

# Use of children and young people's profiles in Glasgow

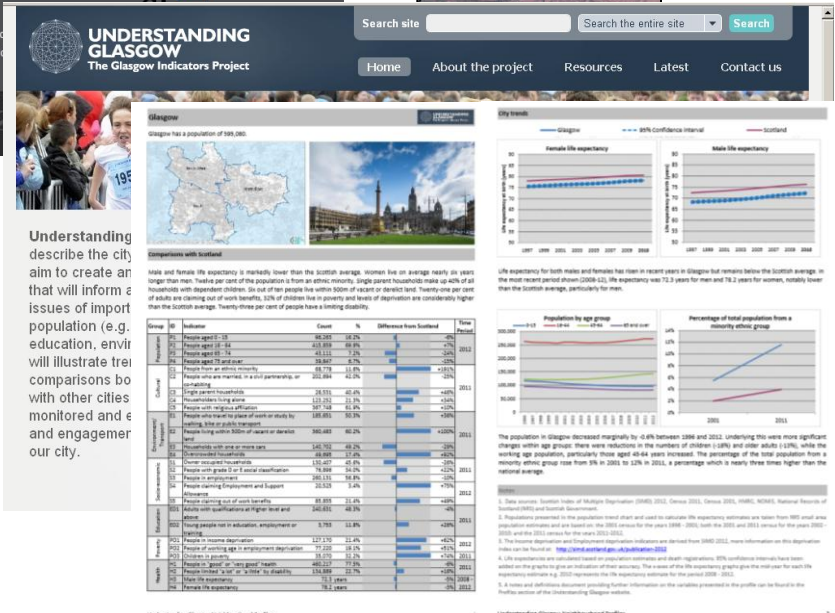
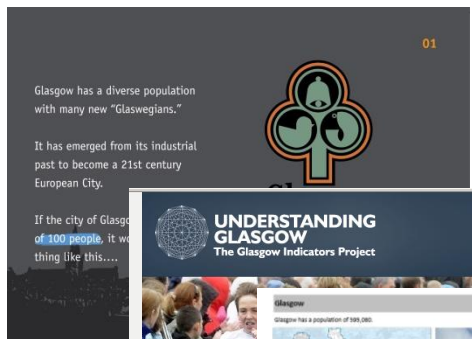
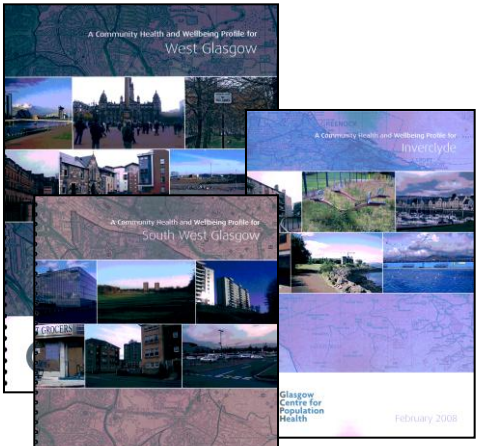


Bruce Whyte ([bruce.whyte@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:bruce.whyte@glasgow.ac.uk))

Glasgow Centre for Population Health, 8th May 2018

# Previous work

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



# Children and young people's profiles of Glasgow – from inception to dissemination

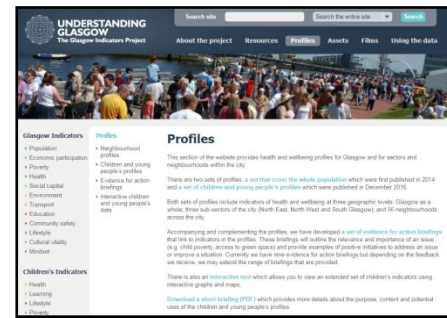
- The profiles were the result of several years of planning
- The planning and production was led by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health with guidance from a multi-agency advisory group
- The advisory group included representatives from: **GCPH, NHS GGC, ISD Scotland, Glasgow City Health & Social Care Partnership), Glasgow Community Safety Partnership, SCRA, Urban Big Data Centre, University of Glasgow, Health Scotland and Glasgow City Council**
- The work to create them was then completed over a seven month period by a **team of analysts from ISD**, under the supervision of a GCPH programme manager
- In addition to the profiles, a sub-group of the advisory group created **nine Evidence for Action briefings to complement the profiles data.**
- 60 children and young people's profiles of Glasgow and its neighbourhoods and 9 Evidence for Action Briefings were published by GCPH in December 2017
- Since publication members of the advisory group have given 41+ presentations about the profiles to raise awareness of them and to encourage their use.

