

 Children and young people's health and wellbeing profiles



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Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Schools & Nurseries Event, 10th May, 2017



Why did we produce the profiles?

- to provide accessible and up to date population health and wellbeing information for local 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, to plan services, to monitor progress, and 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.

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

Calton and Bridgeton

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.

Return to NE Sector

You searched for "G40 2QH"

Children and Young People's Profile for Pollok

Pollok has a population of 1,533 children and young people (aged 0-24 years).

Neighbourhood Trends

Young Population by Age Group

Healthy Life Expectancy (2015)

The number of 15-24 year olds in Pollok has decreased by 21% since 2011, while the number of 0-4 year olds has increased by 26%. Healthy life expectancy for males is approximately 7 years higher than Glasgow as a whole and 7 years higher for females.

The proportion of school age children in Pollok is markedly higher than Glasgow as a whole. 17% of under 25s are from a minority ethnic group, 16% of children live within 60m of green space. The neighbourhood has lower rates than the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA), lower attainment (L6N) and actions of concern (L6N) and has a corresponding 27% gap to Glasgow overall. 51 good attainment is higher (L6N) than Glasgow average and lower 15-24 year olds are not in employment, education or training (L6N). Clearly development difficulties in pre-school children are lower than the Glasgow average (L6N) and communication delay in young children is also lower than average (L6N).

Indicator	Count	Rate	Difference from Glasgow	Percent
Population aged 0-4	682	4%	+2%	+25%
Population aged 5-14	852	5%	+1%	+25%
Population aged 15-24	1,000	6%	-1%	-15%
Population aged 0-24	1,533	10%	+1%	+15%
Population aged 0-4 per 1,000 population	445	1%	+0%	+1%
Population aged 5-14 per 1,000 population	550	4%	+0%	+1%
Population aged 15-24 per 1,000 population	658	4%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 0-24 per 1,000 population	1,000	7%	+1%	+1%
Population aged 0-4 who are in employment, education or training	523	8%	+1%	+1%
Population aged 5-14 who are in employment, education or training	511	6%	+1%	+1%
Population aged 15-24 who are in employment, education or training	466	5%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 0-24 who are in employment, education or training	1,500	10%	+1%	+1%
Population aged 0-4 who are not in employment, education or training	169	2%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 5-14 who are not in employment, education or training	341	4%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 15-24 who are not in employment, education or training	534	8%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 0-24 who are not in employment, education or training	664	4%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 0-4 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	326	3%	+0%	+0%
Population aged 5-14 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	311	2%	+0%	+0%
Population aged 15-24 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	283	2%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 0-24 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	560	4%	+0%	+0%
Population aged 0-4 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	100	1%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 5-14 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	239	2%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 15-24 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	475	7%	-1%	-1%
Population aged 0-24 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population)	364	2%	-1%	-1%
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Selected Indicators

Population aged 0-4: 682 (100%)

Population aged 5-14: 852 (100%)

Population aged 15-24: 1,000 (100%)

Population aged 0-24: 1,533 (100%)

Population aged 0-4 who are in employment, education or training: 523 (77%)

Population aged 5-14 who are in employment, education or training: 511 (60%)

Population aged 15-24 who are in employment, education or training: 466 (47%)

Population aged 0-24 who are in employment, education or training: 1,500 (98%)

Population aged 0-4 who are not in employment, education or training: 169 (25%)

Population aged 5-14 who are not in employment, education or training: 341 (40%)

Population aged 15-24 who are not in employment, education or training: 534 (53%)

Population aged 0-24 who are not in employment, education or training: 664 (43%)

Population aged 0-4 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 326 (48%)

Population aged 5-14 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 311 (36%)

Population aged 15-24 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 283 (28%)

Population aged 0-24 who are in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 560 (37%)

Population aged 0-4 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 100 (15%)

Population aged 5-14 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 239 (28%)

Population aged 15-24 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 475 (47%)

Population aged 0-24 who are not in employment, education or training (per 1,000 population): 364 (24%)

UNDERSTAND GLASGOW

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 fly between map and some 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.

