

# **Building connections between public health and housing: Key findings from GoWell**

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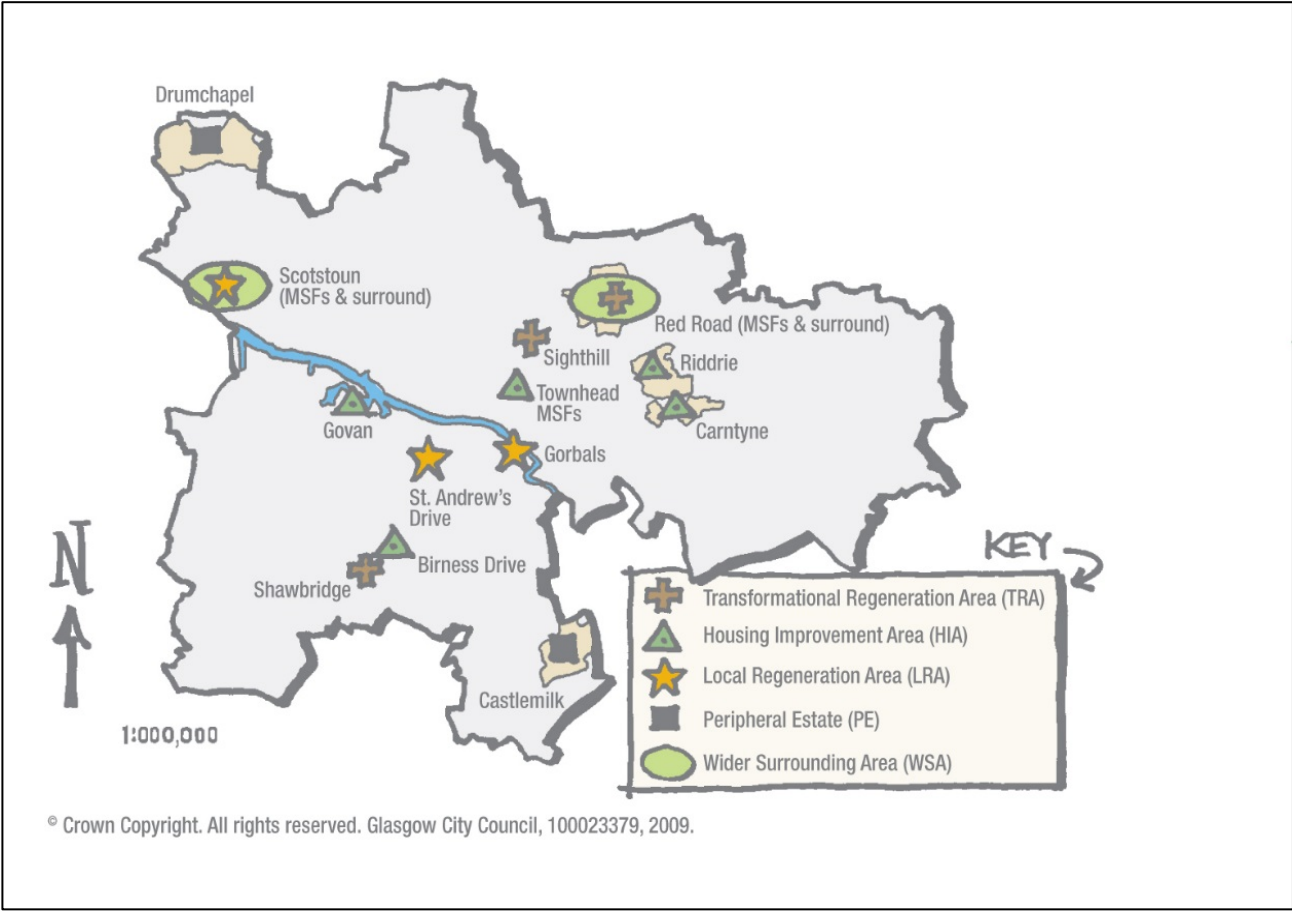


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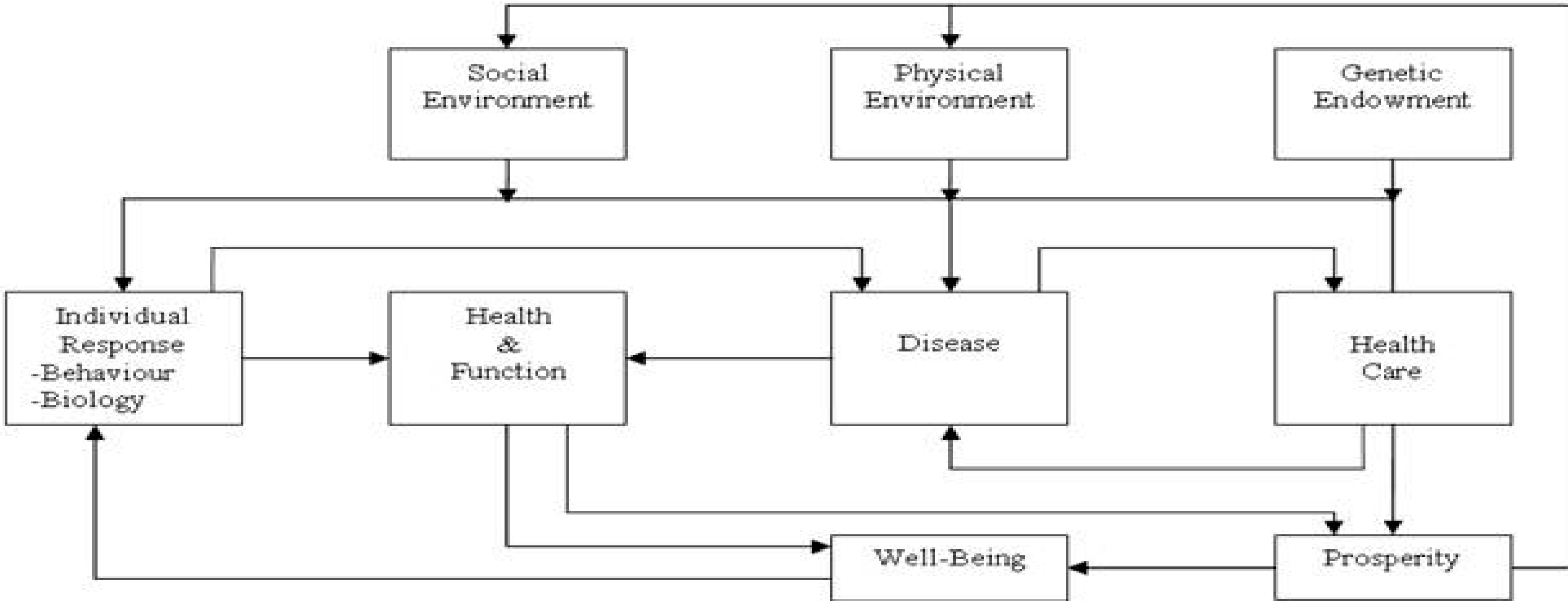
# GoWell Study Areas and Intervention Area Types (IATs)



