
**NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
2011 Health and Wellbeing Survey**

Trends 1999-2011

Final Report

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This report focuses on the trends that have emerged from a series of health and wellbeing surveys which took place in the former NHS Greater Glasgow area.

Each of the health and wellbeing surveys aimed to:

- to provide intelligence to inform the health promotion directorate;
- to explore the different experience of health and wellbeing in our most deprived communities¹ compared to other areas
- to provide information that would be useful for monitoring health promotion interventions.

There have been many policy changes over the decade the health and wellbeing study has been in operation. For example, the dissolution of social inclusion partnership areas (SIPs) as a focus of tackling area based deprivation and the emergence of using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) as the main tool for measuring area based deprivation and focusing of resources; the emergence of Community Health (and Care) Partnerships as a vehicle for integrated planning and delivery of health (and social) care services at a local level and changes to the performance assessment framework have led to an increased focus on some health behaviours such as breastfeeding; use of alcohol; diet and exercise.

The health and wellbeing survey was formed around core questions which have remained the same and allow the monitoring of trends over time. However, the survey has also been adapted over time to take into account emerging health and wellbeing issues and new geographies.

The survey provides a snapshot in time of the views and experience of the resident adult population. Whilst we cannot attribute causal relationships between the findings and the changing policy context we can explore our findings alongside wider changes in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC).

Detailed findings from the 2011 survey are available at the link below:

<http://www.phru.net/rande/Web%20Pages/Health%20and%20Wellbeing.aspx>

This report focuses on trends over time for the area administered by the former NHSGG and the first follow-up to NHSGGC.

Thanks are due to the working group that led the survey:

Allan Boyd	Senior Analyst
Norma Greenwood	Head of Public Health Resource Unit
Margaret McGranachan	Information and Research Manager
Julie Truman	Senior Researcher

In addition the project benefited from the support and advice of the advisory group:

Heather Cunningham	Renfrewshire CHP
Linda de Caestecker	NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
Liz Holms	East Renfrewshire CHCP

¹ In 1999, our most deprived communities were given additional resources with the aim of reducing the gap between deprived and least deprived areas. The initiative was part of an umbrella programme of support which focused on Social Inclusion Partnership areas.

Russell Jones	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Jacqui McGinn	West Dunbartonshire CHCP
Karen McNiven	Glasgow City CHP (South Sector)
David Radford	East Dunbartonshire CHP
Clare Walker	Renfrewshire CHP
Helen Watson	Inverclyde CHCP

Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

- to continue to monitor the core health indicators
- to determine whether the changes found in the first three follow-ups were the beginning of a trend in the NHSGG area
- to detect change in the NHSGGC area
- to compare attitudes and behaviour of those living in the bottom 15% SIMD areas and other areas and address whether changes in attitudes and behaviour apply across the board or just in the most deprived/other areas, thereby tracking progress towards reducing health inequalities
- to provide intelligence for health improvement policy, programmes and information to enhance performance management.

The study involved face-to-face in home interviews with adults (aged 16 or over). The fieldwork was conducted by series of research agencies:

1999 MVA
2002 RBA
2005 RBA
2008 MRUK
2011 Progressive

For full details of the sample sizes and response rate from each year of the study please refer to the main reports which can be viewed at:

<http://www.phru.net/rande/Web%20Pages/Health%20and%20Wellbeing.aspx>

Measuring Deprivation

Deprivation is measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) which is a relative measure used to identify the most deprived areas in Scotland. It is constructed using 38 indicators within 7 'domains' (Income, Employment, Health, Education, Skills & Training, Geographic Access, Housing and Crime) each of which describes a specific aspect of deprivation. The SIMD is a weighted combination of these domains.

The SIMD is based on small geographical areas called datazones. The average population of a datazone in NHSGGC is 820 and unlike previous deprivation measures, which were based on much larger geographies (e.g. postcode sectors, average population 5,000), they enable the identification of small pockets of deprivation. In order to compare the most deprived small areas with other cut-off points, the most deprived 15% datazones are used. There are 6,505 datazones in Scotland. They are ranked from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). The NHSGGC area contains the most deprived datazone in Scotland and in total 45.3% of the most deprived 15% datazones in Scotland lie within it.

1.2 This Report

In this report, results from all indicator questions that represent a statistically significant change between 2011 and 2008, 2011 and 2005, 2008 and 2002 or 2008 and 1999 are shown. Detail on changes between 2008 and 2005, 2005 and 2002 and 2002 and 1999

can be found in the 2002, 2005 and 2008 reports and are not repeated here. The trends reports for these years can be found at the link:

<http://www.phru.net/rande/Web%20Pages/Health%20and%20Wellbeing.aspx>.

All data are presented in two separate tables for each indicator:

Firstly, data relating only to **Greater Glasgow** and not the whole NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde area. This is because the surveys in 1999, 2002 and 2005 were undertaken in the Greater Glasgow area only and therefore trends across all surveys can only be examined for the Greater Glasgow area. (There were 4,459 respondents in the 2011 survey who were in the Greater Glasgow area). In these tables for Greater Glasgow only, data are presented for bottom 15% (most deprived) areas and other areas. These are based on the **2004 SIMD classifications** of deprivation.

Secondly, data relating to the **whole NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde** area are presented for the 2008 and 2011 surveys. In these tables for the Greater Glasgow & Clyde area, data are also presented for bottom 15% (most deprived) areas and other areas. These are based on the **2006 SIMD classifications** of deprivation.

The formula used to test for significant change is a hypothesis test for two proportions. The 'null hypothesis' is that there is no change since 1999, since 2002, since 2005 or since 2008. The following formula yields a 'test statistic' (z):

$z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}_p(1 - \hat{p}_p) \left[\left(\frac{1}{n_1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n_2} \right) \right]}}$	<p>p_1 = proportion observed in 2011 p_2 = proportion observed in 1999/2002/2005/2008 n_1 = sample size in 2011 n_2 = sample size in 1999/2002/2005/2008</p>
$\hat{p}_p = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2}{n_1 + n_2}$	

If the value of z falls outside of the range (-1.96 to 1.96), we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there has been significant change since 1999 (at the 95% confidence level).

For those results that show significant change, we have also calculated a confidence interval for the difference between any two sets of results.

$$\left(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 \right) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1 - \hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1 - \hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$$

For example, the confidence interval for the first result shown in Table 1a is (+1.6 to +6.2). This means that we can be 95% confident that, had we interviewed the entire population of Greater Glasgow in the surveys, the actual difference between the two sets of results would be between 1.6 and 6.2 percentage points.

The tables show the results, and also show p values. Where p is less than 0.05, the change is considered to be significant. P values are reported as one of three levels of significance: <0.05, <0.01 and <0.001. A p value of <0.05 means that we can be 95% confident that a 'real' change has taken place. A p value of <0.01 means that we can be 99% confident, and a p value of <0.001 means that we can be 99.9% confident.

Only significant changes over time have been mentioned in the text. Where a change is not significant, the size of the change is not shown in the table, and no p value is shown.

It should be noted that the formulae used in this chapter only strictly apply to simple random samples, whereas this survey uses a complex multi-stage sample design. For this reason, results of tests should be interpreted with caution, particularly if the result is on the margins of statistical significance.

