



# Child population health data and indicators



**Fiona Crawford, Bruce Whyte, Glasgow Centre for Population Health**  
Child Health Data to Support Services, 11th June 2015, The Lighthouse, Glasgow

# Background

- Longstanding commitment to early years agenda nationally and locally
- Glasgow Health Commission
- One Glasgow/Early Years Collaborative stretch aims
- Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014
- Getting it Right for Every Child

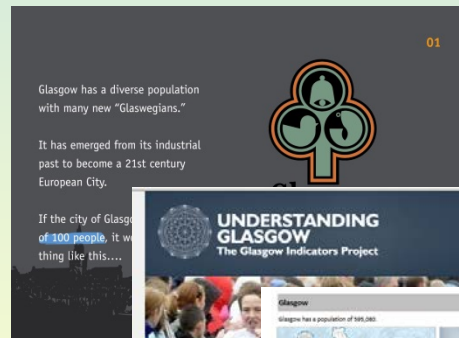
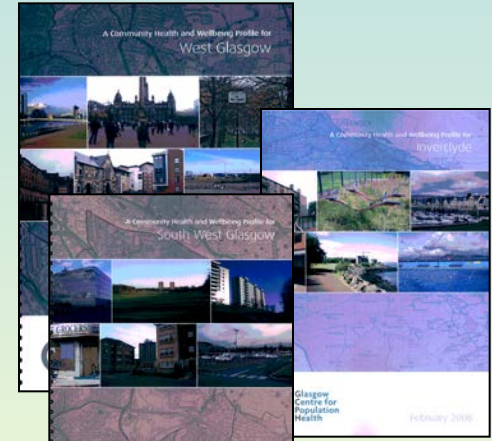
# Exploring the Impact of Early Intervention on Child Outcomes in Glasgow City

## Three initial strands of work:

- 1) Mapping of public sector nursery and nurture provision across Glasgow
- 2) Exploration of perceptions of nurture approach in nurseries
- 3) **Creating indicators of progress – child health and well-being profiles for Glasgow City?**

# Relevant GCPH work

- Let Glasgow Flourish
- Community health profiles (2008)
- Miniature Glasgow
- Understanding Glasgow
- New health profiles (2014)



**Understanding Glasgow**  
The Glasgow Indicators Project

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**Glasgow**  
Glasgow has a population of 685,083

Compare Glasgow with Scotland

Male and female life expectancy is markedly lower than the Scottish average. Women live on average nearly six years longer than men. Twenty per cent of the population is from an ethnic minority. Single parent households make up 40% of all households with dependent children. Six out of ten people live within 500m of vacant or derelict land. Twenty-one per cent of adults are claiming out of work benefits. Six of children live in poverty and levels of deprivation are considerably higher than the Scottish average. Twenty-three per cent of people have a limiting disability.

Group	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Scotland	Year
Population	Population	685,083	100.0%	-	2011
	Female aged 0-14	102,111	14.9%	-2.0%	2011
	Female aged 15-64	211,111	30.8%	-2.0%	2011
	Female aged 65 and over	181,861	26.5%	-1.0%	2011
Gender	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or in a common law partnership	312,278	45.6%	+10.1%	2011
	Single parent households	28,933	4.2%	+0.8%	2011
	People with dependent children	121,292	17.6%	+1.6%	2011
	People who live in a poor or deprived area	188,851	27.6%	+1.6%	2011
Deprivation	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	402,488	58.8%	+10.0%	2011
	People with limiting disability	158,889	23.2%	+2.2%	2011
	People with vacant or derelict land within 500m	121,292	17.6%	+1.6%	2011
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Life expectancy for both males and females has risen in recent years in Glasgow but remains below the Scottish average. In the most recent period shown (2008-10), life expectancy was 72.3 years for men and 78.2 years for women, notably lower than the Scottish average, particularly for men.

Population by age group (2001-2011) and percentage of total population from a minority ethnic group (2001-2011).

The population in Glasgow decreased marginally by -0.4% between 2006 and 2011. Understanding this was more significant change within age groups. There were reductions in the numbers of children (1.6%) and older adults (1.4%), while the working age population, particularly those aged 45-64 years increased. The percentage of the total population from a minority ethnic group rose from 9% to 12% in 2011, a percentage which is nearly three times higher than the national average.