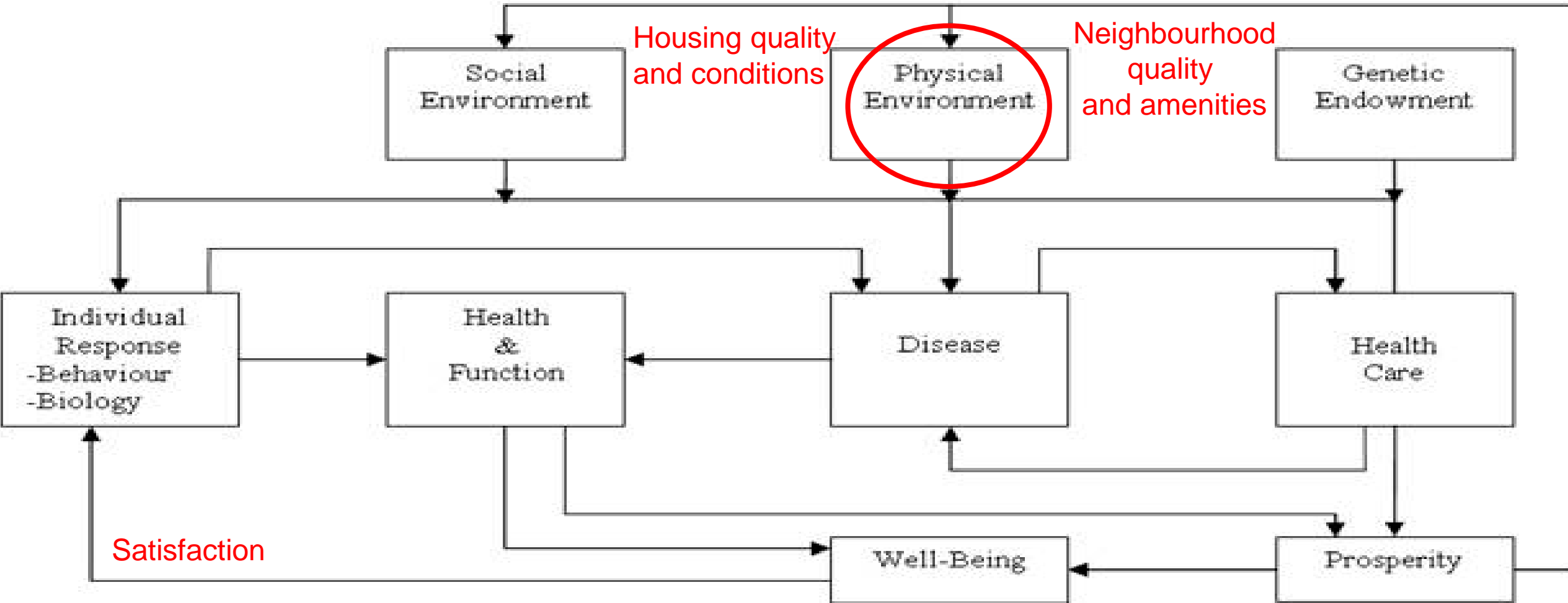
# Methods

- Cross sectional samples of 5,956 in 2006 (W1) and 3,471 in 2015 (W4).
- Comparison of the % of participants who gave the outcome of interest at Wave 4 compared with Wave 1.
- Analysis by Intervention Area Type (IAT), i.e. groups of study areas.
- Test for statistical significance of change over time for each IAT.
- Test for widening or narrowing of differences ('inequality') between IATs over time.
- Dichotomised/binary variables in 5 domains
- Ecological monitoring of change

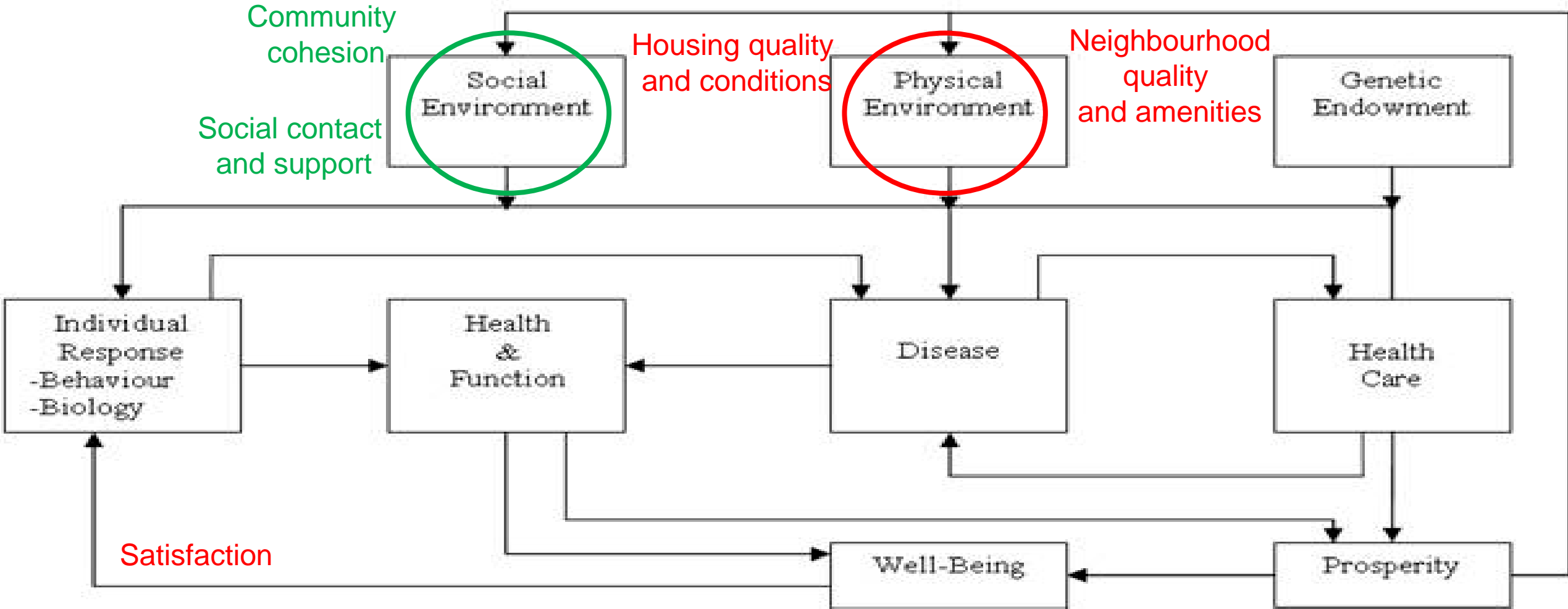
# The system that creates health



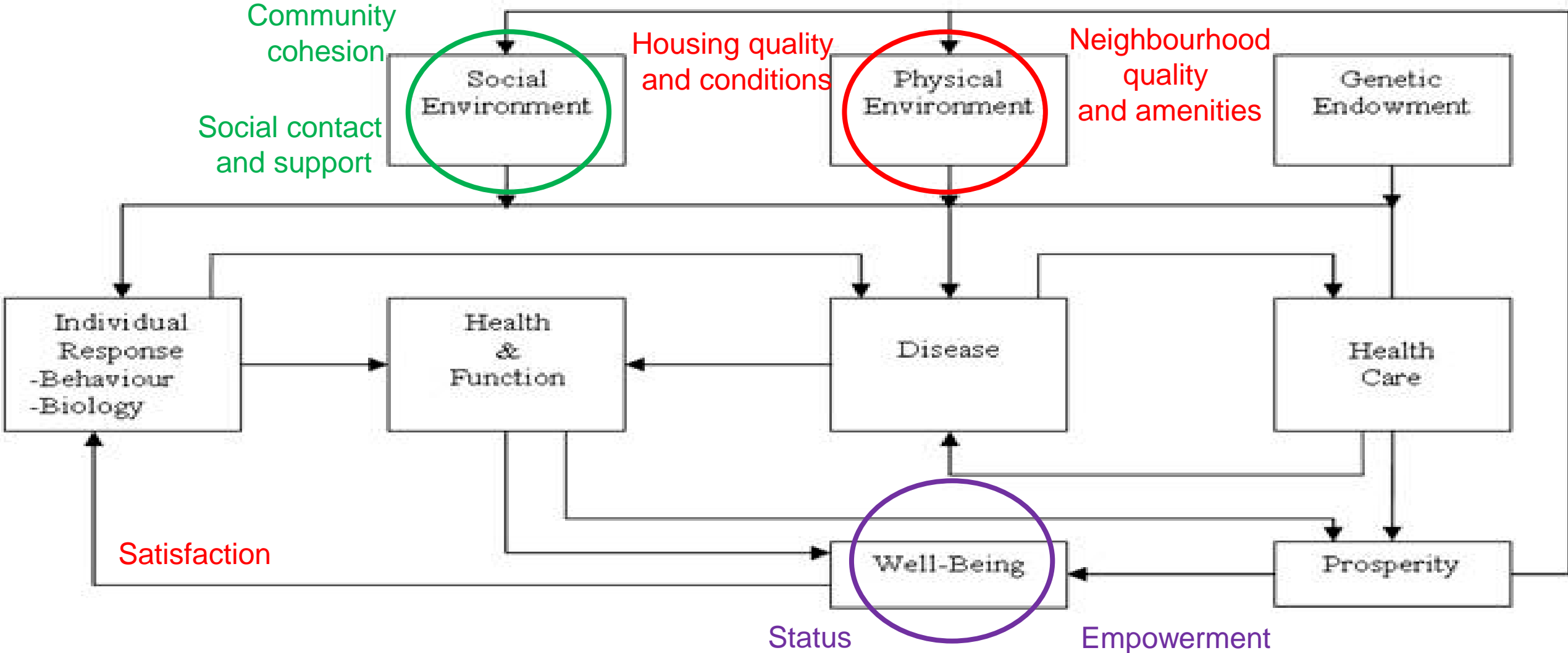
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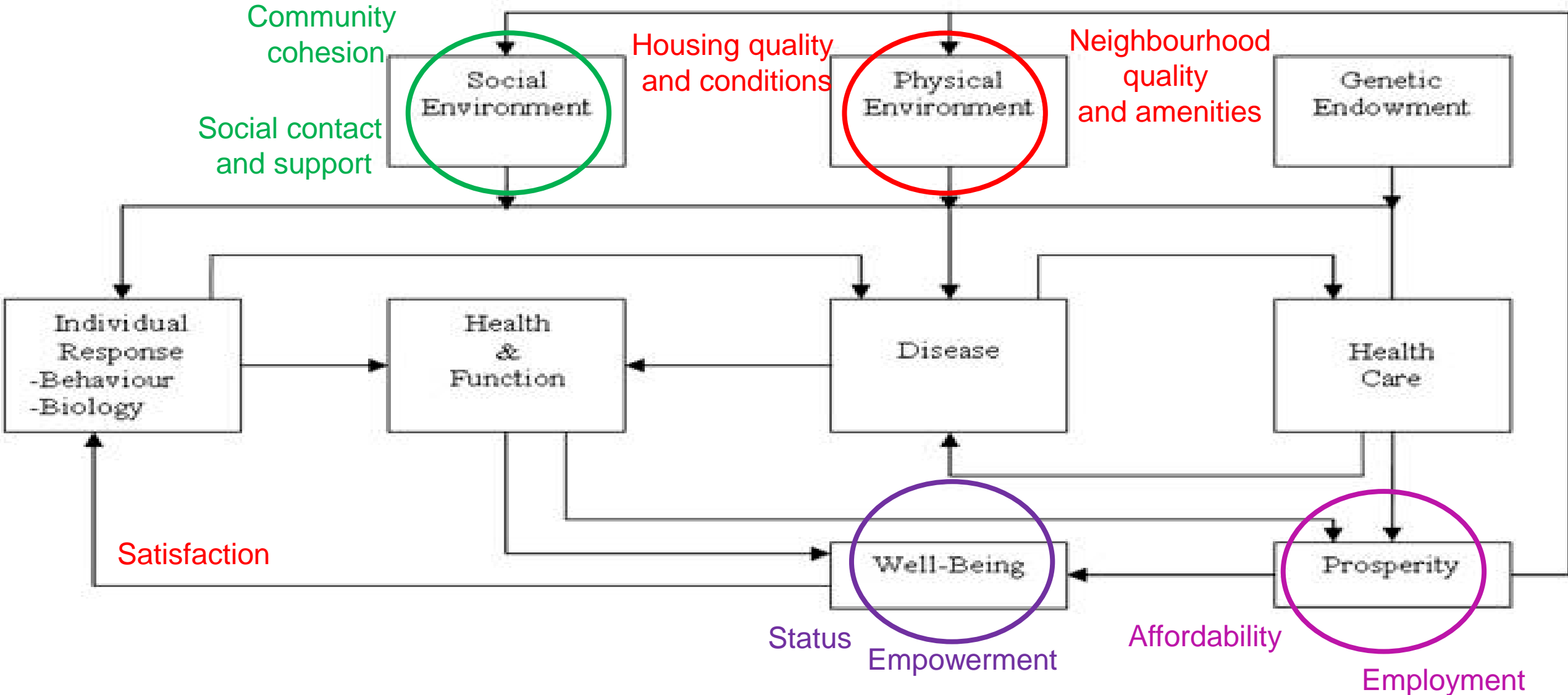


