Assessing Legacy 2014

April 4

2018

Assessing Legacy 2014 tracks a set of outcome indicators which form part of the evaluation of the XX Commonwealth Games held in Glasgow in the summer of 2014. These indicators give a broad picture of the progress made against legacy outcomes.

Contents

Discontinued Indicators

A number of the indicators included in the original Assessing Legacy project have been discontinued. This is mainly due to data no longer being available. The discontinued indicators are listed below and include links to the archived updates produced while data was available.

A18: Sporting Success

C2: Messages trending in social media about the Games

C3: Memory of the event

C5: Level of public engagement in Scotland with the Glasgow 2014 Games

C9: National and civic pride among adults and young people following the Commonwealth Games

F4: Claimant count – number and proportion of 16-64 year olds claiming unemployment benefit.

F10: Rank and score as a business location

S4: Perception – community safety

S5: Perception – crime rate

S6: International rating of personal safety

S7: Greenspace

Active: Outcome Indicators

Background

These outcome indicators track progress from a baseline in 2008 around how Scotland is using the Games to help Scottish people be more physically active under three intermediate outcomes: increase physical activity and participation in sport; improve the active infrastructure (people and places); and improve Scottish Sporting Success.

Data is presented for Scotland, Glasgow, and for the East End of Glasgow, where possible and relevant. Data is also provided on the outcomes for different social groups.

It is worth noting that the Scottish Health Survey data is disaggregated to Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board area, which is a different (wider) boundary to the Glasgow City data used elsewhere in this report.

A1: Percentage of population participating in moderate exercise at recommended levels

Why is this indicator important?

This headline indicator represents the proportion of the adult population who are meeting medical guidelines for level of exercise. Previously these were at least 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous physical activity on at least 5 days a week. In 2011, new guidelines came into effect. The new guidelines recommend 150 minutes of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity (or a combination) a week. This can be achieved in bouts of 10 minutes. The GoWell study for Glasgow's East End measured levels of physical activity using the older version of the recommended guidelines.

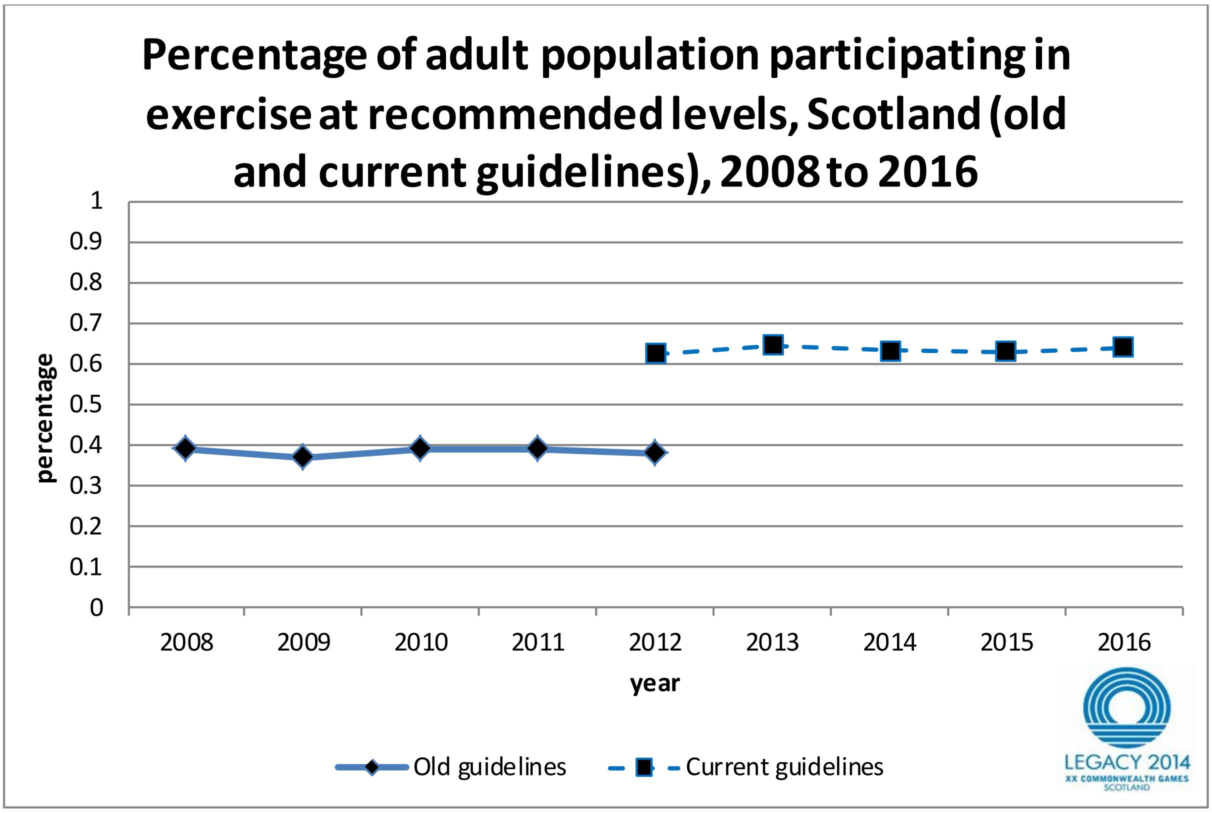
Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle.

