

Report to  
Glasgow Healthy Cities  
G.G.H.B. and the  
Greater Easterhouse Initiative

Easterhouse Health  
Survey

September 1996



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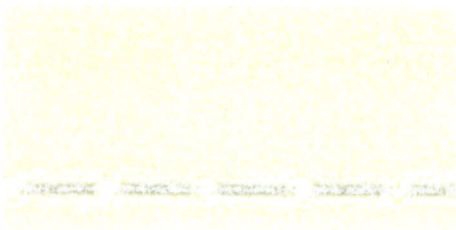
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 The Greater Easterhouse Community Health Project and The Glasgow Healthy Cities Project commissioned the following survey. The objective of which was to determine the type of health care provision the residents of Greater Easterhouse would like and the use which they make of the service at present. This will be used to help establish an investment strategy for health in the Easterhouse area.
- 1.2 The survey was designed to produce information on use of a variety of different aspects of the health service. It also covered health, wellbeing, lifestyle and peoples general view of Greater Easterhouse. In conjunction with this, peoples views on the need for future health service provision were enquired about.
- 1.3 The survey was carried out in two stages:-  
Stage (1) comprised of seven discussion groups with a selection of residents from Easterhouse. These groups covered a cross section of health service users:-
- (1) Disabled people.
  - (2) Elderly men aged 65+ years.
  - (3) Men aged 25-45 years.
  - (4) Women aged 25-45 years.
  - (5) Young unemployed men.
  - (6) Lone parents.
  - (7) People experiencing mental health problems.
- 1.4 The results from these initial discussion groups were used to develop a larger quantitative survey of the residents of Greater Easterhouse.
- 1.5 Stage (2) The quantitative survey consisted of 800 interviews over five areas. These areas are listed below and can be seen in the attached map. The names of the areas are for the survey use only and do not take into account any administrative areas that may share the same name.

The areas are:-

Ruchazie  
Cranhill  
Barlanark  
Easthall  
Bishoploch

The attached map shows the areas in which interviewing was carried out.

- 1.6 The survey was designed around a quota sample determined upon age, sex and evidence of children in the household. The raw data has since been weighted using census statistics to make responses from the study representative of the population of each area in general.
- 1.7 The survey resulted in 811 face to face interviews, with survey work was undertaken between October and December 1995.





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- (1) Greater Manchester
- (2) Birkbeck and aged 65+
- (3) Birkbeck 45-65 years
- (4) Birkbeck aged 25-45 years
- (5) Birkbeck aged 18-25 years
- (6) Birkbeck aged 18-25 years
- (7) Birkbeck aged 18-25 years

The results from these initial discussion groups were used to develop a larger questionnaire survey of the residents of Greater Manchester.

Stage (2) the questionnaire survey consisted of 200 interviews over the next three months.

- Radiology
- General
- General
- General
- General

The method used shows the areas in which interviewing was carried out.

The survey was designed around a quota sample determined upon age, sex and residence of Greater Manchester. The raw data has been weighted using control statistics to make responses from the study representative of the population of each area in general.

The survey results in 211 interviews with survey work was undertaken between October and December 1993.

- 1.8 Results from all sample surveys are subject to a degree of random error. From statistics deriving from all 811 survey responses the size of a 95% confidence interval (margin of error) assuming simple random sampling is +/-2% or less. For these tables that are calculated on the basis of a sub section of the responses the error margins are greater, further details are provided in Appendix 1.
- 1.9 A summary of the findings is presented in the remainder of the report. Appendix 2 contains the survey questionnaire and tables.
- 1.10 Appendix 3 contain the full report from the seven focus groups. This report is bound separately due to its size and ability to stand alone as a piece of separate though related research.

