

Museums and Health, the Lessons of History

Mark O'Neill FMA PhD

Building understanding, evidence and new thinking for a healthier future

Museums and Health The Lessons of History

- Arts and Health Museums
- 2. Museums in Glasgow 1870-1914
- 3. Museums & Health in late Victorian city
- 4. Museums and health today the evidence

- 5. Museums in Glasgow 1980 -2017
- 6. What museums can contribute to health
- 7. What Glasgow Museums bring
- 8. Strategic Options

Museums and Health & Wellbeing Now:

Des musées au service des personnes atteintes de démence due à l'âge



Spigner la démence par l'art Le Journal du matin / 1 min. / le 05 mars 2015

Le Centre de gérontologie de l'Université de Zurich a mené un projet pilote dans les musées suisses en confrontant des personnes atteintes de démence due à l'âge à des tableaux de maîtres.



For Visitors with Dementia and Their Care Partners







Museums On Call: How Museums Are Addressing Health Issues

- Alzheimer's
- autism
- disease prevention
- health literacy
- nutrition and wellness

- hospital outreach
- medical training
- mental health
- military and veterans' health
- visual impairment

Oxford Textbook of Creative Arts, Health, and Wellbeing

International perspectives on practice, policy, and research

Edited by Stephen Clift Paul M. Camic



CULTURE AND HEALTH



OXFORD

A WIDER HORIZON

OLA SIGURDSON [ED.]



R

Museums, Health and Well-Being



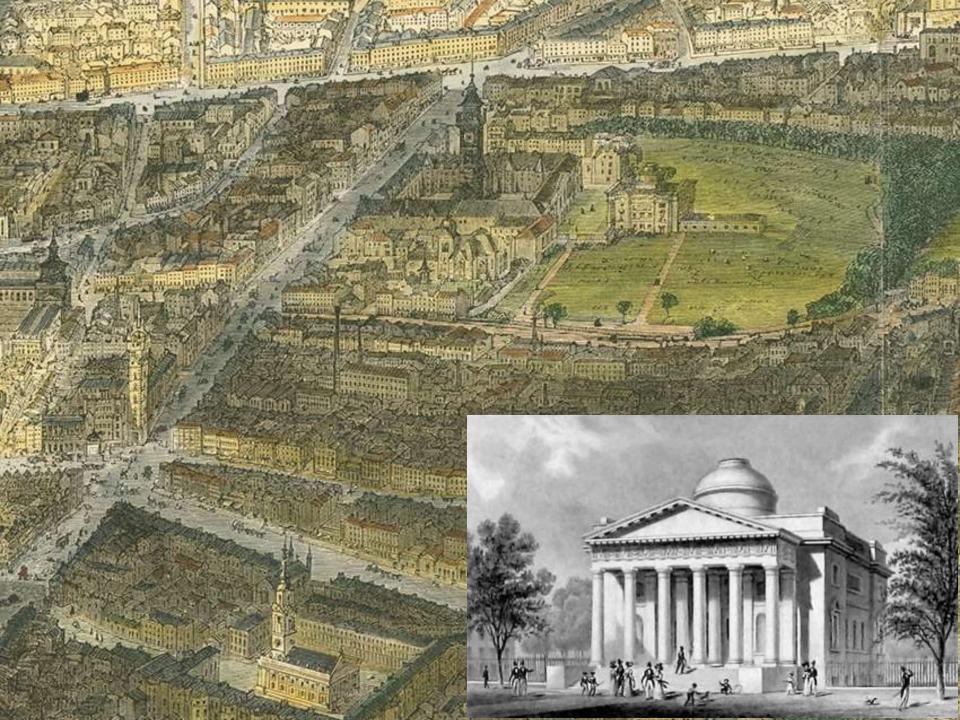
Helen Chatterjee and Guy Noble

The four waves of Public Health (Hanlon et al 2012)