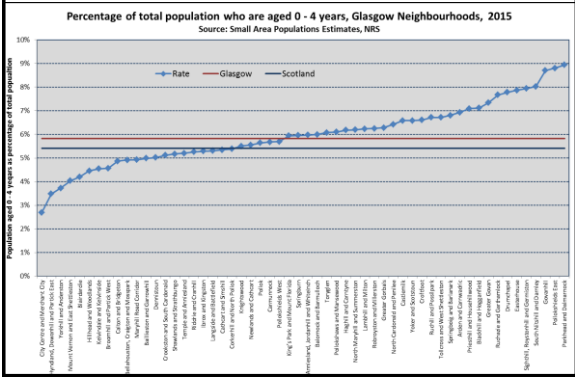
Children and Young People Neighbourhood Profiles

Select a neighbourhood: Select a comparator:

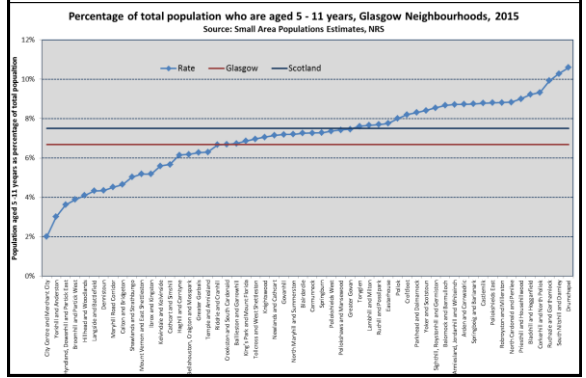
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Demography

Very young children (aged 0 - 4 years)



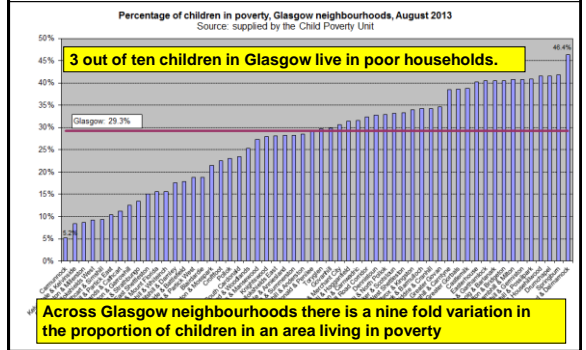
Primary school aged children (aged 5 - 11 years)



Socio-economic



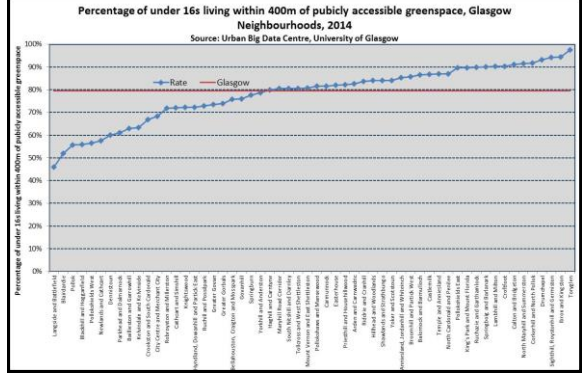
Child Poverty



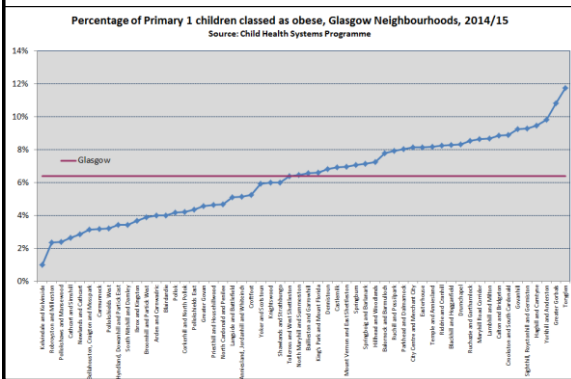
Culture and environment



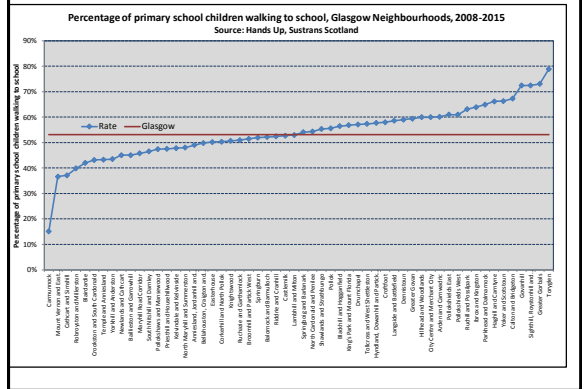
Children living in proximity to greenspace



