



**Wyndford Survey Preliminary
Results
December 2012**

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PREFACE

This study was carried out by a team from the University of Edinburgh as part of the Heat and the City project (<http://www.heatandthecity.org.uk/>) led by Professor Jan Webb. We are grateful to Cube Housing Association, to our team of interviewers, Alex Hensby, Katherine Ord, Maddie Breeze, Mike Slaven and Tristan Partridge, and above all, to the residents of Wyndford for helping us with this study.

Provisional results

BRINGING WARMTH TO WYDNFORD

University of Edinburgh Survey of Cube Housing Residents, Oct-Nov 2012

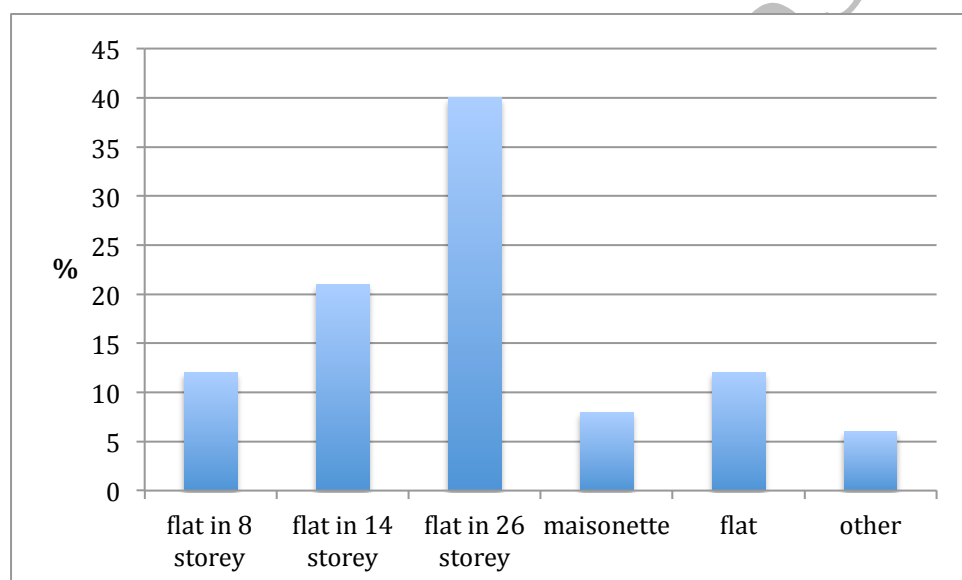
Aim of Study

The purpose of this study of a new communal heating system being installed at Wyndford, Maryhill, Glasgow, is to examine householder experiences of the old and new systems, attitudes to, and methods of payment for, the old electric heating, spending on energy vis-à-vis household income, health of household members, and hopes and expectations for the new district heating system. The survey will be repeated in a year's time to track these changes.

Methodology

Ten percent (154) of households at Wyndford were interviewed between mid-October and mid-November 2012. The sample was drawn up by random sampling proportional to the following house-types:

Figure 1: House Type



Households were sent a letter explaining the purpose of the project, and of the survey interview, namely to record characteristics of households and members, attitudes to the current (pre-change) electric heating system, methods of payment for energy, spending vis-à-vis household income, state of health of household members, and hopes and expectations for the new district heating system which was about to be installed and functioning by the end of the year.

Households were then contacted by telephone or in person to arrange interviews. Forty five tenants who were contacted refused either on the phone or on the doorstep. Most were elderly and/or vulnerable, and did not want strangers coming into their homes.

The interviews, using preset questions in questionnaire format, lasted on average between 30 and 45 minutes. Information on the health of household members was collected either from the main respondent or from those members present at the time of interview.

Figures presented here are the result of a first analysis of the data. This report has been prepared in a short period to give the Heat and the City advisory board a fair sense of our findings from Wyndford. However, we will be passing our data set through a number of operations to weed out coding errors that may have occurred, so these results should be treated as provisional.

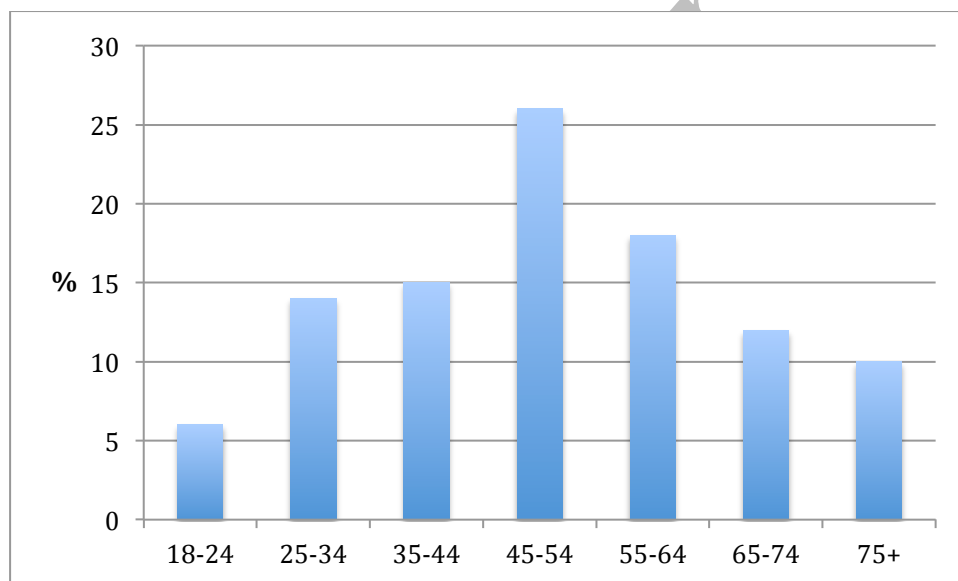
Social Characteristics

Sixty percent of those interviewed were one-person households, 26% 2-persons, 8% 3-persons, 4% 4-persons, and 3% 5-persons. In total, households consisted of 215 people, 66% male and 34% female.

Age:

The age distribution of people interviewed was as follows:

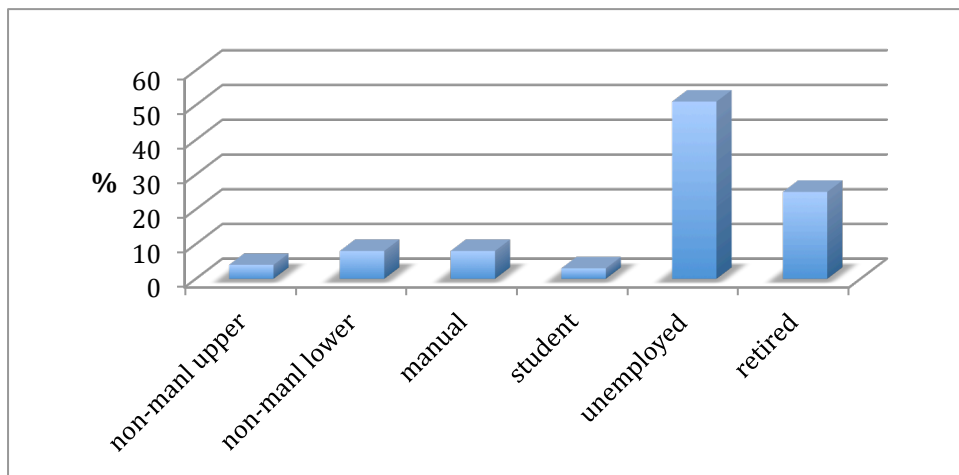
Figure 2: Age of Respondents



Occupational status:

Half of those interviewed were currently unemployed, with a quarter retired. Twelve percent were in non-manual jobs, mainly in junior non-manual and personal service work; 8% in manual jobs, and 3% were students:

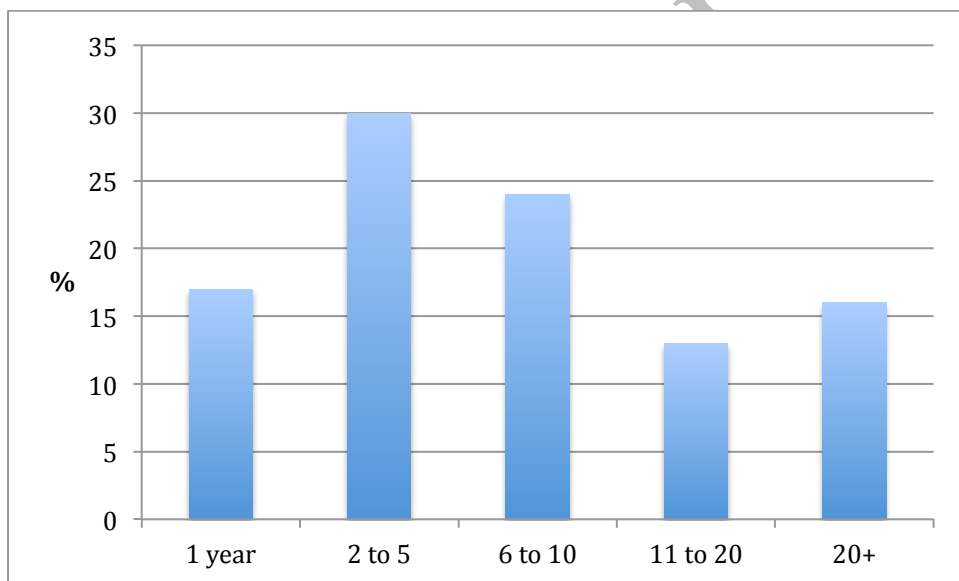
Figure 3: Occupational Status



Length of residence:

Just under half of those interviewed have lived there for 5 years or less. Around 30% have lived there for more than 10 years.

Figure 4: Length of Residence



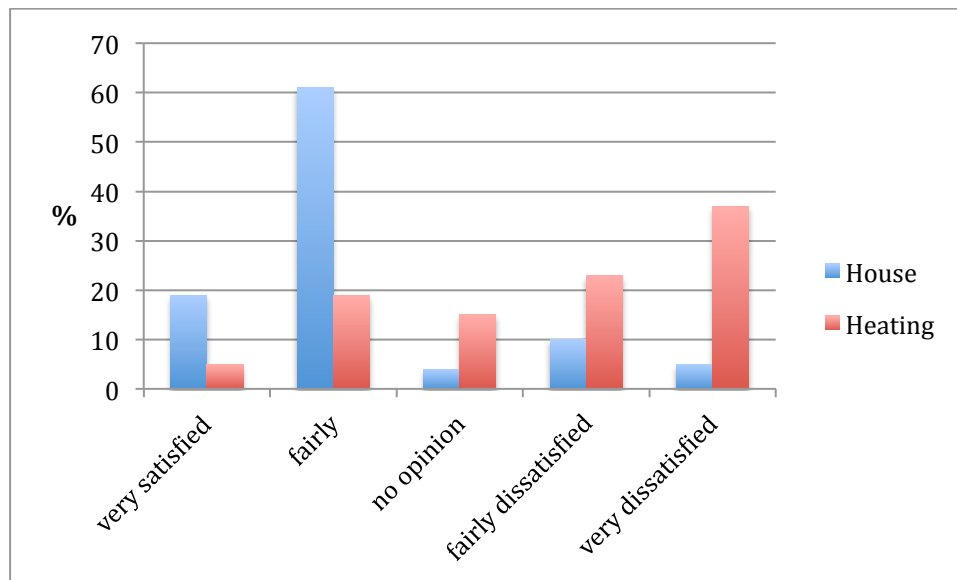
Housing Tenure:

Those interviewed were tenants of Cube Housing Association. In addition to those in Wyndford renting from Cube (around 1500), there are 300 who own their homes. Because the initial phase of the district heating roll-out connects only Cube tenants, other tenures are not part of the current study.

Heating and Housing

One striking feature of the survey relates to people's satisfaction with their housing, in contradistinction to their dissatisfaction with the old electric storage heating, which is being replaced by district heating. The lack of straightforward correspondence between heating and housing satisfaction is reflected in these results:

Figure 5: Satisfaction with House & Heating



Around four-fifths are very or fairly satisfied with their housing, but only a quarter are very or fairly satisfied with their heating. There is a small minority of households (20, or 14%) who are dissatisfied with both heating and housing, but around four-fifths are very or fairly satisfied with their housing. Of people satisfied with their housing, almost twice as many (46%) are dissatisfied as satisfied with the old heating system. People who are dissatisfied with their heating are less likely (76%) to be satisfied with their housing than people who are satisfied with their heating (97% of whom are satisfied with housing). No-one said they were satisfied with their heating but not satisfied with their housing.

What can we say about who is satisfied and dissatisfied? Wyndford is a mixed estate, with most people living in 26-storey blocks. These blocks have a history of being hard-to-let relative to maisonettes, walk-up flats and the 8- and 14-storey blocks. It comes as something of a surprise, then, that three-quarters of people living in the multi-storey flats turn out to be satisfied with the house (90% in other properties). However, if we disaggregate the multi-storey flat dwellers, we find that satisfaction levels of those living in the 26-storey blocks is lower (70%) but, still, by a factor of 3, more are satisfied than dissatisfied with their house. Further, the highest levels of house satisfaction (92%) are to be found among those who have lived at Wyndford for only a year, compared with 80% overall satisfaction levels. The high levels of satisfaction among recent residents possibly reflects the fact that previously many were homeless

or in seriously sub-standard accommodation elsewhere, but we have no direct evidence in our survey for that.

There is some difference in these levels as regards age. Those aged over 45 are somewhat more satisfied (84%) than those under 45 (74%), but these are high levels of satisfaction. There are no differences between men and women in terms of housing satisfaction levels.

When it comes to satisfaction with the old heating system, however, we do find a difference. Around one-third of people living in the walk-up flats and maisonettes are satisfied with the old system compared with 18% in the 26-storey blocks and 16% in the 8-storeys. Long-term residents (20+ years) are three times more satisfied with the old system than those living in Wyndford for a year (46% to 15%). While men and women do not differ much in satisfaction levels, older people, notably those over 65, are more satisfied (45%) than younger people (only 7% of those under 35).

For most people, their dissatisfaction with heating relates to the cost of the old system, and its failure to keep them adequately warm. Over half (56%) said that in the previous winter they were cold 'all of the time' or 'most of the time' (31% said 'all of the time'). As many as 42% described it as a 'serious problem', and a further 25% told us that it was a 'bit of a problem'. So, in all, two-thirds are reporting the cold as problematic. Forty percent said that they shivered with cold.

How, then, did people try to keep warm and to pay the costs? Here are the coping mechanisms people used in descending order of mentions:

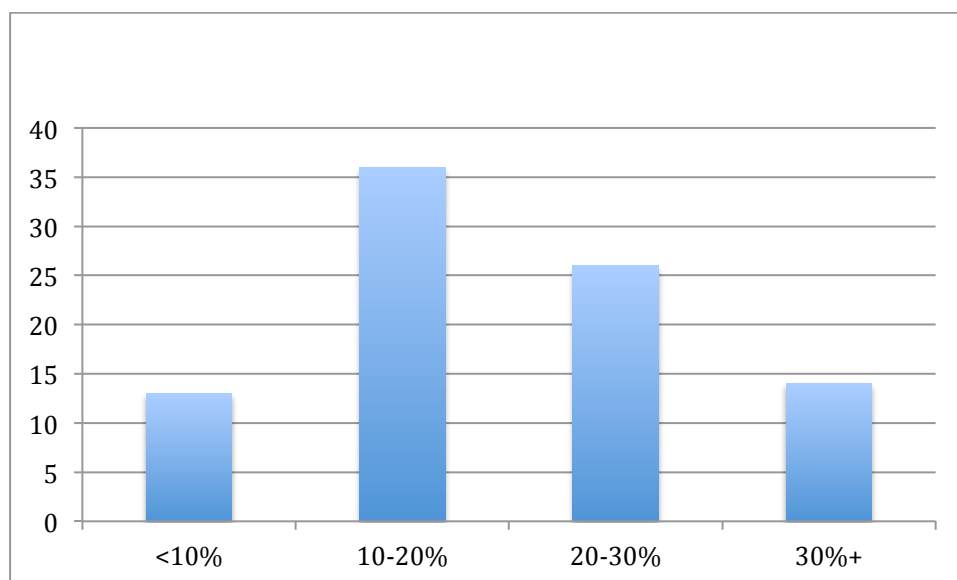
Put on outdoor clothing	66%
Put the heating off in some rooms	49%
Stayed out of some rooms	48%
Cut down on leisure to pay bills	44%
Went to bed early to stay warm	42%
Turned down the heating in the house	42%
Turned the heating off for a few days	39%
Went somewhere else to stay warm	35%
Borrowed money to pay the bill	34%
Cut down on food to pay heating bill	27%
Put off paying other bills	27%

It is also clear that some even consider that their house is too cold for friends and family to visit: 22% said that people were put off coming to see them. Those who never had any visitors were most likely to say people avoided coming because of the cold (26%), whereas those who said they had more than six visitors in the past fortnight were less likely to say they were put off because of the cold (13%). However, when we test for significance the relationship is not a statistically significant one.