1. Data sources: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012, Census 2011, HMRC, National Records of Scotland (NRS) and Scottish Government.  
2. Projections presented in the population trend chart and used to calculate life expectancy estimates are taken from NRS small area population estimates and are based on the 2008 census for the years 2009-2010, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 and 2010-2011 and 2010-2011.  
3. The number of people with limiting disability is based on the 2008-10 survey information on the population index can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/Statistics/2008-10>  
4. The population estimates are based on the population estimates and other registration, 98% confidence intervals have been added on the graphs to give an indication of the accuracy. The extent of the population growth on the map for the south of Scotland, between 4 and 5, 2010 represents the population estimates for the year 2009-2010.  
5. A notes and definitions document providing further information on the variables included in the profiles can be found at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/Statistics/2008-10>



Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow		Time Period
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	2,113	17.5%		+8%	2012
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	8,276	68.4%		-2%	
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	1,006	8.3%		+15%	
	P4	People aged 75 and over	705	5.8%		-13%	
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	920	7.6%		-34%	2011
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	4,322	44.6%		+6%	
	C3	Single parent households	651	42.7%		+6%	
	C4	Householders living alone	2,356	20.0%		-6%	
	C5	People with religious affiliation	7,526	62.6%		+1%	
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	3,500	46.5%		-8%	2011
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	10,042	85.5%		+42%	
	E3	Households with one or more cars	2,919	50.9%		+3%	
	E4	Overcrowded households	865	15.1%		-13%	
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	2,901	50.5%		+11%	2011
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,716	37.9%		+12%	
	S3	People in employment	5,452	59.0%		+4%	2012
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	480	4.0%		+15%	
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,830	23.0%		+8%	
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	4,025	40.4%		-16%	2011
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	100	13.6%		+15%	
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,495	20.6%		-4%	2012
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,560	19.5%		+2%	
	PO3	Children in poverty	735	30.8%		-4%	2011
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	9,249	76.9%		-1%	2011
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,751	22.9%		+1%	
	H3	Male life expectancy	72.0 years			-0%	2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	79.5 years			+2%	

# Key Features

A ***basket of indicators***, rather than one index, representing a dynamic interlinked view of the city

A focus on ***themes*** that are clear priorities for the city

Providing a ***strategic*** overview

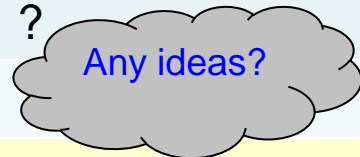
***Trends*** over time highlighted

***Inequality***, or difference, within the city monitored

***Comparisons*** made to other ***Scottish, UK cities*** and to ***European cities***\* where possible

# Potential children's indicators

Domain	Indicators	Source
Social	Lone parents	Census
Environment	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	Scottish Government
Education	Young people not in education, employment or training	SIMD
Poverty	Children in poverty	HMRC
Culture	People of ethnic minority	Census
Higher education	Adults with qualifications at Higher level or above	Census
Emotional wellbeing and behaviour	SDQ (for children at 30 months, in their pre-school year, in P3 and P6 at primary school)	Education Department, Glasgow City Council
Language	Sure Start language measure data for children at 30 months	NHS GGC
?	?	?
?	?	?



