



Health Beyond the Pandemic

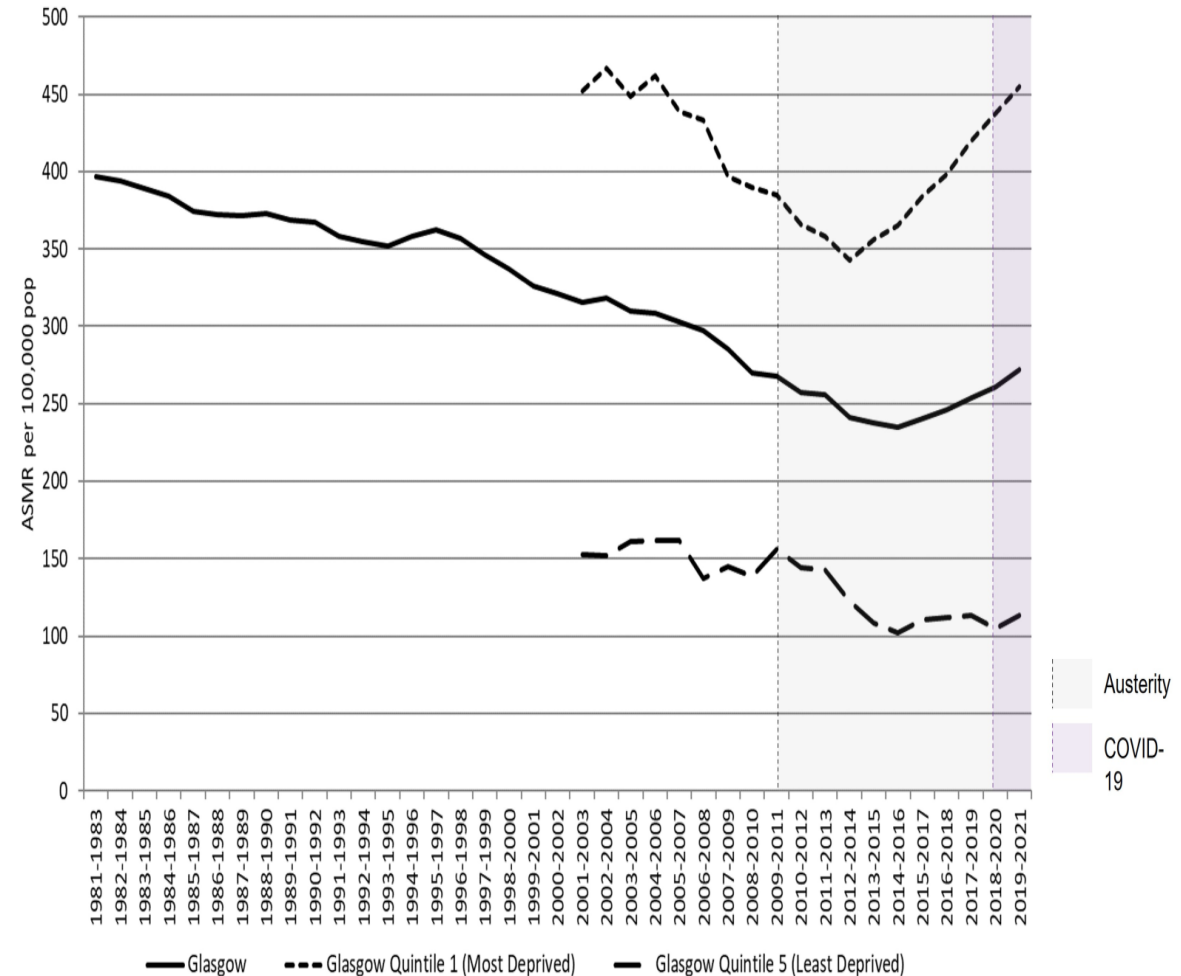
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Multiple sources of population based intelligence