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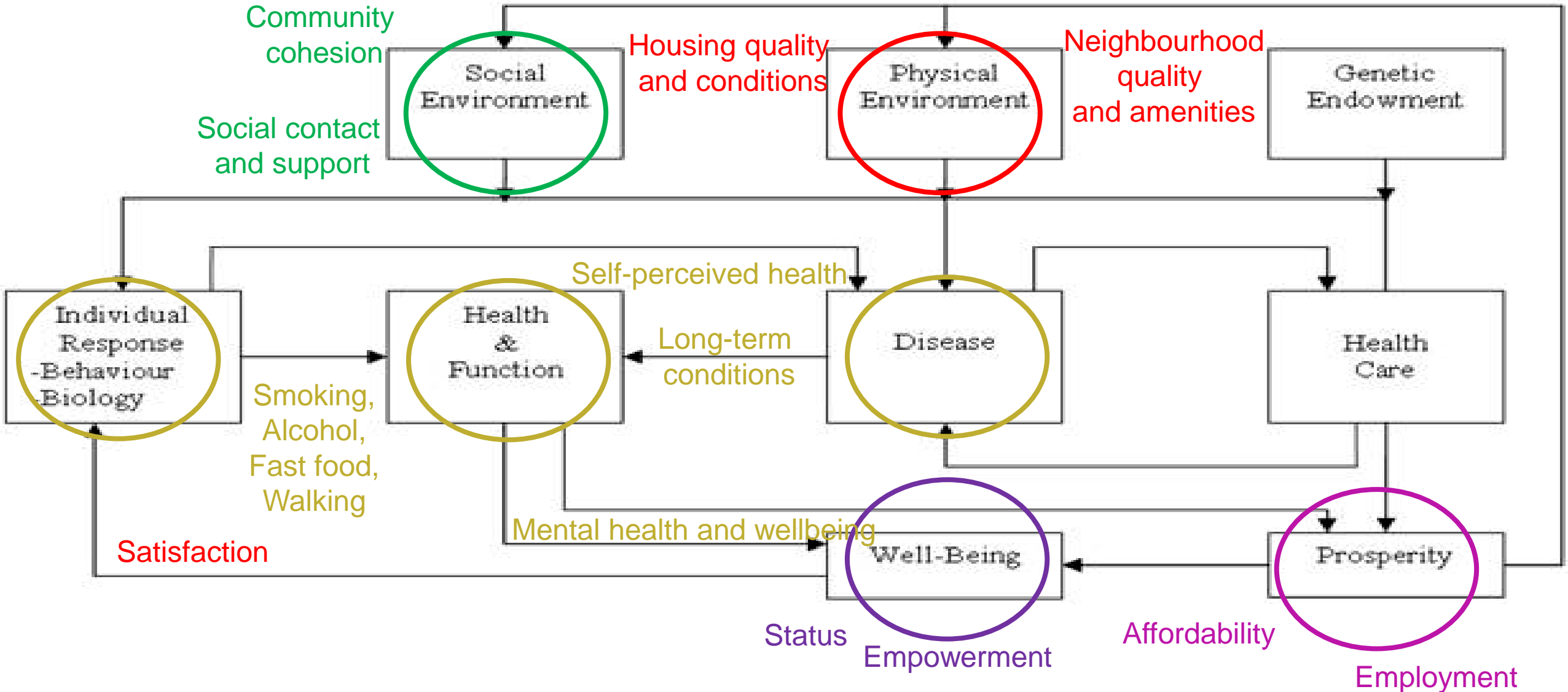




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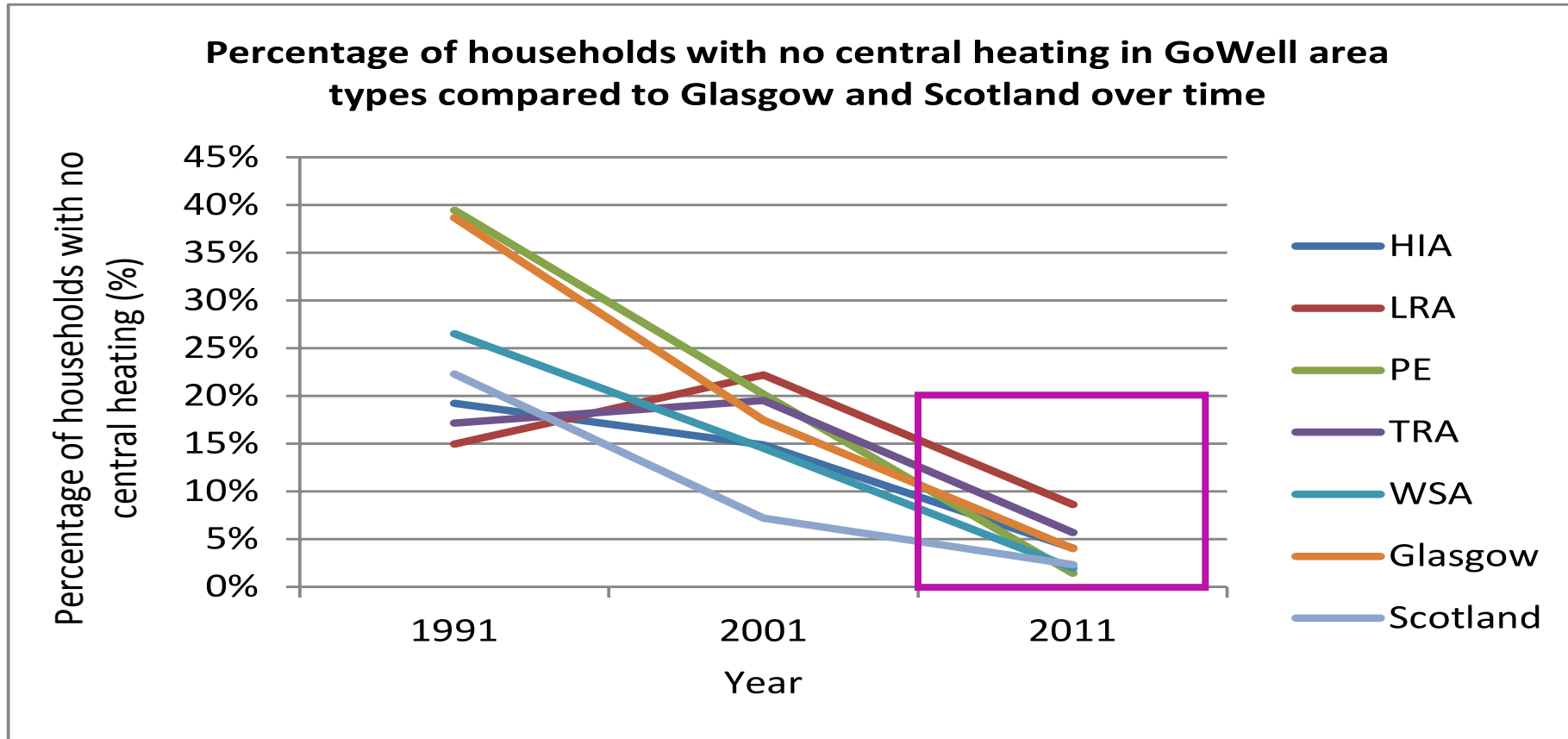
# In an ever-changing context