Childhood obesity



Primary children walking to school

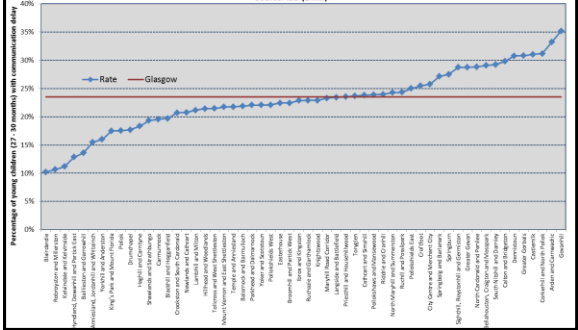


Learning and education



Young children with communication delay

Percentage of young children (27 - 30 months) with communication delay, Glasgow Neighbourhoods, 2014

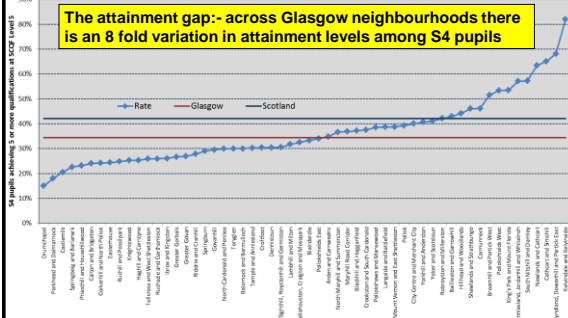


Attainment at S4

S4 pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 5, Glasgow Neighbourhoods, 2012-13

Source: Scottish Government

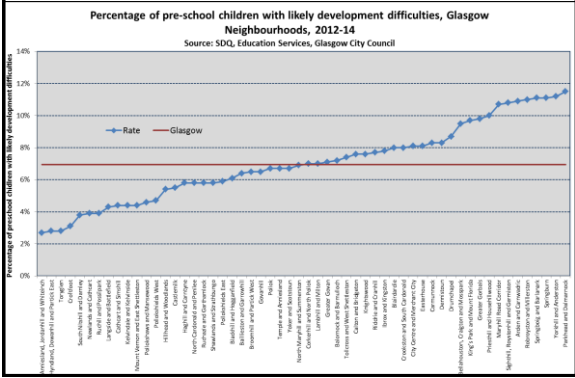
The attainment gap:- across Glasgow neighbourhoods there is an 8 fold variation in attainment levels among S4 pupils



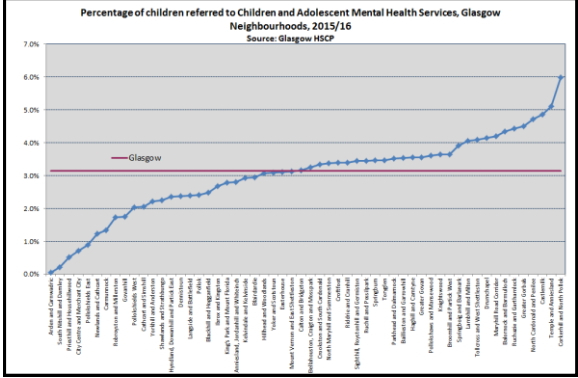
Health and wellbeing



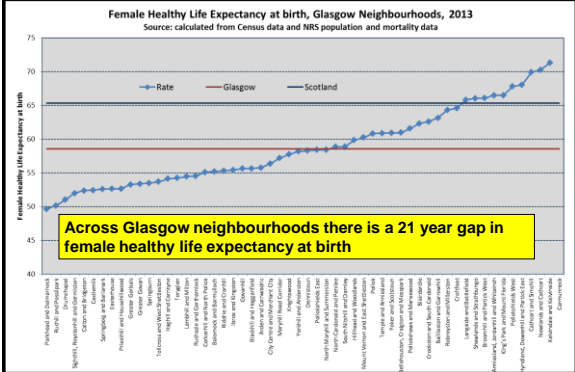
Likely developmental difficulties (pre-school)