# Aims

Created to inform children's services planning and delivery in Glasgow, including planning and evaluation of new models of family support and early learning and child care in the city

But also to:

- To provide accessible and up to date population health and wellbeing information for planners and local communities
- To illustrate children's life circumstances and outcomes across Glasgow neighbourhoods.
- To highlight health and socioeconomic inequalities
- To provide a better understanding of local circumstances in order to plan services, to monitor progress, for targeting resources and priority setting



# Content and coverage

- Indicators from a range of administrative sources and surveys
- Themes covered include: demography; infant health; culture and environment; crime and safety; socio-economic factors; learning and education; health and wellbeing
- **Coverage:** 56 Glasgow neighbourhoods, 3 localities (North West, North East and South Glasgow) and Glasgow as a whole
- **Format:** web pages (graphs, descriptive text), pdfs, excel workbook, interactive pages, Evidence for Action briefings





**Understanding Glasgow** sets out to describe life circumstances and health in the city. Here you will find key indicators, showing trends and comparisons within the city and with other cities.

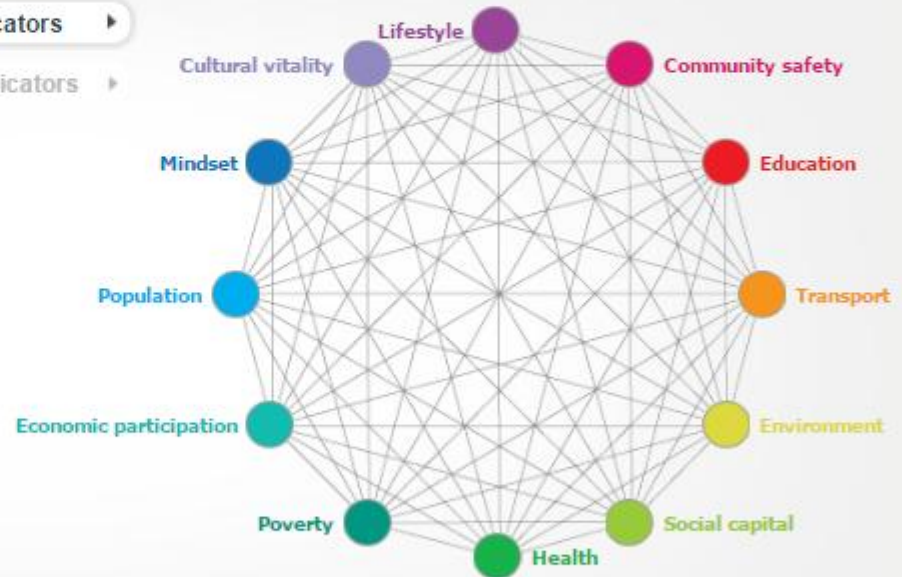
We hope what you find will be of interest and will encourage you to discuss and think about the future of our city.

[New to the site? Watch our introductory video!](#)

[Comments or suggestions?](#)

Glasgow Indicators ▶

Children's Indicators ▶



### Latest news and updates

Keep up with new data and resources on the site.

News

### Films

Access our selection of video content.

Watch films

### New to the site?

Watch our short film 'Exploring Understanding Glasgow'.

View now

### Take our survey!

How well are we describing your neighbourhood?

Find out more

## Glasgow Indicators

- ▶ Population
- ▶ Economic participation
- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Social capital
- ▶ Environment
- ▶ Transport
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Community safety
- ▶ Lifestyle
- ▶ Cultural vitality
- ▶ Mindset

## Children's Indicators

- ▶ Health
- ▶ Learning
- ▶ Lifestyle
- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Wellbeing & development
- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Population

## Profiles

- ▶ Neighbourhood profiles
- ▶ **Children and young people's profiles**
- ▶ Evidence for action briefings
- ▶ Interactive children and young people's data

# Glasgow

The profiles on these pages provide a comprehensive overview of health and wellbeing in Glasgow. There are 60 profiles in total, covering Glasgow as a whole, the three sub-sectors of the city (North East, North West and South Glasgow) and 56 neighbourhoods across the city. They highlight differences in health and life circumstances across the city for a range of indicators organised under broad themes: population; cultural factors; environment and transport; socioeconomic factors; education; poverty; and health. The profiles are intended to be a resource for local communities and to inform action at neighbourhood level.

