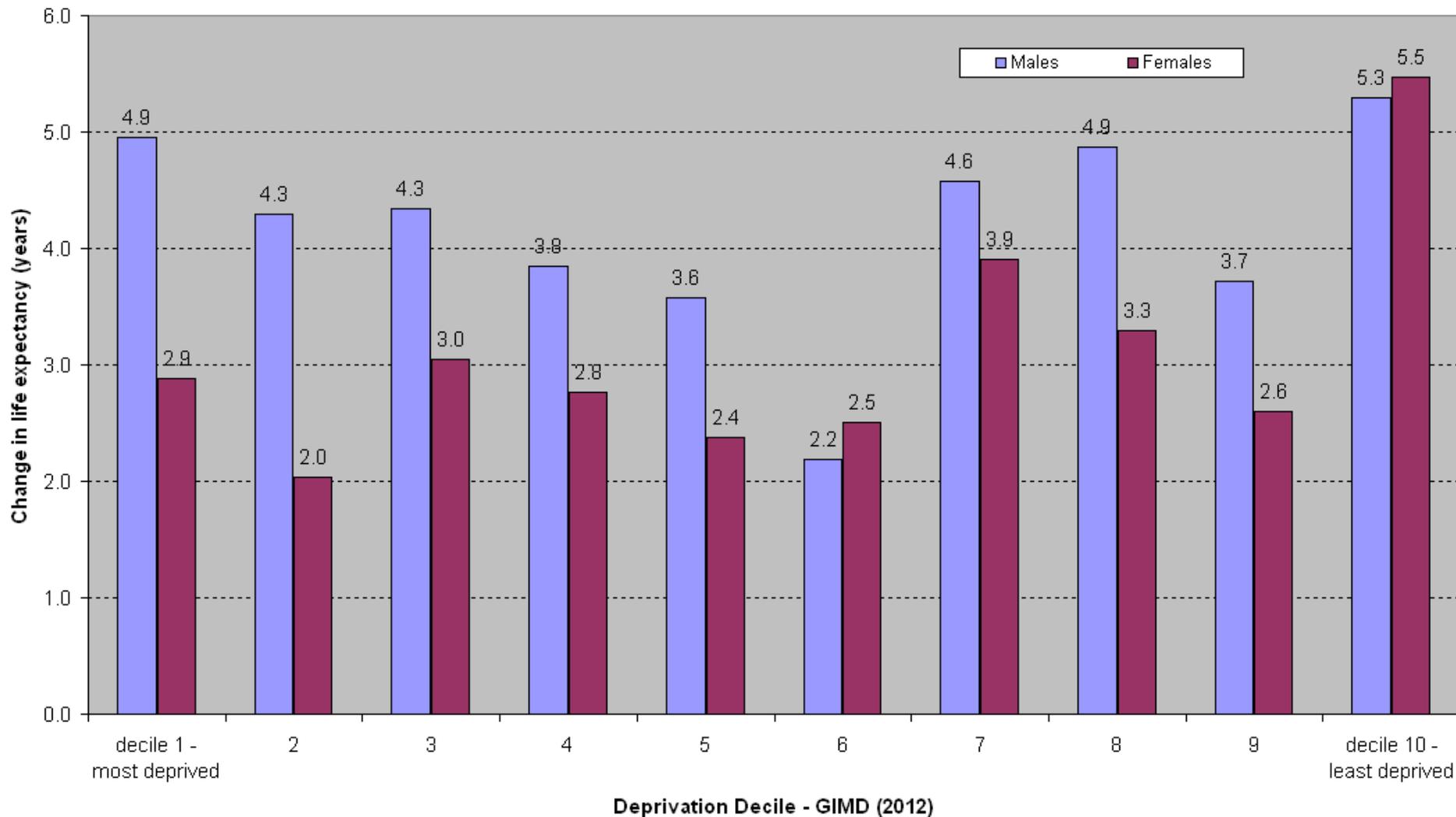
Estimated female life expectancy at birth, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004), 1995-97 to 2010-12