Referrals to CAMHS

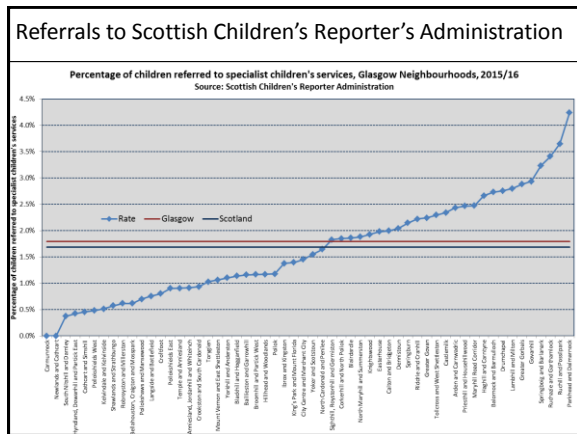
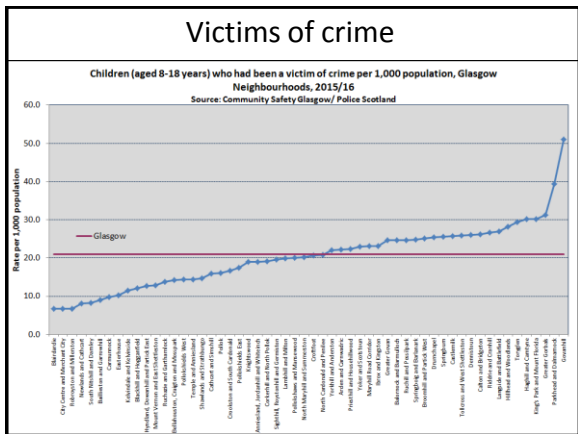


Female healthy life expectancy at neighbourhood level in Glasgow



Crime and safety





Evidence for action briefings

Active travel to school

Access to greenspace

Lone parents

Childhood obesity

Safe sleeping position

Child poverty

Domestic violence and abuse

Early learning and childcare

Unintentional injury

- 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
- Currently briefings on nine topics, but if seen as helpful we will look to provide more
- They are not intended to be prescriptive in any way. No doubt they can be improved, so please provide us with feedback

Evidence for action briefings – Early learning and childcare

Why is it important?

Children’s early learning experiences and relationships affect their health and wellbeing as well as their socio-emotional, cognitive and language development. All children can benefit from attending good quality childcare but children from poorer backgrounds have the potential to gain the most. Living in poverty can disrupt parent-child relationships and limit opportunities for home-based learning. Children from poorer backgrounds have been shown to lag behind their more affluent peers from a very early age. Early learning and childcare play a role in mitigating the effects of poverty. Attending good childcare is linked with improved school readiness, higher educational attainment and employment, as well as lower levels of delinquent and criminal behaviours. In addition, provision of childcare can help parents to take up education, training or employment opportunities and assist them in developing a supportive home environment and effective parenting approaches. However, the quality of childcare is important. Poor quality childcare can have lasting detrimental effects.

The [Scottish Government](#) currently (2016) funds 600 hours early learning and childcare per year for all three and four year olds, as well as those 2 year olds that are likely to benefit most. In the latest [Plan for Government](#), there is a commitment to increase this provision to 1,140 hours by 2020.

Evidence for action briefings – Early learning and childcare

Current situation

In 2012-14 in Glasgow, about 7% of pre-school children had learning or development difficulties. However, there were differences between neighbourhoods. The proportion of pre-school children with difficulties varied between 3% and 12% across Glasgow neighbourhoods. In 2015 in Glasgow, about 24% of children had a communication delay at 27-30 months. However, there were differences between neighbourhoods. The proportion of children with communication delay at this age varied between 10% and 35% across Glasgow neighbourhoods.

Are there inequalities to consider?

Children from poorer backgrounds may face barriers to the access of good quality childcare. Ofsted found that in the most disadvantaged areas, fewer childcare providers were graded good or outstanding than in the most affluent areas.

Evidence for action briefings – Early learning and childcare

Challenges and solutions

In general, good quality childcare settings are associated with Low child-adult ratios.