Search by postcode

SEARCH

OR Select location

Select...



GO

View by **SECTOR** or **NEIGHBOURHOOD**



## Children and Young People's Profile for Pollok

Pollok has a population of 3,510 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).

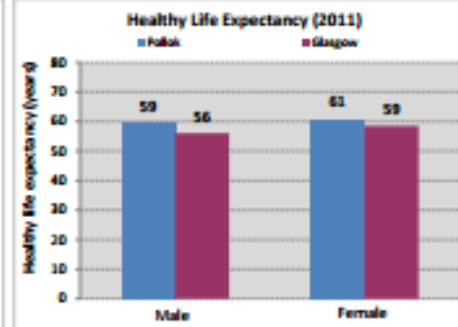
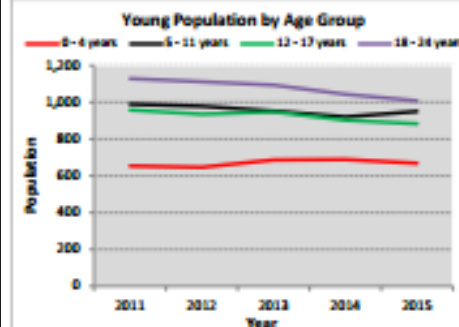


### Neighbourhood Comparisons with Glasgow

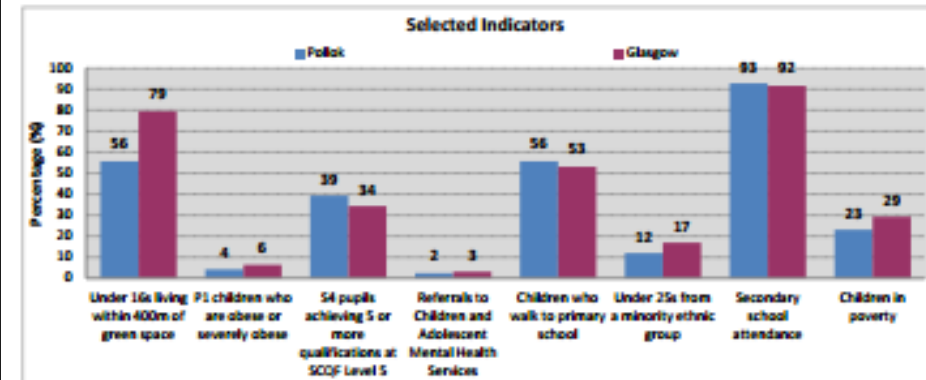
The proportion of school age children in Pollok is markedly higher than Glasgow as a whole. 12% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group. 56% of children live within 400m of green space. The neighbourhood has fewer referrals to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (-34%), fewer offenders (-40%) and victims of crime (-24%) and less overcrowding (-37%) than in Glasgow overall. 54 pupil attainment is higher (+14%) than the Glasgow average and fewer 16-19 year olds are not in employment, education or training (-38%). Likely development difficulties in pre-school children are lower than the Glasgow average (-3%) and communication delay in young children is also lower than average (-26%).