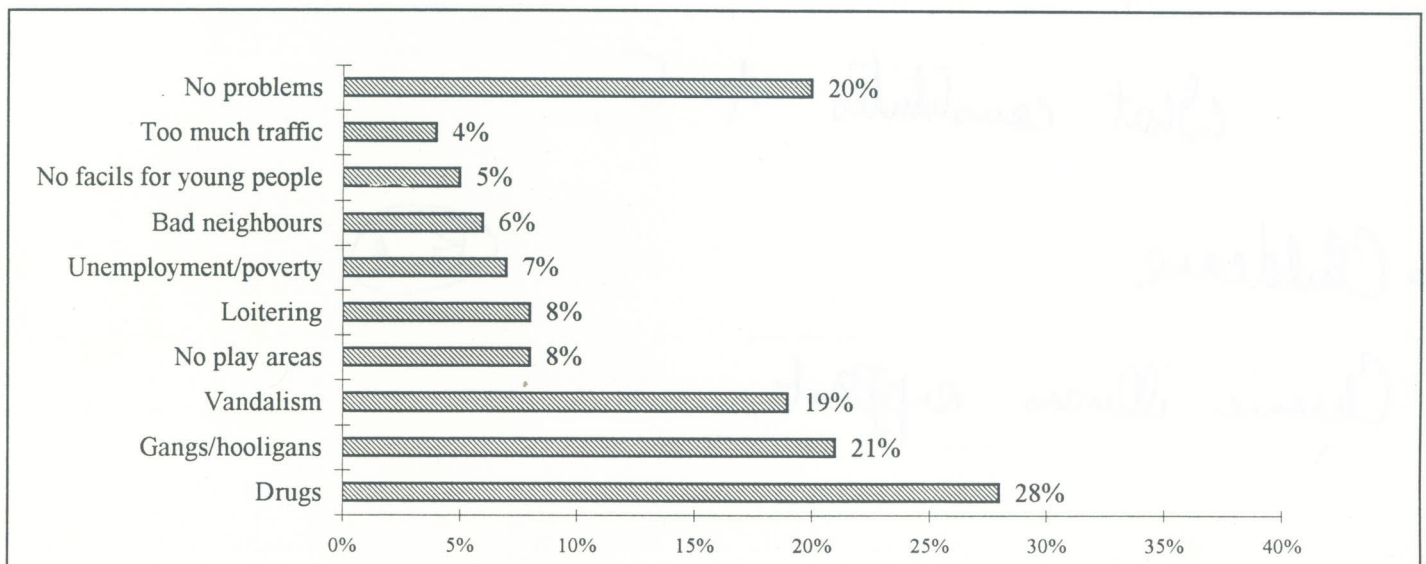


## 2.0 General Views of Greater Easterhouse

- 2.1 Seventy six percent of all respondents had lived in the Greater Easterhouse area for longer than 10 years and only 5% for less than 1 year, with the majority of respondents (52%) having lived in their house for over 5 years. The population is therefore quite stable with most people having considerable experience of living in Greater Easterhouse and using the services provided within it.
- 2.2 The majority of people (74%) do not have access to a car or van for private use. A heavy reliance on public or other forms of transport is therefore an upshot of this.
- 2.3 In general residents of Greater Easterhouse thought the area in which they lived was either pleasant or very pleasant with 55% saying this. In contrast 30% said it was either unpleasant or very unpleasant. Older people, that is respondents aged 55+ years were more likely to say that the area was pleasant than those respondent aged 16-34 years with figures of 68% and 51% respectively.
- 2.4 Respondents were asked what they thought were the two or three most important problem facing their area. The table below outlines the main responses from this question.

Problems facing Area	Percentage of respondents
Drugs	28%
Gangs/hooligans	21%
Vandalism	19%
No play areas	8%
Loitering	8%
Unemployment/poverty	7%
No facilities for young people	5%
Bad neighbours	6%
Too much traffic	4%
No problems	20%

Chart 2.1 The most important problems facing a respondents area



Problem.

Safety Drugs.

Not enough for young people.  
Better education

Education / Parks / Rec  
Diet  
Housing  
Transport  
GP's  
Careers / Childcare  
SW.

\* Housing.

Dampness,  
Windows  
Fuel poverty / insulation.

Resp. disease.

Dampness.  
Smoking.

Age related \*

Infants  
Teenagers  
Adults  
Elderly.

Health Facilities

[Access. Bus routes]  
Waiting times,  
Baby clinics  
[Mental health clinics]

44% Clinic attenders !!

Zero tolerance  
of crime.

What constitutes A+E.

Childcare

Food.

Chronic illness support.

- 2.5 Drugs were seen to be more of a problem by younger people with 35% saying it was so compared to 15% of 55+ year olds saying this. A similar pattern is evident for those people saying that gangs/hooligans are a problem.

Twenty percent of all respondents said they felt there were no problems in the area. When analysed by age it shows that older people seem less aware of problems than younger respondents. Thirty one percent of 55+ year olds said this compared to only 17% of 16-34 year olds.

- 2.6 Of the people who said there was some sort of problem with their area, almost 17% said that it affected their health. The fear of vandalism and break-ins gives some people concern and in general affected their nerves. A selection of quotes highlighting these types of problems are shown below.

*safety*

"You are scared when you are out, in case you get mugged"

"I'm chronically depressed and I feel nervous because people try to break into my house at night"

"When kids hang about at night it makes me nervous and paranoid"

- 2.7 Respondents were split fairly evenly when asked if they thought this was a good area to raise children, with 49% saying yes and 51% saying no. As could be expected it was those people who actually have children who were most likely to say the area was not good to raise children 61% of those people said this compared to 44% of people who did not have children.

- 2.8 A variety of reasons were given as to why people thought the area was not good to bring up children, some of which can be seen below.

"Young people are starting younger and younger with drugs"

*Alternatives*

"Not enough facilities for children"

"There isn't anything for them to do at night so they run about in gangs"

"Needles lying everywhere from junkies"

*Education*

"Nothing for kids to do, 15 and 16 year olds stand drinking and wee ones watch"

"Children fighting about religion and the fact that they go to different schools"

- 2.9 When asked about what they thought about the house in which they lived; most respondents (69%) thought it was either pleasant or very pleasant. Twenty three percent said it was unpleasant or very unpleasant. Once again it is the younger age group who are more likely to say the house is unpleasant. Twenty nine percent of 16-34 year olds said their house was either unpleasant or very unpleasant compared to only 11% of 55+ year olds.