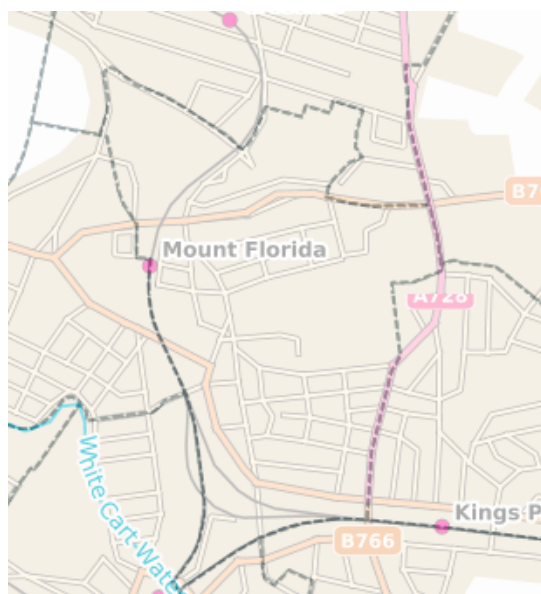


Mount Florida Community Profile

This community profile report of Mount Florida will look at some of the opportunities and challenges in the Mount Florida area, based on recent statistics and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016 data*.

CONTEXT

Mount Florida is located in the southside of Glasgow, consequentially the Local Authority is the Glasgow City Council. The Scottish Government is emphasising local governance and the promotion of empowering communities in decision-making and local initiatives. As a result, Local Authorities must produce Community Planning Partnership (CPP) plans for the whole council area but also Locality Plans for local needs and ambitions.¹ In addition to a Community Learning and Development (CLD) plan, which have specific Glasgow City Council priorities.



The profile is based upon the Mount Florida Community Council zoning. The jurisdiction roughly follows the train line around Mount Florida.

Note that the data zones used by SIMD do not perfectly align with the Community Council's jurisdiction but includes an area in King's Park that skews the data, based on the affluence of the King's Park neighbourhood.

Mount Florida is not considered a deprived neighbourhood but could be considered housing deprived based on the SIMD.

Policy and proposal plans were submitted March 2017 for retail and commercial leisure development in Mount Florida.² The specific aim is to reduce vacancies along the main commercial street, Cathcart Road. This indicates the need to support local businesses.

¹ Scottish Government, *Improving Public Services*, <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/CP/HowCPWorks> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

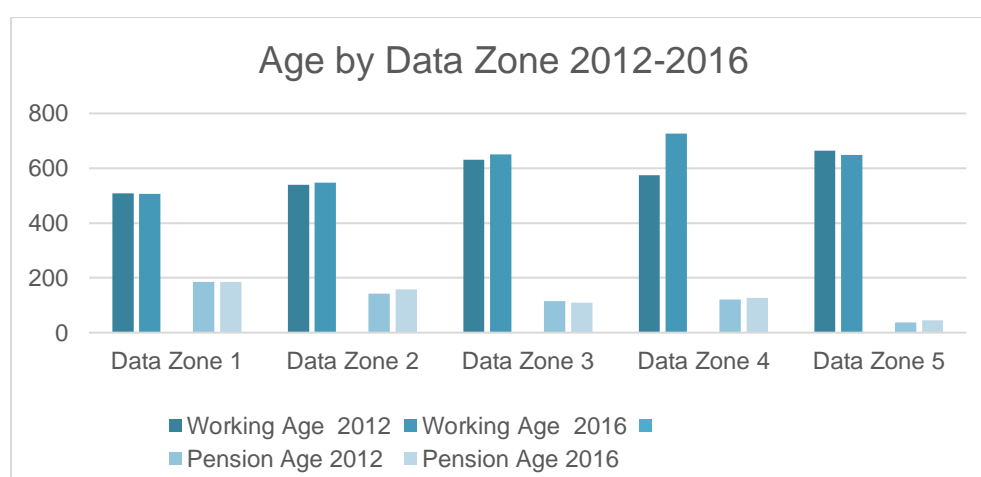
² Glasgow City Council, *City Development Plan*, <http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36886&p=0> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics is based on 2011 Census information³:

	Count	Percentage of Population
Male	4,579	48.2%
Female	4,920	51.8%
Aged 0-15	1,467	15.6%
Aged 16-64	6,629	70.3%
Aged 65-74	727	7.7%
Aged 75+	607	6.4%

There is a general trend of growth in Data Zones 3 and 4, and decline in Data Zone 5, although not huge. Not a significant change in Data Zones 1 and 2, which are areas with a higher concentration of elderly. Data Zones 3, 4 and 5, have a concentration of the 30-34 population in 2016. Consequently, Data Zone 3 and 4 are notable, with a trend of growth and concentration of working age residents, which should be watched to ensure the proper resource allocation. This also indicates the growth of working age citizens, consistent with the experiences of the Community Council.