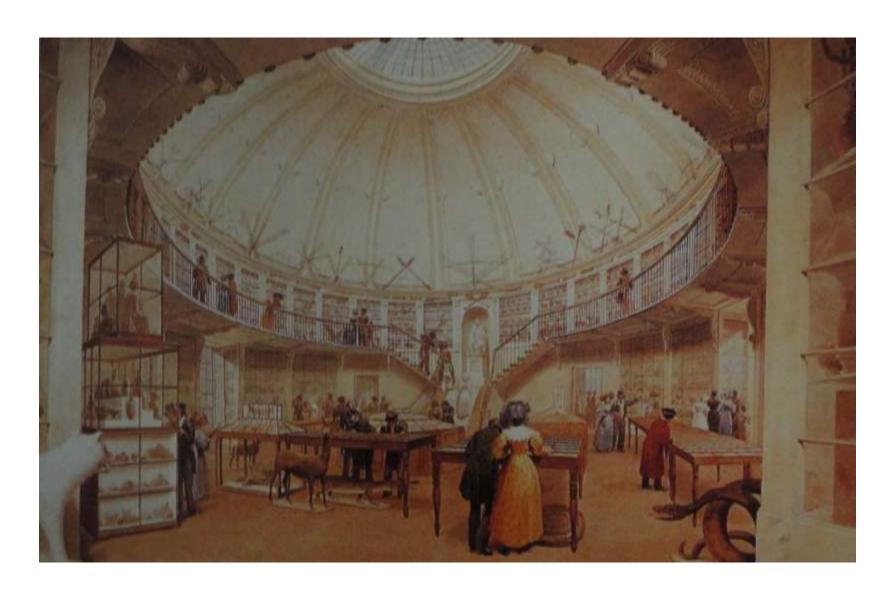
1 st Wave	2 nd Wave	3 rd Wave	4 th Wave	5 th Wave?
1830- 1900	1890- 1950	1940- 1980	1960-2000	2000-
Classical public health interventions	Scientific rationalism provides breakthroughs	Welfare State and post war consensus	Effective health interventions, risk factors and lifestyle	Ecological/ integrative Public Heath
Water sanitation	Vaccines Hospitals	NHS Social housing Universal Education	Regulation of harmful substances (e.g. tobacco)	Emergence of psychosocial disease conditions
Germ theory of disease Understand - Predict - Control	Body as machine Paternalist, 'expert', narrowing of fields	Want, Ignorance Disease Squalor Idleness	Behaviours. lifestyles and structures	Integral, ecological, embodied, creative, ethical and reflexive

The four waves of Public Health (Hanlon et al 2012)

1 st Wave	2 nd Wave
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Andersonian

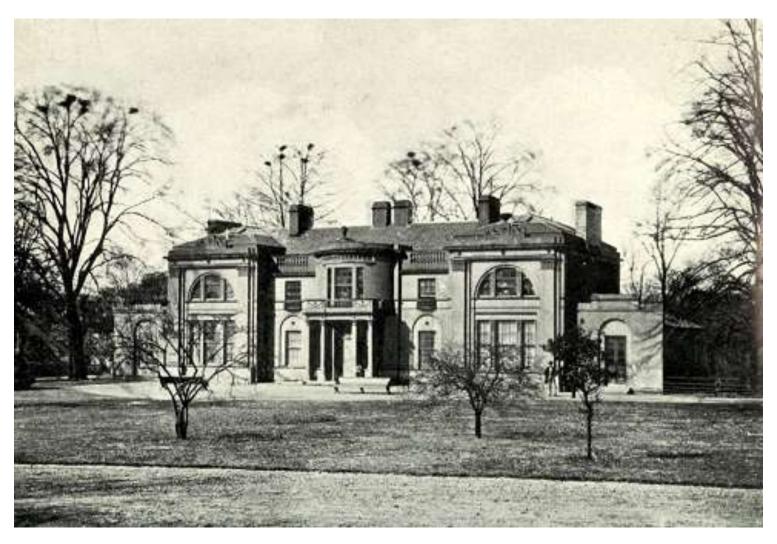


The McLellan Galleries





First Kelvingrove Museum



Glasgow in 1870





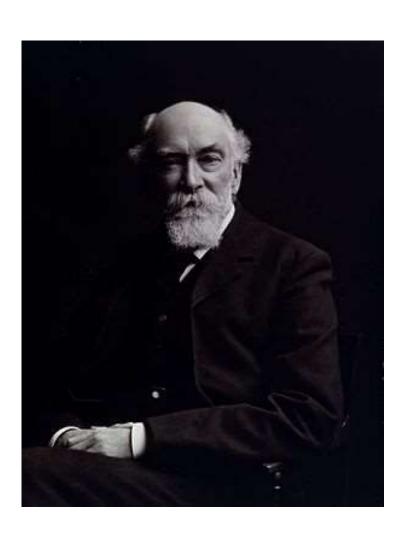
- Population 500,000
- Voting: only male householders and £10 renters
- No compulsory primary schooling
- No Old Age Pension
- Poor Law

Public Health in Glasgow

Glasgo Police	ow Health Initiatives	Epidemics/O	utbreaks of Disease
	1807, 1821, 1830, 1827, 1843, 1846,	1818	Typhus
1862, 1	1866, 1890	1832	Typhus & Cholera
Waterv	vorks Companies	1847	Typhus
,	808,1848	1848/9	Cholera
Loch K	atrine Water: 1859	1851/2	Typhus
1862	Sanitary Committee	1853/4	Cholera
1863	First p/t Medical Officer (p/t) Ticketing to suppress overcrowding	1855-1866	Annual outbreaks of
1864	First Municipal Washing-house		Typhus and Smallpox
1865	First Municipal Fever Hospital	1866	Cholera
1866	City Improvement Act	1000	Orioleia
1868	Cleansing a City role,		
1870	Committee on Health		

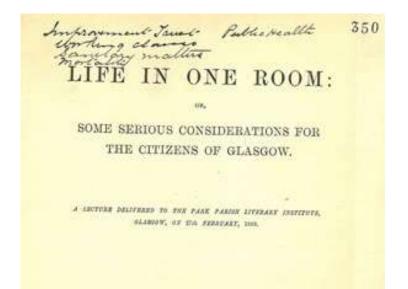
First Sanitary Inspector

James B Russell (1837-1904)



Priorities

- Overcrowding
- Infectious Diseases
- Statistics



Glasgow 1870-1914

1870

Glasgow University to Gilmorehill First Sanitary Inspector appointed. First tramway

1872

Glasgow School Board First f/t Chief Medical Officer of Health

1876

Evening Times
Thomas Lipton opens his first shop

1888

City Chambers
International Exhibition at Kelvingrove Park.