Paying for energy

We asked people what they thought they spent on energy in a year:

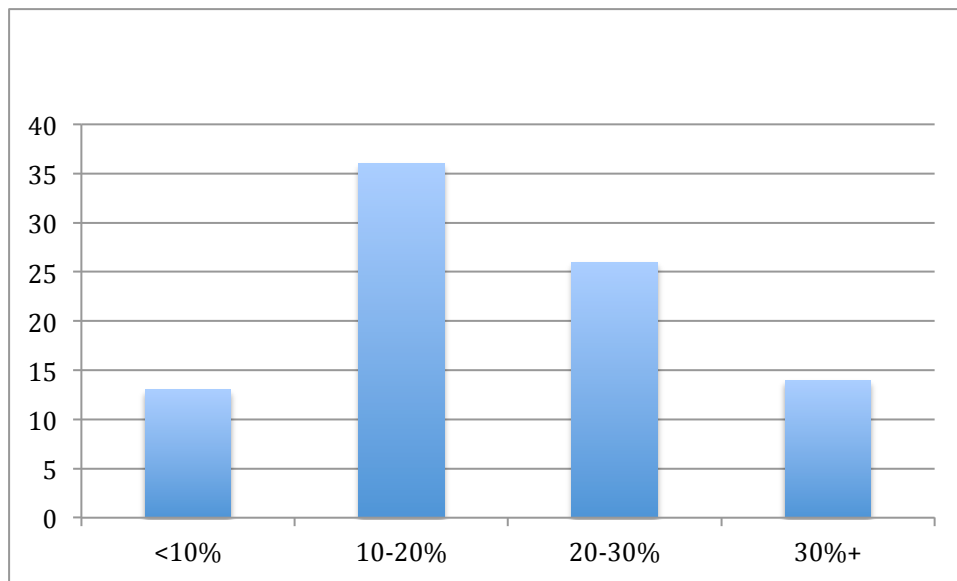
Figure 6: Estimated Energy Spending as % of Household Income



We can see from the diagram that over one-third spend between 10 and 20% of their household income on heating, while around four in ten spend 20% or more. The Scottish Government's threshold for fuel poverty is 10% of household income required to maintain an adequate heating regime; 90% of people in Wyndford estimate they spend more than 10% of their income on electricity. Forty percent claim that they spend over 20% on their energy. While these figures do not measure fuel poverty rates directly (e.g. they combine heating and other energy uses), they do indicate that fuel poverty was prevalent in Wyndford before the new heating system.

Can they afford it? Not on these figures which are their estimates of annual household income pre-tax:

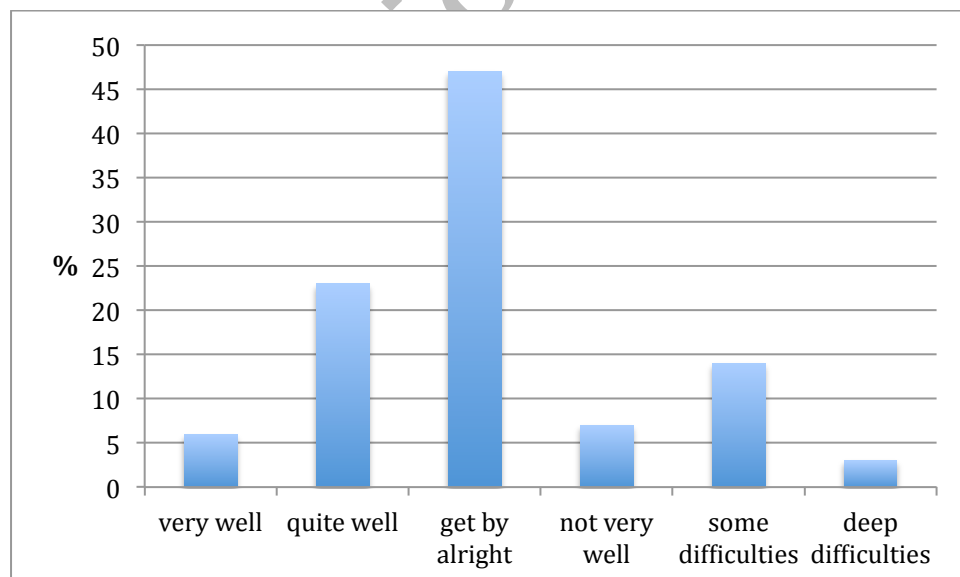
Figure 7: Estimated Household Income



These figures show us that almost three-quarters of those we interviewed have gross incomes below £10,000pa, which is half the comparable average income figure for Scotland in 2008 (Office of National Statistics). Those on the lowest incomes, less than £5000pa, spend a larger proportion, more than 20% of their income on energy.

In spite of the low income and high energy spend which respondents report, people in Wyndford say they are managing to get by:

Figure 8: How Household Manages Financially



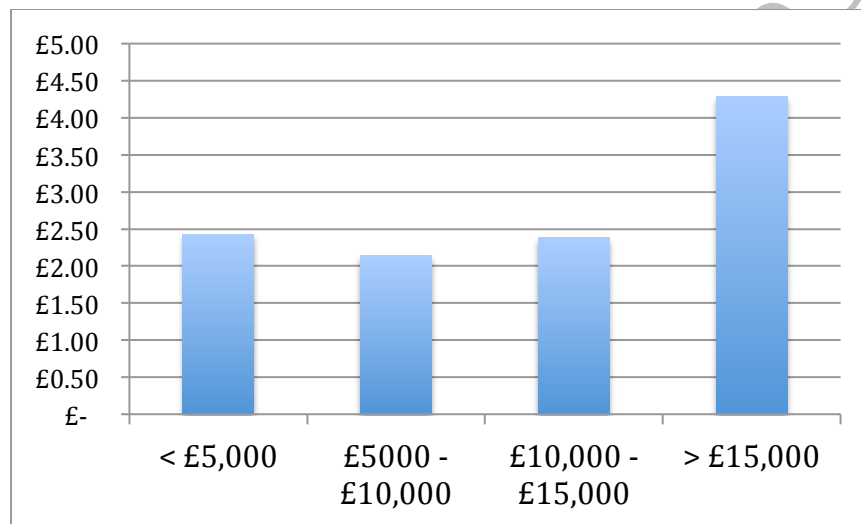
That is obviously a judgement which residents make in the contexts in which they live. If we take those in the last three categories (24% of the sample) who say they do not cope well or are in 'some' or 'deep' financial difficulties, we find that they are disproportionately the unemployed (70%, who represent 50% in the sample), but not the retired (8% though 25% of the sample), especially

young people under 35 (who represent 20% of Wyndford's population, but 40% of those in financial difficulties), and those who have lived there for 5 years or less (59% compared with 47% of the sample).

There is an issue as to how accurate people's estimates are about the proportion of their income that goes on heating. Indeed, if you are used to topping up your 'keycard' for the prepayment meter every week or few days or simply when it becomes desperate, it may be difficult to relate this to a request to say what you spend in a year, something which many consumers who pay quarterly, for example, or by direct debit would find easier to calculate. And it varies very much by the time of the year.

