

Glasgow City Health and Wellbeing Profiles – key indicators and overview

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Introduction

The ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing profiles (www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool) provide a set of health and wellbeing indicators for Scottish local authority areas. The indicators are displayed in spine charts for each local authority and are measured in the same way in each part of Scotland. One of the key aims of the profiles is to allow comparisons between areas, and the data that are available demonstrate the inequalities in outcomes between areas.

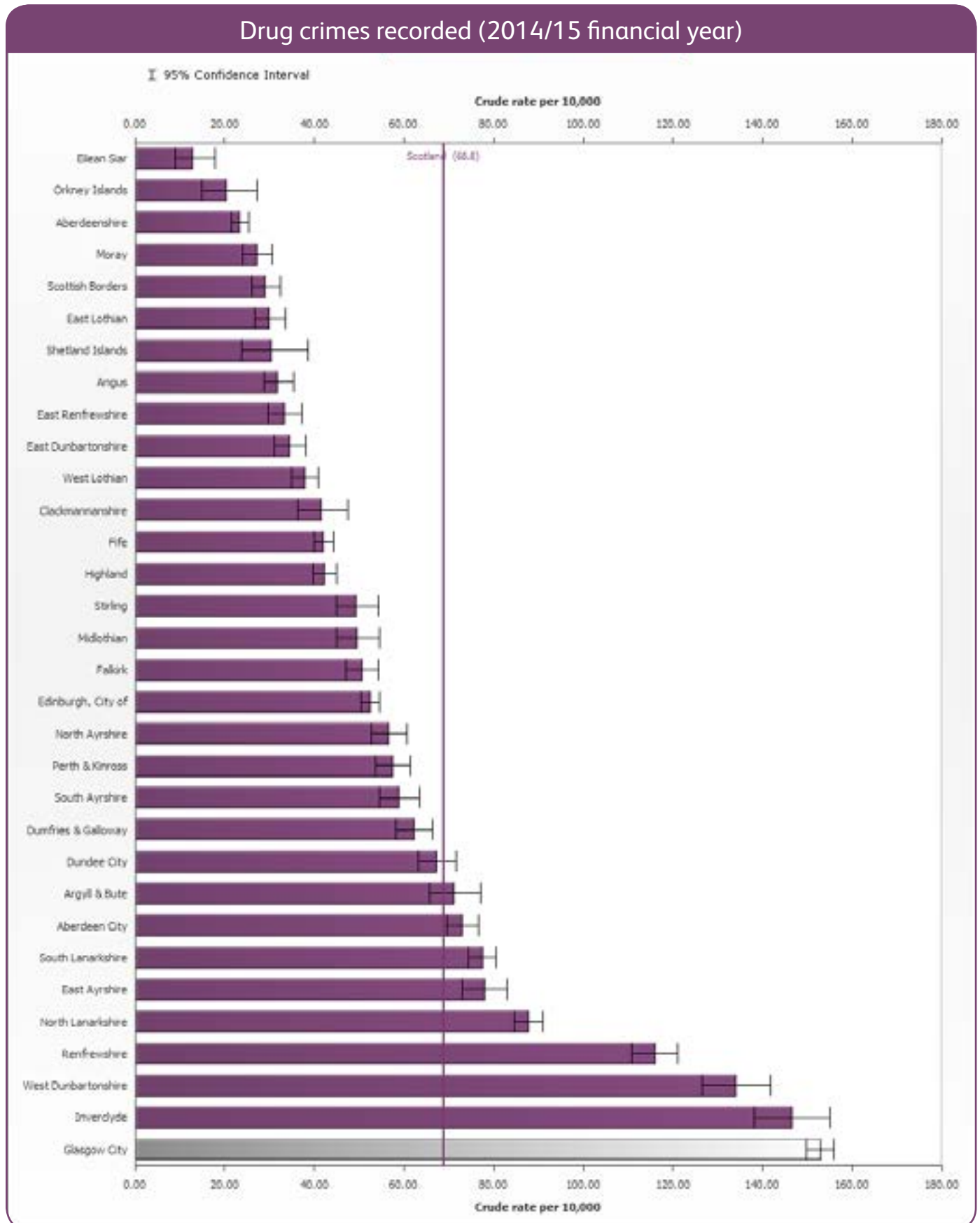
Feedback shows that some people find using the online profiles tool daunting, therefore this report will provide key points without the need to go into the tool. For further details or up-to-date figures see the final section of this report, which explains how to use the tool.