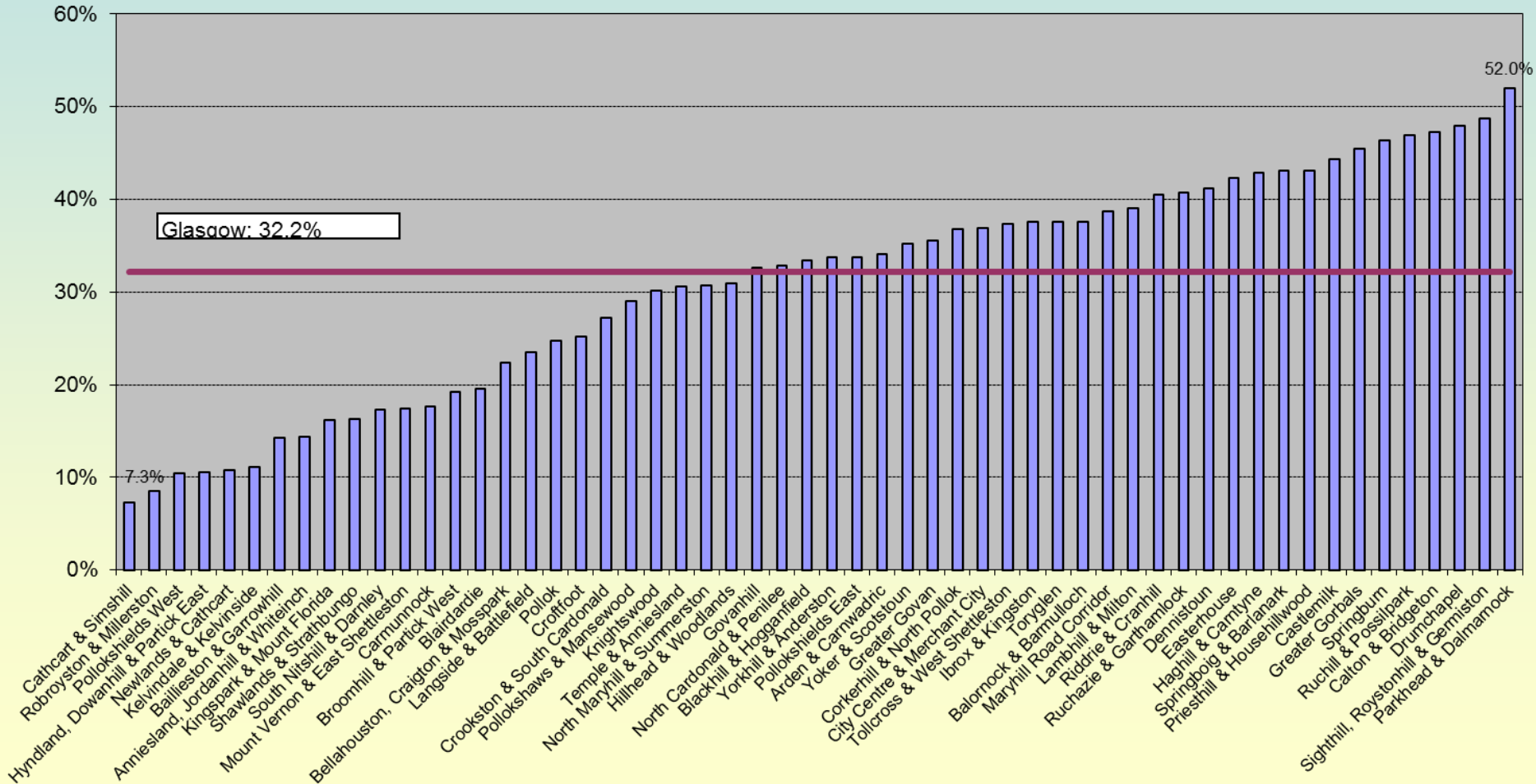


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# Child Poverty

% of 'Children in poverty' across Glasgow neighbourhoods, as at August 2011

Source: HM Revenue & Customs



% of Children in poverty: Number of children living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data)

