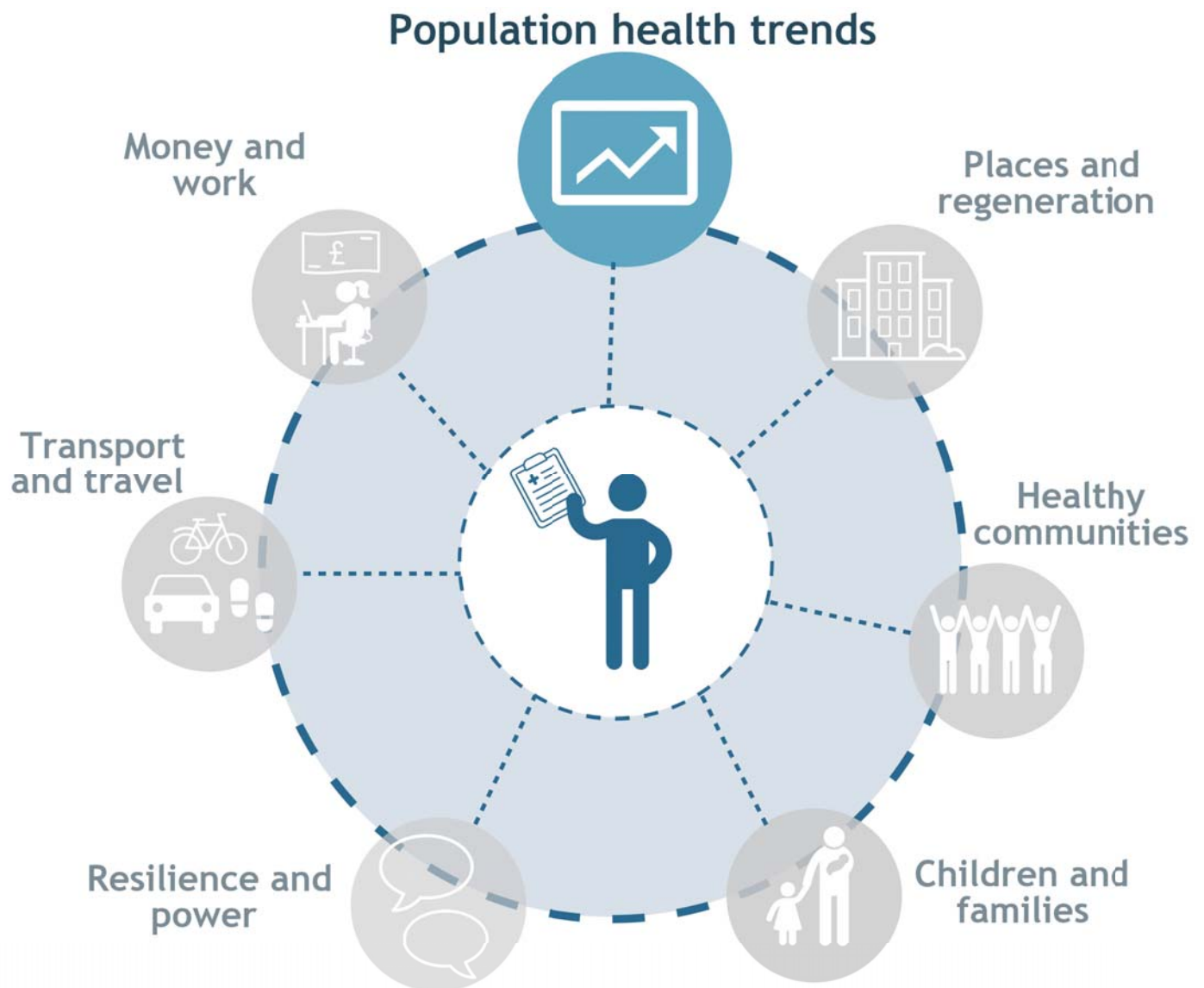


Population health trends

Understanding health, health inequalities and their determinants at national, regional and city levels.



LIFE EXPECTANCY IN A CHANGING CITY

New analysis of the last 20 years shows...



But...

The gap between Scotland and Glasgow hasn't reduced over the last 20 years and it has not altered for men and women.



Male life expectancy at birth has improved at a faster rate than for women, meaning the gender gap has narrowed.