2 Trend Data

2.1 People's Perceptions of their Health and Illness

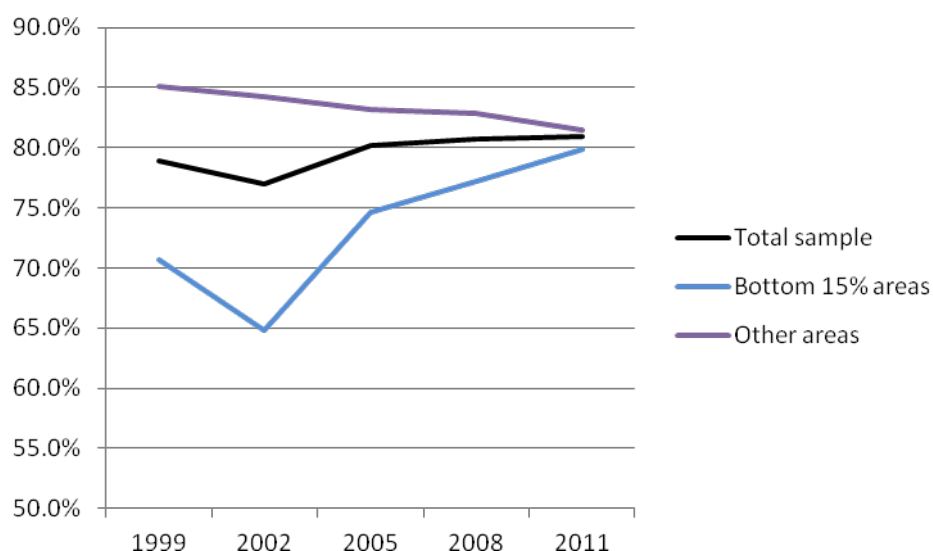
Overall, in Greater Glasgow between 2002 and 2011 there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their physical wellbeing. However, across the same period there was a decrease in the proportion of respondents in areas outside the bottom 15% deprived areas who had a positive perception of their physical wellbeing. Indeed, as Figure 1 shows, since 1999 the once considerable gap between the most deprived areas and other areas in Greater Glasgow has disappeared for this measure. The trend has been for an increase among the bottom 15% (most deprived) areas and a decrease among other areas in the proportion who had a positive perception of their physical health.

Table 1a: Positive Perceptions of Physical Wellbeing

Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	78.9%	70.7%	85.1%
2002	77.0%	64.8%	84.3%
2005	80.2%	74.6%	83.2%
2008	80.7%	77.2%	82.9%
2011	80.9%	79.9%	81.5%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	+2.7%	n/a
Change (2002-2011)	+3.9%	n/a	-2.8%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.05
Confidence Interval	+1.6 to +6.2	+0.2 to +5.2	-5.4 to -0.2

Figure 1: Trends for Positive Perception of Physical Wellbeing (Greater Glasgow)



Between 2008 and 2011 in the whole Greater Glasgow and Clyde area, there was a reduction in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their physical wellbeing. This was apparent only in areas outside the bottom 15% (most deprived) areas.

Table 1b: Positive Perceptions of Physical WellbeingBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	80.4%	76.6%	82.1%
2011	78.3%	77.6%	78.6%
Change (2008-2011)	-2.1%	n/a	-3.5%
P	<0.01	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-3.4 to -0.8	n/a	-5.2 to -1.8

Overall, in Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2002 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their mental or emotional wellbeing. This was accounted for by a considerable increase since 2002 in the proportion of those in the bottom 15% areas giving a positive view of their mental/emotion wellbeing, thus a narrowing of the gap between the most deprived and other areas was observed.

Table 2a: Positive Perceptions of Mental or Emotional WellbeingBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	85.1%	78.8%	89.9%
2002	81.9%	73.9%	86.7%
2005	83.6%	76.5%	87.4%
2008	84.8%	81.1%	87.0%
2011	84.5%	82.1%	85.9%
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	+5.6%	n/a
Change (2002-2011)	+2.6%	n/a	n/a
Change (1999-2011)	n/a	n/a	-4.0%
P	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+0.5 to +4.7	+2.1 to +9.1	-6.4 to -1.6

Across Greater Glasgow and Clyde between 2008 and 2011 there was a drop in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their mental/emotional wellbeing, although this was only apparent among those outside the most deprived areas.

Table 2b: Positive Perceptions of Mental or Emotional WellbeingBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	84.9%	81.4%	86.4%
2011	81.2%	80.3%	82.4%
Change (2008-2011)	-3.7%	n/a	-4.0%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-4.9 to -2.5	n/a	-5.5 to -2.5

Overall in Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who said they felt in control of decisions affecting their daily life. While trends up to 2008 saw a closing of the gap between the most deprived and other areas, trends between 2008 and 2011 saw a considerable drop among those in the most deprived areas in the proportion who felt in control of decisions, and hence a re-opening of the gap between most deprived and other areas for this measure.

Table 3a: Feeling Definitely in Control of Decisions Affecting Daily LifeBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	58.9%	42.2%	71.8%
2002	81.6%	73.6%	86.4%
2005	70.9%	59.6%	76.9%
2008	66.4%	66.5%	66.3%
2011	60.6%	54.8%	64.5%
Change (2008-2011)	-5.8%	-11.7%	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	n/a	-12.4%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-7.7 to -3.9	-14.7 to -8.7	-15.4 to -9.4

In Greater Glasgow and Clyde there was overall little change between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who felt in control of decisions. However, there was a drop in the bottom 15% areas and a rise in other areas.

Table 3b: Feeling Definitely in Control of Decisions Affecting Daily LifeBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	66.5%	66.0%	66.7%
2011	66.4%	56.2%	70.8%
Change (2005-2008)	n/a	-9.8%	+4.1%
P	n/a	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	n/a	-12.5 to -7.1	+2.2 to +6.0

In Greater Glasgow between 2005 and 2011 there was a rise in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their quality of life. The increase was greater among those in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 4a: Positive Perception of Overall Quality of LifeBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	83.5%	72.3%	92.1%
2002	85.1%	74.6%	91.4%
2005	83.2%	77.0%	86.5%
2008	85.4%	80.8%	88.3%
2011	86.4%	82.5%	88.8%
Change (2005-2011)	+3.2%	+5.5%	+2.3%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.05
Confidence Interval	+1.3 to +5.1	+2.0 to +9.0	+0.0 to +4.6

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was a drop in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their quality of life, although this was only the case for those outside the most deprived areas.

Table 4b: Positive Perception of Overall Quality of Life
Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

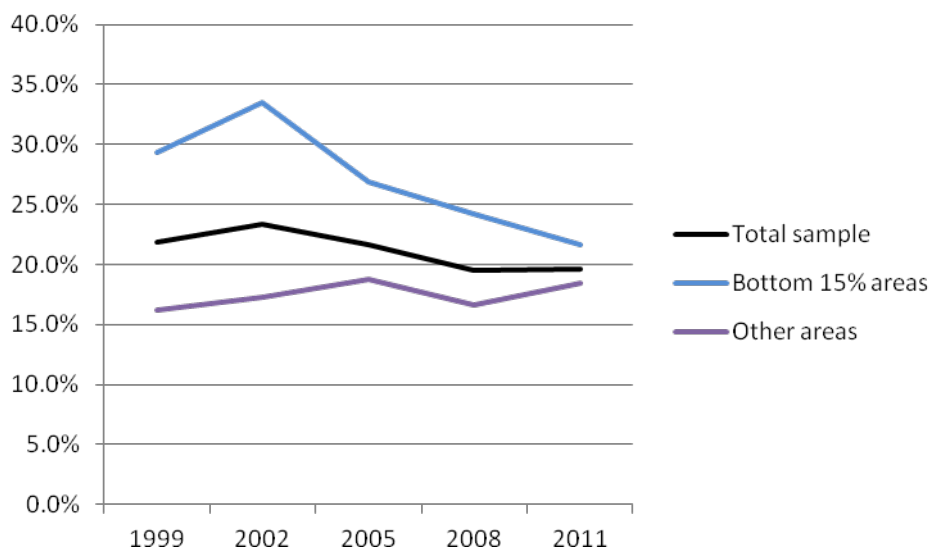
	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	85.8%	80.7%	88.0%
2011	83.7%	81.0%	84.8%
Change (2008-2011)	-2.1%	n/a	-3.2%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-3.3 to -0.9	n/a	-4.6 to -1.8

In the most deprived areas in Greater Glasgow there was a drop in the proportion of respondents who had an illness or condition which affected their daily life, and overall a narrowing of the gap between the most deprived and other areas is observed, as shown in Figure 2.

Table 5a: Illness/Condition Affecting Daily Life
Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	21.9%	29.3%	16.2%
2002	23.4%	33.5%	17.3%
2005	21.7%	26.9%	18.8%
2008	19.5%	24.2%	16.6%
2011	19.6%	21.6%	18.5%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	-2.6%	n/a
Change (2002-2011)	-3.8%	n/a	n/a
P	<0.001	<0.05	n/a
Confidence Interval	-6.1 to -1.5	-5.1 to -0.1	n/a

Figure 2: Trends for Illness/Condition Affecting Daily Life (Greater Glasgow)



Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde there were no significant changes in the proportion who had a limiting condition/illness between 2008 and 2011.