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For child
Stable re
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Support
Opportu

Examples of positive action

1. **Learning about religious and cultural diversity at Rosshall Nursery:** Children at Rosshall Nursery in Glasgow learned about Chinese New Year through a range of well-planned play activities.
2. **Cadder Primary School early years transition project** provides an environment where, by the time the children start primary 1, they are already part of the school and the community.
3. **Family Fresh Air Club:** Families from the Strathmartine area in Dundee were invited to take part in the Family Fresh Air Club with countryside rangers. The aim was to show that families could enjoy the outdoors for very little cost, at locations which were within easy reach of their homes. Mums, dads, grannies and grandpas, and their children/grandchildren enjoyed the experience of a short walk and a themed activity in a different setting each week.

Early Years

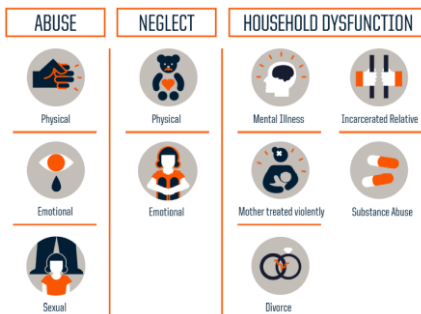


Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC)

GIRFEC is the national approach in Scotland to improving outcomes and supporting the wellbeing of our children and young people by offering the right help at the right time from the right people. It supports them and their parent(s) to work in partnership with the services that can help them.

people and making sure they get the best start in life.

Adverse Childhood Experiences



Policy/Practice responses in Scotland

- Scottish Government investment, policy and legislation in early intervention and prevention
 - New universal child health care pathway for 0 - 5 year olds delivered by HVs
 - (Theoretically) based on proportionate universalism - providing care and support at a scale and intensity proportionate to the level of need (BUT not in place yet, and threatened by wider cuts to community services)
 - Commitment to increase statutory free entitlement to early learning and childcare from age of 3 - 5 year olds and vulnerable 2 year olds from 600 to 1140 hours per annum by 2020
 - Child Poverty Bill for Scotland → enshrines in statute an ambition to eradicate child poverty
 - Other work in later childhood focused on closing the poverty related attainment gap in schools e.g.
 - £120 million Pupil Equity Funding and £50 million Attainment Scotland Funding – a total of £170 million for 2017-18
 - commitment to allocate £750 million during the course of this Parliament through the Attainment Scotland Fund to tackle the attainment gap.

Currently (Jan 2017)

- Profiles published on-line in December - http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/children_and_young_peoples_profiles
- Dissemination phase (January – March)
- Encourage use of profiles and evidence for action briefings
- In the future...could be updated, develop and changed??? So we need feedback!

Acknowledgements

- We are grateful for the time and commitment of staff from a number of national and local organisations who helped to provided data, produced the profiles, proofed the profiles and/or provided advice, including: Edmund Anderson, David Carr (ISD Scotland), Fiona Crawford, Bruce Whyte, Marie Martin (GCPH), Paul Burton (NHS GGC), Gary Dover, Linda Morris, Rachel Harris, Scott Wilson (Glasgow City Health & Social Care Partnership), Chris Mooney (Community Safety Glasgow), Donald Lamb, Paul Harkness (SCRA), Rod Walpole (Urban Big Data Centre, University of Glasgow), Susan Orr (Glasgow City Council).
- We would also like to acknowledge the team who produced the evidence for action briefings: Jane White, Eileen Scott (NHS Health Scotland), Lynn Naven, James Egan, Fiona Crawford and Bruce Whyte (GCPH).

Contact details and web links

- Email: Bruce.whyte@glasgow.ac.uk

Useful web links

- **Understanding Glasgow** - www.understandingglasgow.com
- **Profiles:** http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/children_and_young_peoples_profiles
- **Evidence for action briefings:** http://www.understandingglasgow.com/profiles/evidence_for_action_briefings
- **a news article:** http://www.gcph.co.uk/latest/news/688_new_children_and_young_peoples_data_profiles
- **a blog:** http://www.gcph.co.uk/latest/blogs/687_a_perspective_on_childrens_health_in_glasgow