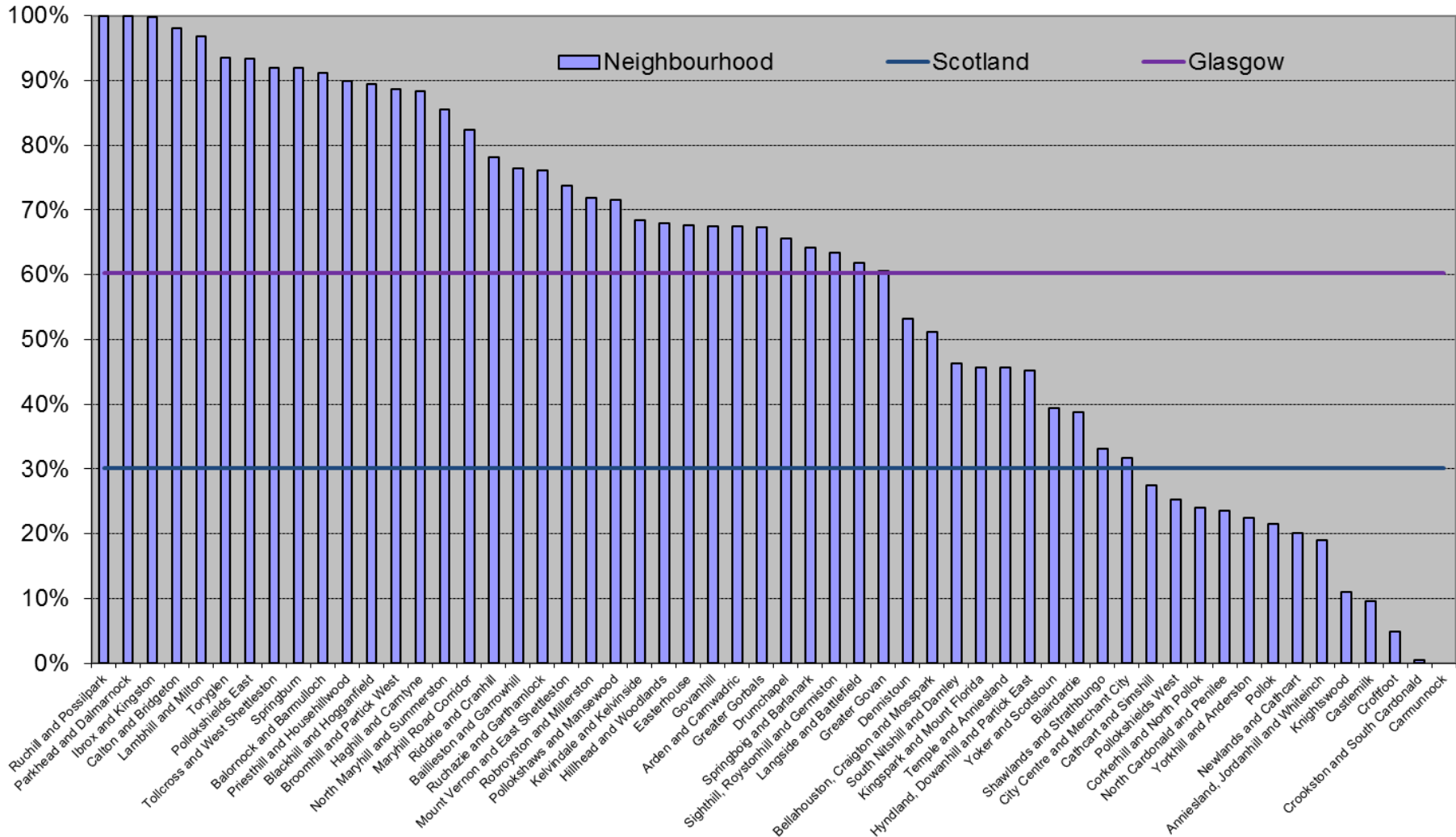
# Vacant and derelict land



# Living close to vacant or derelict land

## People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2011



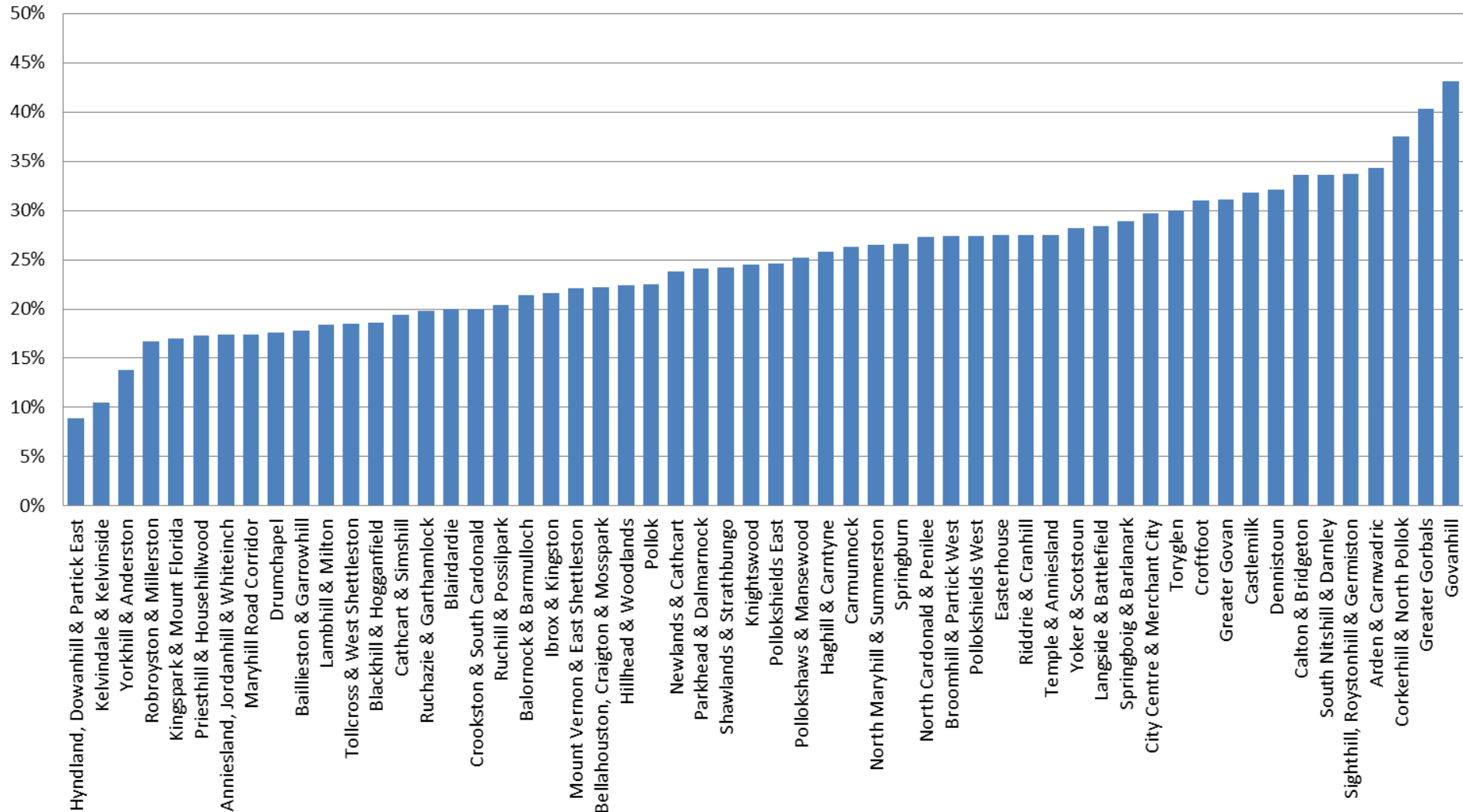