Table 5b: Illness/Condition Affecting Daily Life
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	19.7%	23.3%	18.1%
2011	18.8%	23.2%	16.9%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

Overall in Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who were receiving treatment for at least one condition. This was mostly attributed to an increase among those living in areas other than the bottom 15%, and again a narrowing of the gap between the bottom 15% and other areas was observed.

Table 6a: Receiving Treatment for One or More Condition
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	41.0%	44.9%	37.9%
2002	43.8%	56.2%	36.5%
2005	41.8%	43.7%	40.7%
2008	36.1%	38.3%	34.8%
2011	38.7%	39.8%	38.1%
Change (2008-2011)	+2.6%	n/a	+3.3%
Change (2002-2011)	n/a	-16.4%	n/a
P	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+0.7 to +4.5	-20.7 to -12.1	+0.8 to +5.8

Across Greater Glasgow and Clyde there was also an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who were receiving treatment for at least one condition, but a more considerable rise was observed in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 6b: Receiving Treatment for One or More Condition
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	36.5%	37.8%	35.9%
2011	38.6%	41.6%	37.4%
Change (2008-2011)	+2.1%	+3.8%	n/a
P	<0.05	<0.05	n/a
Confidence Interval	+0.5 to +3.7	+1.1 to +6.5	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had any natural teeth, although this was only observed for those in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 7a: Proportion with Some/All of their Own TeethBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	84.0%	80.9%	86.3%
2002	84.1%	79.7%	86.7%
2005	85.8%	84.3%	86.7%
2008	88.9%	87.1%	89.9%
2011	87.4%	83.8%	89.6%
Change (2008-2011)	-1.5%	-3.3%	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	n/a	+2.9%
P	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01
Confidence Interval	-2.8 to -0.2	-5.5 to -1.1	+0.6 to +5.2

There was no significant change between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion in Greater Glasgow & Clyde who had any of their own teeth.

Table 7b: Proportion with Some/All of their Own TeethBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	87.3%	86.0%	87.9%
2011	87.7%	84.8%	89.0%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

There was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents in Greater Glasgow who brushed their teeth twice a day or more, although this drop was only observed among those in the bottom 15% areas. However, across all areas the proportion who brushed their teeth at least twice a day was higher in 2011 than it was in 2005.

Table 8a: Proportion Brushing Teeth at Least Twice a DayBase: **Those with at least some of their own teeth, Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	75.5%	67.5%	81.3%
2002	74.7%	61.9%	81.9%
2005	66.9%	53.4%	73.9%
2008	80.0%	76.9%	81.9%
2011	76.6%	69.5%	80.7%
Change (2008-2011)	-3.4%	-7.4%	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	n/a	+6.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01
Confidence Interval	-5.0 to -1.8	-10.1 to -4.7	+3.9 to +9.7

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was overall no significant change between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who brushed their teeth twice a day. However, there was a drop among the most deprived areas and a rise among other areas, therefore leading to a widening of the gap between most deprived and other areas for this measure.

Table 8b: Proportion Brushing Teeth at Least Twice a Day

Base: Those with at least some of their own teeth, Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	79.4%	75.5%	81.1%
2011	79.8%	71.1%	83.3%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	-4.4%	+2.2%
P	n/a	<0.001	<0.01
Confidence Interval	n/a	-6.8 to -2.0	+0.6 to +3.8

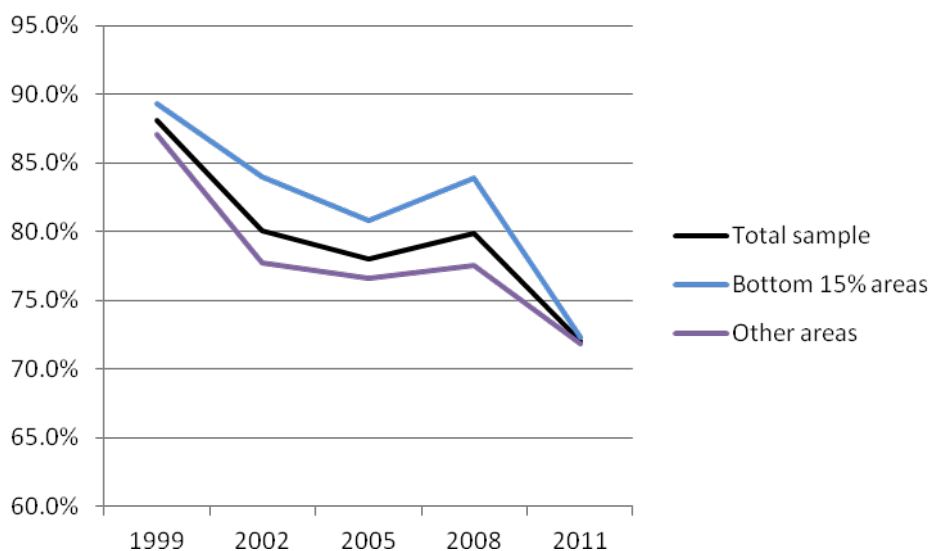
2.2 The Use of Health Services

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had seen a GP in the last year. The drop was greater among bottom 15% areas, thus eliminating the gap between the most deprived and other areas for this measure, as shown in Figure 3.

Table 9a: Proportion Seen a GP in the Last Year

Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	88.1%	89.3%	87.1%
2002	80.1%	84.0%	77.7%
2005	78.0%	80.8%	76.6%
2008	79.9%	83.9%	77.5%
2011	72.0%	72.3%	71.8%
Change (2008-2011)	-7.9%	-11.6%	-5.7%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-9.6 to -6.2	-14.1 to -9.1	-8.0 to -3.4

Figure 3: Trends for Seen a GP in the Last Year (Greater Glasgow)

Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde as a whole, there was also a reduction between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who had seen a GP in the last year, with a greater reduction in the most deprived areas. This also eliminated the gap between the most deprived areas and other areas for this measure in Greater Glasgow & Clyde.

Table 9b: Proportion Seen a GP in the Last YearBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	79.1%	82.7%	77.5%
2011	73.8%	74.1%	73.6%
Change (2008-2011)	-5.3%	-8.6%	-3.9%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-6.7 to -3.9	-10.9 to -6.3	-5.7 to -2.1

The proportion of respondents in Greater Glasgow who had been to Accident & Emergency in the last year rose between 2008 and 2011.

Table 10a: Proportion Been to A&E in the Last YearBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	14.5%	12.4%	16.0%
2002	14.9%	16.8%	13.7%
2005	14.4%	18.8%	12.1%
2008	8.3%	9.3%	7.8%
2011	12.6%	14.0%	11.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.3%	+4.7%	+4.0
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+3.1 to +5.5	+2.7 to +6.7	+2.4 to +5.6

There was also a rise across Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion who had been to A&E. The greatest rise was among those in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 10b: Proportion Been to A&E in the Last YearBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	8.7%	8.8%	8.7%
2011	13.6%	16.0%	12.5%
Change (2005-2008)	+4.9%	+7.2%	+3.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+3.8 to +6.0	+5.4 to +9.0	+2.5 to +5.1

In Greater Glasgow there was a rise between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who had been a hospital outpatient in the last year.

Table 11a: Proportion Been to Hospital as an Outpatient to see a Doctor in the Last Year

Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	32.9%	27.9%	36.7%
2002	24.6%	27.8%	22.6%
2005	22.7%	20.4%	24.0%
2008	18.5%	18.4%	18.6%
2011	23.2%	23.9%	22.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.7%	+5.5%	+4.2%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+3.1 to +6.3	+3.0 to +8.0	+2.1 to +6.3

There was also an increase across Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion of respondents who had been outpatients in the last year.

Table 11b: Proportion Been to Hospital as an Outpatient to see a Doctor in the Last Year

Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	20.8%	19.7%	21.3%
2011	24.0%	25.4%	23.4%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.2%	+5.7%	+2.1%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05
Confidence Interval	+1.8 to +4.6	+3.4 to +8.0	+0.4 to +3.8

Between 2008 and 2011 there was a rise in the proportion of respondents in Greater Glasgow who had been to the dentist in the previous six months.