The featured spine chart compares the local and national positions for each indicator. Also included – for the worst key indicator locally – are a trend chart, showing changes over time in comparison with Scotland, and a rank chart, showing how your local authority compares with the other 31 local authorities. These charts can be accessed online by clicking on an individual indicator name in the spine chart.

Throughout this report we refer to the European Age Standardised Rate (EASR), which is the rate per 100,000 population adjusted for the different age balances. Unless the indicator is given for one sex only, the EASRs adjust for both differing age and sex balance. Crude rates are the rates before any adjustment. Unless specified as crude, 'rate' always means the EASR in this report.

Key differences from Scotland in health and wellbeing indicators for Glasgow City

The 'worst' indicators ranked locally are reported below in the key differences summary. The aim is to provide an indication of which areas might be considered as priorities for improvement.



Methods

Indicators are highlighted only when it is considered that the difference between the local and national figure is not just due to random variation (in other words the difference is statistically significant). Figures were ordered from the worst to the best, then the six worst were selected and compared with the Scottish averages. This information may be of use in health improvement planning, but must be considered in a local context.

The information in this report is a snapshot taken on a particular date (25 February 2016). The indicators are updated continuously, and therefore more up-to-date information may be available online. To avoid disclosure as a result of small numbers, many indicators use aggregated figures where necessary, for example over a three- or five-year period, such as 2012–14. The data can be collected for a calendar year, such as 2012, or a financial year, such as 2012/13.

Key indicators for Glasgow City

For Glasgow City in 2014/15, the crude rate of drug crimes recorded was 153/10,000, which was 122% higher than the Scottish level of 69/10,000.

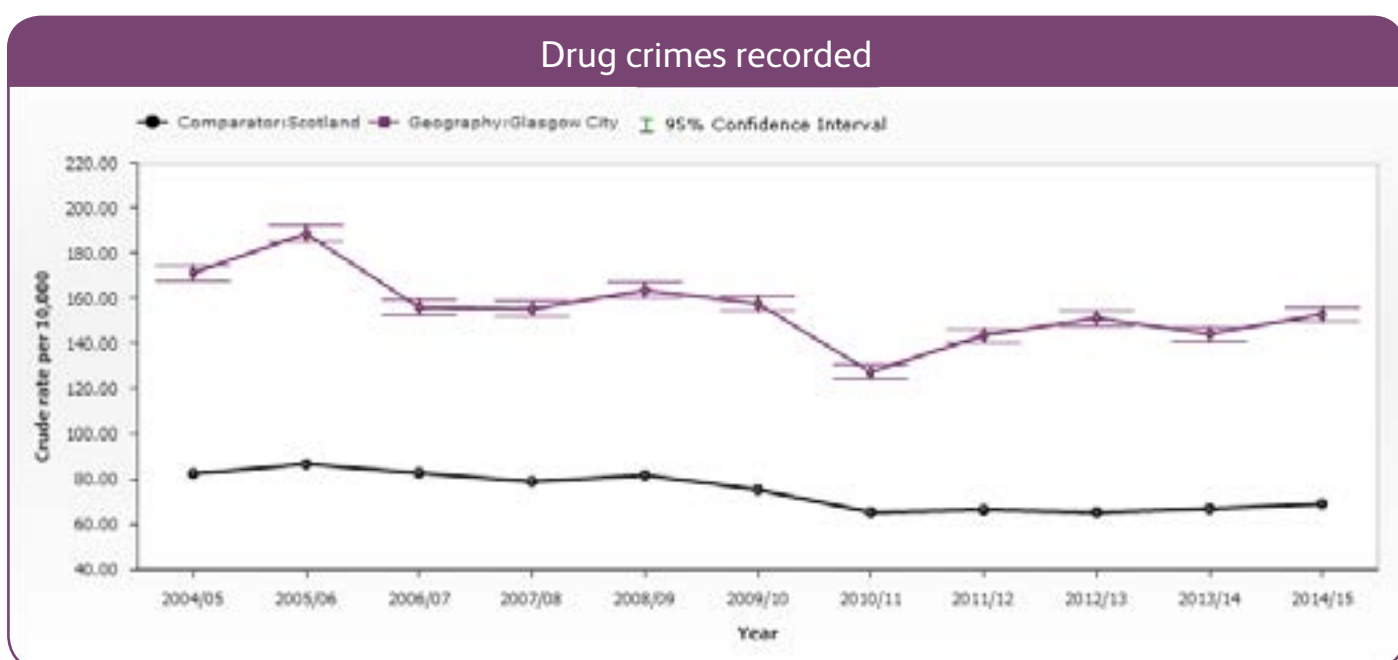
In 2013, the percentage of population within 500 metres of a derelict site was 59%, which was 99% higher than the Scottish level of 30%.