Domain	Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Period
Demography	Population aged 0 to 4	669	6%	-3%	2015
	Population aged 5 to 11	950	8%	+20%	2015
	Population aged 12 to 17	883	7%	+35%	2015
	Population aged 18 to 24	1,008	8%	-38%	2015
	Birth rate (per 1,000 pop'n)	145	12.0	-2%	2013
Infant Health	Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	449	12%	-29%	2011
	Infants who sleep in the supine position	104	95%	+2%	2015
Culture and Environment	Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	18%	+19%	2014/15
	Babies with birth weight below 2500g	13	4%	+46%	2012 - 2015
	Children who walk to primary school	N/A	56%	+5%	2008 - 2015
	Under 16s living within 400m of green space	1,229	56%	-30%	2014
	P1 children who are obese or severely obese	N/A	4%	-34%	2012/13 - 2014/15
Crime and Safety	Hospitalisations for dental treatment (per 1,000 pop'n under 16)	37	16.8	+26%	2014
	Referrals to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration*	26	1%	-34%	2015/16
	Offenders (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	28	18.0	-40%	2015/16
	Victims of crime (per 1,000 pop'n aged 8 to 18)	25	16.0	-24%	2015/16
	Emergency hospitalisations due to assault (per 1,000 pop'n under 25)	N/A	1.2	-9%	2010/11 - 2014/15
Socio-Economic	Emergency hospitalisations for unintentional injuries (per 1,000 pop'n under 15)	N/A	10.2	+1%	2010/11 - 2014/15
	Children in poverty	630	23%	-21%	2013
	One parent households	463	29%	-38%	2011
Learning and Education	Overcrowded households with children	253	11%	-37%	2011
	Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	45	18%	-26%	2014
	54 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5	68	39%	+14%	2012 - 2013
	Secondary school attendance	N/A	93%	+1%	2013/14
	School leavers with a positive destination	140	91%	+1%	2013
Health and Wellbeing	16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	120	17%	-38%	2012
	Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	7%	-3%	2012 - 2014
	Referrals to Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services	53	2%	-24%	2015/16
	Male healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	59.4	+6%	2011
Female healthy life expectancy (years)	N/A	60.8	+4%	2011	
Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	218	6%	-2%	2011	

## Neighbourhood Trends



The number of 18-24 year olds in Pollok has decreased by 11% since 2011, while the number of 0-4 year olds has increased by 2%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 3 years higher than Glasgow as a whole and 2 years higher for females.



Pupil attainment in Pollok is higher than in Glasgow overall, while child poverty and P1 obesity levels are lower than the Glasgow average. Although fewer children than average live in proximity to green space, primary school children are slightly more likely to walk to school when compared to the Glasgow average. Secondary school attendance is higher than the Glasgow average, while referrals to children and adolescent mental health services are slightly lower.

### Notes

- Data sources: Census 2011, GCPH, Glasgow City Council, HMRC - Child Poverty Unit, ISD Scotland, National Records of Scotland (NRS), Transport Scotland, Sustrans, Police Scotland, the Scottish Government and the Urban Big Data Centre, Glasgow University.
- Indicators are aggregated using latest available data (2001 or 2011); neighbourhood boundaries based on 2001 data zones.
- All count figures of less than 5 (denoted as '< 5') have been suppressed to avoid any potential identification.
- Populations presented in the population trend chart, also used to calculate healthy life expectancy estimates, use NRS small area population estimates for the years 2011 - 2015.
- 'Healthy life expectancy' is an estimate of the average number of years people are likely to spend in good health. It is shorter than 'life expectancy' because it excludes years likely to be spent in fair or poor health. It is calculated using population estimates, death registrations and self-assessed health from the 2011 Census.
- Denotes children referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration for an offence or non-offence related reason.
- A notes and definitions document providing further information on the indicators presented in the profile can be found in the Profiles section of [www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles](http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles).





Profiles

- ▶ Neighbourhood profiles
- ▶ Children and young people's profiles

- ▶ Evidence for action briefings

- ▶ **Interactive children and young people's data**

# Interactive Children and Young People's Data

This interactive tool allows you to view an extended set of children's indicators for Glasgow's neighbourhoods and sectors. You can use the menu tabs above to flip between map and spine chart views and between neighbourhood data and sector data.

Please note this interactive tool does not currently work with Internet Explorer and we are working to resolve this issue.