Table 12a: Been to a Dentist in the Last Six Months

Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	49.6%	36.0%	57.6%
2005	44.8%	36.2%	49.4%
2008	48.6%	40.9%	52.9%
2011	52.2%	44.3%	56.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.6%	+3.4%	+3.9%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+1.6 to +5.6	+0.4 to +6.4	+1.3 to +6.5

There was also a rise across Greater Glasgow & Clyde as a whole in the proportion who had visited the dentist in the last six months.

Table 12b: Been to a Dentist in the Last Six MonthsBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	50.8%	42.6%	54.0%
2011	54.7%	45.5%	58.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.9%	+2.9%	+4.6%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.3 to +5.5	+0.2 to +5.6	+2.5 to +6.7

2.3 Health Behaviours

In areas other than the bottom 15% in Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who were smokers. Across all areas, there was a drop in the proportion of smokers between 2005 and 2011.

Table 13a: Proportion Currently Smoking (On Some or Every Day)Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	37.2%	49.7%	27.5%
2002	33.2%	48.4%	24.0%
2005	37.4%	49.6%	31.0%
2008	32.0%	40.7%	26.8%
2011	30.2%	42.6%	22.7%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	-4.1%
Change (2005-2011)	-7.2%	-7.0%	n/a
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-9.7 to -4.7	-11.2 to -2.8	-6.3 to -1.9

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was an overall drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who were smokers, although this was only observed for areas other than the bottom 15%.

Table 13b: Proportion Currently Smoking (On Some or Every Day)Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	32.6%	41.6%	28.7%
2011	29.0%	42.5%	23.3%
Change (2008-2011)	-3.6%	n/a	-5.4%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-5.1 to -2.1	n/a	-7.2 to -3.6

The proportion of respondents in Greater Glasgow who were exposed to second hand smoke most or some of the time remained similar in 2011 to 2008. However, this was considerably lower than the proportion in 2005.

Table 14a: Proportion Exposed to Smoke (Some or All the Time)Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked in a comparable way		
2002	57.3%	67.7%	51.2%
2005	54.8%	64.9%	49.4%
2008	38.6%	47.3%	33.3%
2011	37.9%	47.8%	32.0%
Change (2005-2011)	-16.9%	-17.1%	-17.4%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-19.5 to -14.3	-21.2 to -13.0	-20.8 to -14.0

Rates of exposure to second hand smoke also remained similar between 2008 and 2011 in Greater Glasgow & Clyde.

Table 14b: Proportion Exposed to Smoke (Some or All the Time)Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	39.1%	47.6%	35.5%
2011	39.3%	49.2%	35.2%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

There was a rise in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who exceeded the recommended weekly units for alcohol consumption (based on old estimates of units²). However, rates remained lower than those observed in 2005.

Table 15a: Proportion Exceeding Recommended Alcohol Limit in Preceding Week (Based on old estimates of units)Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	17.6%	20.2%	15.7%
2002	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%
2005	17.7%	18.0%	17.6%
2008	10.9%	9.9%	11.6%
2011	14.9%	15.6%	14.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.0%	+5.7%	+3.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.7 to +5.3	+3.7 to +7.7	+1.2 to +4.8

There was also a rise in Greater Glasgow & Clyde between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who exceeded the recommended weekly limit for alcohol consumption (based on new estimates of units).

² See Appendix for old and new unit calculations.

Table 15b: Proportion Exceeding Recommended Alcohol Limit in Preceding Week (Based on new estimates of units)

Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	13.3%	11.7%	14.0%
2011	20.1%	20.8%	19.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+6.8%	+9.1%	+5.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+5.6 to +8.0	+7.0 to +11.2	+4.2 to +7.4

There was a considerable rise in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who met the target for taking moderate physical activity (30 minutes on five or more days per week)³. The largest rise was observed among those in the bottom 15% areas, thus eliminating the gap between the most deprived and other areas.

Table 16a: Proportion Meeting the Physical Activity Target of 30 Minutes of Moderate Physical Activity on Five or More Days Per Week

Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	48.0%	41.6%	53.0%
2002	52.4%	54.6%	51.0%
2005	50.4%	55.3%	47.8%
2008	35.5%	29.6%	39.1%
2011	52.6%	52.3%	52.7%
Change (2008-2011)	+17.1%	+22.7%	+13.6%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+15.2 to +19.0	+19.8 to +25.6	+11.0 to +16.2

Similarly, a considerable rise was observed in Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion who met the target for moderate physical activity, with the greatest rise being among those in the most deprived areas.

Table 16b: Proportion Meeting the Physical Activity Target of 30 Minutes of Moderate Physical Activity on Five or More Days Per Week

Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	37.1%	32.0%	39.3%
2011	50.8%	52.1%	50.2%
Change (2008-2011)	+13.7%	+20.1%	+10.9%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+12.1 to +15.3	+17.4 to +22.8	+8.8 to +13.0

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who met the target of consuming at least five portions of fruit/vegetables per day. However, the drop was only significant for those not in the bottom 15% areas.

³ In July 2011 the four UK Chief Medical Officers published new physical activity guidelines, however as this survey was commissioned prior to publication of the new guidelines, it uses the previous measure of 30 minutes on 5 or more days per week. The new guidelines are to accumulate 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate intensity activity or accumulate 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more per week.

Table 17a: Proportion Meeting the Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Target
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	24.5%	19.0%	28.8%
2002	34.1%	25.8%	39.0%
2005	30.0%	23.8%	33.0%
2008	37.6%	30.2%	42.1%
2011	31.7%	28.9%	33.4%
Change (2008-2011)	-5.9%	n/a	-8.7%
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	+5.1%	n/a
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-7.8 to -4.0	+1.4 to +8.8	-11.2 to -6.2

Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who met the target for fruit/vegetable consumption.

Table 17b: Proportion Meeting the Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Target
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	37.7%	29.9%	41.1%
2011	32.6%	26.5%	35.3%
Change (2008-2011)	-5.1%	-3.4%	-5.8%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-6.7 to -3.5	-5.8 to -1.0	-7.8 to -3.8

There was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents in Greater Glasgow who consumed two or more portions of oily fish per week.

Table 18a: Proportion Eating Two or More Portions of Oily Fish per Week
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	27.2%	24.7%	29.1%
2002	29.4%	25.4%	31.9%
2005	29.6%	28.7%	30.0%
2008	21.9%	20.1%	23.1%
2011	28.1%	24.8%	30.1%
Change (2008-2011)	+6.2%	+4.7%	+7.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+4.5 to +7.9	+2.2 to +7.2	+4.7 to +9.3

There was also a rise in Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion who ate two or more portions of oily fish per week.

Table 18b: Proportion Eating Two or More Portions of Oily Fish per Week
 Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

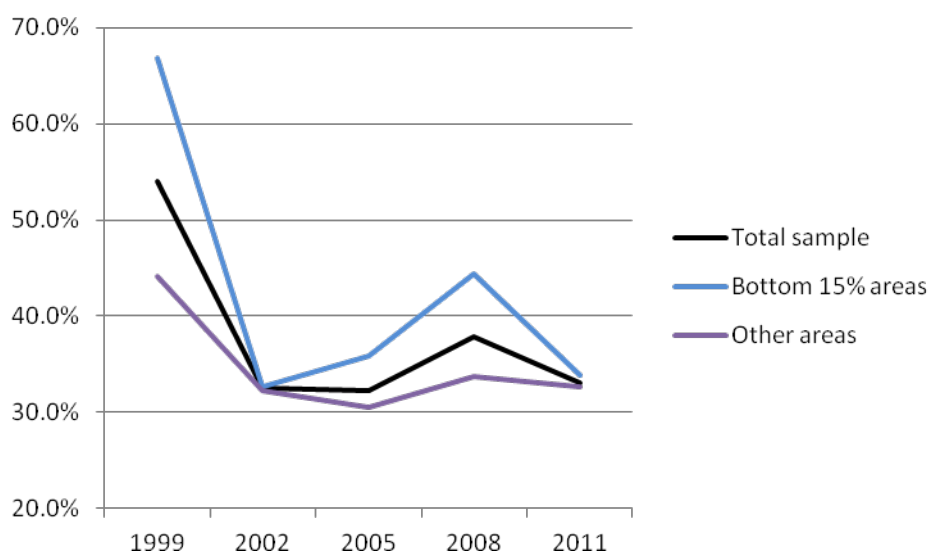
	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	23.7%	20.2%	25.2%
2011	27.6%	24.4%	28.9%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.9%	+4.2%	+3.7%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.5 to +5.3	+1.9 to +6.5	+1.8 to +5.6

Across Greater Glasgow there was an overall reduction between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who exceeded the recommended limit of one high/fat sugary snack per day. However, this overall reduction was entirely due a sizeable drop among those in bottom 15% areas, thus eliminating the gap between the most deprived and other areas for this measure, as shown in Figure 4.