DEPRIVATION AND LIFE EXPECTANCY - COMPARISONS



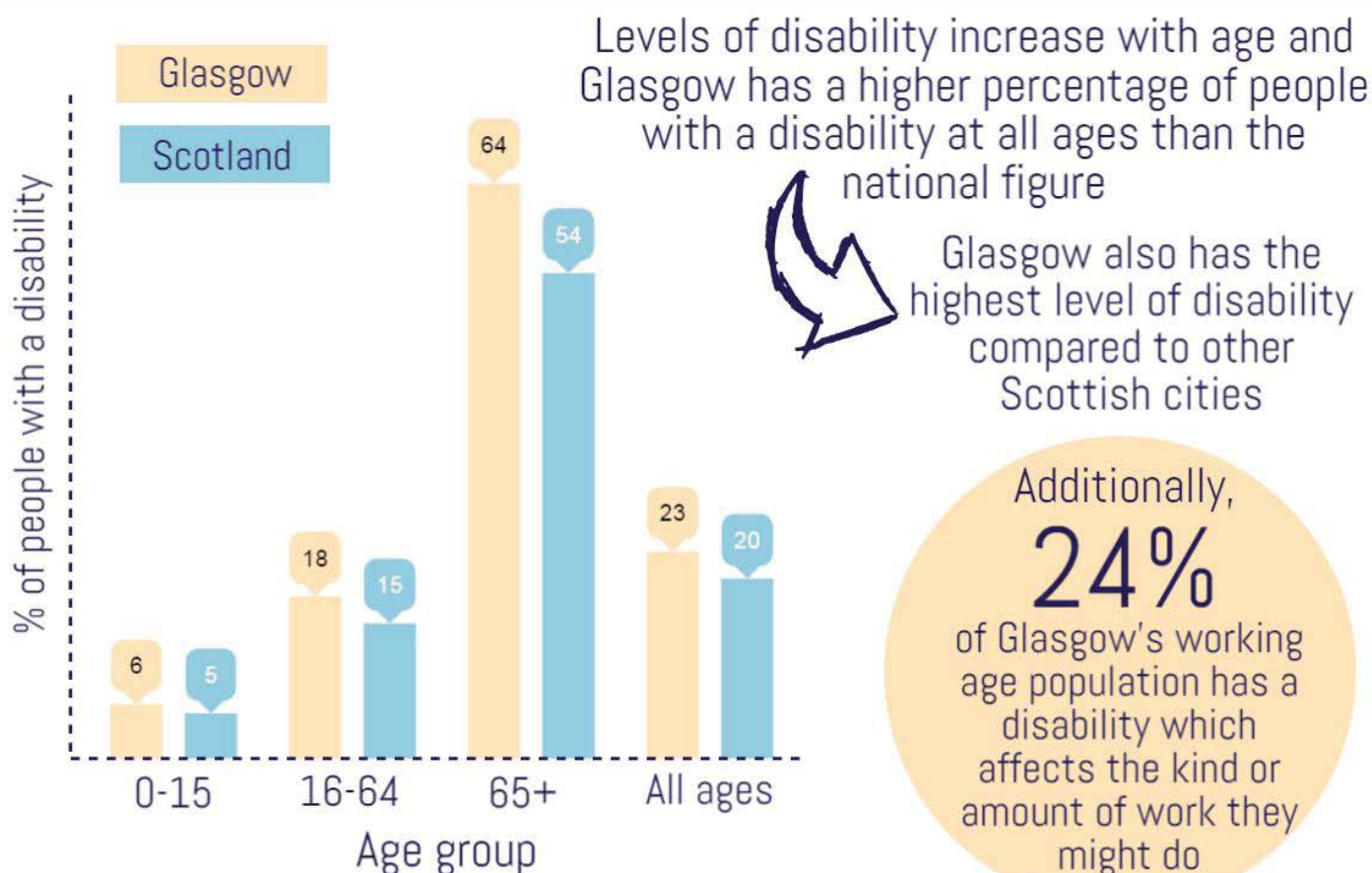
This life expectancy gap has remained fairly static for men, however the gap between women in the most and least-deprived areas is widening.

Data in this infographic is taken from our report 'Glasgow: health in a changing city'. For more information, visit our website: www.gcph.co.uk

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DISABILITIES IN GLASGOW AND SCOTLAND

In the Scottish Census of 2011, approximately 20% of all Scots reported having a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities either 'a little' or 'a lot'.



CHILDREN WITH A DISABILITY

Around 8% of children in Scotland have some kind of disability - the most common being those which affect memory, concentration and learning

Children in deprived communities are more likely to have a disability



In 2014 **1646**

Glaswegian children attended schools that provide additional support for learning (ASL)

More than half of pupils with a disability who leave special schools enter further education



however the proportion is much lower for those leaving mainstream schools

Find out more at www.understandingglasgow.com

EXCESS MORTALITY IN GLASGOW

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY 'EXCESS MORTALITY' AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

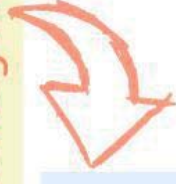
Deprivation and poverty are the main drivers of poor health in any society. However, **mortality is higher in Scotland**, compared with the rest of the UK, even after taking differences in deprivation and poverty into account.



This **excess, higher mortality** is seen everywhere in Scotland but is greatest in and around the post-industrial region of West Central Scotland, and in particular Glasgow.