1896

Glasgow Underground.

1898

People's Palace

1901

International Exhibition

1911

Mitchell Library newbuilding National Exhibition





Glasgow 1870-1914

M	UNICIPAL GLASGOW
	ITS EVOLUTION AND ENTERPRISES.
Sn	WITH A PREPACE BY DANIEL M. STEVENSON, BART. L.L.D., THE RIGHT HON THE LORD PROVOST,
ISST	ED BY THE CONFORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.
ROI	REPRINTED, 1915 PUBLISHED BY SERT GIBSON & SONS (GLASGOW), LIMITED, 45 QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW.

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MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY

ALBERT SHAW



gow. Rapid growth in the nineteenth century has given most serious reality to all the latent and lurking evils of a tenement-house system, and Glasgow has been compelled to study and apply modern remedies—indeed to be a leader in the invention and trial of remedies—for the ills that spring from the over-crowding of the poor. The regulation of house-

Glasgow Corporation



CORPORATION QUARRIES.



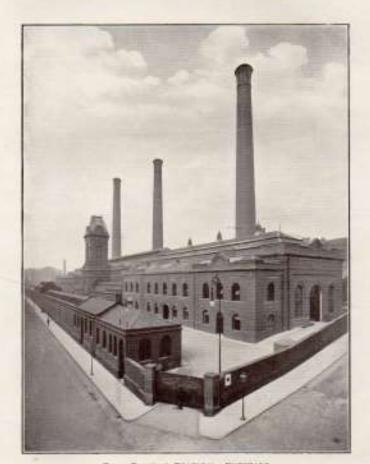
CORPORATION FARM.

"no other city in the world...can at all compare with Glasgow in the universality of the use of gas in the homes of the working-classes" Shaw





SCRUBBING AND WASHING PLANT.

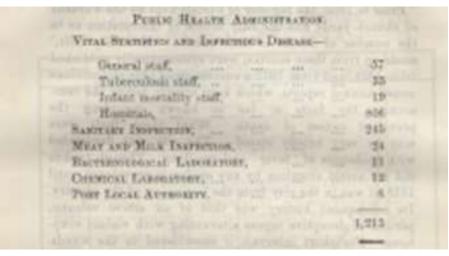


PORT-DUNDAS STATION.-EXTERIOR.

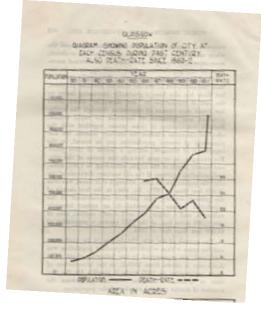


Public Health









Libraries

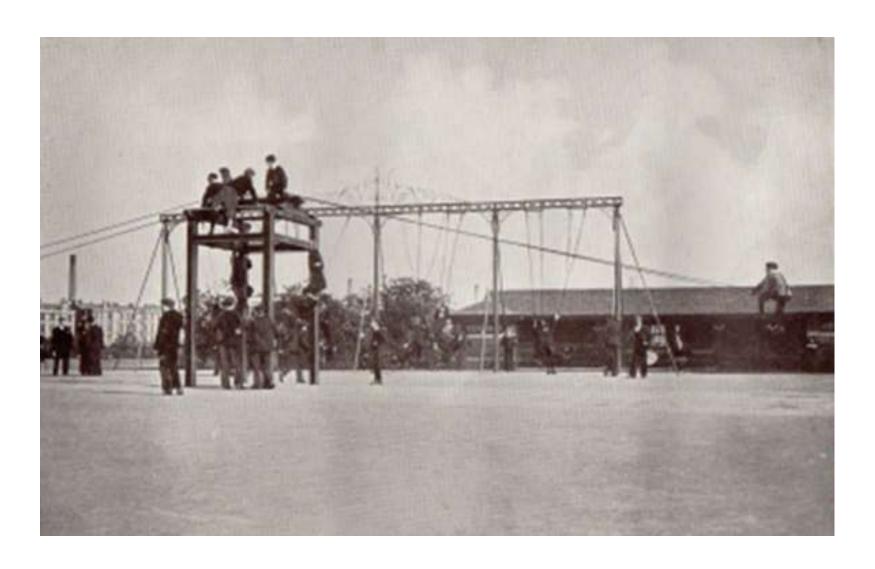


GOVANHILL LIBRARY.-JUVENILE READING ROOM,



HUTCHESONTOWN LIBRARY.-EXTERIOR.