What do the data tell us?

In 2016, 64% of adults in Scotland met the new moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) guidelines according to the Scottish Health Survey. For those in Greater Glasgow and Clyde the figure was 61%.

Levels at both national and Greater Glasgow and Clyde have remained relatively stable between 2012 and 2016. A longer term time series using the old guidelines, also shows that the number of adults meeting recommendations was stable between 2008 and 2012.

The graphs below illustrate levels of adults meeting the old guidelines back to 2008 in Scotland and Greater Glasgow and Clyde, and also shows the number of adults meeting current guidelines since 2012.


Percentage of adult population participating in exercise at recommended levels, Scotland (old and current guidelines), 2008 to 2016
percentage
1
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
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2008
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2010
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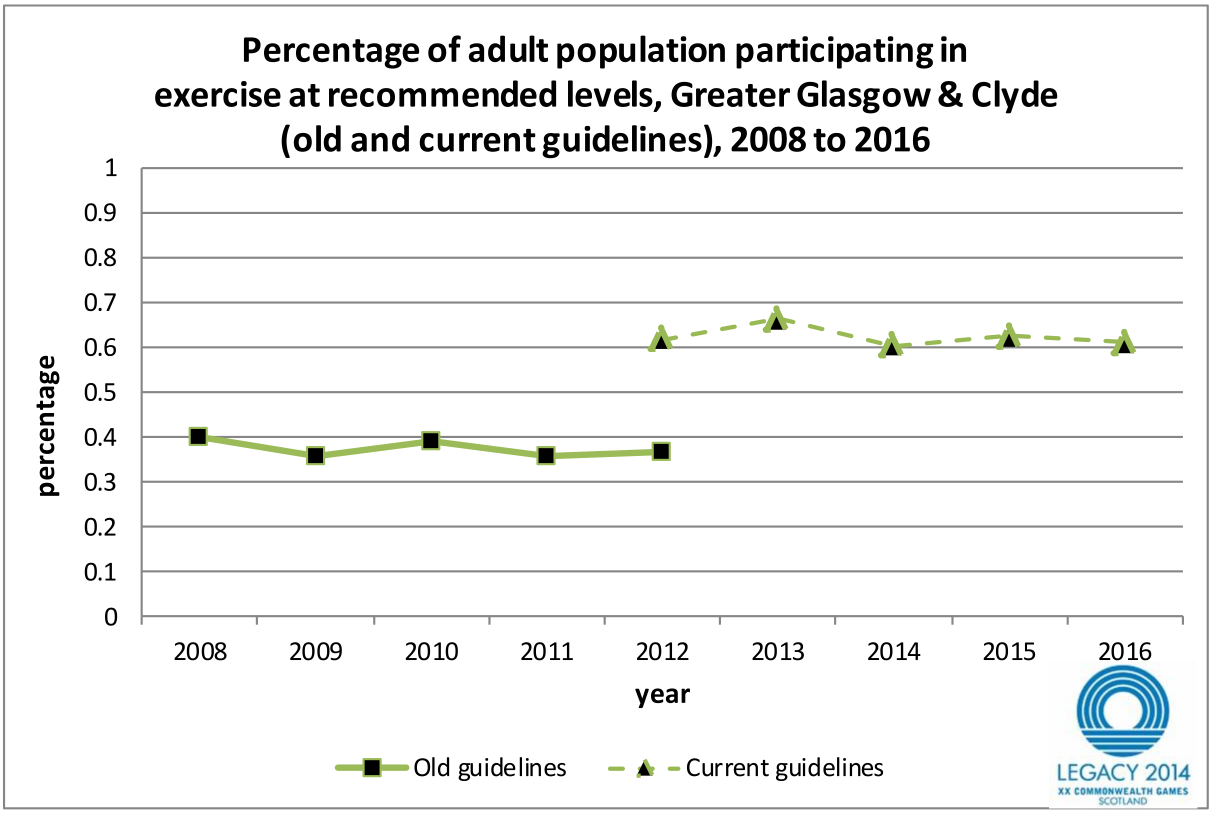
year
Old guidelines
Current guidelines
LEGACY 2014
XX COMMONWEALTH GAMES
SCOTLAND