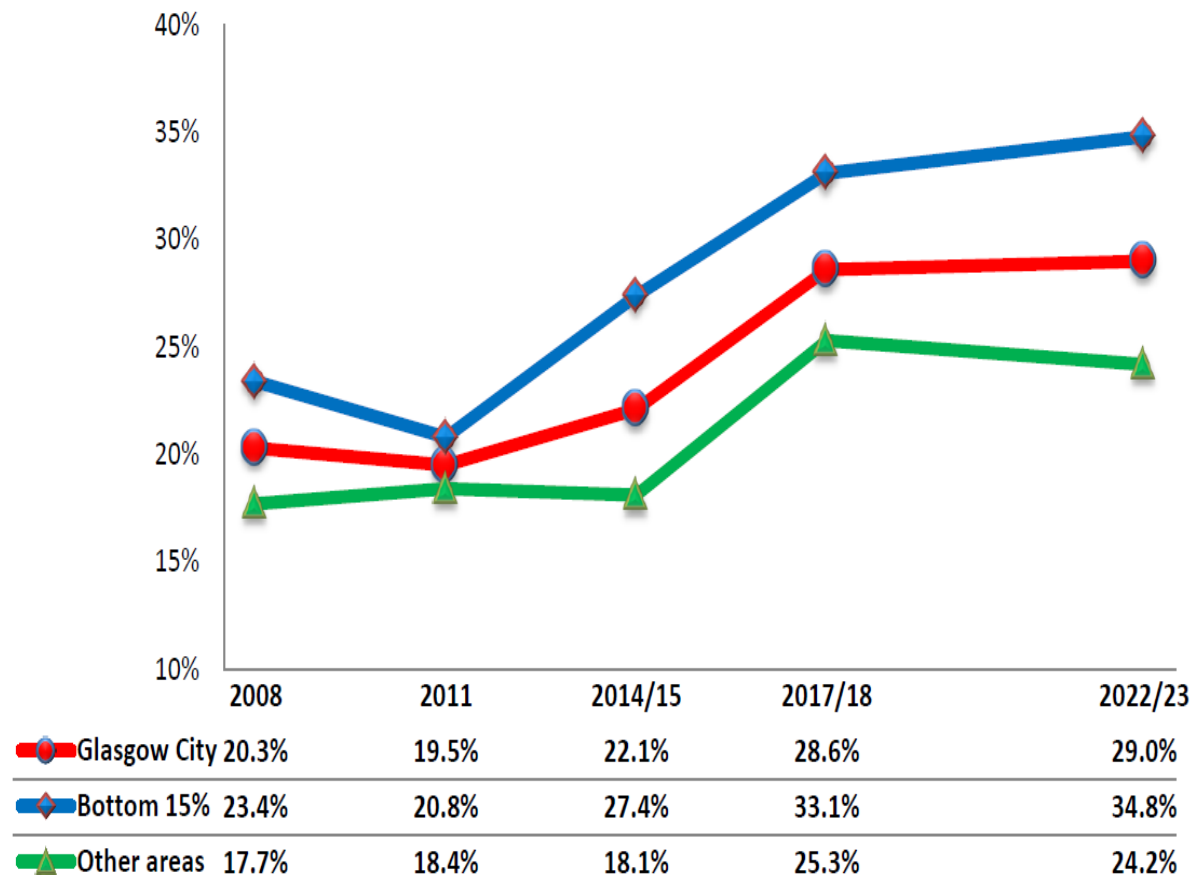
- Glasgow School Census (Published 2022). 23,332 pupils (p6-S6) completed the census (50% eligible cohort).
- Centre for Population Health – The ‘Health in a Changing City (2021)
- ‘Leave no one behind: The state of health and health inequalities in Scotland’ published by the Health Foundation (Jan’23)
 - the prevalence of drug-related deaths
 - inequalities in the health and experiences of infants and children
 - health and socioeconomic outcomes among young and middle-aged men.
- First post pandemic adult (16+) health and well-being survey findings for Glasgow City. These provide a population ‘snap shot’ of well-being, and in some cases trends. 4,518 residents were interviewed in their homes
- National Records for Scotland (NRS) has published population and household estimates in September’23. Glasgow’s population has grown 4.6% since 2011 to 620,700 (51% female), 11.4% of Scotland population. The city has 126,900 (20.4%) 0-19 year olds and has the lowest proportion of people aged 65+ (14.0%) of any Scottish authority.