"Glasgow Green – Adult Gymnasium"



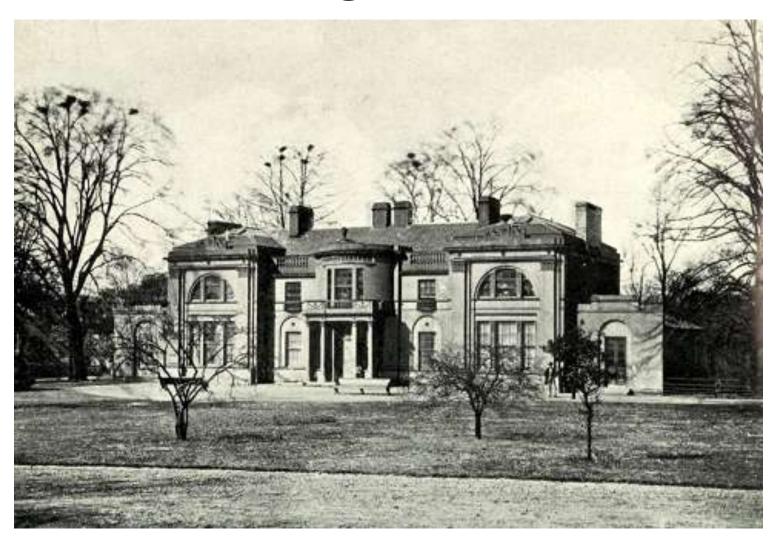
The 'Civic Gospel'

"all the great industries belong essentially to the one working community"

Shaw

- Reformation City
- Civic Republicanism
 - Ancient Athens, Rome, Renaissance Florence
 - Modern Paris, Berlin
- Cult of Beauty +Social Reform, Ruskin
- Evangelical Christianity
- Aristocratic noblesse oblige 'one nation'
- Liberalism free trade plus progress

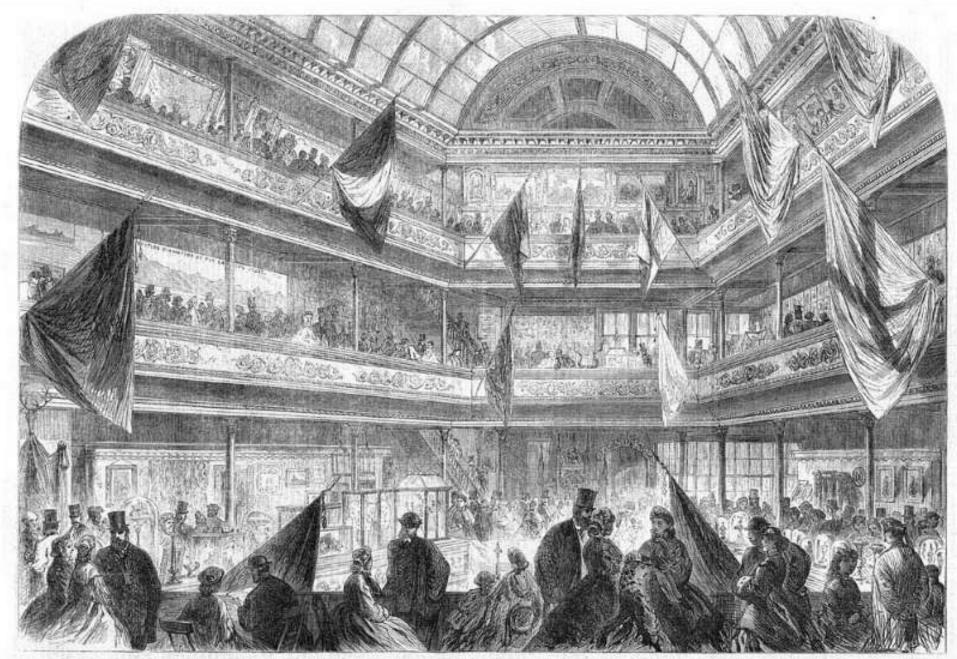
First Kelvingrove Museum



The City Industrial Museum







ISDOUTELAL EXHIBITION OF THE TORKING-MEN'S CLUB, SEASON, -- HE MAY FASE.

Growing Ambition for Museums

International Lessons

- Civic culture
- Local industries and products
- Local artists as well as international
- Best of modern as well as ancient







Museums for all: East End Exhibition 1883



Museums for All: South Side Exhibition 1884 New Halls, Main Street, Gorbals

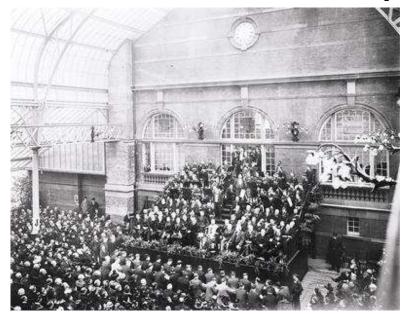


Museums for All: South Side Exhibition 1884



- JMW Turner
- A. Canaletto
- A. Dolci
- P.P. Rubens
- Murillo
- Sir H. Raeburn
- A. Ramsay
- S. Bough

People's Palace





"A palace of pleasure and imagination around which the people may place their affections and which may give them a home on which their memory may rest".