Data from: Scottish Government, *Population*,

<https://statistics.gov.scot/resource?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fstatistics.gov.scot%2Fdata%2Fpopulation-estimates-current-geographic-boundaries> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

Approximately 8% of the Mount Florida population is an ethnic minority, the Pakistani community being the largest ethnic group. This is lower than the 12% average for Glasgow, however is higher than the average of 4% in Scotland.⁴

³ Understanding Glasgow, *Neighbourhood Profiles*,

http://www.understandingglasgow.com/assets/0002/1260/Kingspark_and_Mount_Florida.pdf (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

⁴ Scottish Government, *Demographics*,

<https://www.gov.scot/Topics/People/Equality/Equalities/DataGrid/Ethnicity/EthPopMiq> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

Migration is based on 2011 Census information. Found that there was population turnover of around 25% based on the number of residents residing in the same home as the previous year.⁵ This is a fairly high turnover, indicating that the population is fairly transient, or that the first-waves of gentrification are occurring and replacing the current population with more affluent residents.

SIMD 2016

Interactive Map: <http://simd.scot/2016/#/simd2016/BTTTTTT/14/-4.2559/55.8248/>.

SIMD16 indicator data: <https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

DATA ZONES

The SIMD ranks data zones based on the 6,976 data zones across Scotland, 1 being the most deprived and 6,976 being the least deprived. The data zones have between 500 and 1,000 residents. The SIMD ranks mean that deprivation is measured in a relative way, based on how other Scottish data zones are faring. Mount Florida is categorised as an intermediate zone, composed of 5 data zones. The SIMD has 7 domains: income, employment, health, education, crime, housing and geographic access, which are weighted based on their importance to deprivation. The SIMD rank is a compilation score of these domains. Appendix A has a list of the SIMD domains and indicators. The domain ranks are in Appendix B.

Label	Data Zone Number	SIMD Rank
Data Zone 1	S01010015	3,985
Data Zone 2	S01010014	2,968
Data Zone 3	S01010011	1,634
Data Zone 4	S01010013	2,522
Data Zone 5	S01010012	3,880

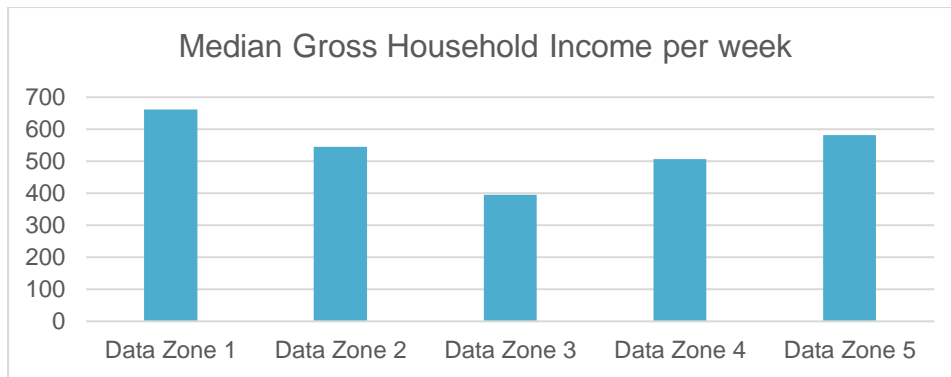
The Mount Florida SIMD ranks indicate inequality among data zones, with two more affluent data zones, two fairly average and one considerably more deprived, which is Data Zone 3.

Income Domain

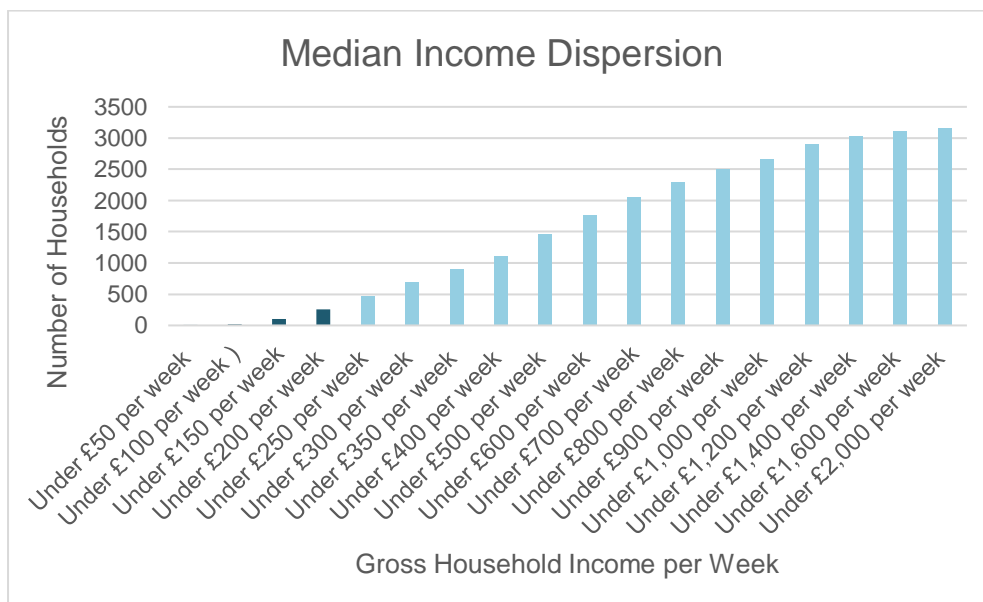
Income deprivation is measured by the percentage of the population receiving government supports (Jobseeker's Allowance, Guaranteed Pension Credit, Universal Credit and Working or Child Tax Credit for low income families).⁶ In Mount Florida, there is an average of 14% of residents receiving supports.