- Neighbourhood Maps
- Neighbourhood Spine
- Locality Maps
- Locality Spine

## Children and Young People Neighbourhood Profiles

Select a neighbourhood

Anniesland, Jordanhill and Whiteinch

Select a comparator

Glasgow

### Anniesland, Jordanhill and Whiteinch: Spine chart

Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow
Population aged 0 to 4	619	6.0	+2.5%
Population aged 5 to 11	903	8.7	+30.2%
Population aged 12 to 17	682	6.6	+19.0%
Population aged 18 to 24	735	7.1	-40.0%
Under 25s from a minority ethnic group	308	10.0	-40.8%
Children (under 16) living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	787	26.2	-55.3%
Off-licensed premises (per 1,000 pop'n under 18)	6	2.7	-45.2%
Pre-school children with likely development difficulties	N/A	2.7	-61.1%
Children with communication delay at 27 to 30 months	37	15.5	-34.2%
Infants who sleep in the supine position	81	93.1	+0.5%
Babies who are exclusively breast-fed at 6 to 8 weeks	37	42.5	+66.9%
Babies exposed to passive smoking	N/A	5.5	-63.0%
Lone parent households	348	26.5	-34.3%
Children in poverty	340	15.6	-46.8%
16 to 19 year olds not in employment, education or training	87	18.2	-34.1%
Overcrowded households with children	209	11.9	-34.3%
Under 25s living in households with no central heating	52	1.7	-35.9%
Under 25s whose day-to-day activities are limited by disability	144	4.7	-21.2%
Mothers smoking at health visitor's first visit	N/A	6.7	-53.2%

## Interactive C Data

This interactive tool allows you to view neighbourhoods and sectors. views and between neighbour

Please note this interactive tool does not currently work with Internet Explorer and we are working to resolve this issue.

Neighbourhood Maps

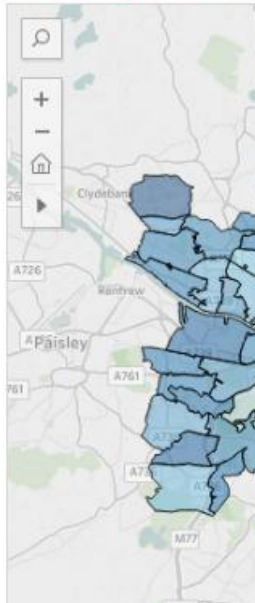
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Select an indicator

Lone parent households

Select a Glasgow Neighbourhood

(Hover over neighbourhood to display)



Profiles

- ▶ Neighbourhood profiles
- ▶ Children and young people's profiles
- ▶ Evidence for action briefings

- ▶ **Interactive children and young people's data**

# Evidence for action briefings

Active travel  
to school

Access to  
greenspace

Lone  
parents

Childhood  
obesity

- The briefings aim to link the data in the profiles with the evidence base for action
- Relevant across a range of settings for those who are planning or providing services e.g. health, social services, education, housing, planning, culture, leisure and the third sector
- Nine topics – as this was a pilot and we wanted feedback

Safe  
Sleeping  
position

Child  
poverty

Domestic  
violence  
and abuse

Early learning  
and childcare

Unintentional  
injury

# Presentations

- Profiles published in early December 2016
- Over 40 separate presentations on the profiles were made post-publication to a range of strategic groups and individuals
- Including:
  - the Children’s Services Executive Group
  - Glasgow HSCP’s Specialist Children’s Services
  - local health improvement teams and senior officers’ groups
  - local (Council) area forums,
  - NHS GGC Public Health Directorate,
  - Primary and Secondary Head Teachers forums
  - community and third sector groups.

# Evaluation

- Survey Monkey questionnaire sent to targeted groups and organisations, including who had received a presentation
- Web statistics reviewed via Google analytics
- Some anecdotal responses but not reported in formal evaluation

# Comments from HSCP and other staff

*“The profiles gather the **relevant information into one point** which makes it easier to gain an overall perspective of the types of issues having an impact on the young people.”*

*“Helpful in **city wide planning** but also when planning new services at a **local level**. Provides a context and justification for change.”*

*“Supports Health Improvement staff to plan and **allocate their resources** accordingly. Using this data combined with local intelligence has been very powerful and **encourages partnership working** e.g. applying for joint funding bids to support areas of work in specific neighbourhoods/localities.”*

*“Mainly highlighting value to Clinical colleagues.”*

*“The profiles are very clear, easy to read and helpful in understanding the issues some C&YP face in different demographics of the north east. The profiles also support and **evidence applications for funding** programmes for young people in the area”*

*“We have been able to use these when applying for **funding and developing programmes for local communities**.”*

# Comments from teachers

*“They help head teachers to reflect on the **needs of the community** they serve, the **problems faced by the families** they work with and the potential impacts on learning and teaching.”*