- Scale of investment in housing and regeneration
- Pace affected by wider economic and political factors
- Structural changes in all sectors
- Trends in housing tenure
- Demographic change: household structure, ageing population; migration; population movement
- Background trends in the economy, society and health

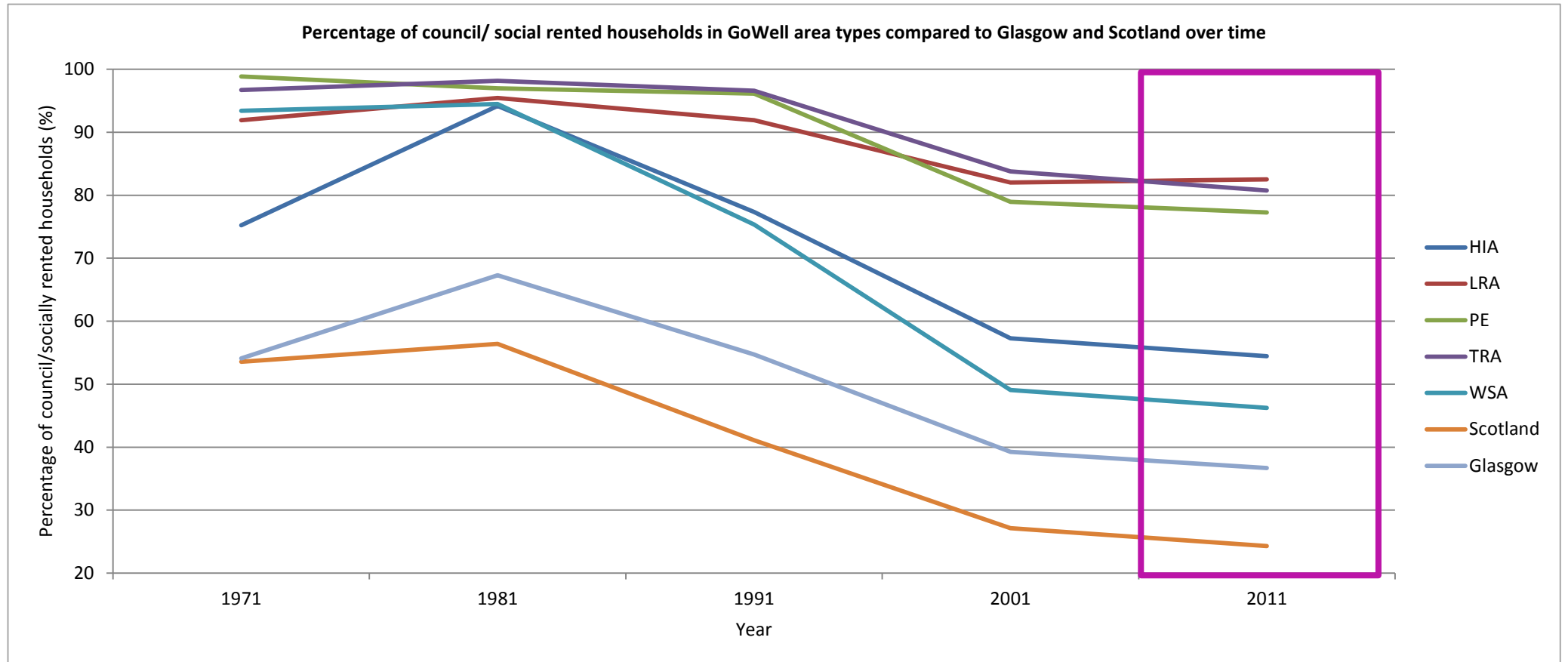
# Context – but also pathways to change

- Three main pathways (Gibson et al, 2011)
  - Internal housing conditions
  - Housing tenure
  - Area characteristics