⁵ Office for National Statistics, *Migration*, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/UKMIG008/view/1946157420?cols=measures> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

⁶ Scottish Government, *The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation*, <https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504822.pdf> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).



The mean gross household income per week showed variation across the data zones, the lowest being Data Zone 3 with £497 and the highest being Data Zone 1 with £723 per week.⁷ Matched by the variance in income deprivation in the SIMD, Data Zone 3 with 23% of residents experiencing income deprivation, while only 8% in Data Zone 1.



The 2011 Census suggests that around 12% of the Mount Florida population make under 60% of median gross income, which is often used as a measure for poverty.⁸ £228 per week is below the 60% median income, indicated by the darker colour of Under £150 and Under £200 per week. There were not any residents whom earned Under £200 per week. This shows the relative income prosperity of the Mount Florida population, that no residents are considered in poverty.

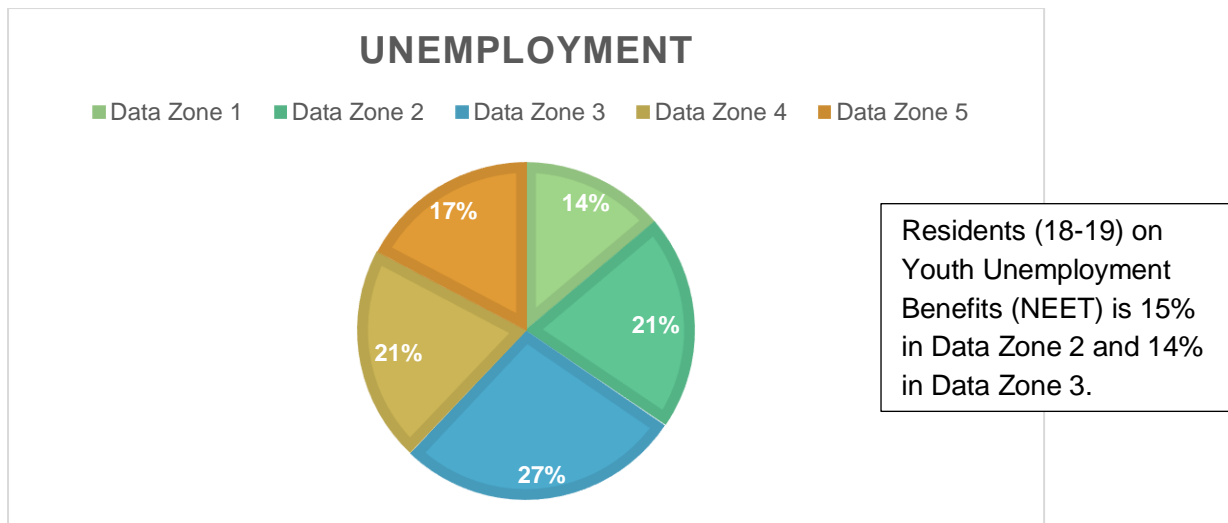
Employment Domain

The Employment Domain indicator is measured by the number of residents whom receive government supports (Job Seeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefits or Severe Disablement

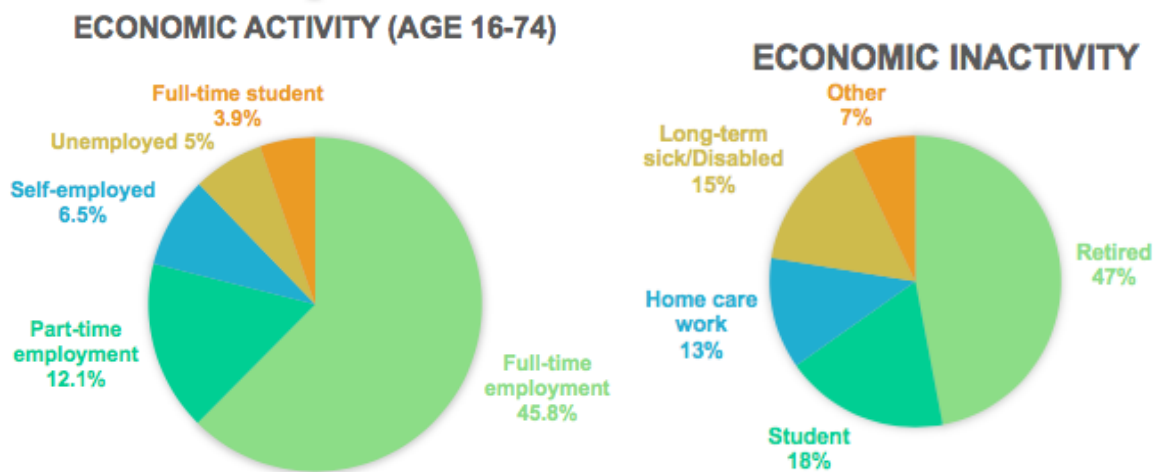
⁷ Scottish Government, *Income Data Spreadsheet*, <https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/Housing/supply-demand/chma/statistics/incomedataspreadsheet> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018)