Lord Rosebery, at the opening 1898

1901 International Exhibition



1901 International Exhibition



Kelvingrove



Community Museums in Glasgow







Glasgow Corporation Museums 1914













Were Glasgow Museums Unusual?







Figure 7.2 Henricets and the Rev. Samuel Barnett in 1883, the year of the third Whitechapel Instruments

WHITECHAPEL

FINE ART EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPEN IN

ST. JUDE'S SCHOOLS

From MARCH 28 to APRIL 12, DAILY, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., SUNDAYS, from 2 to 10 p.m.

PICTURES BY

Sir LEIGHTON, P.R. A G. F. WATTS, R.A. J. ISRARL T. FAED, R.A. H. HERKOMER, R.A. J. BRETT, A.R.A. And other Artists, will be shown.

ADMISSION FREE

COME BY DAYLIGHT IF POSSIEVE.

Museums and Public Health



1 st Wave	2 nd Wave
1830- 1900	1890- 1950
Classical public health interventions	Scientific rationalism provides breakthroughs
Water sanitation	Vaccines Hospitals
Germ theory of disease Understand - Predict - Control	Body as machine Paternalist, 'expert', narrowing of fields

Glasgow's 19th Century Museums

- Democratic Education
- Liberal reform
- Idealistic and pragmatic
- Prestige and 'one nation'
- Future oriented



Were the Victorians right?

"analysis of the data revealed that attending the cinema, concerts or visits to museums and art exhibitions influences mortality in a positive direction..."

'Visiting the cinema, concerts, museums or art exhibitions as determinant of survival: a Swedish fourteen-year cohort follow-up' Boinkum B Konlaan, Lars O Bygren and Sven-Erik Johansson Scandinavian Journal of Public Health 28, 2000





Are healthy people more culturally active?

Or

Does being culturally active makes people healthier?

Health Promotion international 2001 pp229-34.

Sustaining habits of attending cultural events and maintenance of health: a longitudinal study.

Johansson SE, Konlaan BB, Bygren LO.

Cinema, Theatre, Art Galleries, Live Music, and Museums

Attendance

- Rare < 5
- Moderate 6-12
- Frequent >12

Bygren LO, Johansson S-E, Konlaan BB, Grjibovski AM, Wilkinson AM & Sjöström M (2009a) 'Attending cultural events and cancer mortality: a Swedish cohort study'. *Arts & Health* 1 (1) 64–73

Cinema, Theatre, Art Galleries, Live Music, and Museums

Rare attendees were 3.23 more likely Moderate attendees 2.92 more likely to die of cancer during the 12 year follow-up period than frequent attendees.

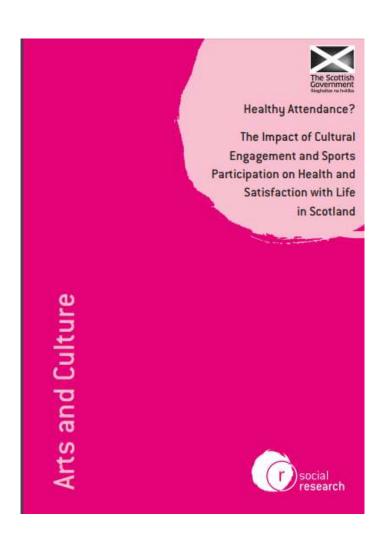
Social or Physical Effects?

" ... leisure activities devoid of social or physical benefits may nonetheless contribute to improved aging, predicting reduced mortality among men. A broader definition of leisure activities may be useful when considering the impact of these activities among older people."

Reading Daily Predicts Reduced Mortality Among Men From a Cohort of Community-Dwelling 70-Year-Olds

The Journals of gerontology. Series B, Psychological sciences and social sciences 2008, vol. 63, no2,

Healthy Attendance



Why might Museum visiting promote health?

- Powerful Objects
- Inspiring Buildings
- Multi-generational
- Free-choice/autonomy
- Civic Belonging/Local Identity
- Non-commercial

Glasgow Museums 1980-2017

1983	Burrell Collection
1984	Museum of Transport to Kelvinhall
1990	Scotland Street School Museum
	Open Museum
1993	St Mungo Museum of Religious Life & Art
1996	Gallery of Modern Art
	Renewal of People's Palace
2004	Glasgow Museums Resource Centre
2006	Renewal of Kelvingrove
2011	Riverside Museum
2016	Kelvinhall

Museum attendance in Glasgow

1880	467,701
1890	312,290
1900	957,731
1910	1,142,143
1924	1,111,205
1930	1,000,000
1940	300,000
1950	366,000

1960	515,000
1970	780,000
1980	1,000,000
1990	3,379,904
2000	2,567,128
2010	3,100,000
2016	3,900,000

Glasgow Museums 1980-2017

What Does Audience-Centered Look Like?