# Greenspace



# Communication delay at 30 months (SSLMr)

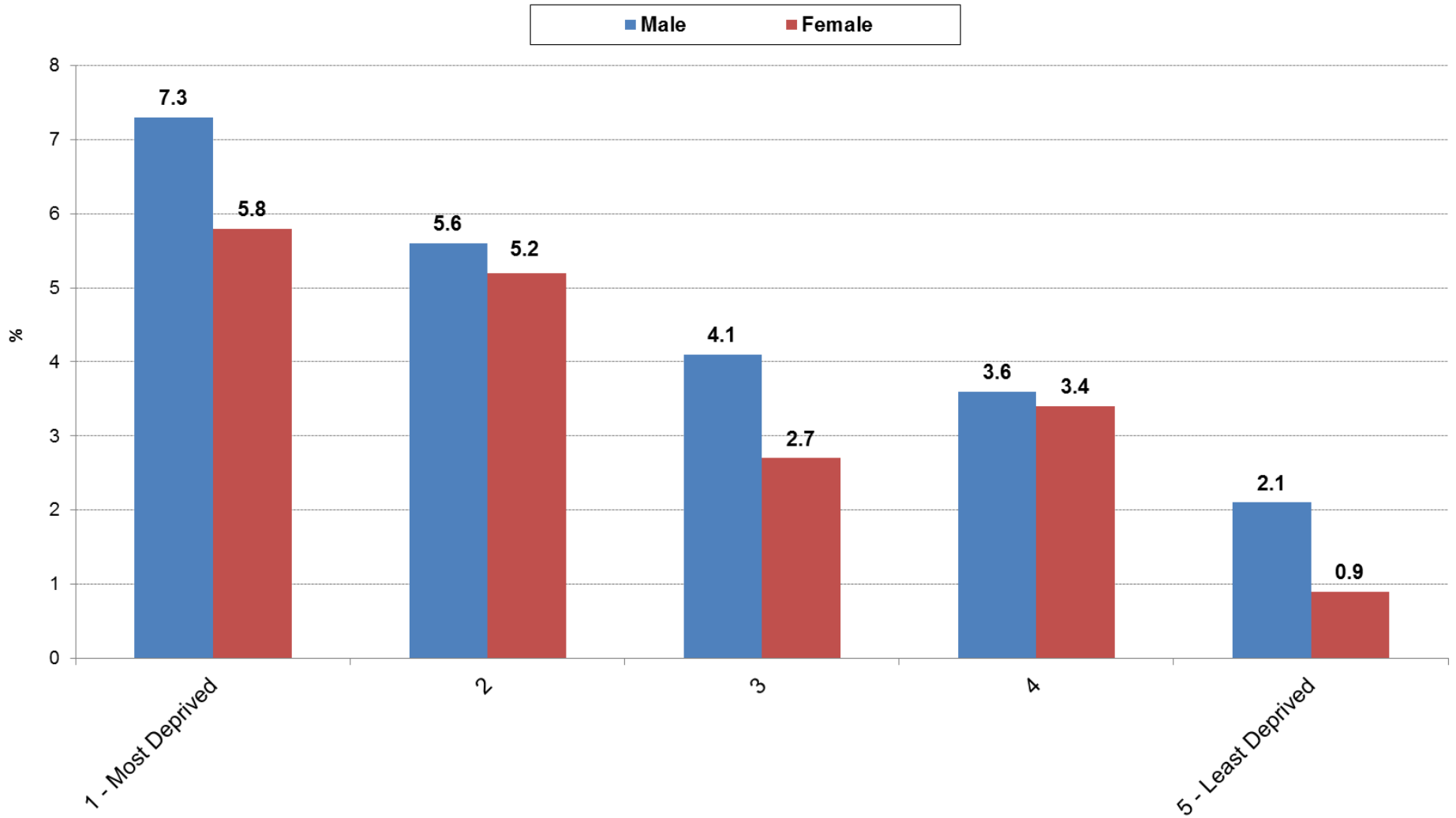
Percentage of 30-month old children with an 'indicated communication delay' on the SSLMr by Glasgow neighbourhood, 2013/14