# Households without central heating

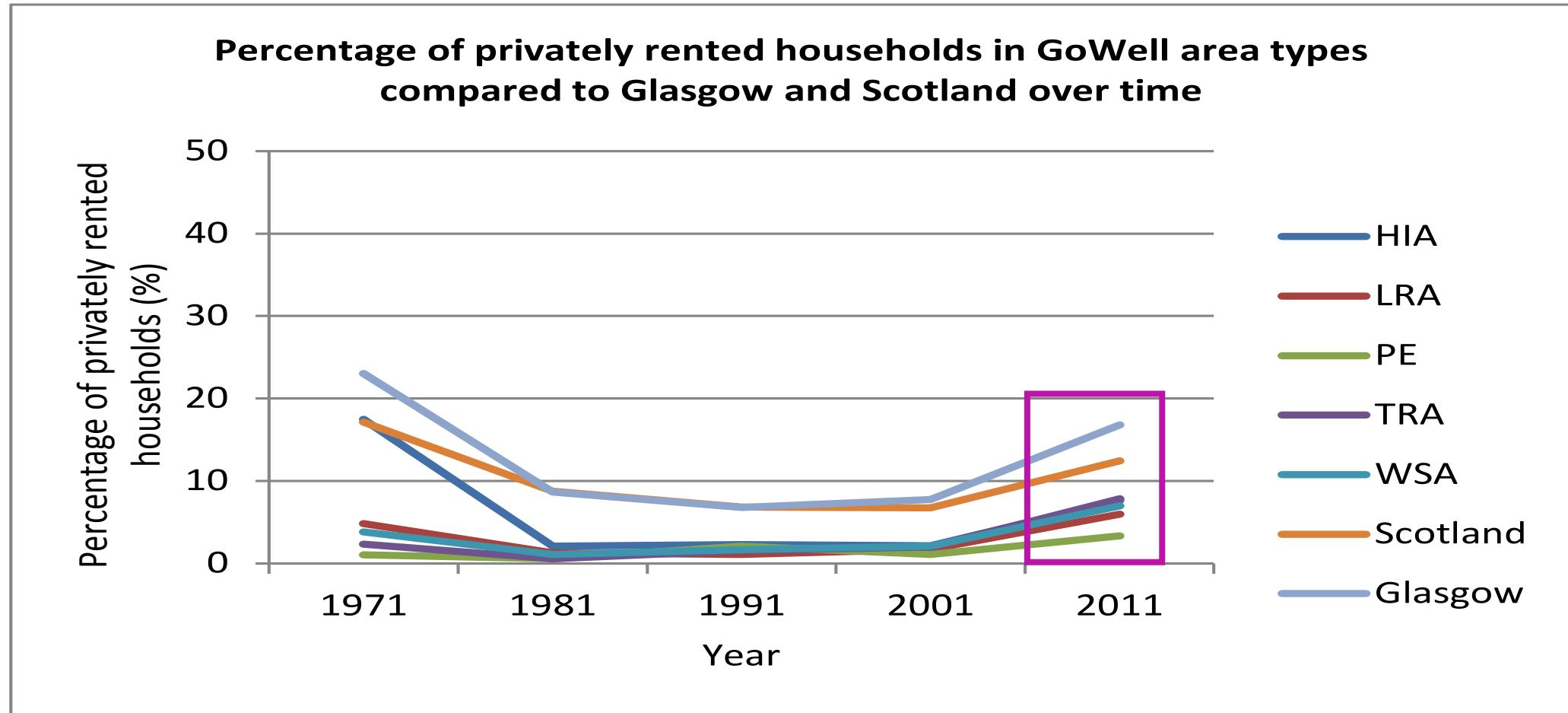


# Council/socially rented households



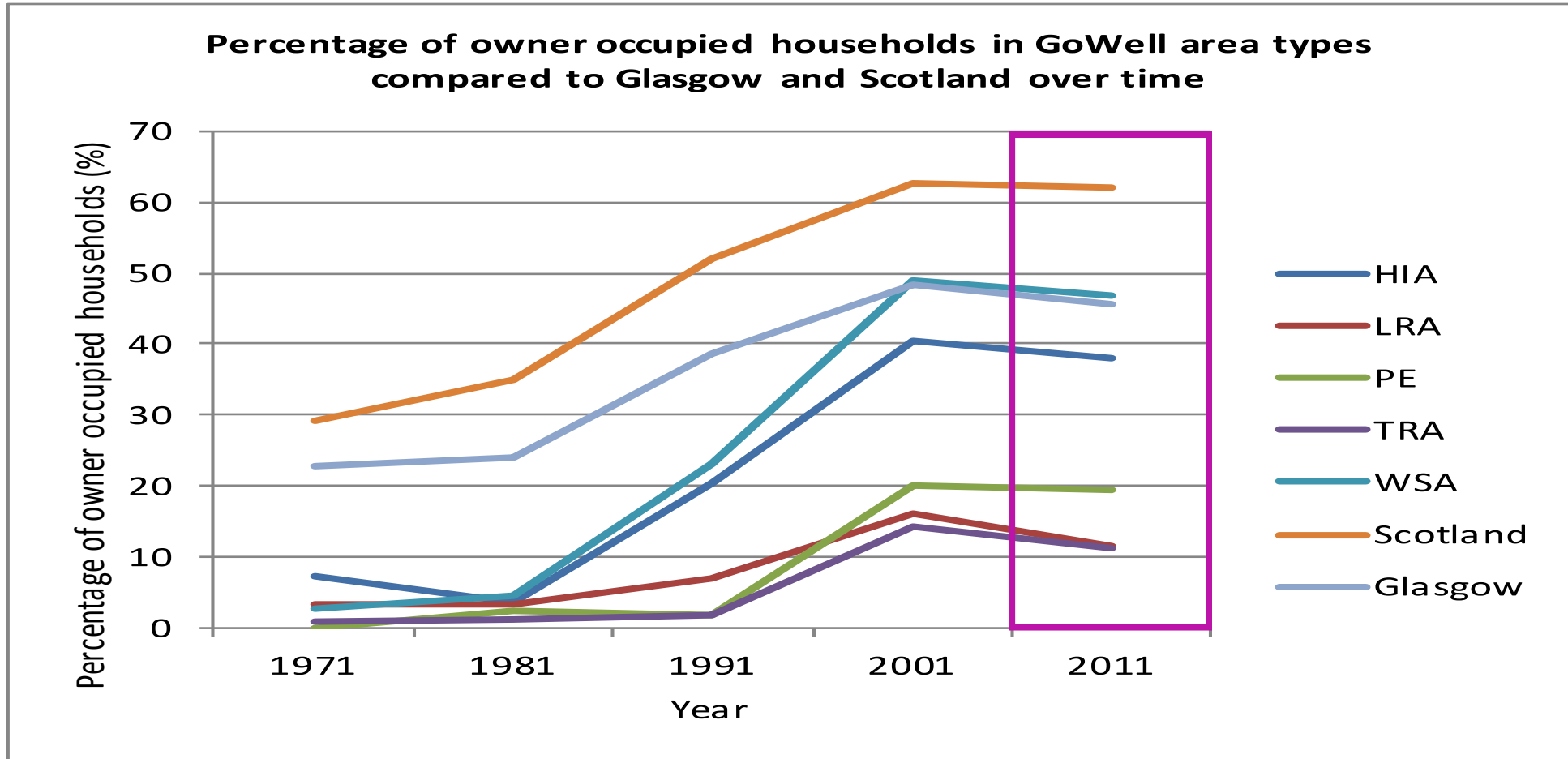
NB. It should be noted that some uncertainties in housing tenure data in the 2011 Census were identified by the National Records of Scotland. Glasgow was one of the areas affected. Trends are broadly comparable, but should be reported with some caution.

# Privately rented households



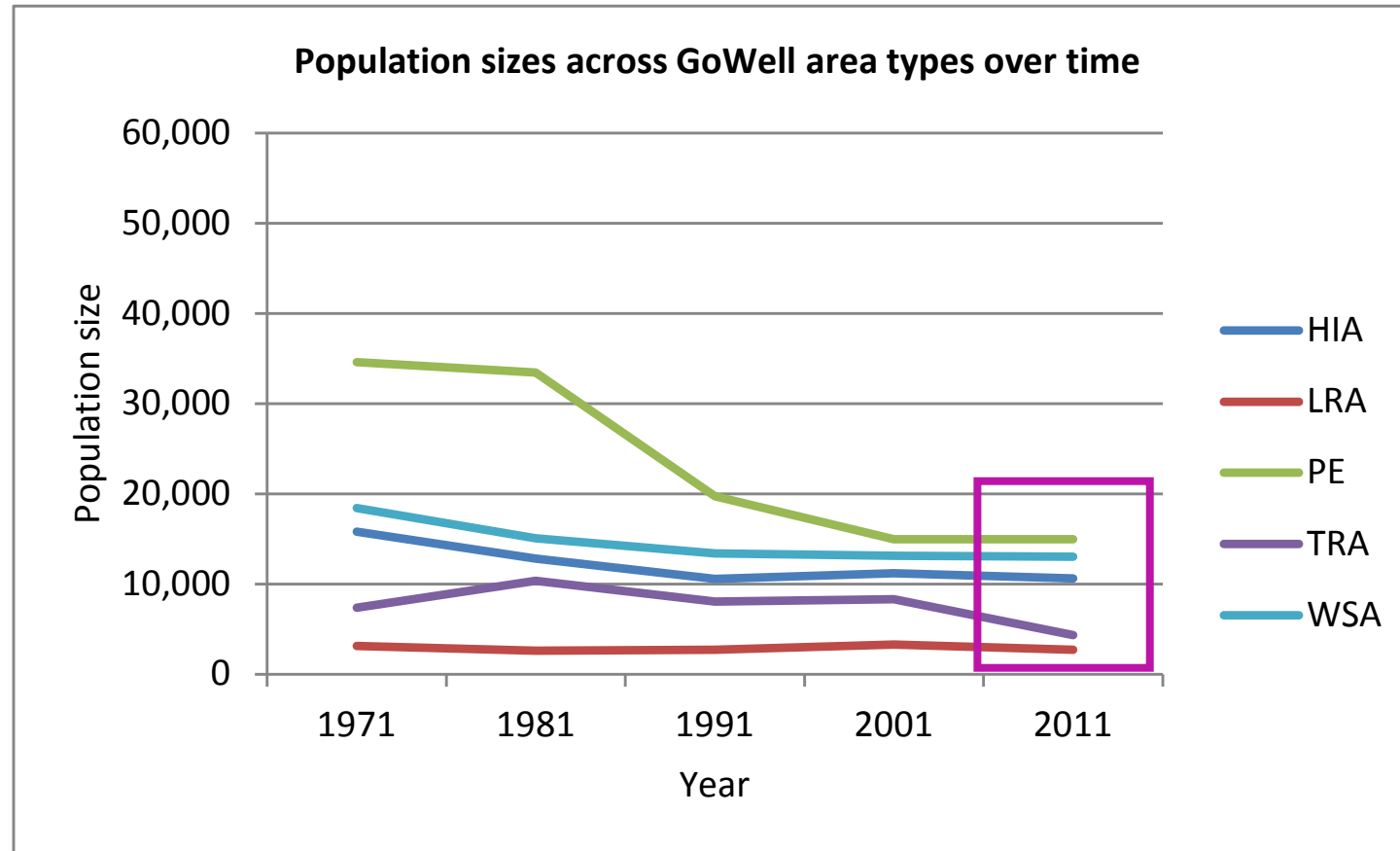
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# Owner occupied households