Table 19a: Proportion Eating More than the Recommended Amount of High Fat and Sugary Snacks
 Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	54.0%	66.8%	44.1%
2002	32.5%	32.7%	32.3%
2005	32.3%	35.8%	30.5%
2008	37.8%	44.4%	33.7%
2011	33.1%	33.8%	32.7%
Change (2008-2011)	-4.7%	-10.6%	n/a
Change (1999-2011)	n/a	n/a	-11.4%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-6.6 to -2.8	-13.5 to -7.7	-15.1 to -7.7

Figure 4: Trends for Eating More than the Recommended Amount of High Fat and Sugary Snacks



In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was a drop among those in the most deprived areas in the proportion who exceeded the recommended limit for high fat/sugary snacks.

Table 19b: Proportion Eating More than the Recommended Amount of High Fat and Sugary Snacks

Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	35.8%	40.4%	34.3%
2011	35.8%	35.5%	35.9%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	-4.9%	n/a
P	n/a	<0.001	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	-7.5 to -2.3	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who were overweight (BMI of 25 or over). Between 2005 and 2011 there was a rise in the proportion of respondents who were obese (BMI of 30 or over), although this was mostly due to an increase among those in the bottom 15% areas only.

Table 20a: Body Mass Index

Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
BMI of 25 or over			
1999	39.7%	38.4%	40.8%
2002	42.8%	45.5%	41.2%
2005	42.2%	36.3%	45.3%
2008	42.8%	44.8%	41.6%
2011	47.6%	49.3%	46.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.8%	+4.5%	+5.0%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.8 to +6.8	+1.5 to +7.5	+2.4 to +7.6
BMI indicting obese/extremely obese (BMI of 30 or over)			
1999	10.5%	11.9%	9.3%
2002	11.1%	14.8%	9.0%
2005	11.8%	9.5%	13.0%
2008	12.5%	14.7%	11.2%
2011	13.7%	15.3%	12.7%
Change (2005-2011)	+1.9%	+5.8%	n/a
Change (2002-2011)	n/a	n/a	+3.7
P	<0.05	<0.001	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+0.1 to +3.7	+3.1 to +8.5	+1.6 to +5.8

Between 2008 and 2011 there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who were overweight and obese across Greater Glasgow & Clyde.

Table 20b: Body Mass Index
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
BMI of 25 or over			
2008	44.0%	44.6%	43.8%
2011	49.3%	50.4%	48.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+5.3%	+5.8%	+5.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+3.7 to +6.9	+3.1 to +8.5	+2.9 to +7.1
BMI indicting obese/extremely obese (BMI of 30 or over)			
2008	13.1%	14.8%	12.3%
2011	15.1%	16.8%	14.4%
Change (2008-2011)	+2.0%	+2.0%	+2.1%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+0.8 to +3.2	+0.0 to +4.0	+0.7 to +3.5

2.4 Social Health

In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who felt isolated from family and friends.

Table 21a: Proportion Isolated from Family and Friends
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	17.5%	23.9%	12.5%
2002	14.7%	19.5%	11.8%
2005	8.2%	7.5%	8.6%
2008	8.4%	9.1%	8.0%
2011	10.0%	10.7%	9.5%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.6%	n/a	+1.5%
Change (2005-2008)	n/a	+3.2%	n/a
P	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05
Confidence Interval	+0.5 to +2.7	+0.8 to +5.6	+0.0 to +3.0

There was also an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents across Greater Glasgow & Clyde who felt isolated from family and friends.

Table 21b: Proportion Isolated from Family and Friends
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	7.9%	8.4%	7.7%
2011	9.9%	11.2%	9.3%
Change (2008-2011)	+2.0%	+2.8%	+1.6%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+1.1 to +2.9	+1.2 to +4.4	+0.4 to +2.8

In Greater Glasgow there was a considerable increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who felt they belonged to their local area.

Table 22a: Proportion Feeling they Belong to Local AreaBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	73.0%	73.2%	72.9%
2002	72.2%	72.1%	72.3%
2005	71.8%	64.2%	75.9%
2008	69.9%	69.3%	70.3%
2011	81.6%	82.2%	81.3%
Change (2008-2011)	+11.7%	+12.9%	+11.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+10.0 to +13.4	+10.3 to +15.5	+8.8 to +13.2

There was also a considerable increase in Greater Glasgow & Clyde area in the proportion of respondents who felt they belonged to their local area.

Table 22b: Proportion Feeling they Belong to Local AreaBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	72.1%	71.0%	72.6%
2011	81.9%	82.2%	81.7%
Change (2008-2011)	+9.8%	+11.2%	+9.1%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+8.4 to +11.2	+9.0 to +13.4	+7.4 to +10.8

There was a considerable increase between 2008 and 2011 in Greater Glasgow in the proportion of respondents who felt valued as members of their community.

Table 23a: Proportion Feeling Valued as Member of their CommunityBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked in a comparable way		
2002	54.8%	53.6%	55.6%
2005	52.7%	44.5%	57.1%
2008	52.8%	50.5%	54.2%
2011	61.8%	58.7%	63.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+9.0%	+8.2%	+9.4%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+7.1 to +10.9	+5.2 to +11.2	+6.9 to +11.9

Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was also an increase in the proportion who felt valued as members of their community.

Table 23b: Proportion Feeling Valued as Member of their CommunityBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	55.4%	51.9%	56.9%
2011	61.5%	58.1%	62.9%
Change (2008-2011)	+6.1%	+6.2%	+6.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+4.5 to +7.7	+3.5 to +8.9	+4.0 to +8.0

In areas other than the most deprived in Greater Glasgow, there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who felt that local people could influence decisions. However, between 2005 and 2011 there was an overall increase in the proportion who felt local people could influence decisions.

Table 24a: Proportion Feeling Local People Can Influence DecisionsBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	58.1%	62.9%	61.3%
2005	60.2%	48.9%	66.2%
2008	65.6%	59.2%	69.4%
2011	63.8%	61.0%	65.3%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	-4.1%
Change (2005-2011)	+3.6%	+12.1%	n/a
P	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01
Confidence Interval			

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was an overall increase in the proportion who felt that local people can influence decisions, although this was due only to an increase among those in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 24b: Proportion Feeling Local People Can Influence DecisionsBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	63.7%	58.4%	66.0%
2011	65.3%	61.6%	66.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.6%	+3.2%	n/a
P	<0.05	<0.05	n/a
Confidence Interval	+0.0 to +3.2	+0.5 to +5.9	n/a

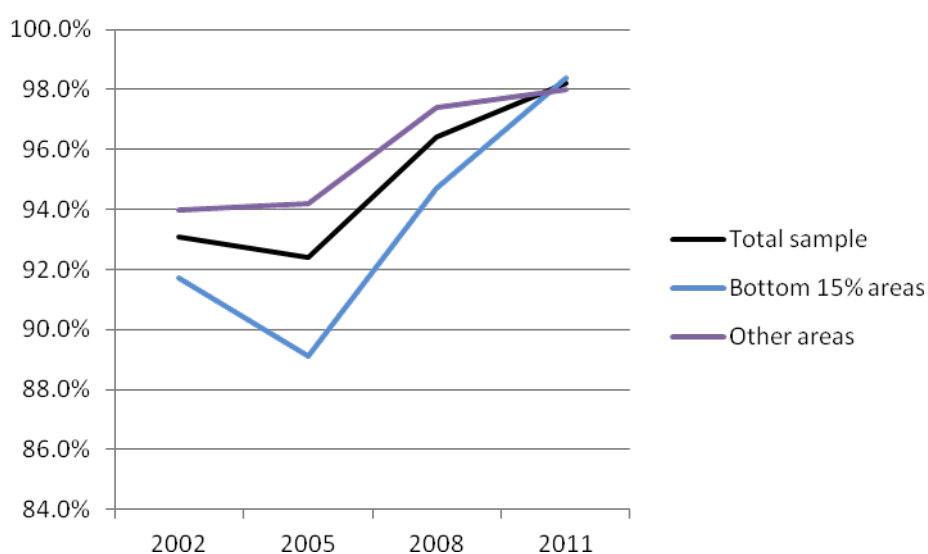
In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who felt safe in their own home, mostly due to an increase among those in the bottom 15% areas. Indeed, the gap between the most deprived and other areas was eliminated for this measure, as shown in Figure 5.