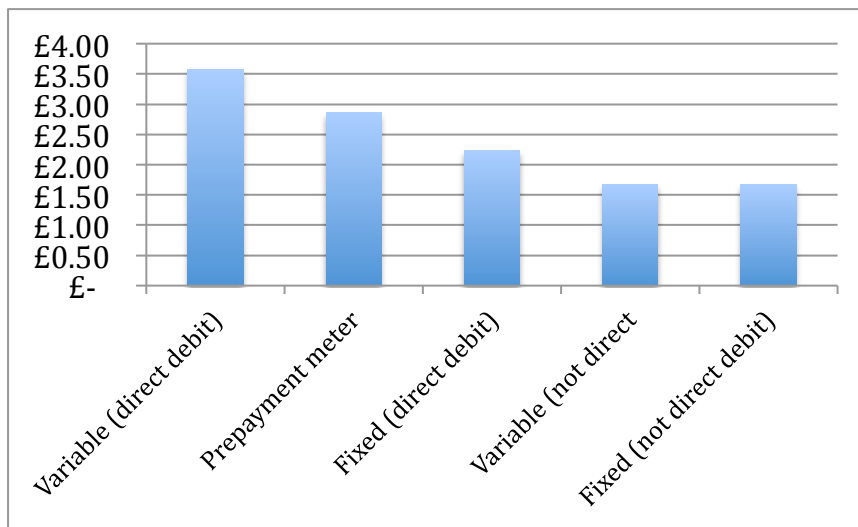
We asked people what they spent on electricity last winter (2011-12), and in some cases were shown people's bills. As people reported costs over different periods (weekly, monthly, etc.) we calculated an 'average winter daily electricity cost'. We would expect winter to be the period of the year with highest electricity cost.

Figure 9: Average winter daily electricity cost by household income



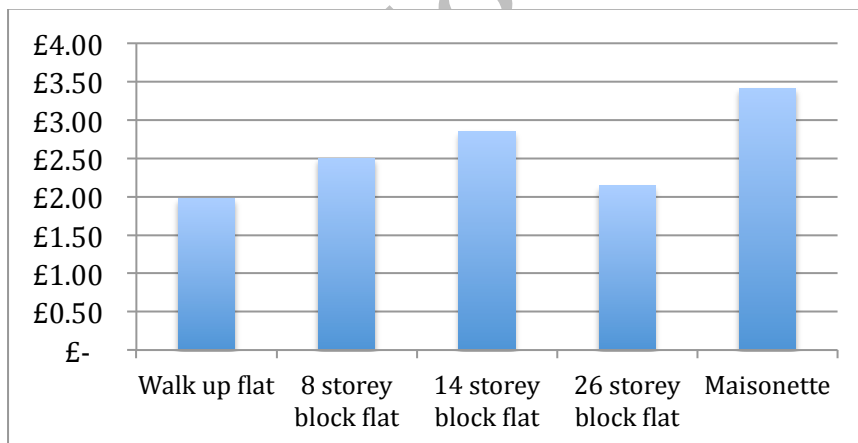
On this calculation, those with incomes less than £5000pa are spending almost £2.50 per day in winter, while those on the highest incomes and who earn at least three times that amount are spending just over £4 per day (about 150% what the poorest spend on electricity).

Figure 10: Average winter daily electricity cost by payment method



Almost half (48%) of those with incomes of less than £5000pa live in the 26-floor multi-storey blocks and are using prepayment meters, one of the most expensive ways of buying electricity. On the above basis, they are spending almost £3 per day (and £5000pa works out at £13.70 daily income) on energy. This means that in this income bracket at least 22% of income is spent on electricity in the winter. Running the average winter daily electricity cost by dwelling type, we find the following:

Figure 11: Average winter daily electricity cost by dwelling type



We can compare what households spent on electricity last winter with the range implied by their income and what proportion of their income they think they spend on electricity. For the majority of households (67%), actual winter costs fall within the implied annual average range. As winter costs are expected to be higher than annual average costs, it is unsurprising to find households whose actual winter costs are higher than the implied range, though only 6% actually fall in this category. Conversely, winter costs being *lower* than the implied annual average suggests something other than seasonal variation

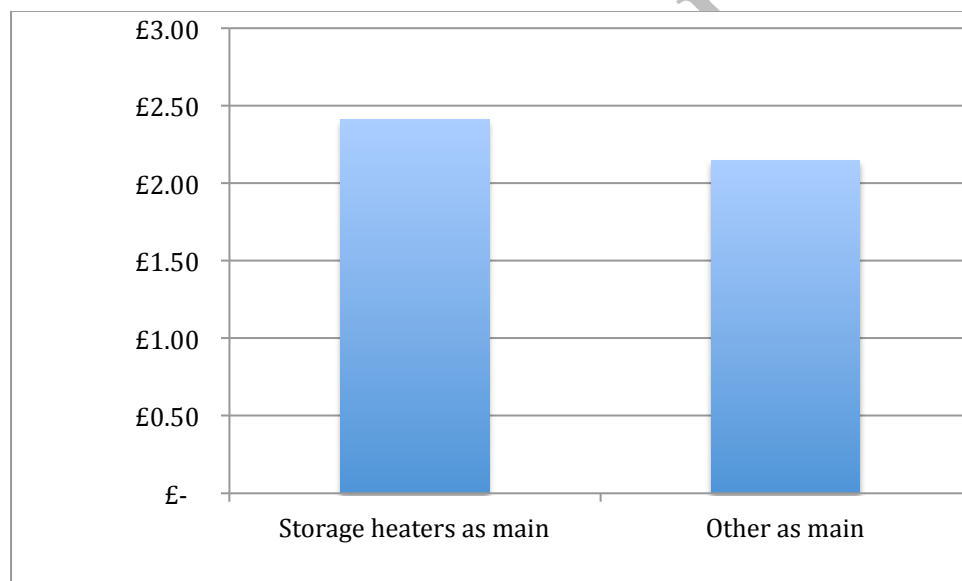
causing the discrepancy (for example, over-estimating the proportion of income spent on energy). 26% of households fall into this category.

The old heating systems

Wyndford houses were originally equipped with electric storage heaters, which on the whole have not been upgraded since the 1960s. Only 2% of houses do not have storage heaters, while the majority (80%) have two (the number that were originally installed in each home). Most houses (80%) have at least one non-storage electric heater, and a third have at least two.

Although most houses have at least one storage heater, they are the main form of heating in 60%, and rarely or never used in around 40% (with a small number (7) using them as additional or top-up heating). Households which use storage heaters as their main form of heating do not report significantly different winter electricity costs compared with households using other systems (fixed or moveable electric heaters). Indeed, the median daily winter cost is slightly *higher* where storage heaters are the main form of heating:

Figure 12: Median daily winter cost by previous form of heating

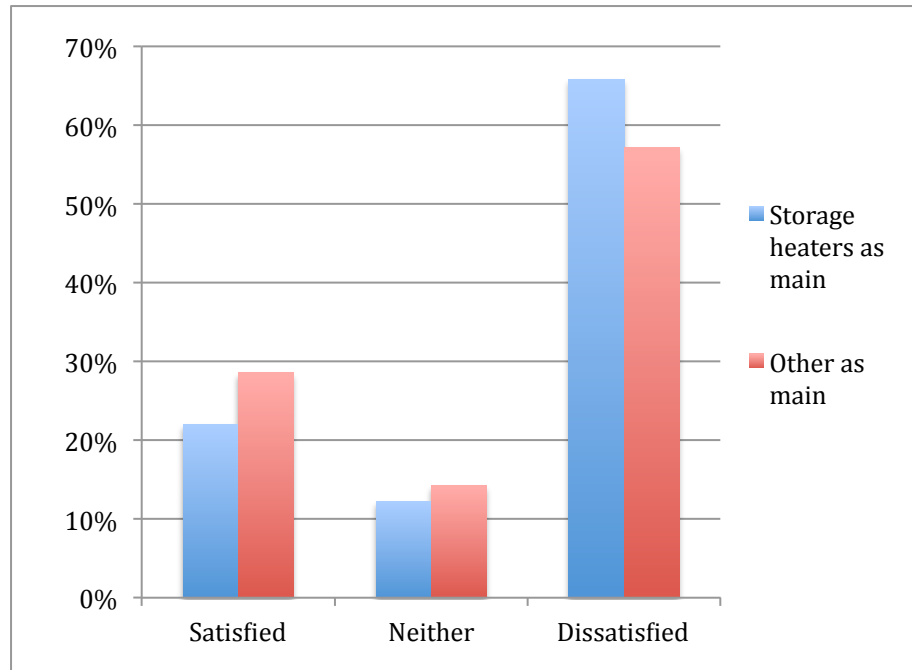


This is in spite of the majority of respondents who use storage heaters as their main heating reporting being on a variable rate electricity tariff (72%, with a further 18% not knowing what tariff they were on). Variable rate tariffs offer lower cost electricity at night when storage heaters charge up. Half of households using other heating as their main system reported being on a variable rate tariff (a quarter on fixed rate and a quarter didn't know).