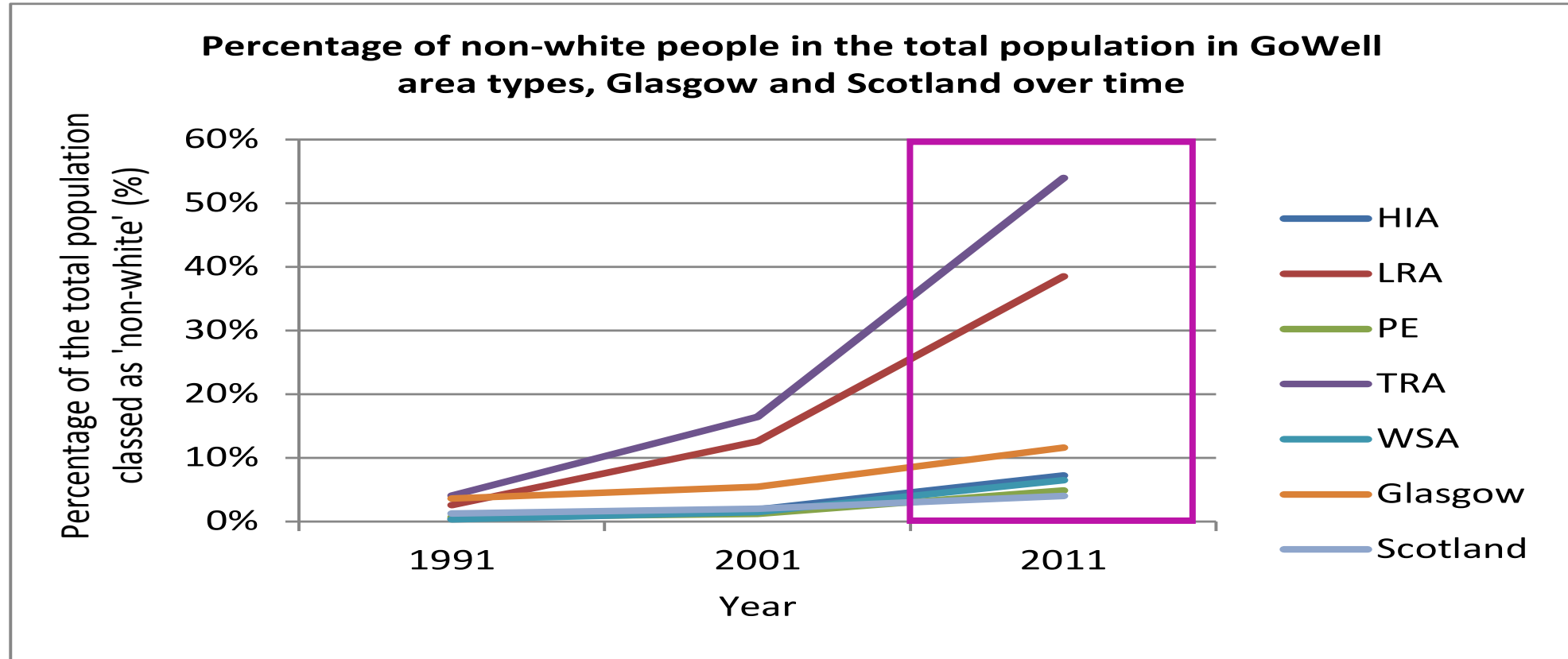


# Population Change



Population counts excluded those living in 'communal establishments' prior to 2011.

# Minority ethnic population

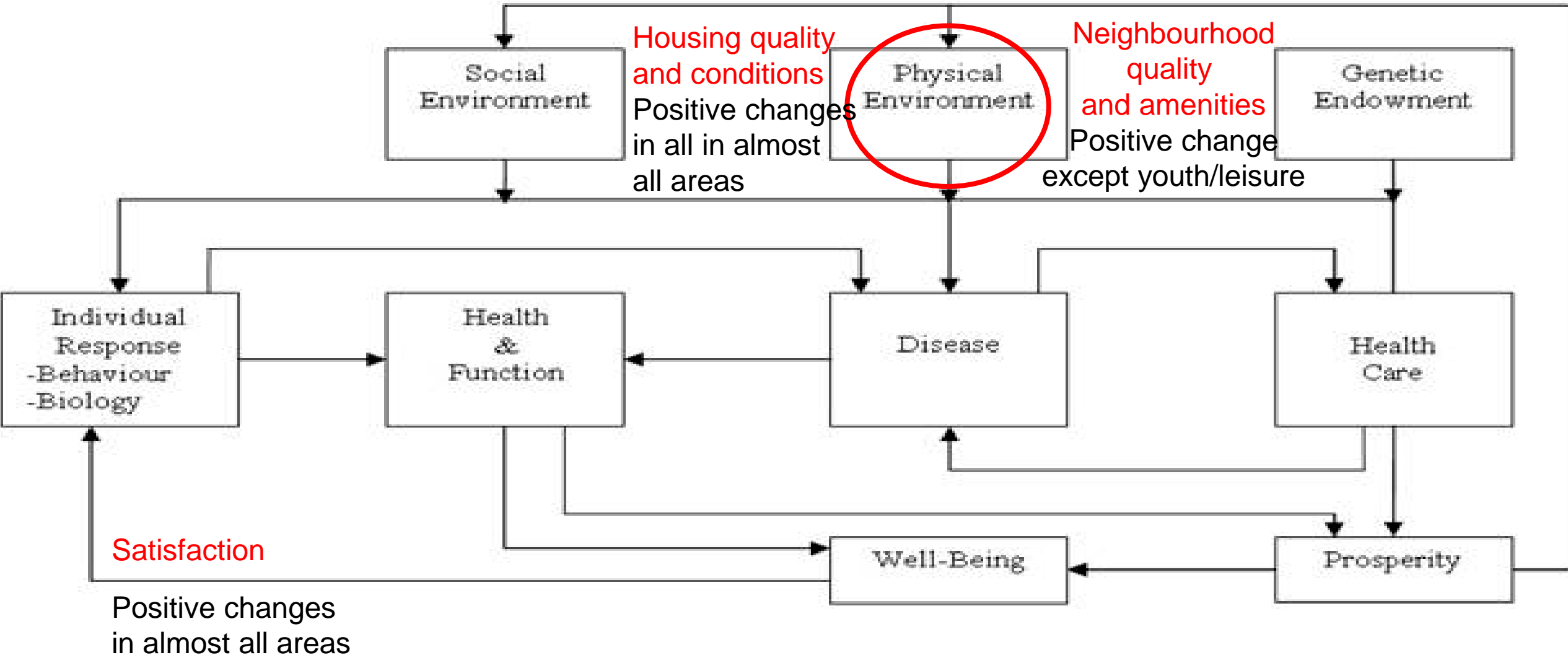


Ethnic minority here is classified according to each individuals own perceived ethnicity. This could cause minor deviations from the actual number of 'non-white' people.

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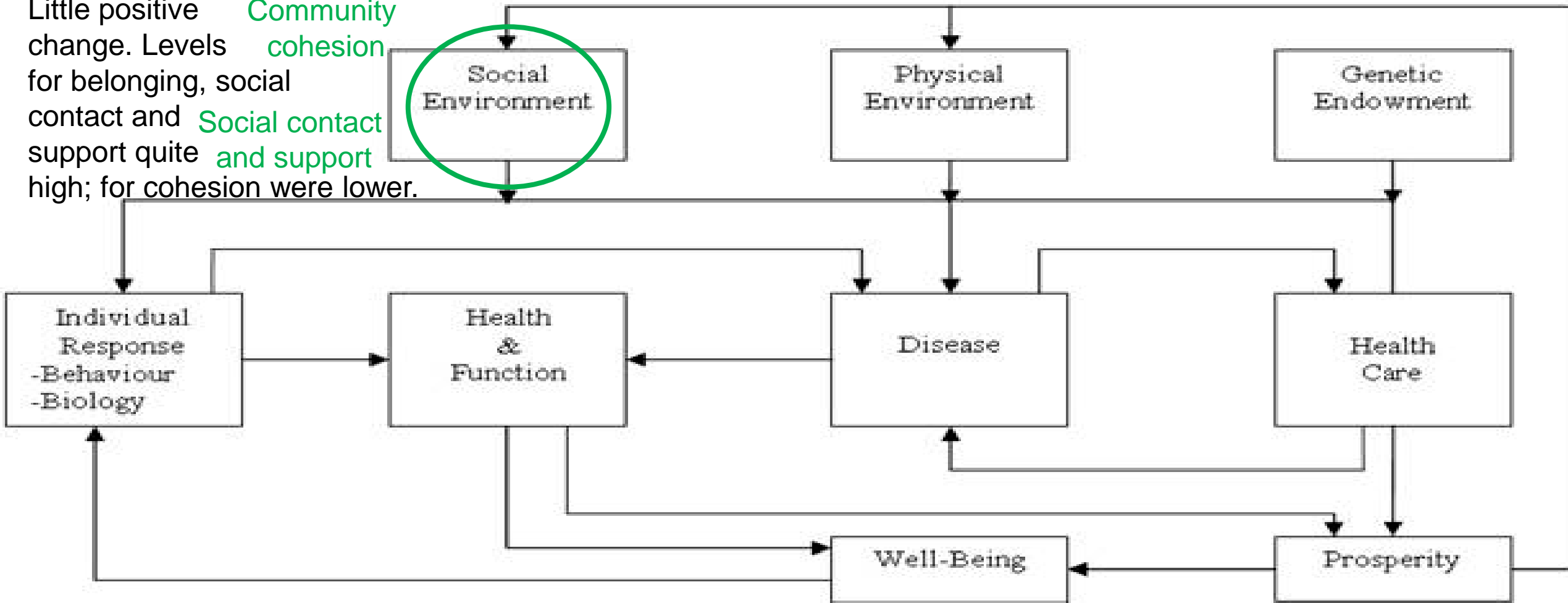