⁸ *Ibid.*

Allowance). Employment deprivation is lowest in Data Zones 1 and 5. The average unemployment in Mount Florida is 12%, divided by the data zones as such:



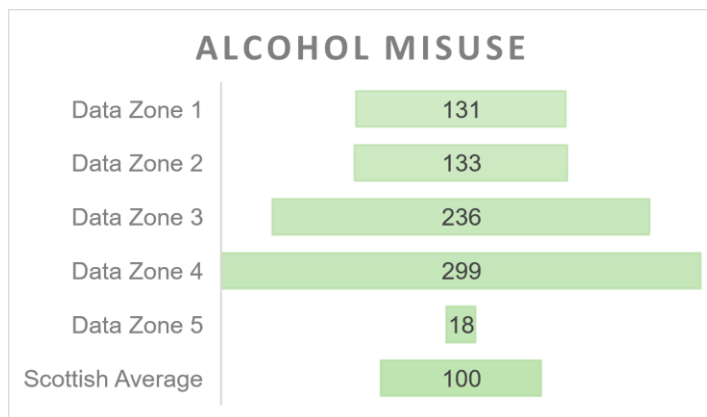
There are 204 unemployed people aged 16-24 and 140 unemployed people aged 50 to 74, according to the 2011 Census data.⁹



Health Domain

The indicators are all relative to the Scottish average, adjusted for Mount Florida's demographic composition, of 100. Consequently, anything above 100 indicates that it is above the norm.

⁹ Understanding Glasgow, *Neighbourhood Profiles*, http://www.understandingglasgow.com/assets/0002/1260/Kingspark_and_Mount_Florida.pdf (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

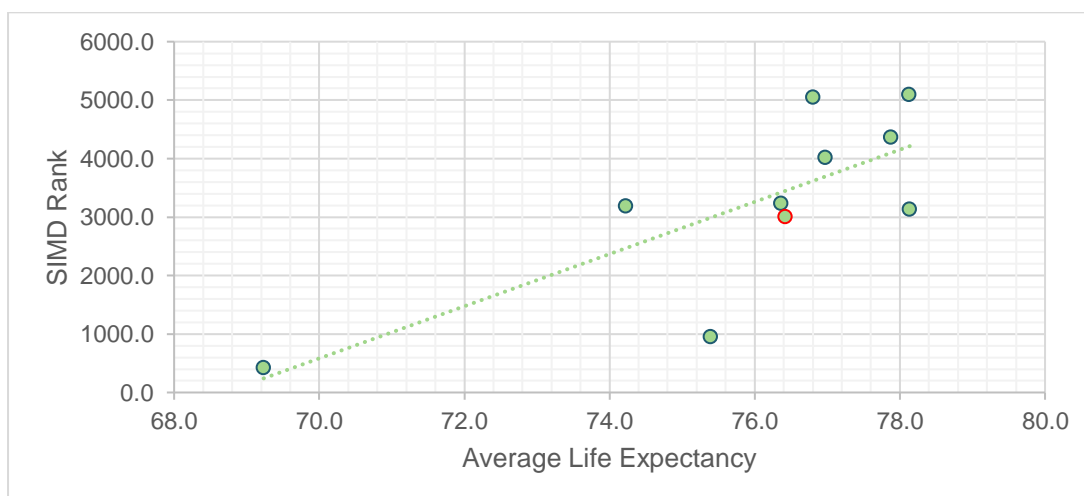


The indicator measuring alcohol misuse through hospitalisation incidents is notable in the SIMD dataset. However, it should be noted that Scotland generally has a drinking problem. Hampden Stadium is located in Data Zone 4, which likely accounts for triple the average incidences of alcohol misuse. Data Zones 1, 2 and 3 also have a high number of instances, around 30% greater than the national average. Data Zone 5 is notably low. It is likely that Hampden stadium has affected all of the data zones, however Data Zone may be a more accurate reflection of Mount Florida's alcohol consumption, as felt by residents.

greater than the national average. Data Zone 5 is notably low. It is likely that Hampden stadium has affected all of the data zones, however Data Zone may be a more accurate reflection of Mount Florida's alcohol consumption, as felt by residents.

Prescription drugs refers to anxiety, depression or psychosis, measures the number of residents with a prescription within the year and does not consider the length of the prescription.¹⁰ The indicator remains fairly average in comparison to the 18% average for the Scottish population. The notable exception is Data Zone 3 with 26% of the population, more than 1 in 4 residents indicating there may be a problem with mental health.

The comparative illness factor is the number of residents receiving government support for an illness or disability, is 60% more than the Scottish average in Data Zone 3. There is potentially a correlation between this indicator and the higher prescriptions for mental health in Data Zone 3.