Table 25a: Proportion Feeling Safe in Their Own Home

Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	93.1%	91.7%	94.0%
2005	92.4%	89.1%	94.2%
2008	96.4%	94.7%	97.4%
2011	98.2%	98.4%	98.0%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.8%	+3.7%	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	n/a	+3.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+1.2 to +2.4	+2.6 to +4.8	+2.8 to +4.8

Figure 5: Trends for Feeling Safe in Own Home (Greater Glasgow)



In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who felt safe in their own home. Again, this was mostly due to an increase among those in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 25b: Proportion Feeling Safe in Their Own Home

Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	96.9%	95.3%	97.5%
2011	98.2%	98.0%	98.2%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.3%	+2.7%	n/a
P	<0.001	<0.001	n/a
Confidence Interval	+0.8 to +1.8	+1.8 to +3.6	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who felt safe using public transport in their area.

Table 26a: Proportion Feeling Safe Using Public TransportBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	79.2%	76.3%	80.9%
2005	79.2%	77.2%	75.7%
2008	87.0%	85.9%	87.5%
2011	91.8%	92.3%	91.5%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.8%	+6.4%	+4.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+3.6 to +6.0	+4.5 to +8.3	+2.4 to +5.6

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was also a rise in the proportion who felt safe using local public transport.

Table 26b: Proportion Feeling Safe Using Public TransportBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	87.4%	86.3%	87.9%
2011	91.3%	90.1%	91.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.9%	+3.8%	+3.9%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.9 to +4.9	+2.1 to +5.5	+2.7 to +5.1

There was an increase in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who felt safe walking alone after dark in their area.

Table 27a: Proportion Feeling Safe Walking Alone After DarkBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	52.6%	44.6%	58.9%
2002	62.1%	55.1%	66.3%
2005	59.8%	53.3%	63.4%
2008	63.1%	55.0%	67.9%
2011	67.0%	58.8%	72.0%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.9%	+3.8%	+4.1%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.0 to +5.8	+0.8 to +6.8	+1.7 to +6.5

There was an overall increase in Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion who felt safe walking alone after dark, although this was only the case for those not in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 27b: Proportion Feeling Safe Walking Alone After DarkBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	62.6%	55.4%	65.6%
2011	68.4%	57.4%	73.0%
Change (2008-2011)	+5.8%	n/a	+7.4%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+4.2 to +7.4	n/a	+5.5 to +9.3

2.5 Individual Circumstances

There was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents in Greater Glasgow who were married or cohabiting.

Table 28a: Proportion Cohabiting/Married etcBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	54.3%	48.4%	58.9%
2002	54.1%	45.2%	59.5%
2005	61.0%	52.3%	65.7%
2008	53.5%	45.9%	58.2%
2011	57.2%	47.9%	62.8%
Change (2008-2011)	+3.7%	n/a	+4.6%
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	-4.4%	n/a
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+1.7 to +5.7	-8.6 to -0.2	+2.1 to +7.1

There was also an increase across Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion who were married or cohabiting.

Table 28b: Proportion Cohabiting/Married etcBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	54.2%	47.2%	57.2%
2011	58.5%	49.1%	62.4%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.3%	n/a	+5.2%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+2.7 to +5.9	n/a	+3.2 to +7.2

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2005 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who were living in households with children aged under 14.

Table 29a: Proportion with Children Under 14Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	28.1%	28.7%	27.7%
2002	36.3%	37.1%	35.7%
2005	32.3%	37.5%	29.5%
2008	21.1%	21.7%	20.7%
2011	21.6%	20.4%	22.4%
Change (2005-2011)	-10.7%	-17.1%	-7.1%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-13.1 to -8.3	-21.0 to -13.2	-10.1 to -4.1

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who lived in households with children aged under 14.

Table 29b: Proportion with Children Under 14Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	21.1%	22.8%	20.4%
2011	22.5%	21.5%	22.9%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.4%	n/a	+2.5%
P	<0.05	n/a	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+0.0 to +2.8	n/a	+0.8 to +4.2

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2005 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who were the only person aged 16 or over living in a household with children aged under 14.

Table 30a: Proportion who Are Lone Parents of Children Under 14Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	5.2%	8.9%	2.3%
2002	4.9%	8.3%	2.8%
2005	9.8%	15.6%	6.8%
2008	3.0%	4.3%	2.1%
2011	2.6%	3.5%	2.0%
Change (2005-2011)	-7.2%	-12.1	-4.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-8.6 to -5.8	-14.8 to -9.4	-6.3 to -3.3

There was no significant change in Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion of respondents who were lone parents of children under 14.

Table 30b: Proportion who Are Lone Parents of Children Under 14Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	3.0%	4.5%	2.4%
2011	2.7%	4.2%	2.1%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was a considerable drop between 2005 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had no qualifications.

Table 31a: Proportion with No QualificationsBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	39.8%	53.7%	29.0%
2002	26.2%	39.5%	18.3%
2005	39.1%	55.6%	30.3%
2008	21.1%	31.6%	14.7%
2011	21.2%	32.3%	14.6%
Change (2005-2011)	-17.9%	-23.3%	-15.7%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-20.4 to -15.4	-27.5 to -19.1	-17.8 to -13.6

There was no significant change in Greater Glasgow & Clyde between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who had no qualifications.

Table 31b: Proportion with No QualificationsBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	21.0%	30.9%	16.8%
2011	20.3%	32.8%	15.1%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who received all household income from state benefits.

Table 32a: Proportion with all Income from State BenefitsBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	24.5%	40.5%	11.6%
2002	28.4%	50.6%	14.9%
2005	27.0%	43.5%	18.3%
2008	23.9%	37.6%	15.5%
2011	19.5%	32.4%	11.7%
Change (2008-2011)	-4.4%	-5.2%	-3.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-6.0 to -2.8	-8.1 to -2.3	-5.6 to -2.0

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was also a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who received all household income from benefits.

Table 32b: Proportion with all Income from State BenefitsBase: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	24.1%	38.5%	17.9%
2011	17.8%	32.6%	11.4%
Change (2008-2011)	-6.3%	-5.9%	-6.5%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-7.6 to -5.0	-8.5 to -3.3	-8.0 to -5.0

There was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in Greater Glasgow in the proportion who had a positive perception of their household income.

Table 33a: Proportion with a Positive Perception of Household IncomeBase: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	61.1%	44.7%	74.2%
2002	64.8%	51.9%	72.5%
2005	72.2%	55.3%	81.2%
2008	63.7%	55.1%	68.9%
2011	70.3%	60.0%	76.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+6.6%	+4.9%	+7.7%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+4.8 to +8.4	+1.9 to +7.9	+5.4 to +10.0

There was no significant change between 2008 and 2011 in Greater Glasgow & Clyde in perceptions of the adequacy of household income.

Table 33b: Proportion with a Positive Perception of Household Income
Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	67.0%	56.3%	71.6%
2011	68.1%	55.9%	73.3%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who would have difficulty finding £20, £100 or £1,000 to meet unexpected expenses.