# Physical Environment: Summary

- Improvements over time for most indicators
- More consistent for housing than neighbourhood indicators
- For neighbourhood, physical factors showed more improvement than amenities
- Improvements most comprehensive in regeneration areas, where most people identified a positive neighbourhood trajectory by 2015

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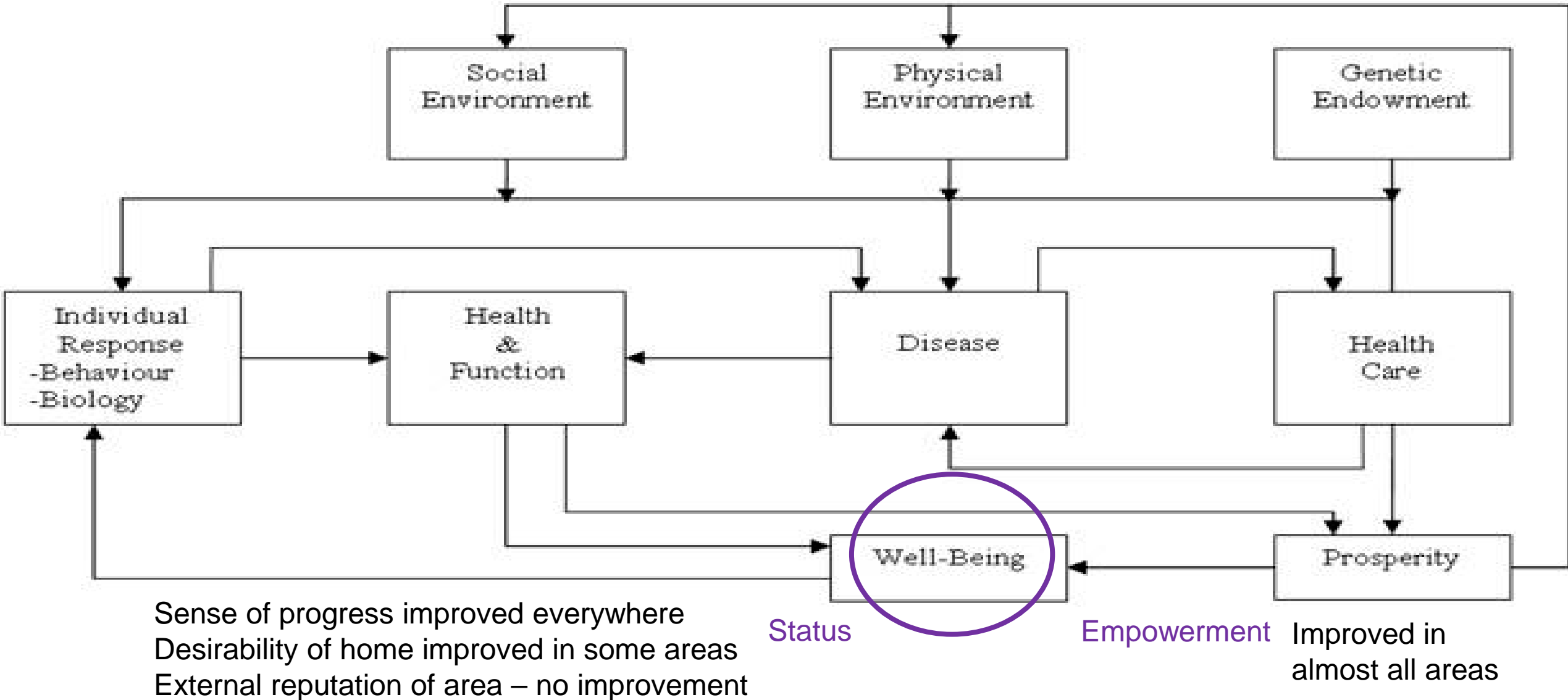
Little positive change. Levels for belonging, social contact and support quite high; for cohesion were lower. **Community cohesion and support** were lower.



# Social Environment: Summary

- Positive changes less common across IATs on social factors
- Most consistent improvements seen in Transformational Regeneration Areas
- No improvements in Wider Surrounding Areas
- Highest levels of trust and social contact in the Peripheral Estates

# The system that creates health

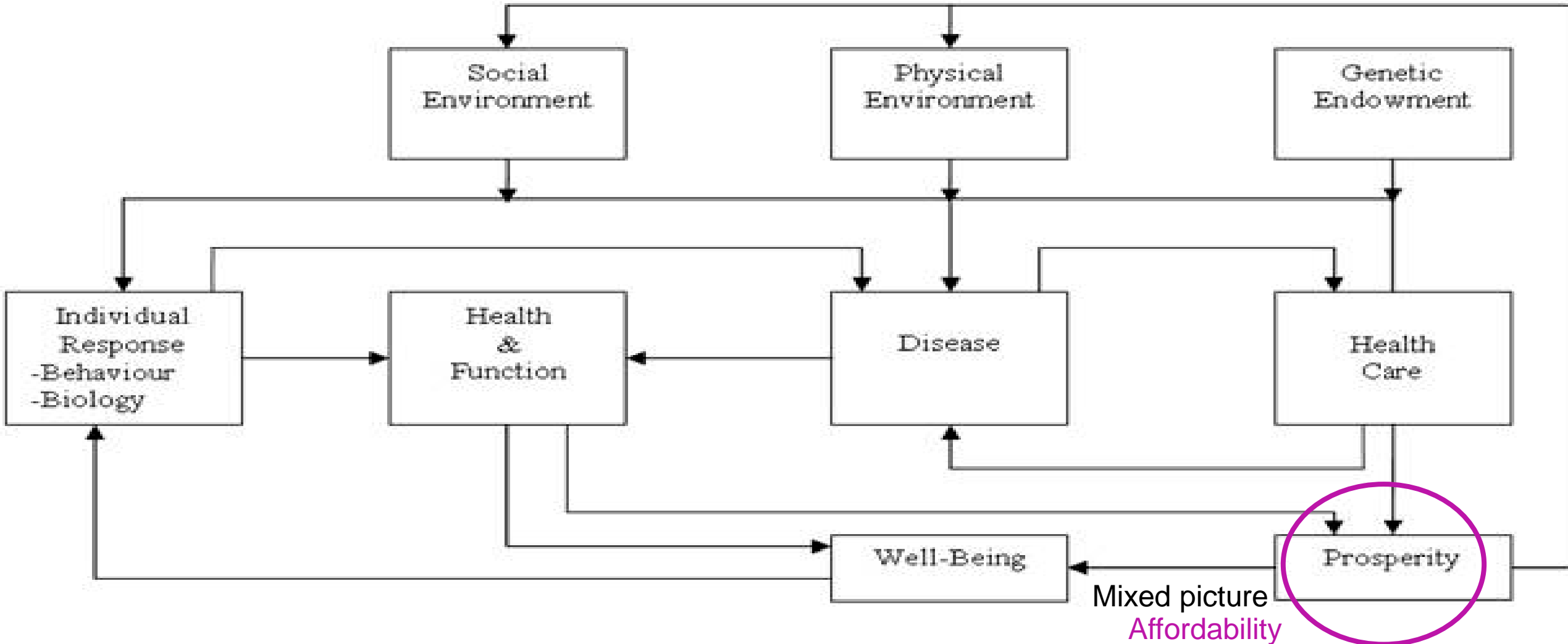




# Psychosocial Environment: Summary

- Widespread improvements over time on most indicators of status and on all indicators of empowerment
- Patterns similar in regeneration and non-regeneration areas
- But fewest improvements seen in Wider Surrounding Areas
- No improvements seen in the perceived external area reputation in any IAT