For example, compared with Liverpool and Manchester, which are cities with similar histories of de-industrialisation and poverty, **premature deaths are 30% higher in Glasgow.**



This higher, unexplained 'excess' mortality has been referred to in the media as a '**Scottish Effect**' or a '**Glasgow Effect**'.

EXISTING RESEARCH SHOWS THAT:

The 'excess' can be seen for many different causes of death and persists after controlling for individual health behaviours such as drinking or smoking.



It appears across social classes but is greater in deprived areas.

It is observed irrespective of the measures of poverty and socioeconomic status used.



FIND OUT MORE:

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

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

LEVELS OF EDUCATION IN ADULTS IN GLASGOW

Education is a resource for life that, apart from providing qualifications, can help develop values, emotional intelligence, self esteem and social functioning skills

In 2016 **1 in 3** adults over 16 had attained a degree or a professional qualification...



... however **1 in 5**  adults over 16 had no qualifications at all

8%

of young adults aged 16-19 years old in Glasgow were not in employment, education or training as of 2014

Differences between neighbourhoods in Glasgow

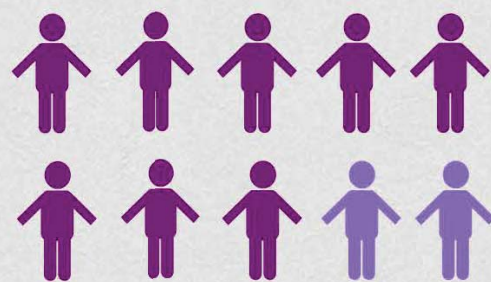


The percentage of the population with a Higher level qualification varies considerably between the city's neighbourhoods

[data from 2001 Census]



In Balornock and Barmulloch approximately **1 in 4 people** have Higher grade qualifications.



In Hyndland, Dowanhill and Partick East, a neighbourhood with a large proportion of students, **more than 80%** have a Higher level qualification or above.

Check out further information on this topic, as well as lots more on Glasgow's population health here: www.understandingglasgow.com

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 **PIKTOCHART**

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTH IN GLASGOW

Health can be measured in many different ways and life expectancy is a good way to measure health across a population.

In 2015-2017, a girl born in Glasgow was estimated to be likely to live to the age of **78.7**



And for boys:

73.3



Comparatively the city has one of the poorest health profiles of any Scottish or UK city

Life expectancy for Glaswegian men at birth is

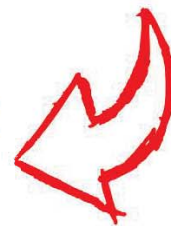
3.7 years less



than the Scottish average and **2.3 years less** for women



This is in part because improvements in health have lagged behind other comparable cities in the UK



There are also wide health inequalities within Glasgow itself...

Men in the richest areas of the city can expect to live up to

15 years longer

than those in the poorest neighbourhoods.