Table 34a: Proportion Having Difficulties⁴ Finding Unexpected Expenses
Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
Difficulty finding £20			
1999	5.9%	10.2%	2.5%
2002	3.9%	7.5%	1.6%
2005	1.3%	2.1%	1.0%
2008	4.6%	6.5%	3.4%
2011	2.9%	4.9%	1.8%
Change (2008-2011)	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.6%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-2.4 to -1.0	-3.0 to -0.2	-2.4 to -0.8
Difficulty finding £100			
1999	27.9%	42.2%	16.3%
2002	17.7%	34.1%	7.8%
2005	14.6%	25.6%	8.8%
2008	21.8%	32.0%	15.6%
2011	14.9%	25.4%	8.6%
Change (2008-2011)	-6.9%	-6.6%	-7.0%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-8.4 to -5.4	-9.3 to -3.9	-8.7 to -5.3
Difficulty finding £1,000			
1999	64.4%	83.4%	49.0%
2002	47.4%	72.9%	32.1%
2005	46.0%	63.5%	36.8%
2008	59.4%	76.3%	49.0%
2011	50.8%	67.8%	40.5%
Change (2008-2011)	-8.6%	-8.5%	-8.5%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-10.6 to -6.6	-11.2 to -5.8	-11.1 to -5.9

In Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was also a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who would have difficulty finding £20, £100 or £1,000 to meet unexpected expenses.

⁴ 'Impossible' or 'big problem'

Table 34b: Proportion Having Difficulties Finding Unexpected Expenses

Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
Difficulty finding £20			
2008	3.7%	5.2%	3.1%
2011	2.7%	4.8%	1.8%
Change (2008-2011)	-1.0%	n/a	-1.3%
P	<0.01	n/a	<0.01
Confidence Interval	-1.6 to -0.4	n/a	-1.9 to -0.7
Difficulty finding £100			
2008	20.6%	30.2%	16.5%
2011	14.2%	25.8%	9.2%
Change (2008-2011)	-6.4%	-4.4%	-7.3%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-7.6 to -5.2	-6.8 to -2.0	-8.7 to -5.9
Difficulty finding £1,000			
2008	58.8%	74.4%	52.1%
2011	49.2%	70.1%	40.2%
Change (2008-2011)	-9.6%	-4.3%	-11.9%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-11.2 to -8.0	-6.8 to -1.8	-14.0 to -9.8

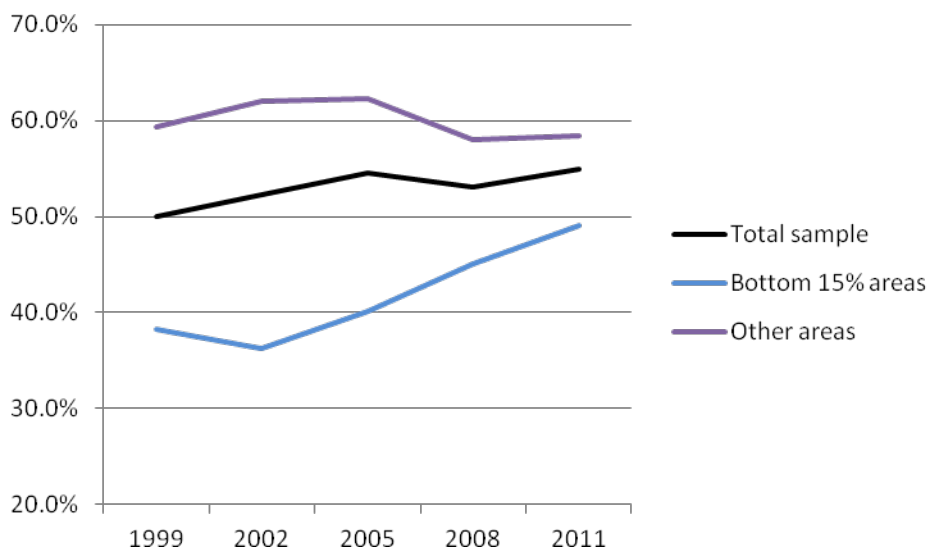
In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents in the bottom 15% areas who said the main wage earner in their household was employed full time. There has thus been a narrowing of the gap between the most deprived and other areas, as shown in Figure 6.

Table 35a: Proportion of Main Wage Earners Employed Full Time

Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	50.0%	38.2%	59.3%
2002	52.3%	36.3%	62.0%
2005	54.6%	40.1%	62.3%
2008	53.1%	45.0%	58.0%
2011	54.9%	49.0%	58.4%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	+4.0%	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	n/a	-3.9%
Change (1999-2011)	+4.9%	n/a	n/a
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.05
Confidence Interval	+2.1 to +7.7	+1.0 to +7.0	-7.2 to -0.6

Figure 6: Trends for Main Wage Earners Employed Full Time (Greater Glasgow)



There was no significant change in Greater Glasgow & Clyde between 2008 and 2011 for the proportion of respondents who said the main wage earner was employed full time.

Table 35b: Proportion of Main Wage Earners Employed Full Time
Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	54.2%	45.4%	58.0%
2011	53.9%	46.8%	56.9%
Change (2008-2011)	n/a	n/a	n/a
P	n/a	n/a	n/a
Confidence Interval	n/a	n/a	n/a

In Greater Glasgow there was a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who lived in households with no adults in employment.

Table 36a: Proportion Living in Households with No Adults in Employment
Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	46.5%	61.8%	34.8%
2002	40.5%	55.4%	31.5%
2005	40.0%	53.4%	32.8%
2008	40.2%	47.0%	36.1%
2011	35.1%	42.1%	30.9%
Change (2008-2011)	-5.1%	-4.9%	-5.2%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-7.0 to -3.2	-7.9 to -1.9	-7.6 to -2.8

Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was also a drop between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who lived in households with no adults in employment.

Table 36b: Proportion Living in Households with No Adults in Employment
Base: All Greater Glasgow & Clyde

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	39.7%	47.5%	36.3%
2011	33.4%	40.3%	30.5%
Change (2008-2011)	-6.3%	-7.2%	-5.8%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-7.9 to -4.7	-9.9 to -4.5	-7.8 to -3.8

2.6 Social Capital

There was an overall increase in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their local area as a place to live, although the increase was only significant for those in the bottom 15% areas.

Table 37a: Proportion with a Positive Perception of Local Area as a Place to Live
Base: All Greater Glasgow

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	78.9%	62.6%	91.6%
2002	72.8%	55.2%	83.3%
2005	82.7%	74.9%	86.9%
2008	85.1%	78.8%	88.9%
2011	86.6%	81.6%	89.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.5%	+2.8%	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	n/a	+2.7%
P	<0.001	<0.05	<0.01
Confidence Interval	+0.1 to +2.9	+0.4 to +5.2	+0.5 to +4.9

Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was a drop in the proportion who had a positive perception of their local area as a place to live, although this was only the case for those outside the most deprived areas.

Table 37b: Proportion with a Positive Perception of Local Area as a Place to Live
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	85.1%	77.5%	88.5%
2011	83.4%	78.0%	85.7%
Change (2008-2011)	-1.7%	n/a	-2.8%
P	<0.05	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-2.9 to -0.5	n/a	-4.2 to -1.4

There was an overall increase in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their local area as a place to bring up children.

Table 38a: Proportion with Positive Perception of Local Area as a Place to Bring Up Children
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	63.7%	41.3%	81.0%
2002	64.4%	48.5%	73.9%
2005	75.7%	66.9%	80.5%
2008	80.5%	72.8%	85.2%
2011	82.3%	75.1%	86.6%
Change (2008-2011)	+1.8%	n/a	n/a
Change (2005-2011)	n/a	+8.2%	+6.1%
P	<0.05	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+0.3 to +3.3	+4.2 to +12.1	+3.5 to +8.7

There was an overall decrease across Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of their local area as a place to bring up children.

Table 38b: Proportion with Positive Perception of Local Area as a Place to Bring Up Children
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	81.4%	72.5%	85.3%
2011	78.5%	70.8%	81.7%
Change (2008-2011)	-2.9%	n/a	-3.6%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	-4.2 to -1.6	n/a	-5.2 to -2.0

In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of reciprocity in their area.