Mount Florida is slightly below average compared to the other intermediate zones in Glasgow when plotting SIMD Rank against the average life expectancy, with an age of 76.4.¹¹ This should not be of concern. Females are expected to outlive males by around 7 years, 72.7 to 80.2 respectively.

¹⁰ Scottish Government, *The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation*, <https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504822.pdf> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

¹¹ National Records of Scotland, *Life Expectancy in Intermediate Zones, 2005-2009*, <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas/archive/life-expectancy-in-intermediate-zones/2005-2009> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

The 2011 Census revealed that 83.5% of resident felt that they were in “very good health” or “good health”.

Education Domain

The average SCQF qualification in Scotland is 5 and 6, therefore Mount Florida’s educational attainment is average.

There are a few students in the neighbourhood, indicated by the economic activity chart, however it has been pointed out by residents that recently there are less students. This could be another indication of gentrification, driving out lower-income residents.

Crime Domain

The indicator for the Crime Domain is measured per 10,000 people. SIMD crimes include:

- Crimes of violence,
- Sexual offences,
- Crimes of dishonesty (theft),
- Vandalism,
- Drug offences, and
- Common assault.¹²

SIMD notes that there may be some bias in data zones where there is a stadium, that may result in temporary increases in instances of crime. However, Mount Florida’s crime rates are low, with only 132 total incidents for the data zone based on 2014-2015 Police Scotland numbers.

Geographic Access Domain

Geographic access refers to the drive and public transport times to: the GP surgery, post office, retail, primary school and secondary school. Mount Florida is the least deprived in Geographic Access Domain according to the SIMD. The longest time is 10 minutes by public transport, however most of the services/amenities are less than 5 minutes.

There is criticism that the closest location is not always the services or amenity that people use,¹³ based on preferences, store timing and other factors. Moreover, there is a greater weight placed on drive times in comparison to public transportation in the SIMD weights¹⁴ and it lacks walking times. The overall quality of the public transportation is not accounted for in the measure.

As a result, there was a large discrepancy between the SIMD indicators and how residents felt about public transportation in Mount Florida, calling it overpriced, inefficient, and unreliable.

The local services and facilities utilised by residents may be largely dictated by the ownership of a vehicle. This can affect shopping decisions, impacting local businesses and the access to

¹² Scottish Government, *The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation*, <https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504822.pdf> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

¹³ Exeter *et al.*, “The New Zealand Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 19.

¹⁴ Scottish Government, *The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation*, <https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504822.pdf> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

healthy foods, which a resident suggested as an issue in Mount Florida. Healthy foods are more plentiful in larger stores,¹⁵ which are lacking in Mount Florida, consequently it is important to support the access to and quality of healthy foods in smaller, local shops.

	Count	Percentage by Population
No vehicles	1,650	36.9%
One vehicle	2,012	45.0%
Two vehicles	672	15.0%
Three vehicles	133	3.1%

Housing Domain

Housing is where Mount Florida is the most deprived according to the SIMD, measured by overcrowding and households without central heating.

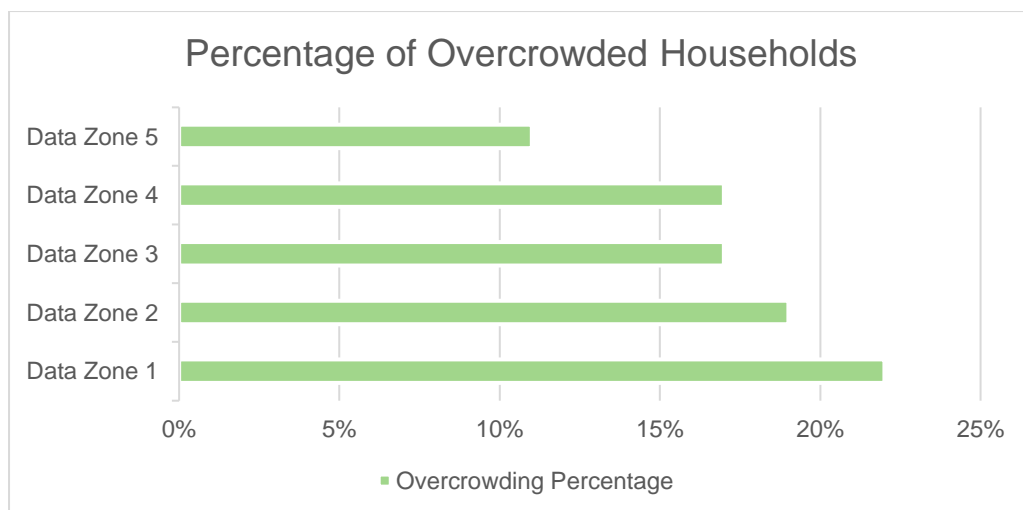
The SIMD reported 708 households are overcrowded in Mount Florida, a reflection of bedrooms per person. Household occupancy is the measure of overcrowding in the 2011 Census, is the number of rooms to the number of people in the house, based on ages and relationships of family members. They reported that in Mount Florida, there are 419 overcrowded households, with 118 households that have -2 or less rooms per people.¹⁶ This is a substantial gap in the 2011 Census figures and the SIMD, that may reflect the different measurements of overcrowding, rather than a substantial growth in overcrowding from 2011 to 2016, however this should be closely watched in the future.