In 2014/15, the crude rate of violent crimes recorded was 23/10,000, which was 90% higher than the Scottish level of 12/10,000.

In 2014, the percentage of people claiming pension credits (aged 60+) was 13%, which was 89% higher than the Scottish level of 7%.

In 2014/15, the rate for alcohol-related hospital stays was 1204/100,000, which was 79% higher than the Scottish level of 672/100,000.

In 2010–2014, the rate for deaths from alcohol conditions was 41/100,000, which was 76% higher than the Scottish level of 23/100,000.



Health & Wellbeing Profiles (Glasgow City)

Domain	Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Type	National Average	'Worst'	Scotland Comparator	'Best'
Life Expectancy & Mortality	1 Male life expectancy ¹⁸	2011	n/a	72.6	Yrs	76.6			
	2 Female life expectancy ¹⁸	2011	n/a	78.5	Yrs	80.8			
	3 Deaths all ages ¹²	2013	6,310	1,453.0	sr4	1,169.8			
	4 All-cause mortality among the 15-44 year olds. ¹²	2013	306	125.0	sr4	100.5			
	5 Early deaths from CHD (<75) ¹²	2012	352	87.6	sr4	60.7			
	6 Early deaths from cancer (<75) ¹²	2013	967	215.8	sr4	154.7			
Behaviours	7 Estimated smoking attributable deaths ^{3,13,16}	2014	1,345	534.2	sr4	366.8			
	8 Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) ^{3,14}	2014	210	22.2	%	20.2			
	9 Alcohol-related hospital stays ¹⁵	2014	6,403	1,204.1	sr4	671.7			
	10 Deaths from alcohol conditions ¹⁷	2012	202	40.6	sr4	23.1			
	11 Drug-related hospital stays ^{12,15}	2013	1,052	167.9	sr4	122.0			
	12 Active travel to work ^{3,14}	2013	116	17.0	%	16.0			
	13 Patients registered with cancer ¹²	2012	3,354	748.2	sr4	634.1			
	14 Patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) ^{12,15}	2012	4,393	980.2	sr4	659.9			
	15 Patients hospitalised with coronary heart disease ¹²	2012	2,306	502.5	sr4	440.3			
	16 Patients hospitalised with asthma ¹²	2012	686	117.3	sr4	91.2			
III Health & Injury	17 Patients with emergency hospitalisations ¹²	2012	48,803	9,308.9	sr4	7,500.2			
	18 Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations ¹²	2012	5,734	6,977.2	sr4	5,159.5			
	19 Road traffic accident casualties ¹²	2012	344	60.9	sr4	63.2			
	20 Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis ³	2014	117,761	19.6	%	17.4			
	21 Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation ¹²	2012	2,048	359.1	sr4	291.6			
	22 Deaths from suicide ¹⁷	2011	100	16.6	sr4	14.5			
Mental Health	23 Adults claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance/ employment and support allowance	2014	51,635	8.6	%	5.1			
	24 People aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home ³	2013	2,273	35.8	%	34.7			
Social Care & Housing	25 Children looked after by local authority ³	2013	3,641	31.3	cr2	14.4			
	26 Single adult dwellings	2014	139,831	46.3	%	37.5			
Education	27 Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll ¹³	2012	n/a	176.0	mean	193.0			
	28 Primary school attendance	2010	34,656	92.8	%	94.8			
	29 Secondary school attendance	2010	26,606	89.9	%	91.1			
	30 Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications ³	2013	74,300	18.4	%	12.6			
Economy	31 Population income deprived	2014	127,170	21.2	%	13.1			
	32 Working age population employment deprived	2014	77,220	18.4	%	12.2			
	33 Working age population claiming Out of Work benefits	2014	76,560	18.3	%	12.0			
	34 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET). ³	2014	2,270	8.2	%	6.5			