Source: Calculation by GCPH using NRS population and deaths data and SIMD files



Change in life expectancy by deprivation decile

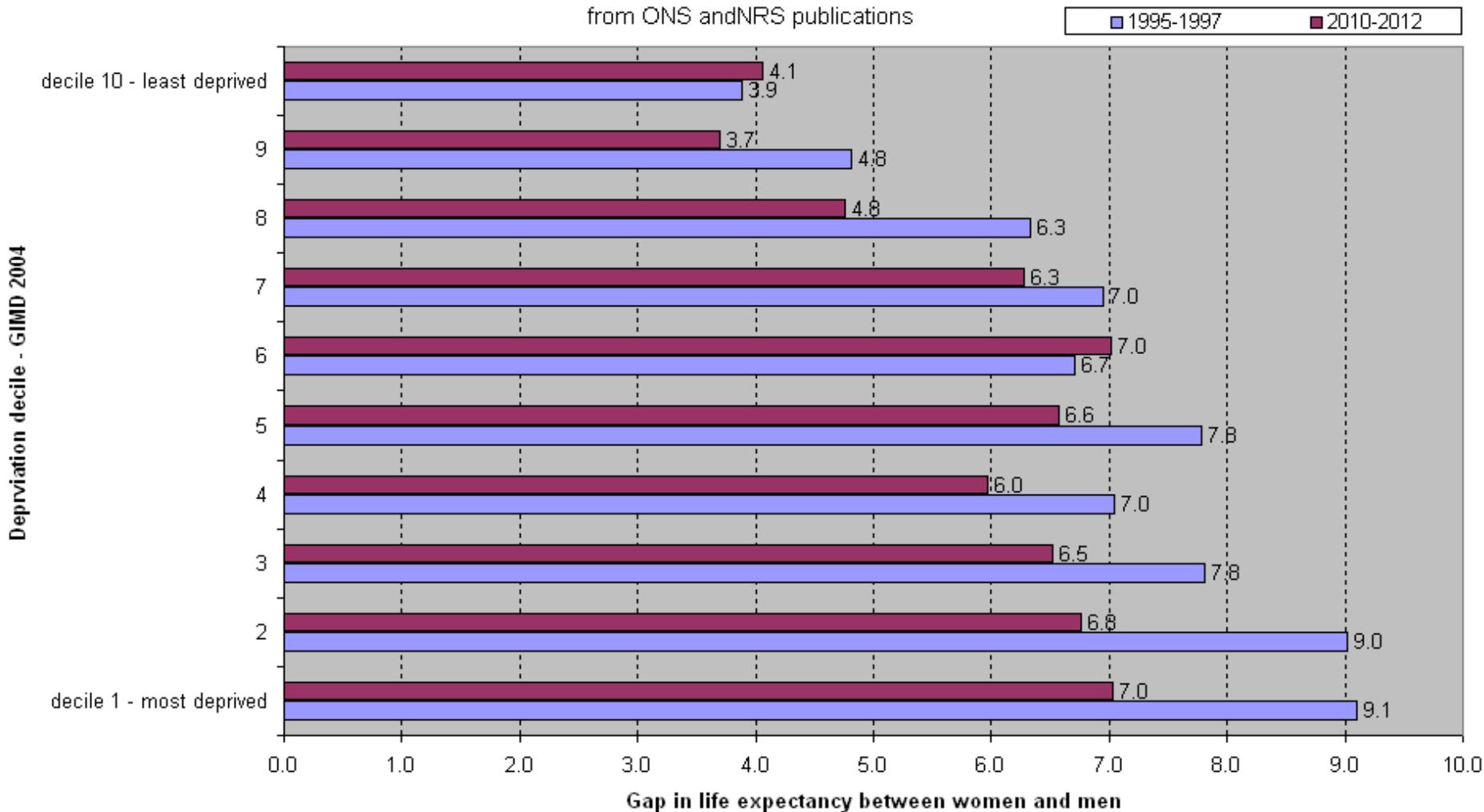
Change in life expectancy at birth, 1995-97 to 2010-12, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004),
 Source: Calculation by GCPH using NRS population and deaths data and SIMD files; Glasgow and Scotland estimates from ONS and NRS publications