Source: NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde



## Proportion of 30-month old children with 'Indicated need' on the SDQ Total Difficulties scale by deprivation (Glasgow Quintiles) & sex, Glasgow, 2013- 2014

Source: NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde



# Local Quality of Life Indicators

Audit Commission, Aug 2005

In this report, the quality of life indicator sets – which are similar, but more extensive than those we propose - were seen to provide “an overarching ‘snapshot’ of the key issues that local authorities and their partners need to consider” and the following potential uses of such data were identified:

- Paint a picture of quality of life issues locally;
- Facilitate comparisons of performance between different areas;
- Stimulate debate and raise public awareness;
- Inform local sustainable community strategies and local area agreements;
- Review, justify and set local objectives and priorities;
- Monitor change and assess and evaluate progress over time; and
- Enhance partnership working, shared ownership and joint action.





Summary of the Main Report

## Inequality in Living Conditions and Health in Gothenburg, 2014

*A Socially Sustainable City*

### PART 3. REDUCING INEQUALITY IN GOTHENBURG

#### Possible ways forward

– 30 proposals and 130 examples of what Gothenburg can do

In this report, proposals are presented within 30 action areas as well as 130 examples of measures that can be taken to reduce inequality in life conditions and health in Gothenburg. The idea is that these proposals should stimulate discussion about what the City ought to do, wants to do and can do in order to reduce inequality in Gothenburg.

The City of Gothenburg has chosen to concentrate its efforts on four focal areas. By working in these areas we can in time achieve results.

1. Give every child a good start in life
2. Provide children with good conditions throughout their school years
3. Create preconditions for work
4. Create sustainable environments and communities that promote health.

An area that deals with creating structural and general conditions for work on the four focal areas above has also been identified.

## Proposals for ways forward for the City of Gothenburg

### Structural and general conditions

- ▶ Proposal 1: Organise to facilitate sustainable control and management.
- ▶ Proposal 2: Make financial calculations and focus on social investments.
- ▶ Proposal 3: Assess the consequences on inequality in health in conjunction with decision-making.
- ▶ Proposal 4: Integrate the revisiting of inequality in living conditions and health into the organisation's existing analysis and follow-up system.
- ▶ Proposal 5: Work actively on knowledge alliances.
- ▶ Proposal 6: Promote social cohesion in the City.

### Focal area 1: Give every child a good start in life

- ▶ Proposal 7: Ensure that venues that promote health for children and parents maintain a high and equal level of quality.

- ▶ Proposal 8: Provide childcare and preschool that are of equitable and of high quality for everyone and in relation to their degree of vulnerability.
- ▶ Proposal 9: Take measures to reduce the number of children who live in financially vulnerable households.
- ▶ Proposal 10: Counteract evictions of families with children.

