



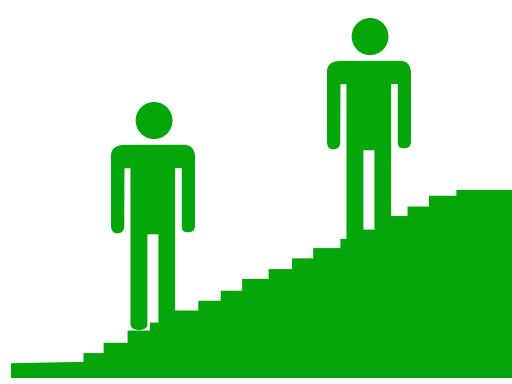
GLASGOW: A CHANGING CITY

ETHNIC INEQUALITIES AND RACISM

Key stats

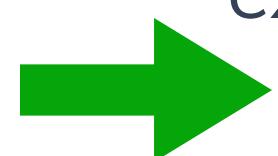
18%

of Glasgow's population were born outside the UK – compared to 10% of Scotland's population

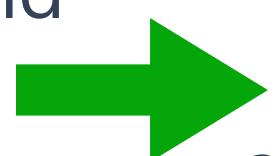


Racism is a **social determinant of physical and mental health** and a driver of inequalities at an individual and structural level

Studies of the **relationship between racism and health** are in their infancy and are limited



Most focus on major experiences of racism and not **everyday microaggressions**, particularly in a UK context



We **cannot see the full picture** of ethnic minority communities and the inequalities they experience

Covid-19 impact

On top of the **greater health and mortality impacts of Covid-19** that people from ethnic minorities face, **the pandemic has had an unequal impact** in several other areas:



Referrals to support organisations from minority ethnic groups increased during the pandemic

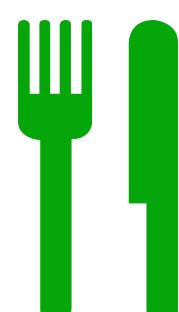


Increase in mental ill health across population, but **minority ethnic groups reported to be at a higher risk**

9% of British workers had to **re-apply for their jobs with worse conditions**



The figure was **15%** for **minority ethnic groups**



Minority ethnic households were also **more likely to suffer food insecurity** during lockdowns

Our recommendations

Better data has the potential to drive development of **equitable policy and services**, acknowledge the **lived experience of people from minority ethnic groups**, and develop understanding of the **drivers of health inequalities**



Data on ethnicity needs to be collected routinely and comprehensively across all public services



Measures of racial discrimination (such as the Everyday Discrimination Scale) should be adopted by researchers, service planners, and policy makers

Collection and better analysis of good quality data is crucial but it must be coupled with **recognition of the systemic and complex nature of racialised inequality**

Action is needed across the system to **dismantle structural racism and drive development of equitable policy and services** that promote health and wellbeing for minority ethnic communities

It is crucial to continually monitor and report on both longstanding inequalities and emerging trends to inform population health debate, policy choices and service planning

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