Gender gap in life expectancy by deprivation

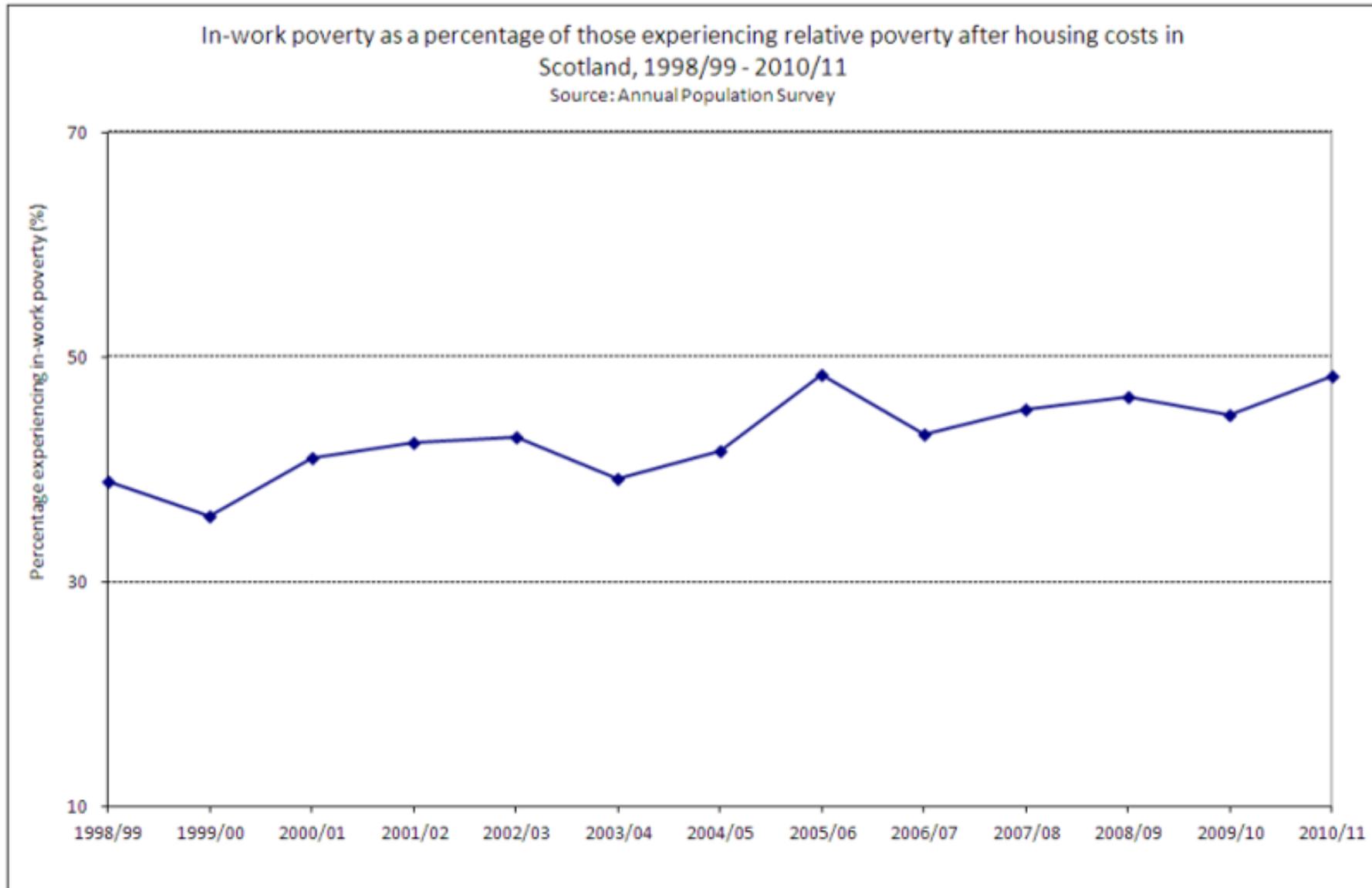
Gap in life expectancy between sexes, 1995-97 to 2010-12, Glasgow deprivation deciles (based on GIMD2004)

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



FOOD BANK USE IN SCOTLAND

The provision of food aid has grown significantly...

In 2009 there was **1**

Trussell Trust food bank in Scotland.



In 2013 there were **42**

plus **17** in development.



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'.

Reasons for accessing food banks

Disability



Unemployment

Living in instable housing - this particularly affects asylum seekers and refugees.

More information on this topic is available at:

www.understandingglasgow.com

The Scottish Government published their latest [report on poverty and income inequality in Scotland](#) in July 2014.

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

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

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Acknowledgements: Thanks to Craig Waugh and Lauren Schofield (both ISD Scotland) who helped produce the local health profile data and to Sheena Fletcher (GCPH) for her infographics

Useful web links

- **Understanding Glasgow** - www.understandingglasgow.com
- **GCPH** – www.gcph.co.uk