Crime	35	Children Living in Poverty	2012	32,830	26.2	%	15.3	
	36	People claiming pension credits (aged 60+)	2014	14,550	13.1	%	6.9	
	37	Crime rate	2014	38,125	63.6	cr2	40.4	
	38	Prisoner population ^{3,13}	2012	1,702	295.6	sr4	171.2	
	39	Referrals to Children's Reporter for violence-related offences ³	2013	169	3.8	cr2	2.1	
	40	Domestic Abuse ³	2014	8,974	149.7	cr9	112.0	
	41	Violent crimes recorded ³	2014	1,358	22.7	cr9	11.9	
	42	Drug crimes recorded ³	2014	9,169	152.9	cr9	68.9	
	43	Population within 500 metres of a derelict site	2013	352,056	59.2	%	29.7	
	44	People living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas	2014	1,538	0.3	%	15.0	
Environment	45	Adults rating neighbourhood as 'a very good place to live' ^{3,14}	2014	n/a	42.3	%	55.8	
	46	Teenage pregnancies ¹²	2012	788	44.4	cr2	41.1	
	47	Mothers smoking during pregnancy ¹²	2013	1,239	18.8	%	18.5	
	48	Low birth weight ¹²	2013	177	2.7	%	2.0	
	49	Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks ¹²	2013	1,670	25.1	%	26.8	
	50	Child dental health in primary 1	2013	2,963	53.5	%	66.7	
	51	Child dental health in primary 7	2013	1,836	40.1	%	47.7	
	52	Child obesity in primary 1	2013	576	9.9	%	10.1	
	53	Breast screening uptake ¹²	2011	13,355	62.7	%	72.5	
	54	Bowel screening uptake ¹²	2012	38,907	47.1	%	56.0	
Immunisations and Screening	55	Immunisation uptake at 24 months - 5 in 1 ¹²	2013	6,926	97.6	%	98.2	
	56	Immunisation uptake at 24 months - MMR ¹²	2013	6,738	94.9	%	95.3	

Key

Notes:

- Data available down to council (local authority) area only.
- Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure.
- Indicator based on HB boundaries prior to April 2014.
- Two-year combined number, and 2-year average annual measure.
- All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis; please see the technical report for more information.
- Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure
- Five-year average number, and 5-year average annual measure
- Three year average for health boards, local authorities and Scotland. Five year average intermediate geographies

Spine Chart

- Key:
- % =percent
 - cr2 =crude rate per 1,000 population
 - cr9 =crude rate per 10,000 population
 - mean=average
 - sr4 =age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013. Please see Appendix I in the technical report.
 - yr5 =years

Spine Chart Key:

- Statistically significantly 'worse' than National average
- Statistically not significantly different from National average
- Statistically significantly 'better' than National average
- Statistically significant difference compared to National average
- No significance can be calculated



See the detailed Definitions and Sources table for indicator information and Technical Report for further guidance on interpreting the spine.

Overview of the ScotPHO profiles for Glasgow City

Introduction

This section provides an overview of the population in Glasgow City and all the health and wellbeing indicators in the area. The 56 indicators are split into 13 themes (also called domains). For each theme, comparisons are made between what is observed locally and the national picture.

As we include all indicators in the overview summary, some of these differences may be due to random variation. The spine chart (page 4–5) can be used to examine this. The colour of the dot on the spine chart indicates whether the differences are considered to be due to random variation or are statistically significant. Note that an indicator shown as higher does not always mean worse; it could be better. This depends on what the individual indicator measures. Please note that in this overview we use 'similar' wherever a difference is not statistically significant.

Population structure

In 2014, 70% (419,406/599,650) of the population of Glasgow City was of working age (16–64 years), higher than the national percentage of 65%. Children and young people (aged 0–15 years) made up 16% (96,711/599,650) of the population, lower than the national 17%. Adults aged over 75 years comprised 7% (39,697/599,650) of the population, lower than the national average of 8%. The population structure of Glasgow City has fewer younger people, fewer older people and more people of working age than the national average.