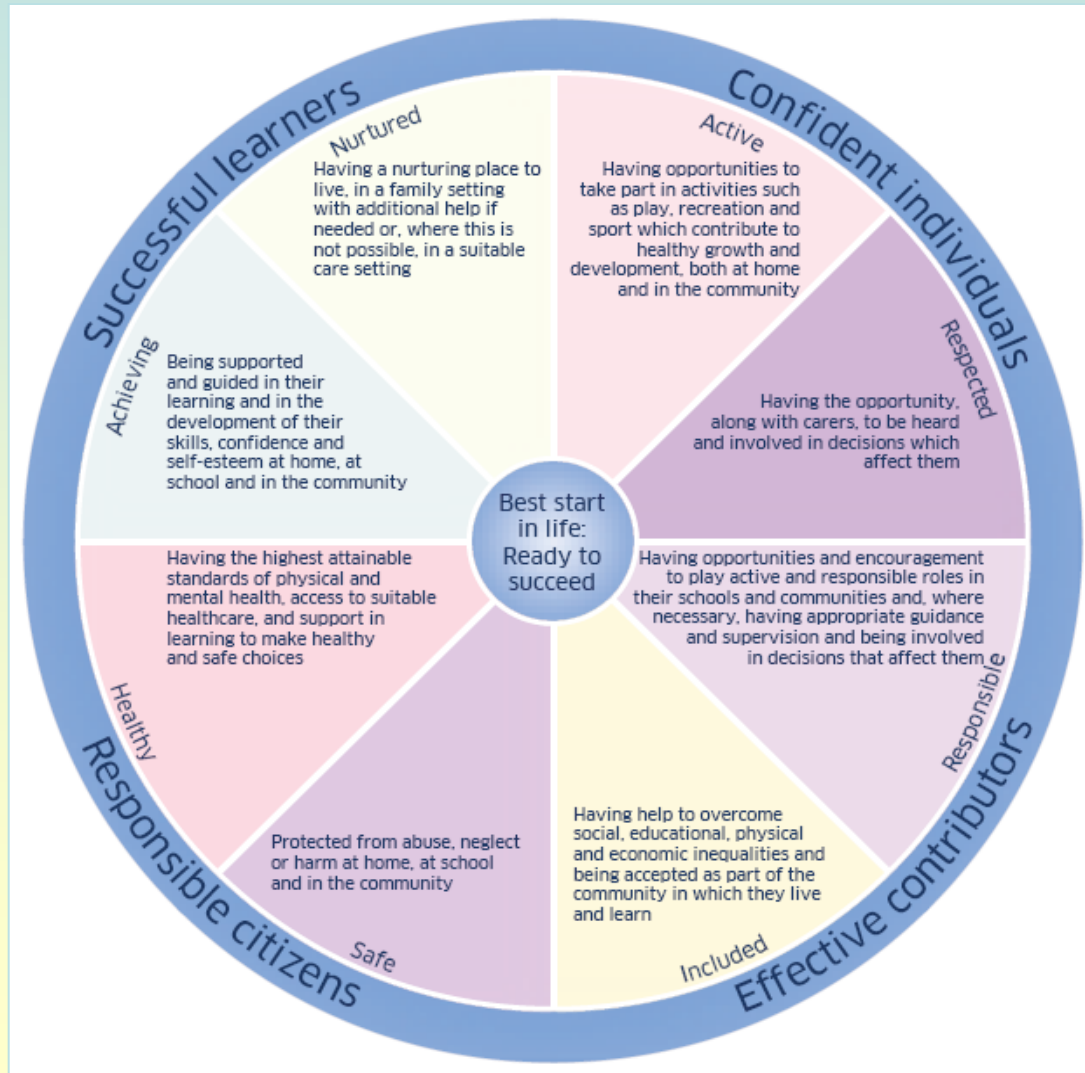
### Focal area 2: Provide children with good conditions throughout their school years

- ▶ Proposal 11: Take measures to reinforce equitable schooling.
- ▶ Proposal 12: Prevent students from dropping out of school and improve attendance.
- ▶ Proposal 13: Improve collaboration between schools and parents.
- ▶ Proposal 14: Undertake measures that promote health in schools.
- ▶ Proposal 15: Promote an equitable student health system.

# Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014

- Based on Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)
- Child well-being defined through 8 domains: safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible, and included (SHANARRI)
- Annual reporting on progress by Community Planning Partnerships

# SHANARRI Wheel of Wellbeing



# SHANARRI Indicators

- **Safe** – are protected from abuse, neglect or harm.
- **Healthy** – having the best possible standards of physical and mental health; support to make healthy, safe choices.
- **Achieving** - accomplishing goals and thereby boosting skills, confidence and self-esteem; 'being all they can be'.
- **Nurtured** - having a loving and stimulating place to live and grow.
- **Active** - having opportunities to take part in a wide range of activities.
- **Respected** - being enabled to understand their world, being given a voice, being listened to, and being involved in the decisions that affect their wellbeing.
- **Responsible** - taking an active role within their home, school and community.
- **Included** - being a full member of the communities in which they live and learn; receiving help and guidance to overcome inequalities.

# Children's Indicators

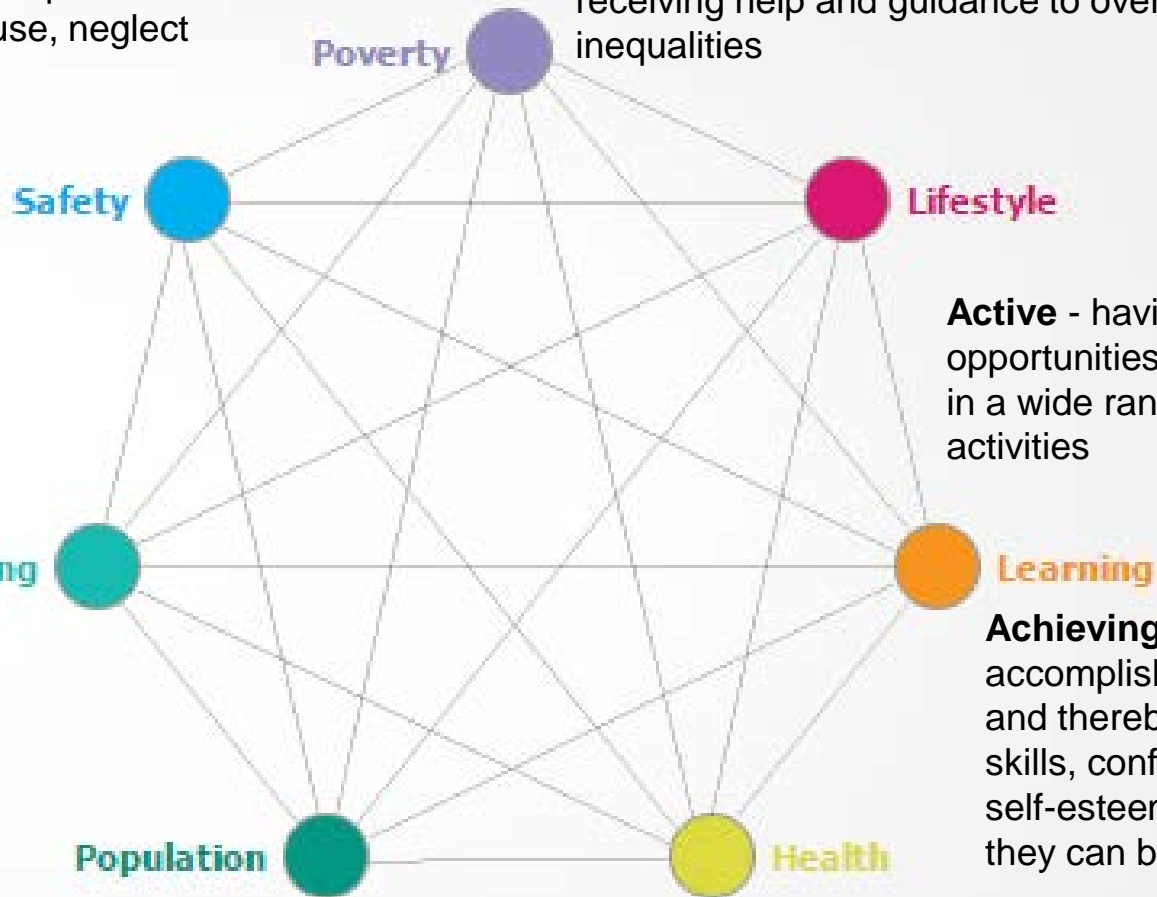
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# Next Steps

- **Profiling** – (Subject to discussion and refinement) should we create a set of children's health profiles?
- **Analysis** - Collation and analysis of SDQ and language data from 30 month assessment; presentation on Understanding Glasgow
- **Further exploration** of data and indicators of progress, particularly positive rather than negative
- **SHANARRI** – how can we evidence SHANARRI outcomes?