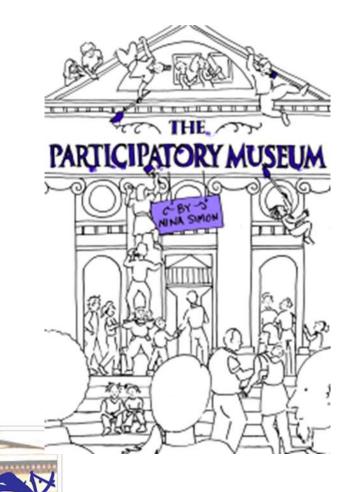


Glasgow Museums 1980-2017

What do we mean by "audience-centered"?

- user-centered
- customer-centered

What Does Audience-Centered Look Like?



"It Looks like Glasgow Museums"

'Customer Centred' displays

- engaged our curiosity
- catered to different audiences
- offered immersive, powerful environments
- offered genuinely interesting learning experiences
- acknowledged our desire for comfort and variation





GM Strategies: telling human stories







Angels are spiritual beings who live in heaven and may carry messages from God to humans

Angels are usually shown with wings, singing or playing music. In the most detailed description there are nine sets of angels: Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones, Dominions, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Angels and Archangels. This pair of angels was carved in Germany in the 15th century.



I would be mighty disappointed if I was allocated a cloud, given a harp and to go away and sing for the rest of my puff. I would be mightly disappointed. I'm so looking forward to knowing the God I have spent my entire life trying to get to know by way of preparing. There is so much we have still to learn. The Lord himself told his disciples this, "There is so much more I want to share with you but you are not capable of taking it now." I'm looking for that knowledge in eternal life, a knowledge that knows no satisfaction, that knows no end. I'm looking forward also to being with those I have loved in my life, that love can come to its fulfilment and perfection in the love of God.

Father Paul Mooney (Christian)



Paradise is peace in itself. It is somewhere which is so peaceful. It is taught in the Koran you just have to think of something that you want and you get it. It is somewhere that is tranquil. It has got everything there. There will be fruit that we can recognise, apples and mangoes - things that we loved. When we go to paradise we will know that we ate them on earth but when we eat them we will know that they are much better here.

Asma Shaikh (Muslim)

GM Strategies: telling human stories

Gallery of Modern Art



Opened in 1996 c500,000 visits a year





GM Strategies: telling human stories





GM Strategies: Events

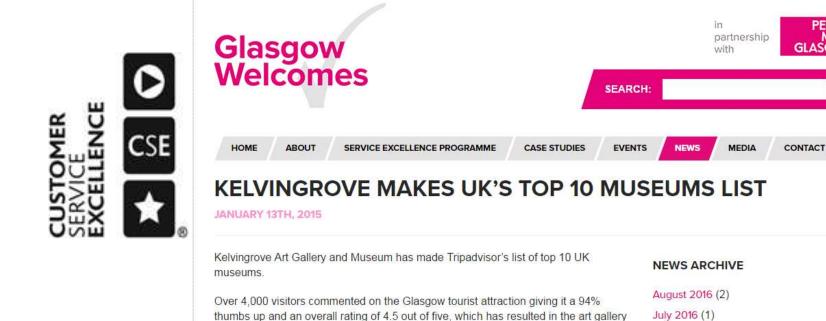


GM Strategies: Welcoming

a

June 2016 (4)

April 2016 (1)



being placed eighth on Tripadvisor's top 10 and second out of 127 attractions in

Glasgow.

GM Strategies: Visitor Research

- Favourite objects
- Prior knowledge and interests
- Learning preferences for new subjects
- Gallery titles/Orientation
- Impact assessments
- Social patterns

- Surveys and Focus Groups
- Education Advisory Panel
- Community Forum
- Disability Advisory Panel
- Junior Friends of Glasgow
 Museums Board
- Building usage survey

Preventive Model: Issues

SCOTINFORM

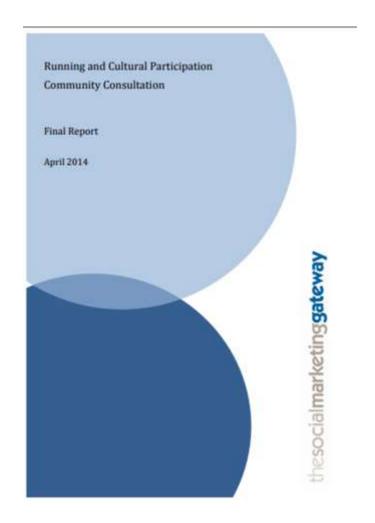
Within Glasgow a higher proportion of museum visits come from the most deprived quintile 1 areas (27%) compared to the least deprived quintile 5 areas (20%). The overall SIMD profile of Glasgow residents highlights that quintile 1 areas account for 48% of the population.