Table 39a: Proportion with Positive Perception of Reciprocity
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	66.5%	61.4%	69.7%
2005	72.3%	65.5%	75.9%
2008	70.9%	67.3%	73.1%
2011	76.6%	75.5%	77.2%
Change (2008-2011)	+5.7%	+8.2%	+4.1%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+4.0 to +7.4	+5.5 to +10.9	+1.9 to +6.3

Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde there was also an increase in the proportion who had a positive perception of reciprocity in their area.

Table 39b: Proportion with Positive Perception of Reciprocity
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	70.9%	66.6%	72.8%
2011	76.7%	75.0%	77.4%
Change (2008-2011)	+5.8%	+8.4%	+4.6%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+4.4 to +7.2	+6.0 to +10.8	+2.8 to +6.4

There was an increase in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of trust in their area.

Table 40a: Proportion with Positive Perception of Trust
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	68.6%	60.0%	73.7%
2005	71.4%	60.6%	77.1%
2008	69.1%	63.4%	72.6%
2011	75.9%	67.9%	80.5%
Change (2008-2011)	+6.8%	+4.5%	+7.9%
P	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+5.0 to +8.6	+1.6 to +7.4	+5.7 to +10.1

There was also an increase in Greater Glasgow & Clyde between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who had a positive perception of trust in their area, although this was only the case for those outside the most deprived areas.

Table 40b: Proportion with Positive Perception of Trust
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	72.2%	66.3%	74.7%
2011	76.7%	66.4%	81.0%
Change (2008-2011)	+4.5%	n/a	+6.3%
P	<0.001	n/a	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+3.1 to +5.9	n/a	+4.6 to +8.0

There was an increase in Greater Glasgow between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion who valued local friendships.

Table 41a: Proportion Valuing Local Friendships
Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	77.0%	78.2%	75.9%
2002	75.2%	74.1%	75.9%
2005	69.2%	63.9%	71.9%
2008	67.7%	66.2%	68.6%
2011	77.3%	79.3%	76.2%
Change (2008-2011)	+9.6%	+13.1%	+7.6%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+7.9 to +11.3	+10.4 to +15.8	+5.3 to +9.9

There was also an increase in Greater Glasgow & Clyde in the proportion who valued local friendships.

Table 41b: Proportion Valuing Local Friendships
Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	69.5%	67.6%	70.3%
2011	78.1%	78.4%	78.0%
Change (2008-2011)	+8.6%	+10.8%	+7.7%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+7.2 to +10.0	+8.4 to +13.2	+5.9 to +9.5

In Greater Glasgow there was an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion of respondents who had a positive perception of social support.

Table 42a: Proportion with a Positive Perception of Social Support
 Base: **All Greater Glasgow**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
1999	Not asked		
2002	74.9%	77.4%	73.3%
2005	71.6%	62.9%	76.2%
2008	70.2%	69.3%	70.8%
2011	84.0%	84.6%	83.7%
Change (2008-2011)	+13.8%	+15.3%	+12.9%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+12.2 to +15.4	+12.8 to +17.8	+10.8 to +15.0

There was also an increase between 2008 and 2011 in the proportion with a positive perception of social support across Greater Glasgow & Clyde.

Table 42b: Proportion with a Positive Perception of Social Support
 Base: **All Greater Glasgow & Clyde**

	Total Sample	Bottom 15% areas	Other areas
2008	73.0%	71.2%	73.8%
2011	84.0%	82.7%	84.5%
Change (2008-2011)	+11.0%	+11.5%	+10.7%
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Confidence Interval	+9.7 to +12.3	+9.3 to +13.7	+9.0 to +12.4

3 Conclusions

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights some of the positive and negative findings emerging from the trend data between 2008 and 2011 (for Greater Glasgow and for the whole Greater Glasgow & Clyde area), and the gaps between the bottom 15% most deprived areas and other areas.

3.2 Positive Findings

Since 2008 there has been:

- a decrease in the proportion who had seen a GP in the last year (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who had seen a dentist in the last year (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion of smokers (Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who met the target for physical activity (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who met the target for oily fish consumption (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion who exceeded the recommended limit for high fat/sugary snacks (Greater Glasgow);
- an increase in the proportion who feel they belong to their local area (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who feel valued as members of their community (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who felt that local people could influence decisions (Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who felt safe in their home, on public transport and walking alone after dark (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who were married or cohabiting (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion who received all household income from benefits (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion with a positive perception of their household income;
- a decrease in the proportion who would find it difficult to find £20, £100 or £1,000 (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion who lived in households with no adults in employment (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion with a positive perception of their area as a place to live (Greater Glasgow);
- an increase in the proportion with a positive perception of their area as a place to bring up children (Greater Glasgow);
- an increase in the proportion with a positive perception of reciprocity in their area (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion with a positive perception of trust in their area (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who valued local friendships (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde); and
- an increase in the proportion who had a positive perception of social support (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde).

3.3 Negative Findings

Since 2008 there has been:

- a decrease in the proportion with a positive perception of their physical wellbeing (Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion with a positive perception of their mental/emotional wellbeing (Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion who felt in control of decisions affecting their life (Greater Glasgow);
- a decrease in the proportion who had a positive perception of their quality of life (Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion receiving treatment for one or more conditions (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion with any natural teeth (Greater Glasgow);
- a decrease in the proportion who brush their teeth twice or more per day (Greater Glasgow);
- an increase in the proportion who had been to Accident & Emergency in the last year (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who had been to hospital as an outpatient in the last year (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who exceeded the recommended weekly limit for alcohol consumption (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion who met the target for fruit/vegetable consumption (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who were overweight (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who were obese (Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- an increase in the proportion who felt isolated from family and friends (Greater Glasgow and Greater Glasgow & Clyde);
- a decrease in the proportion who had a positive perception of their area as a place to live (Greater Glasgow & Clyde); and
- a decrease in the proportion who had a positive perception of their area as a place to bring up children (Greater Glasgow & Clyde).

3.4 The Gap Between Most Deprived and Other Areas

The gap between the bottom 15% most deprived areas and other areas has widened in relation to the following measures:

- feeling in control of the decisions affecting their life;
- having any natural teeth;
- brushing teeth twice or more per day;
- smoking;
- being married or cohabiting; and
- having a positive perception of trust.

However, trend data overall show a narrowing of the gap between the bottom 15% most deprived areas and other areas. Although findings for a number of indicators remain less favourable in the most deprived areas, the gap between bottom 15% areas and other areas has narrowed (or in some cases disappeared) in relation to the following measures:

- Having a positive perception of physical wellbeing;
- Having a limiting illness or condition;
- Receiving treatment for one or more conditions;
- Having seen a GP in the last year;
- Meeting the target for physical activity;
- Meeting the target for fruit/vegetable consumption;
- Exceeding the recommended limit for high fat/sugary snacks;

- Feeling that local people can influence local decisions;
- Feeling safe at home;
- Living in a household where the main wage earner is in full time employment;
- Having a positive perception of the local area as a place to live
- Having a positive perception of reciprocity; and
- Valuing local friendships.

Appendix: ASSUMPTIONS OF NUMBER OF UNITS OF ALCOHOL IN EACH TYPE OF DRINK (2005 and 2008/2011)

The table below shows the assumed number of units of alcohol in each type of drink that were used for the calculation of unit consumption in 2005, and the new assumptions that have been applied in 2008 and 2011

	UNIT ASSUMPTION USED FOR ANALYSIS 2005	UNIT ASSUMPTION USED FOR ANALYSIS 2008 and 2011
Normal strength beer - pints	2.30	2.80
Normal strength beer - cans	1.80	2.20
Normal strength beer bottles	1.00	1.70
Strong beer - pints	2.80	3.40
Strong beer - cans	2.25	2.60
Strong beer - bottles	1.80	2.00
Extra strong beer - pints	5.00	5.10
Extra strong beer - cans	4.00	4.00
Extra strong beer - bottles	3.00	3.00
Single measures spirits	1.00	1.00
Single measure martini/sherry/buckfast etc	1.00	1.00
Small glass wine	1.00	1.75
Large glass wine	2.00	3.50
1/2 bottle wine	4.50	5.25
Full bottle wine	8.75	10.50
Small bottle of alcopops	1.50	1.40
Large bottle of alcopops	n/a	5.45