Glasgow: all-cause mortality, females, 0-64 years



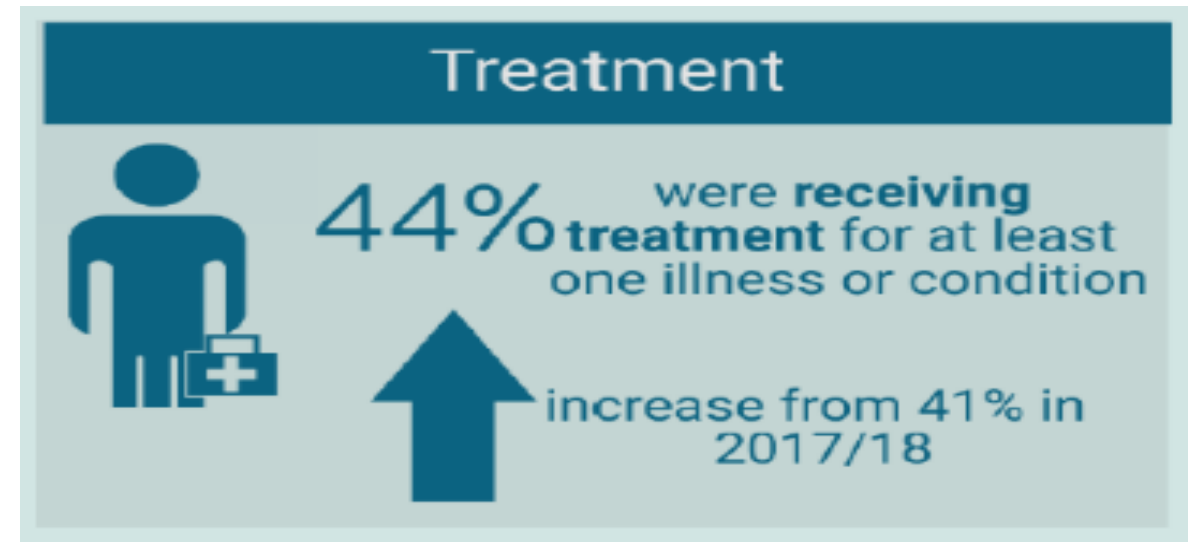
Perceptions and reporting on illness

Figure 2.12: Trends for Proportion with a Limiting Long-Term Condition or Illness 2008 to 2022/23



NHSGGC Health & Wellbeing Survey 2022/23 – Glasgow City (Change between 2017/18 – 2022/23)

Indicators	Glasgow City Overall	Bottom 15% Most Deprived Areas	Other Areas
Perceptions of Health and Illness			
Positive View of General Health	No significant change	No significant change	No significant change
Positive Perceptions of Physical Wellbeing	No significant change	No significant change	No significant change
Positive View of Mental/Emotional Wellbeing	Negative change	Negative change	Negative change
Definitely Feel in Control of Decisions Affecting Life	Negative change	Negative change	Negative change
Positive Perception of Quality of Life	Negative change	Negative change	No significant change
Limiting Long-Term Condition or Illness	No significant change	No significant change	No significant change
Receiving Treatment for at Least One Condition	Negative change	Negative change	No significant change