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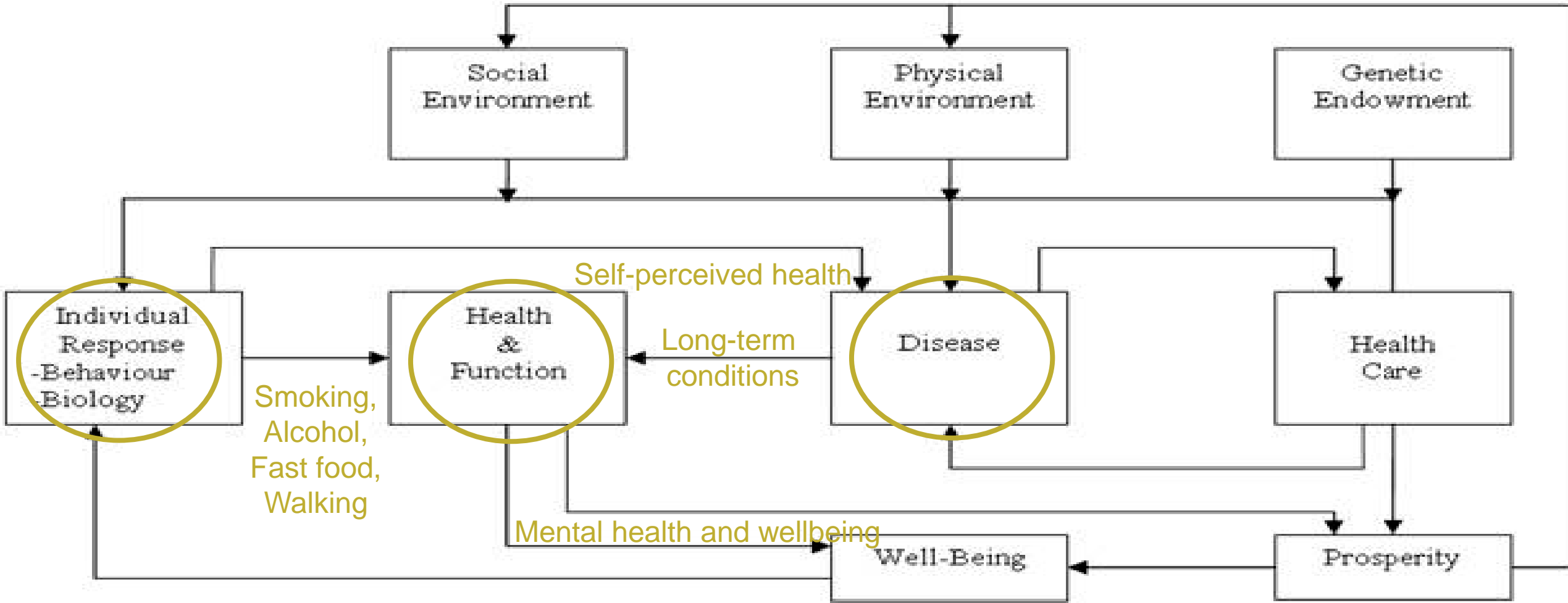


Male and female employment improved in TRAs and WSAs **Employment**  
Worklessness fell in regeneration areas

# Economy and prosperity: Summary

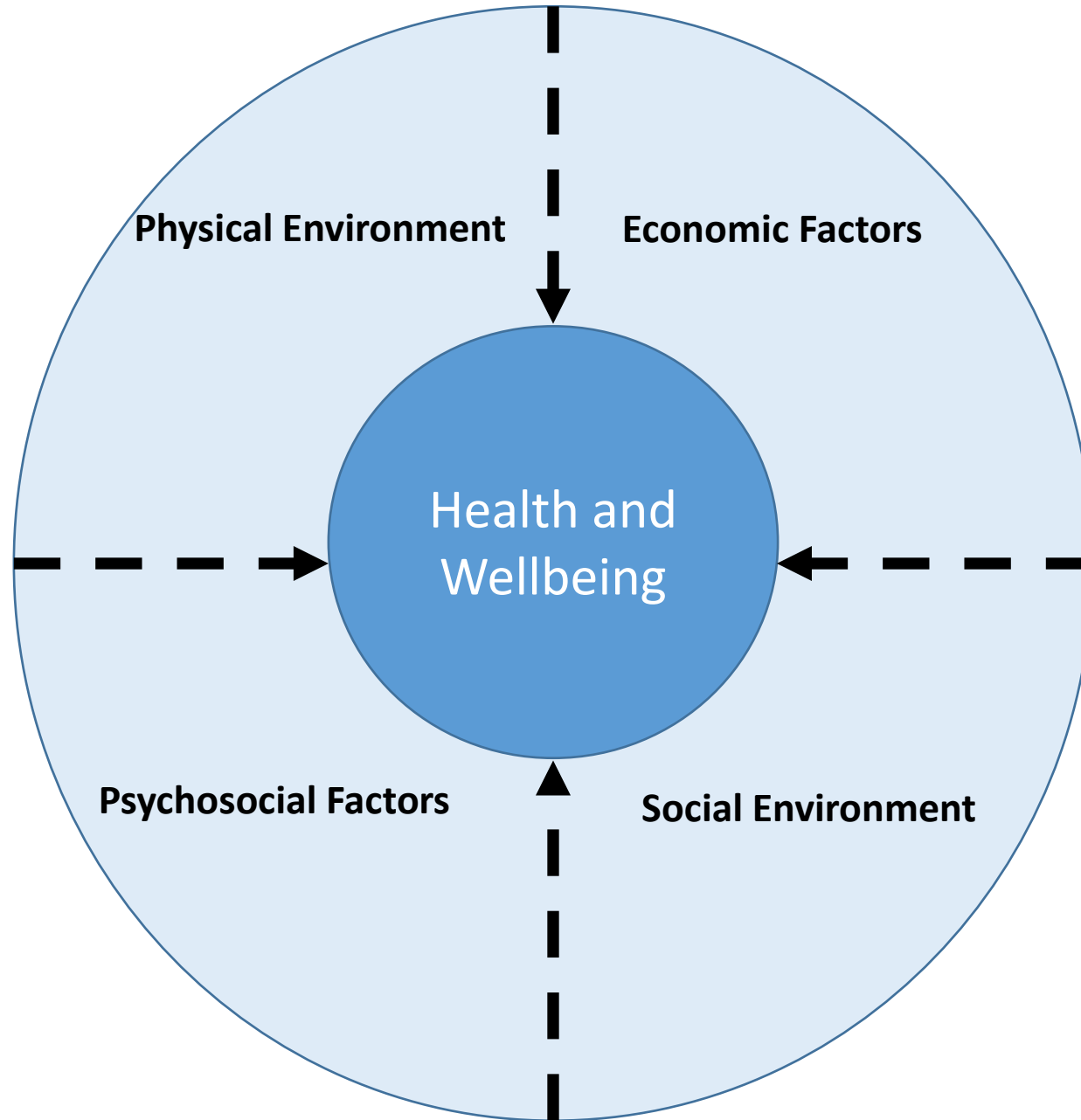
- Improvements in employment indicators seen in regeneration areas (especially TRAs) and WSAs – could be influenced by population changes
- Housing became more affordable in many areas
- Food and fuel became less affordable in non-regeneration areas
- Peripheral Estates experienced increases in both worklessness and problems paying for food and fuel

# The system that creates health



# Health and wellbeing: Summary

- Showed the least improvement over time of all the factors
- Self-reported health and mental health problems worsened in all areas
- Mental wellbeing indicators improved in TRAs; results mixed/absent elsewhere
- Improvements in frequency of walking in all IATs; improvements in smoking in most; increased alcohol in all
- Peripheral Estates had worst result in 2015 on all five health indicators



# Reflections

- In all areas, more positive changes than negative/no
- Extent, visibility and processes of regeneration, and the provision of new housing seem to underpin improvements in a range of indicators
- Non-regen areas continue to need investment too
- Population change (including status of migrants) may be underpinning some of the prosperity indicators
- Need to support adjacent areas (WSAs) in future – ‘negative spillover’ seems to be happening

# Reflections

- Regeneration seems to have had little effect on general health; but improvements seen in mental wellbeing and walking (which increased everywhere)
- The perceived reputation of places matters – and this merits more attention as part of local strategies
- The lack of improvement in general health begs the question as to whether more might be achieved through greater alignment of health support with housing and regeneration processes



# Thanks to

- Prof Ade Kearns
- The GoWell team and sponsors
- Morna Watt, David Walsh, Alistair Langmuir and Lauren Schofield for the census analyses

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