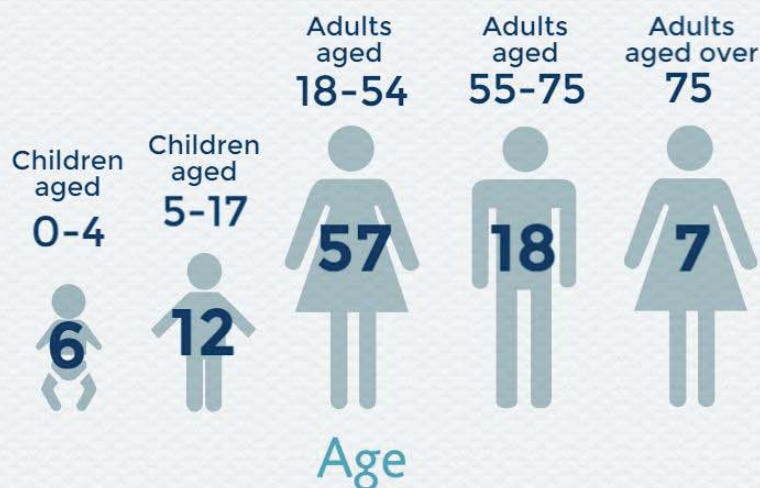
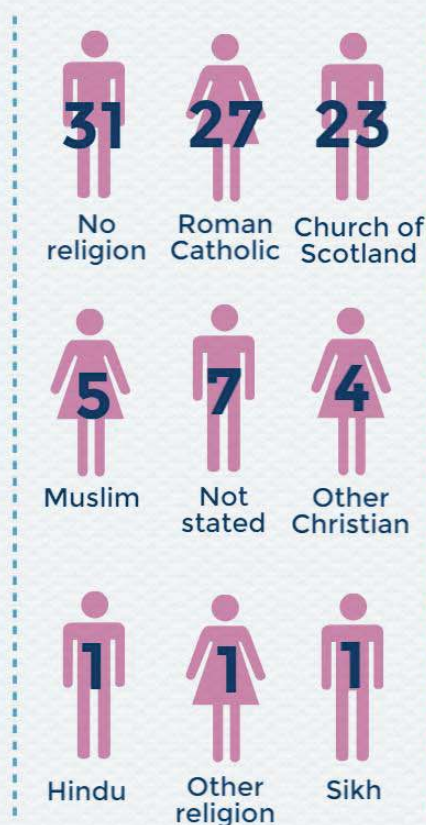
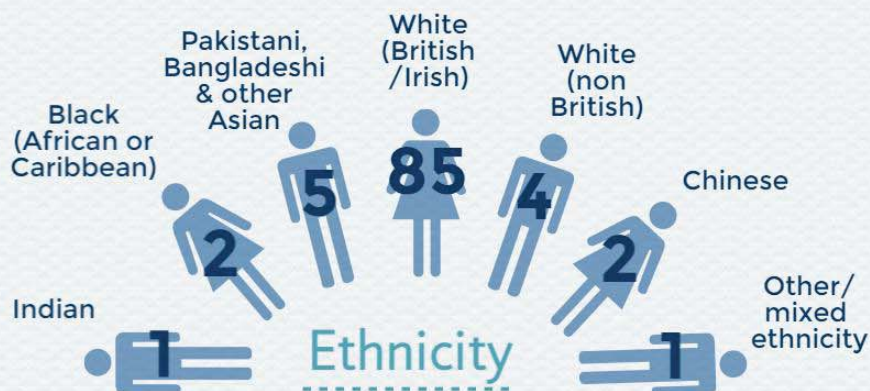
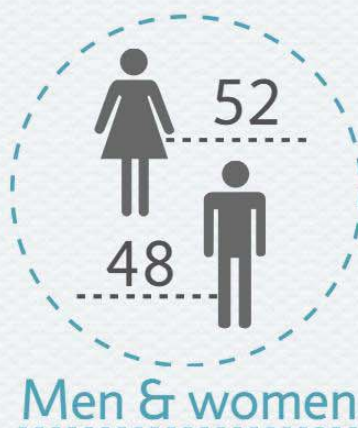
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PIKTOCHART

What if Glasgow was a village of 100 people? What would the population look like?

There are almost 600,000 people living in Glasgow.
Represented in 100 people, the population of the city looks like this:



Data sources: National Records of Scotland, Census 2011, Glasgow City Council Education Services, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 (Scottish Government).
Infographic produced in 2015.

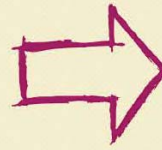
Find out more about Glasgow's population: www.understandingglasgow.com

GLASGOW'S POPULATION

The birth rate in Glasgow has exceeded the death rate since 2007

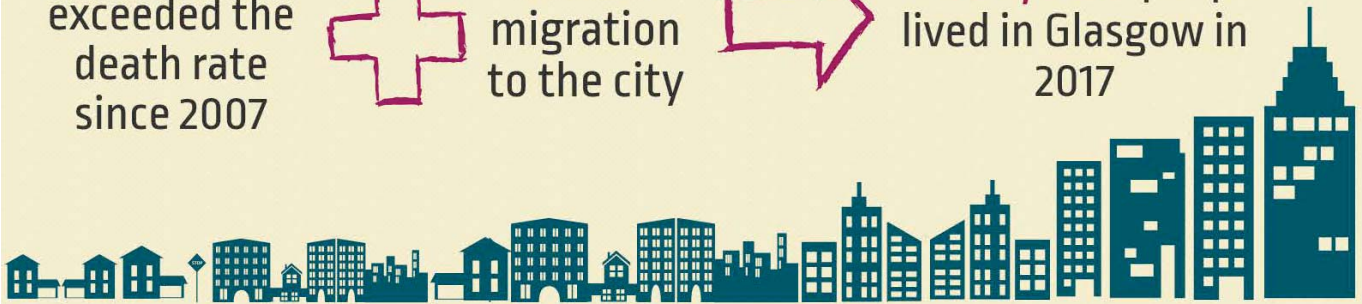


Increased inward migration to the city



The population is rising...

621,020 people lived in Glasgow in 2017



Glasgow has the most ethnically diverse population in Scotland...



Over **12%** of the population is from an ethnic minority

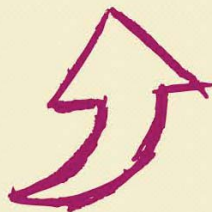


The city is also getting older...



The population aged over 50 is predicted to rise to **238,000** by 2041

The number of households in Glasgow is predicted to rise by **16%** in the next 25 years.



Single adult households are projected to rise further and...



it is forecast they will represent half of all households by 2041

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