> Glasgow Museums Visitor Survey Final Report

3 November 2016

Why people do/don't visit

- "They've targeted it so much at tourists they've forgotten about us"
- Visitor/Contemplator, Molendinar Focus Group
- "Why would somebody from this background go there [Burrell Collection] if they don't have weans to take with them? And unfortunately I don't think there can be much to do to improve
- "Museums are for 'yuppies'" Full Rejecter, Govan
- I wouldn't know what I'm looking at. But I wouldn't ask them because the staffs act like they know it all, and would think, "Why do people from Govan come here?!" Full Rejecter, Govan



"Positive Deviants"

- Personal interest or family influence
- 'Positive social norms'
- 'more likely to work in the city centre and live in regenerated areas of more deprived communities'.



GM Strategies: Outreach The Open Museum



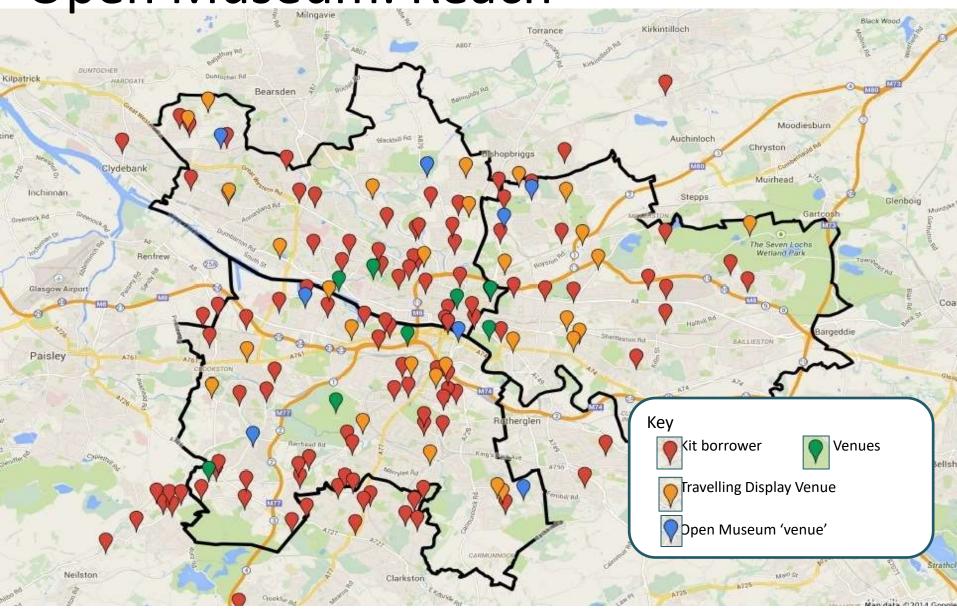
Modes of Engagement

- Handling Kits
- Travelling Displays
- Events,
- Community Exhibition
 Spaces
- Projects

Open Museum Health Projects

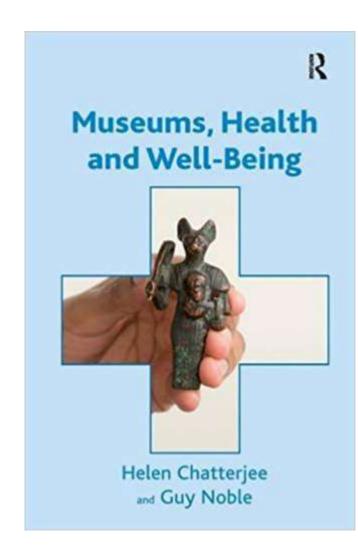


Open Museum: Reach



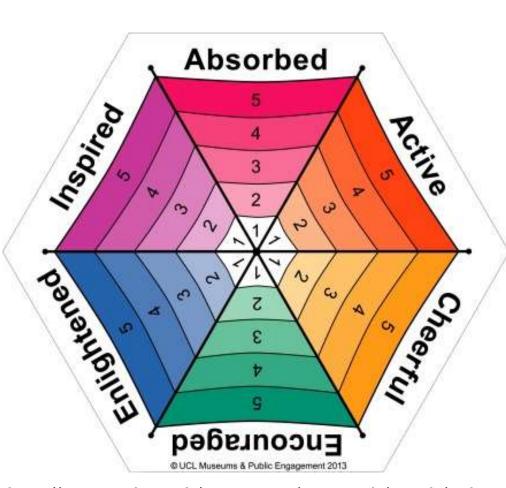
Museums and Health: The Treatment Model

- reduced social isolation
- learning and acquiring news skills
- decreased anxiety
- increased positive emotions
- sense of identity
- meaning making
- distraction from clinical environments
- communication



Treatment Model

Measuring the impact



UCL Museum Wellbeing Measures Toolkit

Authors
Dr Linda J Thomson & Dr Helen J Chatterjee

Treatment model: Issues

Difficult for museums to achieve:

- clarity outcomes from services
- standardised definitions
- good quality documentation
- articulation of theory of change and evidence
- moving beyond 'projectitis'
- reach significant numbers