*“Using the profile for my local area helped me **argue my case of specific interventions** and supports to be implemented through out **PEF money**. It allowed me to see trends and data which informed my responses to the 'Closing the Gap' agenda. It was information that otherwise I would have been completely unaware of.”*

*“The data is as up to date as a lecturer can obtain. Excellent data, explained and packaged very easily...resulting in very **engaging material for my National 6 and HNC students**”*

*“I used the data to **back up developments under the Cost of the School Day**, for evidence that work in this area was required”*

# Web Stats

In the first 6 months after publication (7 Dec 2016 – 31 May 2017) there were:

- 7913 unique page views of profiles ~ 10% of views on whole Understanding Glasgow site
  - 66% on the static profiles pages
  - 26% on the EfA briefings pages
  - 8% on the interactive profiles page

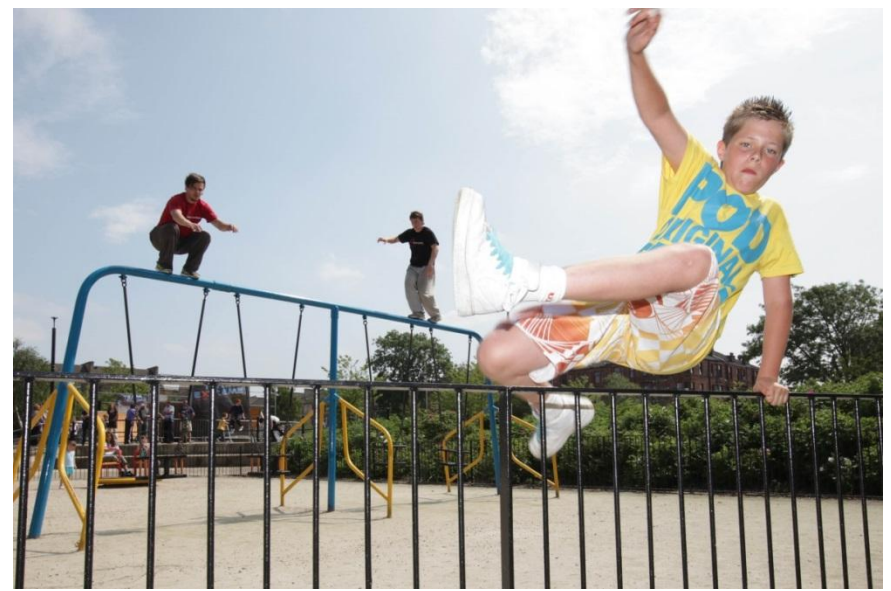
# Conclusions (1)

- Well-received by their main target audience, staff and managers working in health and social care settings, but **have also been widely used in schools in Glasgow and by community and third sector groups**
- **Influential in planning and policy across Glasgow**, used to: provide a base of evidence; inform debate; decide in which areas to target resources; encourage working in partnerships; apply for funding; plan services
- The neighbourhood profiles were particularly **influential in schools**, giving staff a deeper understanding of the make-up of school catchment areas and have informed schools' **Pupil Equity Funding** applications
- Users liked **compilation of evidence on health and social inequalities into one resource**, liked information at a **range of geographies** and wanted to see the resource **updated**



# Conclusions (2)

- **Support for a variety of formats:** maps (to navigate to profiles), graphs, interpretation text, profiles on web pages, downloadable pdfs (most popular format) and the interactive profile page (least used format)
- **Presentations** helped raise awareness of the profiles and encouraged their use
- Stronger evidence on the utility of the Evidence for Action briefings is required to inform their future development.
- **Demand for new indicators** e.g. a happiness indicator, literacy levels in primary schools, and measuring screen time
- **Evaluation is really important** but is difficult to do comprehensively



# Thank you

**Email:** [Bruce.whyte@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Bruce.whyte@glasgow.ac.uk)

**Understanding Glasgow** - [www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)

• **GCPH** – [www.gcph.co.uk](http://www.gcph.co.uk)

# ***Local Profiling Approaches***

## Questions

**What are the *opportunities* for increasing the use of public health intelligence?**

*Should we be linking the production and timing of these resources to planning processes?*

**What are the *challenges* in the use of public health intelligence?**

**What do we need to *know/ understand* to produce more useable resources?**

*How do we get the balance right between production, dissemination and promoting use of public health intelligence?*

**What *creative* things can we do?**