	Decile Rank	Overcrowding Count	Population	Overcrowding Percentage
Data Zone 1	1	171	814	22%
Data Zone 2	1	190	1,052	19%
Data Zone 3	2	124	728	17%
Data Zone 4	2	133	871	17%
Data Zone 5	5	90	871	11%

Data Zone 2 has the worst of housing problems in Mount Florida, over 1 in 5 in the data zone.

¹⁵ Cummins *et al.*, "Neighbourhood deprivation and the price and availability of fruit and vegetables in Scotland", 499.

¹⁶ Understanding Glasgow, *Neighbourhood Profiles*, http://www.understandingglasgow.com/assets/0002/1260/Kingspark_and_Mount_Florida.pdf (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).



Mount Florida’s historical residential use implies it has been influenced by past housing policies. As a result, Mount Florida has higher than average levels of owner-occupied housing, widely seen as a sign of affluence.

Household Ownership based on 2011 Census.¹⁷

	Count	Percentage of Population
Owned outright	1,245	27.9%
Owned with mortgage/loan	1,932	43.4%
Shared ownership	6	0.1%
Socially rented*	416	9.3%
Private landlord or agency	785	17.6%
Rented: Other	56	1.3%
Living rent free	27	0.6%

* Socially rented other than Local Authority Council. There is not Council-owned housing in Mount Florida.

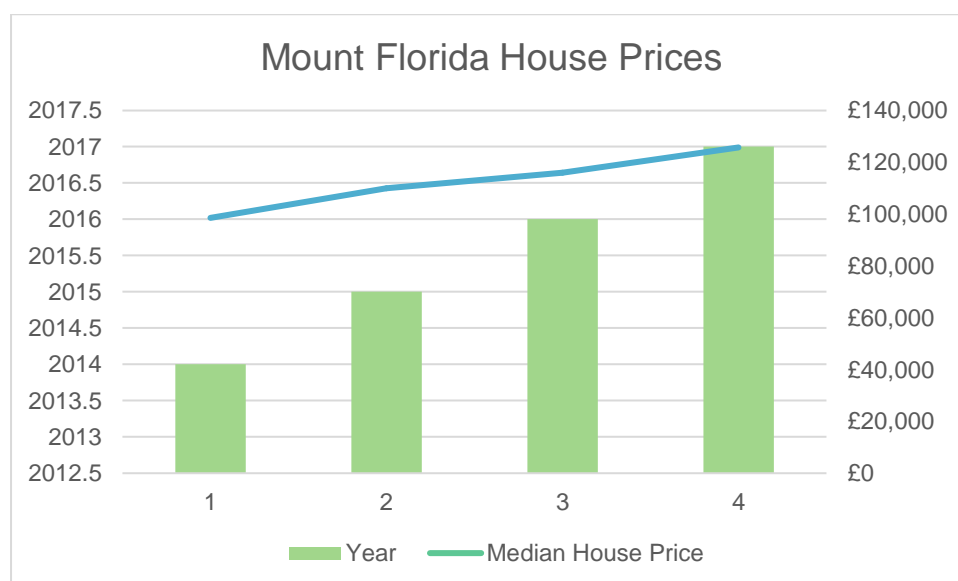
Mount Florida had 138 house sales in 2016, after remaining fairly consistent with between 90-99 sales over the previous years.¹⁸ This could result from a more transient population or population growth.

¹⁷ Understanding Glasgow, *Neighbourhood Profiles*, http://www.understandingglasgow.com/assets/0002/1260/Kingspark_and_Mount_Florida.pdf (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

¹⁸ Scottish Government, *Housing*, <https://statistics.gov.scot/resource?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fstatistics.gov.scot%2Fdata%2Fhouse-sales> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

The median house price in Mount Florida has increased by a fairly substantial amount between 2016 and 2017. From the below data, it shows the variation of housing prices, reflecting the diversity in Mount Florida data zones.¹⁹

Year	Location	Lower Quartile	Mean House Price	Median House Price	Upper Quartile
2014	Mount Florida	£80,000	£107,284	£98,564	£131,131
2015	Mount Florida	£85,000	£121,920	£110,000	£147,888
2016	Mount Florida	£91,575	£132,564	£116,000	£167,250
2017	Mount Florida	£94,000	£140,860	£125,750	£182,000



In Govanhill, a neighbouring data zone, there is an Enhanced Enforcement Area (EEA) for housing, ensuring that housing not up to standards, results in landlords being struck off the landlords' registry. The area has been expanded 14 blocks to include 700 properties, with Prospect Hill in Mount Florida in the expansion.²⁰ Prospect Hill appears along Data Zones 3 and 4, where there are noted housing problems according to the SIMD. Consequently, these areas should be of particular concern for the Council.

LIMITATIONS

The SIMD cannot measure change overtime, because of the change of measures, methodology, data zone boundaries and relativity of many measures. SIMD ranks are also based on a weight structure that may not align with the community's priorities.