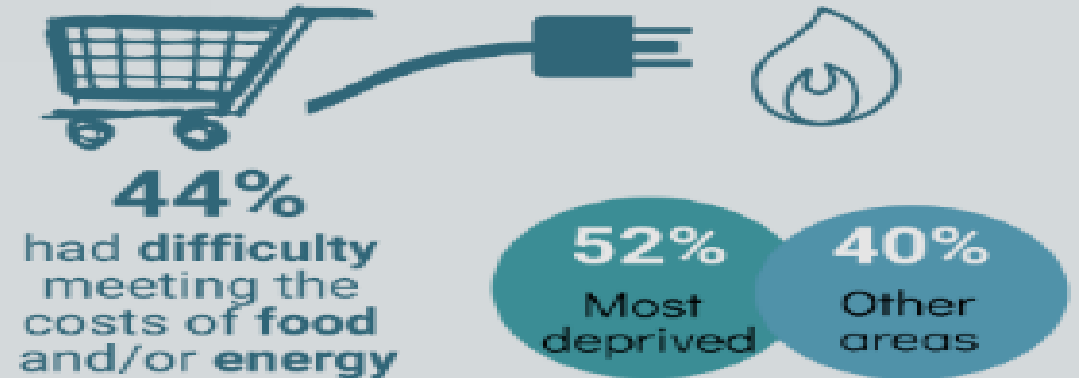


Financial Well-being

Finding unexpected sums



Difficulty meeting expenses



Food insecurity



Gambling



Thriving Places – conditions and treatment

Figure 2.12: Trends for Limiting Long-Term Condition or Illness – 2014/15 to 2022/23

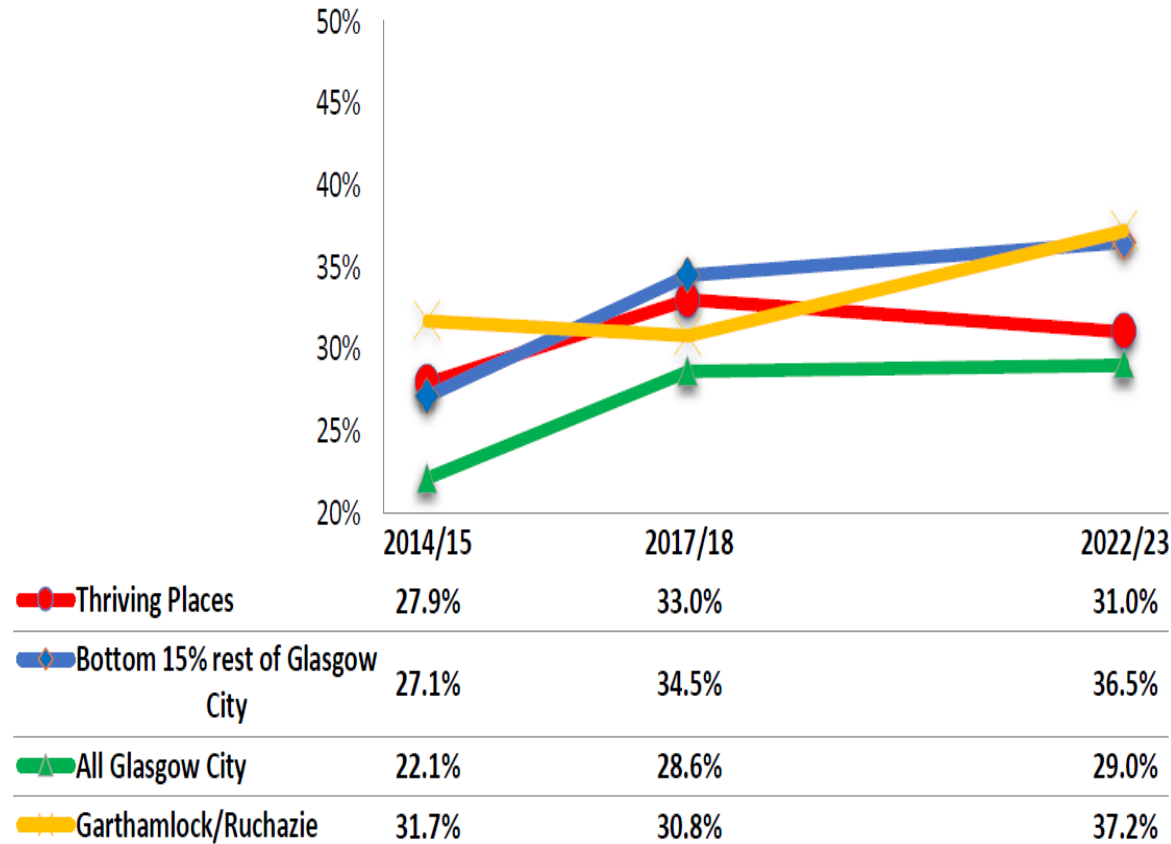
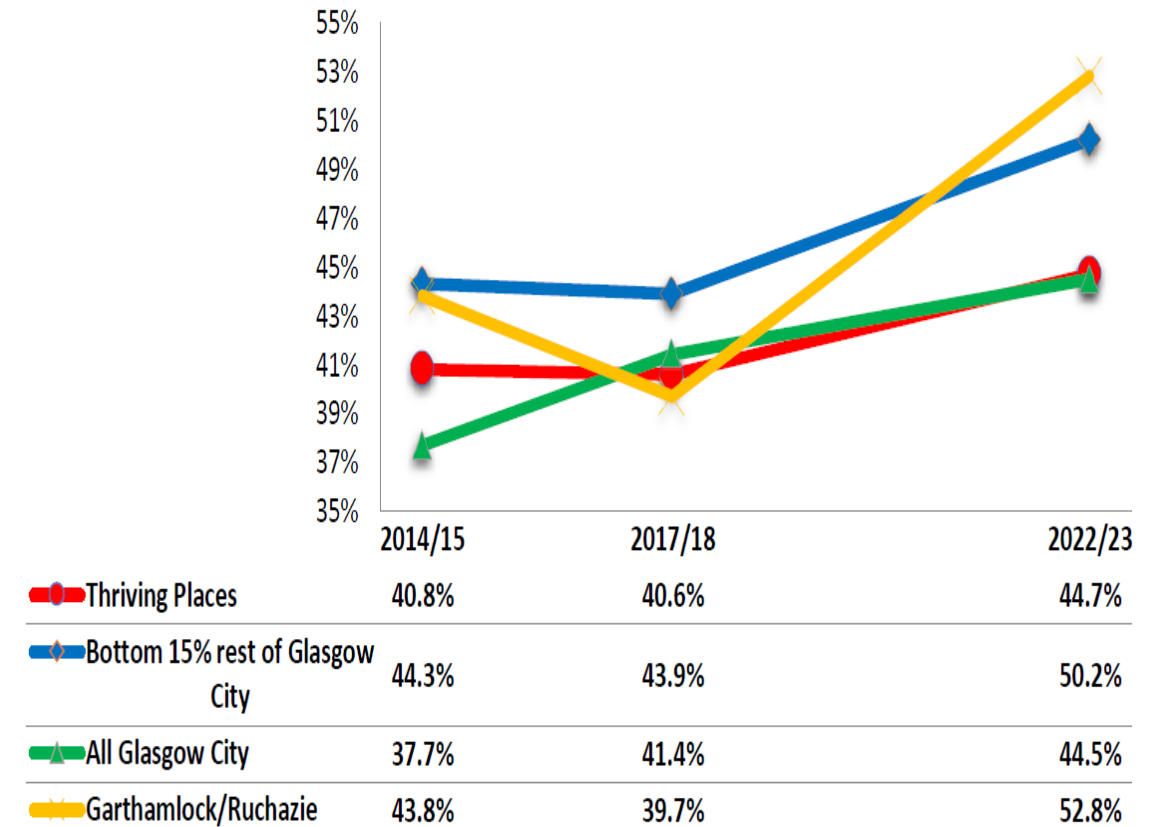


Figure 2.14: Trends for Receiving Treatment for at least One Condition 2014/15 to 2022/23



Comparison with Bottom 15% Areas in the Rest of Glasgow City

Those in Thriving Places were less likely to drink alcohol (53% Thriving Places; 60% Bottom 15% areas in the rest of Glasgow City).

Health Beyond the Pandemic

- Majority of intelligence shows very marginal gains as an exception since the last survey (2018), more often deterioration.
- Disheartening, but not surprising
- The findings in thriving places are statistically different and promising in a number of health, social, economic and financial aspects, but not across the board
- The social effort often talked about during the pandemic is not now evident in responses around participation, reciprocity, isolation, loneliness or trust.

- **Mental Well-being**
- Further development of **poverty sensitive service provision** and transformation.
- **Children's welfare and healthy childhood** development remains essential.
- **Equalities and Intersectionality.**
- Consequences of increasing **long term conditions**,
- Invite consideration of the appropriate role of our services and duties in **promoting community resilience?**
- Place remains a very clear proxy for inequalities in Glasgow and some of the thriving places findings suggest this is an effective preventative way to work.