Life expectancy

Life expectancies in 2011, at 72.6 years for males and 78.5 years for females, were lower than the Scottish average of 76.6 years for males and lower than the Scottish female average of 80.8 years.

Mortality

In 2012–2014, the overall mortality rate among young adults (aged 15–44 years) was, at 125, higher than the Scottish rate of 101. Among those aged under 75 years, cancer mortality was 216, so higher than the Scottish rate of 155. For the same age group, for coronary heart disease, the mortality rate was 88, higher than the Scottish rate of 61.

Behaviours

In Glasgow City the prevalence of smoking in adults in 2014 was, at 22%, similar to that in Scotland (20%). The rate for smoking-attributable deaths in 2013–2014, at 534, was higher than Scotland (367). The rate for alcohol-related hospital stays in 2014/15 was 1204, higher than the rate for Scotland (672). The rate for drug-related hospital stays in 2012/13–2014/15, at 168, was higher than Scotland's 122. In 2010–2014, the rate for alcohol-related deaths, at 41, was higher than the Scottish rate of 23. The percentage of adults walking or cycling to work in 2012/2013, at 17%, was similar to the 16% who did so in Scotland overall.

Ill-health and injury

The rate for cancer registration in 2011–2013 was, at 748, higher than Scotland's overall rate of 634. The rate for patients hospitalised with asthma in 2011–2013, 117, was higher than the Scottish rate of 91. The rate for emergency hospitalisations in 2011–2013, at 9310, was higher than the rate for Scotland (7500). The rate for patients hospitalised for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in 2011–2013, at 980, was higher than the Scottish rate of 660. In 2011–2013, coronary heart disease rate was, at 503, higher than the Scottish level of 440. For road traffic accidents in 2011–2013 the rate was, at 61, similar to the Scottish rate of 63. The rate for adults aged 65 years and over with multiple hospital admissions in 2011–2013, at 6980, was higher than that in Scotland (5160).

Mental health

The percentage of people prescribed medication for anxiety, depression or psychosis in 2014/15 was, at 20%, higher than Scotland overall (17%). The rate for psychiatric hospitalisations in 2011–2013 was 359, which was higher than the Scottish rate of 292. The suicide rate in 2009–2013 was 17, which was similar to the Scottish rate of 15.

Social care and housing

In 2014, 8.6% of adults claimed incapacity benefit, severe disability allowance or employment and support allowance; this was higher than the Scottish figure of 5.1%. The percentage of those aged 65 years and over with high care needs cared for at home, at 36%, was similar to Scotland overall (35%). The crude rate for children who were looked after by the local authority, at 31/1000, was similar to Scotland's rate of 14/1000. The proportion of households occupied by single adults (46%) was similar to the 38% in Scotland as a whole.

Education

In 2012/13, the mean tariff score – which measures exam success rates – was 176, in comparison with the Scotland mean of 193. In 2010/11, the percentage attendance at primary school in Glasgow City, at 93%, was lower than Scotland overall (95%) and the secondary school attendance of 90% was lower than Scotland's 91%. In 2013, some 18% of working-age adults had low or no educational qualifications, in comparison with 13% in Scotland.

Economy

Economic deprivation indicators mostly suggested that the level of deprivation in Glasgow City was higher than the level for Scotland overall. In 2014, the percentage who were income deprived in Glasgow City was 21% for all ages, higher than the 13% for all ages for Scotland. 18% were employment deprived, higher than the 12% for those employment deprived in Scotland. In 2014, the percentage who claimed out-of-work benefits, at 18%, was higher than the 12% across Scotland. In 2014, the percentage of young adults who were outside employment, education or training was 8.2%, which was higher than the 6.5% for Scotland. In 2012, the percentage of children living in poverty was 26%, and so was higher than the 15% for Scotland. The percentage of those aged 60 years and over who claimed pension credits in 2014, at 13%, was higher than the 6.9% for Scotland.