¹⁹ Scottish Government, *Housing*, <https://statistics.gov.scot/resource?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fstatistics.gov.scot%2Fdata%2Fhouse-sales-prices> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

²⁰ Scottish Housing News, *Council given permission to extend Govanhill Enhanced Enforcement Area*, <http://www.scottishhousingnews.com/16947/council-given-permission-to-extend-govanhill-enhanced-enforcement-area/> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

The boundaries of the 2011 Census figures include parts of King's Park, a more affluent area than Mount Florida which will skew some data.

There are elements to a thriving community that the SIMD does not consider, such as access to useable green space and the physical environment including litter and air pollution. Social factors in the community are important influences on experiences of deprivation, such as communication and cohesion between residents, trust and the level of influence a community has in local decision-making.²¹ Furthermore, the biggest problems in Mount Florida, identified by residents in the focus group, were litter, Hampden stadium events, the quality of public transport and lack of community space, all of which was not measured in the SIMD.

LOCAL AUTHORITY

The Glasgow City Council has specific priorities in the CLD plan:

- youth unemployment,
- in-work poverty, remedied through the advancement of qualifications and skills
- vulnerable people, therefore supporting community groups and individuals that provide services,
- thriving places; help specific communities to make better use of resources and assets such as buildings, services, or knowledge of residents, referred to as an asset-based approach, and
- prevention, through policy and services.²²

The Glasgow City Council is meant to engage, empower and build capacity of communities in their pursuit of these initiatives. Therefore, if Mount Florida chose to adopt community-identified opportunities around these topics, it is more likely to receive funding and support from the Local Authority. Especially in a context of finite Local Authority discretionary funding.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The SIMD findings can be utilised to put Mount Florida in a better bargaining position with other levels of governance and to ensure that the SIMD is not being misused to disadvantage Mount Florida. With better knowledge on Mount Florida and how the SIMD is used, it can be applied in the Council's own decision-making processes.

Recommendations based on the SIMD and other qualitative and quantitative data gathered about Mount Florida, includes:

Looking beyond the SIMD's data for a more in-depth examination of Mount Florida.

²¹ Sara Dodds, "Social contexts and health: a GCPH synthesis", *Glasgow Centre for Population Health*. http://www.gcph.co.uk/publications/620_social_contexts_and_health (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

²² Glasgow City Council, "Glasgow's Three-Year Plan for Community Learning and Development", <https://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=30537&p=0> (accessed Aug. 9, 2018).

The primary research collected by the focus group and interviews showed discrepancies between residents' experiences and the SIMD, highlighting the need to look beyond the SIMD. Moreover, there are many limitations to the SIMD and the data should be closely considered before being used as a gauge of the community. In many ways the SIMD can be used as a preliminary step, to indicate areas that could benefit from further research.

Community-led action research and participatory action research are two avenues that could be pursued by the Community Council to involve citizens in policymaking and funding decisions. While very similar to the process that the Community Council undergoes in adopting programmes, there are government and third-sector resources in Appendix C that can assist in improving the process.

Utilise a variety of methods to connect with residents to identify issues and opportunities in the community.

The Scottish Community Development Centre's *Action Research by, in and for Communities: A practical guide to community-led action research* is an excellent guide, with varying methods to obtain local knowledge, including focus groups, surveys, consultative events, online polls, social media outreach, story dialogue, community events, or interviews with key stakeholders in the community. Other opportunities include:

- Reach out to those in social housing or areas that may be indicated as Housing deprived
- Youth members on the Council or a Youth Council to shadow the Community Council and provide input²³

There are many resources available, found in Appendix C that attempt to build the capacity of Community Councils that can be utilised and inspire future reform. They highlight:

- attending Community Council Ward Forums, or meetings of the Development Partnerships.²⁴
- get involved in a network or umbrella group w/ other councils, potentially engage with other Langside Ward councils.²⁵
- coordinate efforts of existing community groups (ex. housing associations, parent teacher associations, sport clubs, ect.)²⁶
- develop effective and meaningful collaboration with the Local Authority for a more vibrant local democracy and better outcomes for the local community.²⁷
- facilitate public dialogue and deliberation; not just come up with solutions but help residents co-produce their own initiatives and solutions through participatory forums.²⁸

²³ Katrin Prager and Kirsty Holstead, "Community Councils in Aberdeenshire, Scotland: Achievements and Challenges", 10.

²⁴ *Ibid* at 10.

²⁵ *Ibid* at 10.

²⁶ *Ibid* at 14.

²⁷ Oliver Escobar, "Strengthening local democracy in Scotland: the Community Councils' perspective", 4.

²⁸ *Ibid* at 21.