Were the costs of heating similar across different systems because people with storage heaters were able to use more heat for the same cost? Collecting data on actual heat consumption is difficult, but we can look at the relationship with heating satisfaction and reported levels of cold (which are arguably more meaningful anyway). The proportion of respondents using storage heaters who

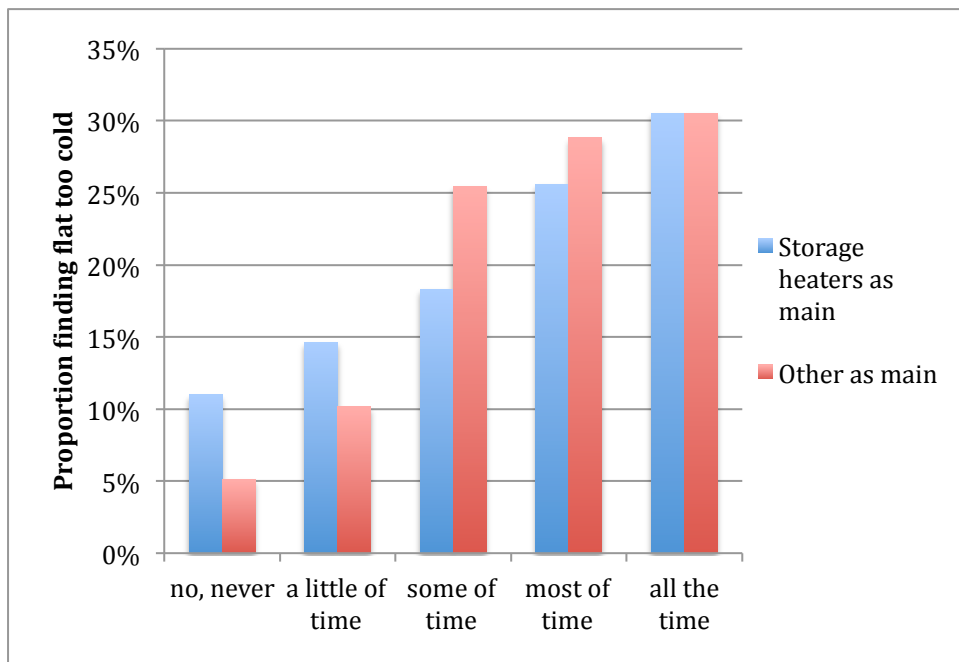
were satisfied with their heating (22%) is lower than for other main heating devices (29%).

Figure 13: Satisfaction with previous form of heating



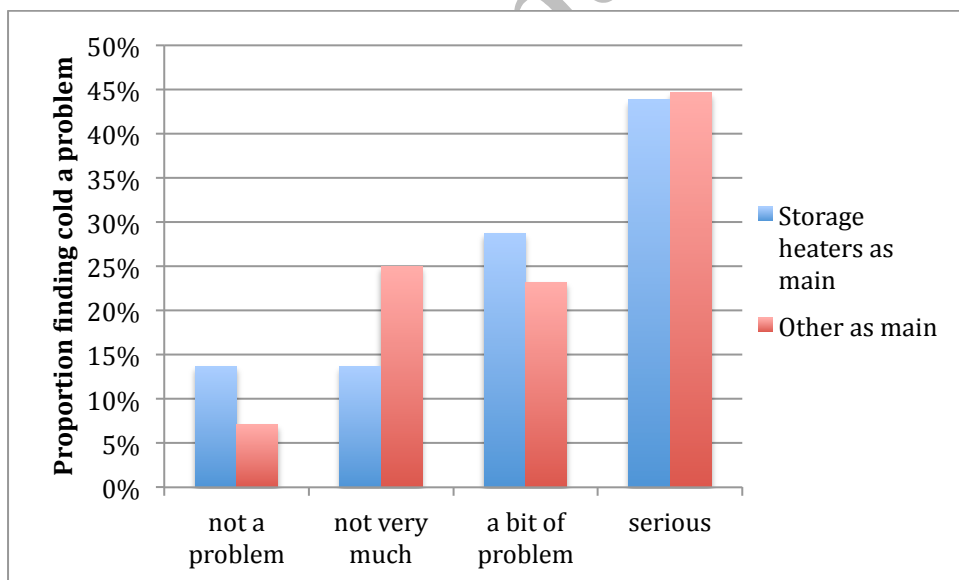
Reports of the home being too cold, however, appear to show a slightly different pattern. While similar proportions of households find their homes too cold “all of the time” (30%), households with storage heaters were more likely to say their house was “never” too cold or only too cold “a little of the time” (26%, compared with 15% of households using other forms of heating).

Figure 14: Previous form of heating by cold



Where respondents reported finding their home too cold at least “a little of the time”, no consistent differences are apparent in the degree to which this was found to be a problem, comparing storage heating with other forms of heating.

Figure 15: Previous form of heating by whether cold a problem



The New Heating System

Residents are overwhelmingly keen on the new heating system, with 35% very keen, and 42% quite keen. So what is the attraction of the new system? We asked people to explain in their own words. Above all, they said, increased

warmth matters (69%), followed by having a cheaper heating system (26%). A further 17% simply expressed a dislike of the old storage heating system.

However, there are 20% who say they are not keen to have the new heating system. Two reasons stand out: on the one hand, there is general scepticism about the scheme (37% of those who were not keen said this), followed by claims to like the old system (32%). What is the relationship between being satisfied/dissatisfied with the old heating system and being keen/not keen on the proposed new one? Those keen on the new system were more likely to be dissatisfied with the old one by a ratio of 2 to 1. Those not keen on the new system were evenly split. In other words, there were people who were not keen on the new system and who expressed satisfaction with the old, possibly because they do not use their house very much, or they fear the cost of the new scheme, or even that they have grown used to living in a cold house.

What part, if any, did disruption have on people's views? It certainly played a part, for three-quarters of those who said they were 'not keen' said it had been disruptive, compared with only 44% of those who were keen. One cannot say much about cause and effect here, for if people were not very keen to begin with, then disruption might simply have aggravated matters, rather than being a cause in and of itself. Those who were 'not keen' tend to live in the multi-storeys (both the 14-storey and the 26-storey in equal proportions), which may reflect people's social circumstances. Certainly, those who had lived in Wyndford for between 10 and 20 years were less likely to be keen on the new system (36%), and those who lived there for more than 20 years even less keen (42%). Relatedly, older people (over 45) were marginally more likely not to be keen than those under 45 (23% to 15%), and those who were unemployed or retired (28% and 29% respectively), and marginally, women more than men (24% to 19%). One should not lose sight of the fact that the vast majority of people are keen to have the new heating system.

So what do people think they'll end up paying for their heating? Responses are evenly split between 'less' (30%), 'about the same' (28%), and 'more' (30%), with 7% even thinking they'll end up paying 'a lot more' for their heating.