What Glasgow Museums can contribute to health Preventive Model

Reduced barriers

- Welcoming public spaces
- Approachable Displays
- Affordability

Increase Appeal

- Community Representation in the Museum
- Change and continuity
- Museum Activities
- Large scale events
- School programmes

Capacities

- Tradition of democratic access
- Expertise in community engagement
- Visitor Research
- Building Partnerships
- Tradition of democratic access
- Expertise in community engagement
- Creating compelling museum stories

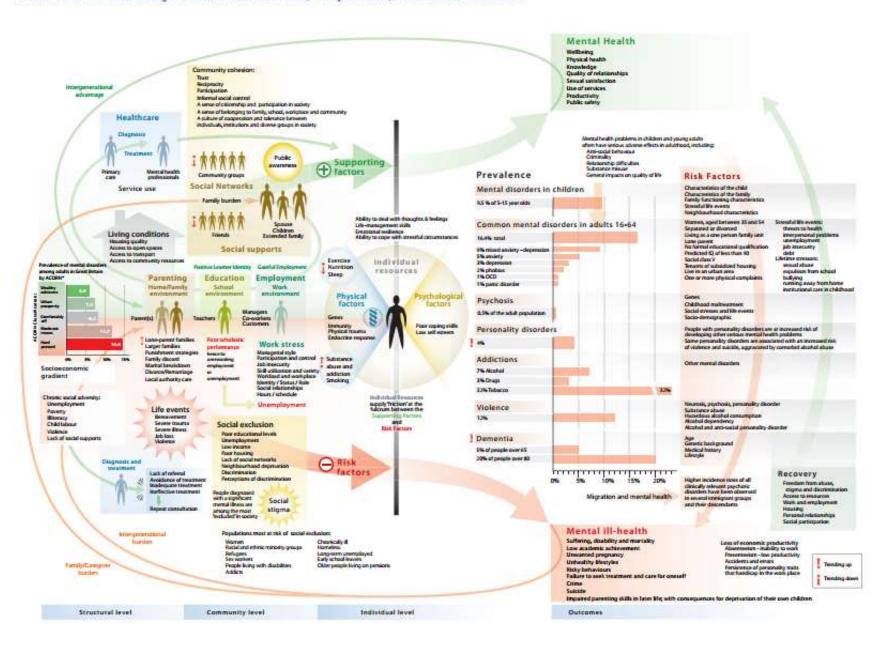
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The Health Crisis of Modernity

- Social inequalities in health
- Obesity
- Loss of meaning: growth of psychosocial disease conditions
- Loneliness and isolation

Figure 2.7b: An overview of the risk factors and supporting factors that weigh upon the 'fulcrum' of a person's individual resources and tip the balance towards mental health or mental ill-health. Also showing the kinds of mental disorders, their prevalence, and associated risk factors.



Marmot Review

- Give every child the best start in life
- Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
- Create fair employment and good work for all
- Ensure healthy standard of living for all
- Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
- Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

A 5th wave of Public Health

- 1. Rebalance our mindset from 'anti' to 'pro'
- 2. Individual self-responsibility
- 3. A focus on systems and society
- 4. Promoting a collective perspective:
 - good relationships
 - trust and cooperation
 - mutual awareness and acceptance

Museums and Public Health

Marmot Review

- 1. Give every child the best start in life
- 2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
- 3. Create fair employment and good work for all
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- 5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
- 6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

5th Wave of Public Health

- Rebalance our mindset from 'anti' to 'pro'
- 2. Individual self-responsibility
- 3. A focus on systems and society
- 4. Promoting a collective perspective:
 - good relationships
 - trust and cooperation
 - mutual awareness and acceptance

Health Promoting Qualities of Museums

Museums in General

- Powerful, resonant. Emotive, objects
- Inspiring buildings
- Continuity over generations
- Multi-generational appeal
- Free access
- Free-choice learning/exploration
- Little commercial pressure
- Sense of public ownership

Glasgow Museums

- Tradition of democratic access
- Expertise in community engagement
- Visitor Research
- Building Partnerships
- Tradition of democratic access
- Expertise in community engagement
- Creating compelling museum stories

4 th Wave	5 th Wave?
1960-2000	2000-
Effective health interventions, risk factors and lifestyle	Ecological/ integrative Public Heath
Regulation of harmful substances (e.g. tobacco)	Emergence of psychosocial disease conditions
Behaviours. lifestyles and structures	Integral, ecological, embodied, creative, ethical and reflexive

Museums becoming part of an 'Integral, ecological, embodied, creative, ethical and reflexive' health supporting society

Museum	Removing barriers/ Increasing affordability
Strategies	Welcoming, informal venues
	Relevant, approachable storytelling displays
	Frequent changes within stable core
	Events

Strategic Choices

	Treatment Model	Prevention/ 5 th Wave Model
Museum Strategies	Services/ Projects for Individuals and small groups with diagnosed conditions, health vulnerabilities	Promoting museum visiting amongst vulnerable populations