APPENDIX A

SIMD16 Methodology, is available at:

<https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00504766.pdf>

Domain	Indicators
Income	<p>Percentage of people claiming income benefits/credits, determined through the Universal Credit system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adults (aged 16-59) receiving Income Support or Income-based Employment and Support Allowance and adults (all ages) receiving Jobseeker's Allowance • Number of adults (aged 60 plus) receiving Guaranteed Pension Credit • Number of children (0-15) dependent on recipient of Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance • Number of adults (not paid in employment) receiving Universal Credit • Number of adults and children in Tax Credit families on low incomes
Health	<p>Comparative Illness Factor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count of total number of people receiving one or more of Disabled Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance and Severe Disablement Allowance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse • Hospital stays related to drug misuse • Emergency stays in hospital • Standardised mortality ratio • Proportion of population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis • Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams)
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average drive time to petrol station, GP surgery, a post office, primary school, secondary school, retail centre <p>Public transport travel time to a GP surgery, post office, retail centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transportation: bus, train, underground, ferries and/or walking
Employment	<p>Percentage of working age people who are employment deprived and receive certain benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working age unemployment claimant count averaged over 12 months

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working age Incapacity Benefit recipients or Employment and Support Allowance recipients • working age Severe Disablement Allowance recipients
Education	School pupil attendance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of pupils who attend school 90% or more of the time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment of school leavers when pupils leave school • Working age people (25-64) without qualifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 16-19 not in full-time education, employment or training
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of 17-21 year olds entering higher education (a first-degree course)
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault per 10,000 people
Housing	Percentage of people living in households that are overcrowded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy rating: the number of rooms in the house in comparison to the actual number of people
	Percentage of people living in households without central heating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If some or all rooms; central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel, storage heaters or solar heating

APPENDIX B

MOUNT FLORIDA SIMD RANKS:

Data Zone	Data Zone Label	SIMD16 Rank	Decile	Employment Domain Rank	Income Domain Rank	Education Domain Rank	Health Domain Rank	Access Domain Rank	Crime Domain Rank	Housing Domain Rank
S01010015	01	3985	6	3,582	3,892	3,702	3,688	6,948	1,789	590
S01010014	02	2968	5	2,651	2,434	3,790	2,853	6,696	2,687	622
S01010011	03	1634	3	1,585	1,101	2,703	1,171	6,672	4,091	938
S01010013	04	2522	4	2,415	2,176	3,971	2,174	6,676	1,161	756
S01010012	05	3880	6	3,149	3,456	3,755	3,827	5,353	3,658	3,098

From SIMD16 ranks and domain ranks data set, available at:
<https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>.

APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY PLANNING (CPP)

How Community Planning Works – Scottish Government, part of the actions taken to improve public services: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Government/PublicServiceReform/CP/HowCPWorks>

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, part 2 Community Planning: guidance – Scottish Government with purpose of community planning, expectations, scope and principles with guidance on statutory plans: <https://beta.gov.scot/publications/community-empowerment-scotland-act-2015-part-2-community-planning-guidance/>

Community Planning in Scotland – Scottish Government, Improvement Service with a portal to connect with other resources in health and social care for partnerships: <http://www.cpsupport.scot/index.html>

COMMUNITY LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT (CLD)

Community Learning and Development Plans 2015-18: Planning for Change in Scotland's Communities – Scottish Government, about the role and goals of CLD: <https://education.gov.scot/improvement/documents/cld22-cldplans2015-18.pdf>

Strategic Guidance for Community Planning Partnerships: Community Learning and Development – Scottish Government, goals of CLD as part of CPPs and expectations of CLD: <https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0039/00394611.pdf>

Glasgow Community Learning and Development Plan 2015-18 – Glasgow's Learning Partnership – On behalf of the Glasgow City Council: <https://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=30537&p=0>

COMMUNITY COUNCILS

Roles and working relationships: are you getting it right? – Accounts Commission, about Community Councils and how to improve: https://www.google.ca/accounts_commission_councillors_officers.rtf

Good Practice Guidance for Local Authorities and Community Councils – Scottish Government, Community Planning Team, for best practices and improve relationship between the two levels of governance: <https://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/people-communities/community-councils/docs/forms-guidance/guidance.pdf>

Community Councils in Aberdeenshire, Scotland: Achievements and Challenges – James Hutton Institute, funded by Scottish Government, about Community Councils and how they can improve: [http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/projects/Community%20Councils%20in%20Aberdeenshire final Oct2015.pdf](http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/projects/Community%20Councils%20in%20Aberdeenshire%20final%20Oct2015.pdf)

Strengthening local democracy in Scotland: the Community Councils' perspective – report by University of Edinburgh for COSLA's Commission on Strengthening Local Democracy,

recommendations for Community Councils:

https://www.research.ed.ac.uk/portal/files/23375212/Report_Community_Councils_Forum_for_COSLA_Commission_2014.pdf

ACTION RESEARCH

Community-led Action Research – Scottish Community Development Centre, website with explanations and additional resources: <http://www.scdc.org.uk/what/community-led-action-research/>

Community-led Action Research Reimagined – Scottish Community Development Centre, background knowledge and concrete cases:

<http://www.scdc.org.uk/media/resources/Community-led%20Action%20Research%20Reimagined%20-%20SCDCpdf.pdf>

Action Research by, in and for Communities (ARC) – Scottish Community Development Centre, a guide for completing community-led action research:

<http://www.scdc.org.uk/media/resources/what-we-do/ActionResearch/ARC%20Resource%20Web%20Version%20final.pdf>

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