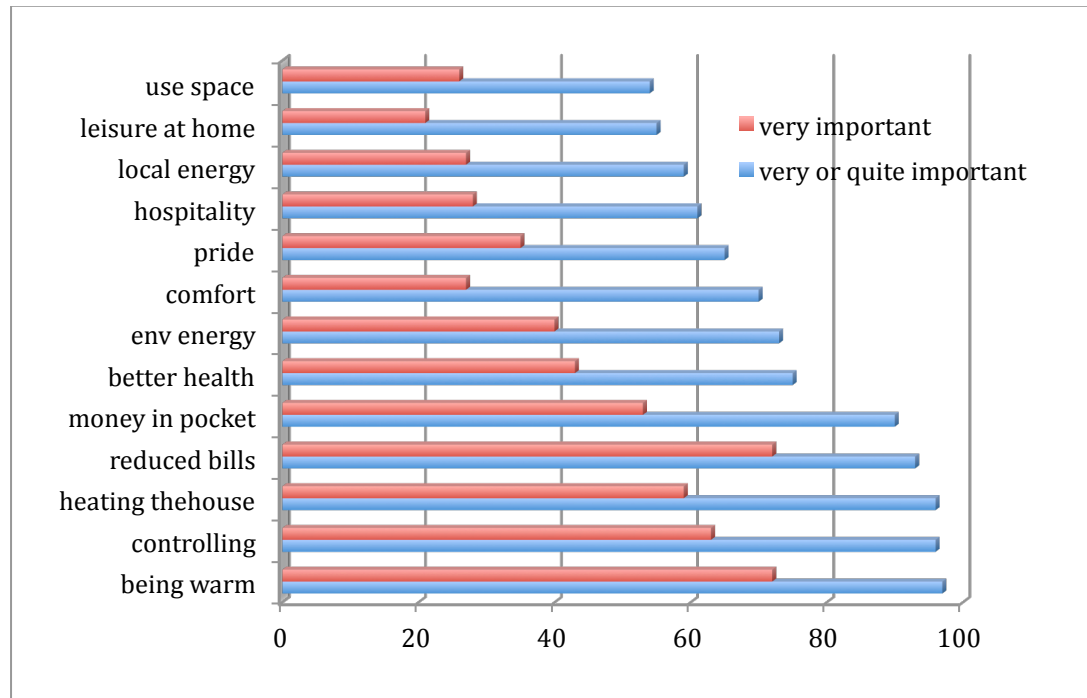
There is considerable expectation that people's homes will be warmer. Over half (53%) think it will be a lot warmer, and a further 36% a little warmer, leaving around 12% who are either unsure or think it will much as at present.

When we did a dozen pilot interviews in Spring 2012, we picked up discontent with the amount of disruption it was causing. A subsequent accidental pipe burst in one of the blocks resulted in damage to some flats and the issue was reported in the local press. We asked people in the main survey how much disruption there was (given that installation was very recent, and even ongoing, this would have been salient in people's minds). We found that opinion was evenly split between 51% who said there had been a lot or quite a lot of disruption, and 46% who said there had not been much, if at all. Plainly, about a quarter had found the whole experience 'very disruptive'. Those who said they found the process very or quite disruptive tended to be older people (67% of those over 65, compared with 51% of the total sample); the retired (60%), and those who had lived in Wyndford for between 11 and 20 years (68%). Men

were marginally likely to find it more disruptive than women (59% compared to 54%).

So what do people look forward to in the new heating system? We asked them to say how, on a scale of importance (from 'very important, quite important, not very important, and very unimportant') they rated fifteen items. This is how they replied:

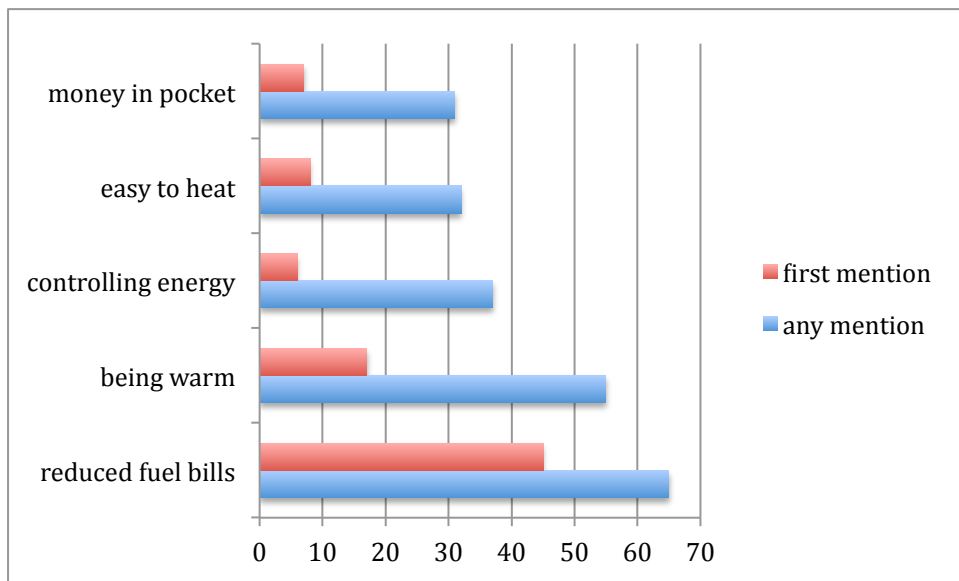
Figure 16: New heating system by importance



Five aspects stand out with scores of 90% or over: 'more indoor comfort and warmth' (97% as 'very' or 'quite important', with 72% saying 'very important'); 'more control over house temperature and hot water' (95%; 63%); 'easier to heat the house' (96%; 59%); 'reduced fuel bills' (93%; 72%); and 'increased money to spend' (90%; 53%). These are followed by: 'improved physical and mental health' (75%; 43%); 'environmentally friendly energy' (73%; 40%); 'greater feeling of emotional security and comfort' (70%; 27%); 'more pride in the house' (65%; 35%); 'more use of the house for hospitality' (61%; 28%). Finally, and with scores of over 50%, there are 'locally produced energy' (59%; 27%); 'more opportunities for leisure and study at home' (55%; 21%); and 'more use of indoor usable space' (54%; 26%).

As well as asking about all these items, we also asked them to rank which they saw as 'the most important to you', then the second and third most important.

Figure 17: Most important reasons



So we see that there is considerable importance placed on 'reduced fuel bills' (65%), followed by 'more indoor comfort and warmth' (55%). Further down the list, but still mentioned as important are: 'more control over house temperature and hot water' (37%), 'easier to heat the house' (32%), and 'increased money to spend' (31%).

There is much expectation that housing conditions will be materially improved: three of the first four items relate directly to the home environment, and while having more money to spend is also important, it is the home that matters. We mentioned at the beginning that people were very satisfied with their houses, and that they were able to separate that from their (lack of) satisfaction with the old heating system. We explored the extent to which people felt emotionally committed to their homes by asking three questions using a five-point scale from 'strongly agree; agree; neither agree nor disagree; disagree; and strongly disagree'. These were:

'my house/flat is a place I want to get away from'

'my house/flat is a place where I feel safe'

'my house/flat is a place where I feel at home'

All three measures showed strong emotional investment in the house. Thus, 82% either strongly agreed (12%) or agreed (70%) that the house was a place they felt safe in; 82% felt at home in the house (22% strongly agreed and 60% agreed), and only 25% that it was a place to get away from (only 10% strongly agreed with that). In other words, there is a considerable sense of security invested in people's homes in Wyndford. True, 56% said they would move house if they were able to, and many of these (38%) would do so to escape the area, while others did so for 'pragmatic' reasons; to get a bigger or smaller house, to be near relatives, and so on. Those who felt their house 'was a place to get away from' were disproportionately those living in the 26 multi-storey flats (35% compared with 25% of the sample), the unemployed (34%), young

people 35 and under (34%), and those who had lived in Wyndford for 5 years or less (45%). Those *least* likely to say the house was a place they wanted to get away from tended to be older people (only 5% of those over 65), the retired (13%), those who had lived there longest (18% of those living in Wyndford more than 20 years), and people living in the walk-up flats and maisonettes (10%).

Conclusion

We have planned this survey as the first of two, intending to return to our respondents in 12-15 months time to find out how the new heating system has bedded down, and how it has worked out for them financially. We are especially interested in the impacts, if any, on people's health and sense of well-being, and to that end we have recorded details of their current health, which we have included as a benchmark in the appendix to this report by way of information.

Are we surprised by our initial findings? In the light of the pilot interviews we carried out earlier in the year, dissatisfaction with the old heating system came as no surprise, while the extent of people's financial poverty arguably did. We were somewhat surprised that only half had found the removal and installation process 'disruptive', and that possibly reflects people's understanding that some upheaval was to be expected. Given that there is considerable drilling noise generated by improvements as externally cladding the multi-storey blocks, disruption is not simply about replacing heating in the home. Generally, people were fairly sanguine about that, although some complained about holes in the walls and damage to carpets, and having to dispose of furniture to make way for new large radiators.