Crime

In Glasgow City the crude population crime rate for 2014 was higher than Scotland at 64/1000 (Scotland: 40/1000) and the crude domestic abuse rate was higher than Scotland at 150/10,000 (Scotland: 112/10,000). The crude rate for recorded drug crimes was higher than Scotland's rate, at 153/10,000 (Scotland: 69/10,000), and the crude rate for referrals to the children's reporter for violence-related offences was similar to Scotland at 3.8/1000 (Scotland: 2.1/1000). The crude rate for recorded violent crimes was higher than Scotland at 23/10,000 (Scotland: 12/10,000). The rate for prisoner population, at 296, was higher than the Scottish rate of 171.

Environment

In 2013, the percentage of the population who lived within 500m of a derelict site in Glasgow City was 59%, which was higher than that in Scotland (30%) and the percentage with access deprivation (i.e. within the 15% of the Scottish population who lived furthest away from local services) was, at 0.3%, lower than the 15% for Scotland. In 2014, the percentage of adults who rated their area as a very good place to live was, at 42%, lower than Scotland's 56%.

Women's and children's health

In 2011–2013, the crude rate for teenage pregnancy was 44/1000, so similar to Scotland's 41/1000. In 2012/13–2014/15, 3% of births were low weight, higher than Scotland at 2%. In 2013/14 the prevalence of childhood obesity in primary 1 was 10%, so similar to Scotland's 10%. The proportion of mothers smoking in pregnancy, at 19%, was similar to the 19% for Scotland in 2012/13–2014/15. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding, at 25% in 2012/13–2014/15, was lower than Scotland's 27%. In 2013/14, 54% of children in primary 1 had good dental health, lower than Scotland at 67%. The dental health of children in primary 7, at 40% with no obvious decay experience, was lower than the Scottish average of 48%.

Immunisation and screening

For breast screening, the uptake rate of 63% in 2010–2012 was lower than the national average of 73%. For bowel screening, the uptake rate of 47% was lower than the 56% uptake for Scotland. The immunisation uptake for MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) by age 2 years was 95% in 2012–2014, similar to Scotland's 95%. The immunisation uptake for 5 in 1 (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, Hib [meningitis]) by age 2 years in 2012–2014 was 98%, lower than Scotland's 98%.

Intermediate zones

Spine charts showing the data that are available for smaller areas within Glasgow City (intermediate zones [IZs] – areas with approximately 10,000 individuals) are available via the online tool, but it is not possible to show these in the printed reports owing to the volume of the data (there are 1235 IZs in Scotland). The IZs can be further investigated by selecting Intermediate Zone from the Geography drop-down menu in the 'Profiles update process' section within the tool. This will show a map initially featuring the IZs for Aberdeen City. Use the buttons provided to zoom in (+) or out (–) of the map. You can select any local authority from the drop-down menu to the top-right of the map. To access the spine, trend and rank charts about a particular IZ, choose one from the list in the left-hand drop-down menu. Some indicators, particularly those reliant on survey data or those which have a very small number of outcomes, are not available at this level.

Comparisons, time trends, other indicators and further data

Using the online ScotPHO profiles tool (www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool) it is possible to compare the outcomes between any NHS Board, local authority or IZ area. A wider range of outcomes data are also available in the tool, including alcohol and drugs profiles, older adults' profiles, diabetes profiles and mental health profiles.

In any of the ScotPHO profiles the extent to which any differences may be due to random variation or chance is indicated by the colouring of the dots. By clicking on each individual indicator in the online tool it is also possible to compare areas on a rank chart and view time-trend data. Where relevant, data are also presented as standardised rates (to balance and account for age differences between areas) and as crude rates (to reflect the actual number of individuals/events for a particular outcome for service planning). Data across the socioeconomic determinants of health and health topic areas are available on the ScotPHO website: www.scotpho.org.uk

To examine inequalities within local authority areas, use the ScotPHO deprivation profiles from the online tool. These provide data on the inequalities across the local populations broadly in line with the outcomes relevant to Single Outcome Agreements (economic recovery and growth, employment, early years, safer and stronger communities and health inequalities).

A technical report is available on the profiles gateway page (www.scotpho.org.uk/opt/Reports/HWP-2015-technical-report-13112015.pdf), giving more background on the indicators and how they were measured. A user guide for the online profiles tool is also available here.

Contact ScotPHO scotpho@nhs.net for further information.