



Burnhill and Bankhead North Data Profile Explained

If Burnhill and Bankhead North was a community of **100** people...

4 would be of pre-school age (0-4 years).

7 would be in primary school (5-11 years).

7 would be in high school (12-18 years).

22 would be aged 65 and over.

64 would be of working age (16-65 years).

56 would be living in the most deprived 20% data zones in Scotland.



18 out of the 64 people of working age would be in receipt of out of work benefits.



5 people aged over 16 would be receiving carers allowance.

4 children would be living in poverty (21% of under 18s).

95 would live within 500 metres of a derelict site.

0 would live in the 15% most access deprived areas.



1 would be admitted to hospital for alcohol-related reasons.

Rutherglen Data Profile

Key Characteristics - Supporting Information

Significant life expectancy variances

Life expectancy is considered the most important social statistic that any country produces about itself and so any reduction in life expectancy is often a marker of wider societal problems.

In Scotland, life expectancy at birth for 2019-2021 was 76.6 years for males and 80.8 years for females. In Rutherglen, female residents in High Crosshill have a life expectancy 6.5 years longer than in Burnhill and Bankhead North and 7.5 years longer for men.

In the most deprived areas of Scotland, average male life expectancy was 13.7 years lower than in the least deprived areas. For females the difference was 10.5 years.

Other thoughts on the causes of ill health and lower life expectancy rates beyond poverty include a higher prevalence of premature and low-birthweight births; land contaminated by toxins such as chromium; a high level of derelict land, leading to a "*negative physical environment*"; more deindustrialisation than in comparable cities; and low-quality housing estates and adverse childhood experiences are just some of the hypotheses.

Much research has taken place into the reasons for life expectancy differences and ways to reduce it. A recent report by Glasgow Centre for Population Health looks to an economic recovery that focuses on reducing inequality-related ill-health and deaths, which had grown worse pre-Covid-19 due to austerity policies and to progressive policies to tackle poverty, exclusion and inequality in society, which Covid-19 has exacerbated.²

The Glasgow Centre for Population Health, on what is required to address health inequalities in life expectancy:

*A range of local policies built upon the principles of social inclusion, poverty reduction and sustainability need to be enacted, including support for living wage employment, income maximisation initiatives, poverty-proofing policy, proportional targeting of services and investment, inclusive housing and regeneration strategies, improvements to the built and natural environment and accelerated investment in active and sustainable travel for all communities.*³

Proximity to derelict sites

95% of the population in Burnhill and Bankhead North live within 500 metres of a derelict site compared to 27% in Scotland.

A 2019 report by the Scottish Land Commission found that "derelict sites can have a detrimental impact on a community's health, environment, economy and social cohesion." An "adverse physical environment" has been linked to Scotland's excess mortality.⁴

Across Scotland, 28% of the population lives within 500 metres of a derelict site. In deprived communities, which also have the worst health outcomes, that increases to 55%. Addressing urban dereliction could play a major role in reducing health inequalities and improving wellbeing.⁵

The Scottish Land Commission believes what you see when you get up in the morning and go home at night affects every aspect of your life. It affects how you feel about where you live, how you feel about yourself, whether you have the confidence to let your children out to play or even whether you have the motivation to get up in the morning.⁶

Research on behalf of the Scottish Land Fund found that it is often smaller sites that are particularly prominent within a local area that are the most harmful. The effect of clustering (where groups of neglected sites are located in a concentrated geographic area) and physical condition – i.e. sites that are in a neglected state – were also factors that were found to exacerbate the harmful effects of vacant and derelict land on communities.⁷

Children in poverty

Over 20% of children in Spittal, Shawfield and Clincarthill, Bankhead South and Burnhill and Bankhead North are living in poverty, compared to 15% in South Lanarkshire and 15.5% in Scotland. Aside from Burgh, Eastfield and Silverbank, and High Crosshill, all other Intermediate zones are above national average.

The Child Poverty Action Group state: *Children are considered to be living in poverty if they live in households with less than 60% of median household income. This is the key measure used by UK and Scottish Government.* From latest figures (2019-22) a family is considered as in poverty if, after housing costs, they are living on:

- Less than **£360 a week or £18,700 a year** for a single person with children aged between five and 14.
- Less than **£485 or £25,300 a year** for a couple with children aged between five and 14.⁸

The End Child Poverty coalition found in 2022 that:⁹

- 71% of children who were in poverty after housing costs, and 67% of those who were in poverty before housing costs, were in a family where at least one adult was working.
- 44% of children in lone parent families are in poverty after housing costs. This is compared with just 25% of children in couple parent families.
- The poverty rate for children in families with three or more children was 42%, compared with 23% and 22% among children in families with one or two children, respectively.
- Children living in a family where someone is disabled had a poverty rate of 36% after housing costs, compared with 25% for children living in families where no-one is disabled.

Out of work benefits

Over 25% of population in out of work benefits in Burnhill and Bankhead (28.4%), Spittal (26.8%), Shawfield and Clincarthill (26.1%) and Fernhill and Cathkin (25.3%), compared to South Lanarkshire at 17% and Scotland at 15.8%. Out of work benefits include claimants of unemployment related benefits including Employment and Support Allowance and other incapacity benefits, and Income Support and Pension Credit.

The number and proportion of people income deprived and employment deprived are two key factors in determining areas of deprivation across Scotland using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). SIMD 2020 is built up from a total of 33 indicators covering 7 domains; Access, Crime, Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Income, with weighting into the overall SIMD calculation. Income and employment form 56% of the overall weighting. Over half of the population in 5 out of the 9 Intermediate Zones in Rutherglen are living in most deprived 20% in Scotland using the SIMD 2020.

Higher substance misuse

The rate of Alcohol Admissions for 5 Intermediate Zones in Rutherglen are over twice Scotland (621 per 100,000) and South Lanarkshire (667 per 100,000). These are Burnside and Springhill, Farme Cross and Gallowflat North, Fernhill and Cathkin, Shawfield and Clincarthill and Spittal. The rate in Burnhill and Bankhead North is 883.5 per 100,000 people.

The rate of per 100,000 people is a way of measuring the prevalence of an issue against that of Scotland. It means that if there were 100,000 people in Burnhill and Bankhead North 883 would be admitted to hospital for alcohol-related reasons.

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1. Walsh et al. - History, politics and vulnerability: explaining excess mortality in Scotland and Glasgow
 2. Glasgow Centre for Population Health - Health in a Changing City: Glasgow 2021
 3. Walsh et al. - History, politics and vulnerability: explaining excess mortality in Scotland and Glasgow
 4. Scottish Land Commission - Transforming Scotland's Approach to Vacant and Derelict Land
 5. Scottish Government (April 2020), Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey
 6. Scottish Land Commission - Transforming Scotland's Approach to Vacant and Derelict Land
 7. Vacant and Derelict Land in Scotland
Assessing the Impact of Vacant and Derelict Land on Communities
 8. [Child Poverty Action Group](#)
 9. [End Child Poverty](#)