It is safe to conclude that on the basis of our survey the people of Wyndford are strongly committed to their homes, and arguably to their community. True, a number want to get away, but we also came across numbers who had already moved within the estate, and had strong connections with Wyndford and Maryhill. In that respect, we came away with the sense that Wyndford 'works', although this was not a community study designed to test that out. Many have lived in Wyndford for much of their lives, and some have inherited tenancies from family members. Despite considerable levels of poverty and deprivation, people get on with their lives. We look forward to talking to people again in a year's time, because, of course, only time will tell.

APPENDIX: Health and Illness

The column labeled 'Respondents' reports the responses of respondents (154); the second column 'All' reports everyone in the household (216) as reported by respondent.

Number of reported incidences of colds & flu in last year:

	Respondents	All
None	35%	32%
1 or 2	38	36
3-5	14	17
6-10	9	12
10+	5	4
base	154	216

Respondent only: mean=2.19 (SD=3.135)

Ever having being diagnosed by a Doctor as having:

	Respondents	All
asthma	22%	22%
Chest problems	12	10
Eczema	10	11
Nasal allergies	17	15
Heart disease	13	11
Circulatory problems	11	9

Woken in last 12 months by:

	Respondents	All
An attack of shortness of breath	16%	15%
A feeling tightness in the chest	16	13

<i>Over the past year how many times have you</i>	Respondents	All
<i>Seen or spoken to GP or nurse ...</i>		
Once or twice	25%	25%
3-5 times	17	19
6 to 10 times	16	16
More than 10	21	17
never	21	21
Mean (standard deviation)	6.63 (10.71)	
<i>Visited hospital outpatient clinic or daybed*</i>		
Once or twice	25	
3-5 times	9	
6 to 10 times	6	
More than 10	3	
never	57	
Mean (standard deviation)	2.06 (6.187)	
<i>Had an overnight stay in hospital*</i>		
Once or twice	16	
3-5 times	3	
6 to 10 times	2	
More than 10	1	
never	77	
Mean (standard deviation)	0.68 (2.058)	
<i>Visited Casualty or A&E*</i>		
Once or twice	12	
3-5 times	5% (>2)	
6 to 10 times	-	
More than 10	-	
never	84	
Mean (standard deviation)	0.32 (1.143)	

*These have not been calculated for everyone in the household because of the small numbers involved. However, the proportions are comparable with those for respondents only.

Illness or Disability

	Respondents	All
% with illness or disability*	51%	44%
% taking prescribed medicines	63%	56%
% taking non-prescribed medicines	23%	21%

*the question asked: 'Do you have any longstanding illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activities or the kind of work you can do? (by disability, we mean a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities).'

Comment: the striking feature is the proportion, over half, who report some longstanding illness or disability, and the proportion (63%) who are taking prescribed medicines. The report rates for others in the household are only marginally below these, as reflected in the total for 'all'.

A substantial minority of respondents (46%) report visiting their GP (or nurse practitioner) 6 times or more in the last year, with 21% more than ten times.

While visits to or stays in hospitals are rare, the main medical contact is with the GP Practice, presumably reflected in the high rates of chronic illness or disability, and prescribed medication.

PART TWO

SCOTTISH NEIGHBOURHOOD STATISTICS OF WYDNFORD
DATA ZONES

Provisional results

WYDNFORD ESTATE - SCOTTISH NEIGHBOURHOOD STATISTICS

1 Geographic sample

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) are available at several spatial scales, the smallest being the Data Zone described in Box 1

Geography Metadata

Data Zone

Abstract. The 6505 data zones have been created by combining 2001 Census output areas. Within SNS data zones are used as the building block to aggregate 'best-fit' statistics for Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies and Health Board Areas. The data zone geography covers the whole of Scotland and nests within local authority boundaries. Data zones have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents, and some effort has been made to respect physical boundaries. In addition, they have compact shape and contain households with similar social characteristics. Background information on the development and use of data zones can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/society/sndata-00.asp> The boundaries displayed within SNS have been produced by aggregating census output area boundaries

Date 30/01/2007

Lineage 2001 Census output areas

Extent(s) CHA

Box 1. Datazone metadata from

<http://www.sns.gov.uk/AnRep/PrintGeographyMeta.aspx?GeographyType=ZN%20&Sec=MetaData>

There are 5 Data Zones which include homes on the Wyndford estate. Two of these contain only Wyndford homes. In two further Data Zones we estimate over half the homes are in Wyndford. The fifth Data Zone contains predominantly non-Wyndford homes.

Data Zone	Population (2010)	Dwellings (2010)	Estimated Wyndford Dwellings	Estimated Wyndford %
S01003596	800	629	629	100%
S01003600	818	524	524	100%
S01003617	895	556	310	56%
S01003619	937	477	350	73%
S01003625	768	213	50	23%

To ensure analyses only deal with Wyndford residents, only data from the first two data zones are analysed. These Data Zones contain:

- S01003596: 629 dwellings in total. Three 26 storey blocks (450 dwellings), walk-ups (infer 167 dwellings) and the estate's houses (12 dwellings).

- S01003600: 524 dwellings in total. Walkups (infer 431 dwellings) and three 8 storey blocks (93 dwellings).

Consequently the data analysis includes examples of all the main dwelling types on the estate except 14 storey blocks.

2 Data manipulation

SNS data is available in several formats. Two have been used here: summary statistics produced by the SNS website, and the parts of the full 2012 data set organised by Data Zone (downloaded as comma-separated-value, CSV, tables). Where the former web-page statistics are used, these are combined across the two target data zones (by summation or population weighted average as appropriate) and compared with the SNS summary statistics for Glasgow and Scotland. Where CSV tables have been used, comparator statistics for Glasgow and Scotland have been derived by summing over the appropriate Data Zones, and dates refer to the year the statistic describes (as the data in the 2012 data set describes multiple years).

3 Demographics

3.1 Sex

The male population in Wyndford is greater than the female population, in contrast with Glasgow and Scotland trends.

	Male	Female
S01003596	60%	40%
S01003600	50%	50%
Wyndford	55%	45%
Glasgow	48%	52%
Scotland	48%	52%

Table 1. Proportion of population by sex. From CSV 2010 data.

The difference between Wyndford and Glasgow or Scotland is concentrated in one Data Zone (S01003596) which is 60% male. The other target Data Zone (S01003600) is 50% male. This suggests that the high proportion of males is concentrated in the 26 storey blocks. A 60:40 male:female ratio is very unusual in either Glasgow's or Scotland's Data Zones.

	Male:Female ratio	
	Percentile rank in Glasgow	Percentile rank in Scotland
S01003596	99%	100%
S01003600	74%	79%

Table 2. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for male:female ratio.

3.2 Age

While the proportion of the Wyndford population that is working age is similar to the proportion in Glasgow (and both are higher than the proportion in Scotland), there are relatively fewer children and more pensioners.

	Children	Pensioners	Working age
S01003596	7%	18%	75%
S01003600	18%	24%	58%
Wyndford	13%	21%	67%
Glasgow	16%	16%	68%
Scotland	17%	20%	63%

Table 3. Proportion of population by age. From CSV 2010 data.

	Children		Pensioners		Working age	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	5%	2%	59%	36%	82%	95%
S01003600	61%	54%	85%	69%	12%	28%

Table 4. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for proportion of population who are children, pensioners or of working age.

4 Dwellings

4.1 Council tax bands

The majority of homes in the target Data Zones are in band A and the rest are band B.

	Band A	Band B	Band C-H
Wyndford	85%	15%	0%
Glasgow	23%	26%	51%
Scotland	22%	24%	54%

Table 5. Homes by council tax band. From CSV 2010 data.

5 Economic activity, benefits and tax credits

5.1 Income

The rate of income deprivation is higher in Wyndford than Glasgow which in turn has a higher rate of income deprivation than Scotland. The proportion of the population claiming Income Support follows the same pattern.

	Income deprived (2009/2010)	Income Support claimants (2012Q1)
S01003596	45%	7.6%
S01003600	47%	10.2%
Wyndford	46%	8.9%
Glasgow	26%	5.0%
Scotland	16%	2.8%

Table 6. Proportion of population who are income deprived, and proportion of population who are claiming income support. From SNS website summary data (Nov 2012).

5.2 Employment

The rate of employment deprivation is higher in Wyndford than Glasgow which in turn has a higher rate of employment deprivation than Scotland. The

proportion of the population claiming Jobseekers Allowance is considerably higher in Wyndford than in Glasgow or Scotland (being around 3 times the Glasgow proportion for 16-24 year olds and 25-49 year olds).

	Employment deprived (2010)	Jobseekers Allowance claimants by age (2012Q1)		
		16-24	25-49	50-pensionable age
S01003596	47%	46.1%	19.7%	8.1%
S01003600	43%	16.3%	13.9%	4.6%
Wyndford	45%	30.6%	17.3%	6.2%
Glasgow	19%	8.3%	6.1%	3.8%
Scotland	13%	7.1%	4.5%	2.4%

Table 7. Proportion of population who are employment deprived, and proportion of population (by age group) claiming income support. From SNS website summary data (Nov 2012) weighted by CSV 2010 population data.

6 Health

6.1 Deaths

The rate of death in Wyndford is higher than in Glasgow or Scotland (being about twice the Scottish rate).

	2001-2010
S01003596	16.2
S01003600	26.2
Wyndford	21.3
Glasgow	12.2
Scotland	10.9

Table 8. Number of deaths per 1000 people per year. From CSV 2001-2010 data (variable CS-alldeaths)

	Deaths per 1000 people per year (2001-2010)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	77%	84%
S01003600	96%	97%

Table 9. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for death rate.

6.2 Comparative illness

The SNS's Comparative Illness Count is a count of people on one or more of the following benefits: Disability Living Allowance (DLA); Attendance Allowance (AA); Incapacity Benefit (IB); Employment Support Allowance (ESA) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). The proportion of the population on at least one of these benefits in Wyndford is considerably higher than in Glasgow and in Scotland.

	2003-2010
S01003596	32%
S01003600	34%
Wyndford	33%
Glasgow	18%
Scotland	12%

Table 10. Proportion of people claiming one or more "comparative illness" benefits. From CSV 2003-2010 data (variable CS_CIC_total)

	Comparative illness benefit claimants (2003-2010)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	95%	99%
S01003600	97%	100%

Table 11. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for proportion of population claiming comparative illness benefits.

6.3 Hospital admissions

Rates of admissions to hospital are higher in Wyndford for both emergency and non-emergency admissions than Glasgow or Scotland.

	2002-2009	
	Emergency	Non-emergency
S01003596	144	147
S01003600	199	167
Wyndford	172	157
Glasgow	113	127
Scotland	97	113

Table 12. Number of emergency and non-emergency hospital admissions per 1000 people per year. From CSV 2002-2009 data (variables HS-a9 and HS-a21)

	Emergency (2002-2009)		Non-emergency (2002-2009)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	73%	90%	69%	83%
S01003600	97%	99%	84%	93%

Table 13. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for rates of hospital admission.

6.4 Coronary heart disease

The rate of admissions to hospital with a main diagnosis of Coronary Heart Disease is higher in Wyndford than Glasgow or Scotland, for both males and females. Overall the rate in Wyndford (2002-2009) is about 70% higher than either Glasgow or Scotland.

	2002-2009		
	Male	Female	Both
S01003596	10.6	7.3	9.2
S01003600	14.9	9.6	12.3
Wyndford	12.6	8.6	10.8
Glasgow	7.8	5.0	6.3
Scotland	8.1	4.6	6.3

Table 14. Number of admissions to hospital with main diagnosis of Coronary Heart Disease per 1000 people per year. Data from CSV 2002-2009 data (variables HS-a25, HS-a29 and HS-a33)

	Male (2002-2009)		Female (2002-2009)		Both (2002-2009)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	76%	76%	78%	84%	80%	84%
S01003600	94%	94%	91%	94%	95%	96%

Table 15. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for rates of coronary heart disease.

6.5 Cerebrovascular disease

The rate of admissions to hospital with a main diagnosis of Cerebrovascular Disease is higher in Wyndford than Glasgow or Scotland, for both males and females. Overall the rate in Wyndford (2002-2009) is around twice the rate for either Glasgow or Scotland.

	2002-2009		
	Male	Female	Both
S01003596	4.0	5.8	4.7
S01003600	8.0	8.4	8.2
Wyndford	5.9	7.3	6.5
Glasgow	3.2	3.5	3.3
Scotland	2.8	2.9	2.8

Table 16. Number of admissions to hospital with main diagnosis of Cerebrovascular Disease per 1000 people per year. Data from CSV 2002-2009 data (variables HS-a37, HS-a41 and HS-a45)

	Male (2002-2009)		Female (2002-2009)		Both (2002-2009)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	69%	78%	85%	93%	76%	89%
S01003600	97%	99%	97%	99%	98%	100%

Table 17. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for rates of cerebrovascular disease.

6.6 Respiratory disease

The rate of admissions to hospital with a main diagnosis of Respiratory Disease is higher in Wyndford than Glasgow or Scotland, for both males and females. Overall, the rate of respiratory disease in Wyndford (2002-2009) is 35% higher than in Glasgow and 65% higher than in Scotland.

	2002-2009		
	Male	Female	Both
S01003596	17.2	21.9	19.1
S01003600	30.6	27.4	29.0
Wyndford	23.5	25.0	24.2
Glasgow	17.2	18.4	17.8
Scotland	14.9	14.3	14.6

Table 18. Number of admissions to hospital with main diagnosis of Respiratory Disease per 1000 people per year. Data from CSV 2002-2009 data (variables HS-a61, HS-a65 and HS-a69)

	Male (2002-2009)		Female (2002-2009)		Both (2002-2009)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	52%	68%	66%	87%	58%	79%
S01003600	91%	97%	82%	95%	89%	97%

Table 19. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for rates of respiratory disease.

6.7 Alcohol

The rate of alcohol-related diagnoses is higher in Wyndford than either Glasgow or Scotland. The rate in Wyndford over 2001-2004 was more than three times the rate in Scotland.

	1999-2002	2001-2004
S01003596	30.0	25.0
S01003600	27.1	20.9
Wyndford	28.4	22.9
Glasgow	12.7	12.4
Scotland	7.3	7.2

Table 20. Number of acute inpatient or day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis per 1000 people per year. Data from CSV 1999-2002 and 2001-2004 data (variable HS-alch_adm). Population figures for 1999 and 2000 were unavailable so 2001 and 2002 population numbers were used for these years.

	Alcohol admissions (1999-2002)		Alcohol admissions (2001-2004)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	94%	98%	92%	97%
S01003600	92%	98%	86%	95%

Table 21. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for rates of admission to hospital with alcohol-related diagnosis.

6.8 Drugs

The rate of drugs misuse (as measured by hospital admissions related to drugs misuse) was comparable with Glasgow over the period 1999-2002 (and both Wyndford and Glasgow had higher rates than Scotland). Over the period 2001-2004 the rate fell to around the Scottish rate.

	1999-2002	2001-2004
S01003596	6.2	1.6
S01003600	0.9	0.9
Wyndford	3.3	1.2
Glasgow	3.1	2.9
Scotland	1.2	1.3

Table 22. Number of admissions to acute and psychiatric hospitals in Scotland with a main or secondary diagnosis of drugs misuse per 1000 people per year. Data from CSV 1999-2002 and 2001-2004 data (variable HS-drugs_adm). Population figures for 1999 and 2000 were unavailable so 2001 and 2002 population numbers were used for these years.

	Drug admissions (1999-2002)		Drug admissions (2001-2004)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	85%	97%	51%	76%
S01003600	33%	62%	37%	61%

Table 23. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for admissions to hospital with diagnosis of drugs misuse.

6.9 Treatment of mental health

The rate of prescription of drugs to deal with mental health issues is higher in Wyndford than Glasgow, and both are higher than Scotland.

	2002, 2004 and 2007 combined
S01003596	115.5
S01003600	132.2
Wyndford	124.1
Glasgow	104.8
Scotland	85.1

Table 24. Estimated number of people being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis per 1000 people per year. Data from CSV 2002, 2004 and 2007 data (variable HS-prescr).

	Anxiety, depression or psychosis (2002, 2004 and 2007 combined)	
	%rank Glasgow	%rank Scotland
S01003596	53%	56%
S01003600	97%	97%

Table 25. Ranking of Wyndford data zones in comparison with Glasgow and Scotland for estimated proportion of people being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.