Percentage of adult population participating in exercise at recommended levels, Greater Glasgow & Clyde (old and current guidelines), 2008 to 2016
percentage
1
0.9
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0.7
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0.3
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0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
year
Old guidelines
Current guidelines
LEGACY 2014
XX COMMONWEALTH GAMES
SCOTLAND

Source: Scottish Health Survey

Although this indicator is baselined at 2008 (the year that Glasgow won the bid for the Games), it is not possible to directly compare results from when the physical activity guidelines changed (from 2012) to previous results, as the measurement has changed.

More men than women met the guideline in 2016, with 69% of men meeting it compared to 59% of women.

Activity levels were significantly associated with age for both men and women, with younger adults more likely than those in older age groups to meet the MVPA guidelines. For example, 75% of those aged 16-24 and of those aged 35-44 were active at the recommended level, compared with 30% of those aged 75 and above. However, the gap for age has decreased, in part due to an increase in those aged 75 and older meeting guidelines (30% in 2016 compared to 25% in 2012).

Age	Male (%)	Female (%)	All Adults (%)
16-24	82	68	75
25-34	80	72	76
35-44	78	72	75
45-54	72	63	67
55-64	60	56	58
65-74	55	49	52
75+	39	24	30
Total	69	59	64

Source: Scottish Health Survey

Glasgow's East End

Participation in moderate exercise in Glasgow's East End was recorded in the GoWell baseline survey in 2012. This took recommended levels to be the older guideline, i.e. thirty minutes of vigorous or moderate exercise on at least 5 days a week. This found that 36% of the original sample of 1,015 adult respondents were taking exercise at these levels, 2 percentage points below the national figure.

Subsequent to a second sweep of the survey after the Games in 2014/15, a longitudinal cohort sample of the original 2012 sample was analysed. It showed that in 2014/5, the proportion of the longitudinal cohort of 414 who reached the recommended level of physical activity was lower compared to their baseline in 2012 (46% compared to 57%). This was based on analysis according to the new 2011 physical activity guidelines. This suggests a decrease in physical activity in the East End cohort which contrasts with the stability observed across the wider Scottish population. However, the 2012 survey was conducted in the summer, whilst the 2014/15 survey took place in the winter. There is evidence to indicate that physical activity behaviours decrease in adults in colder/wetter seasons, thus much of the decrease is likely to be due to seasonal variation.

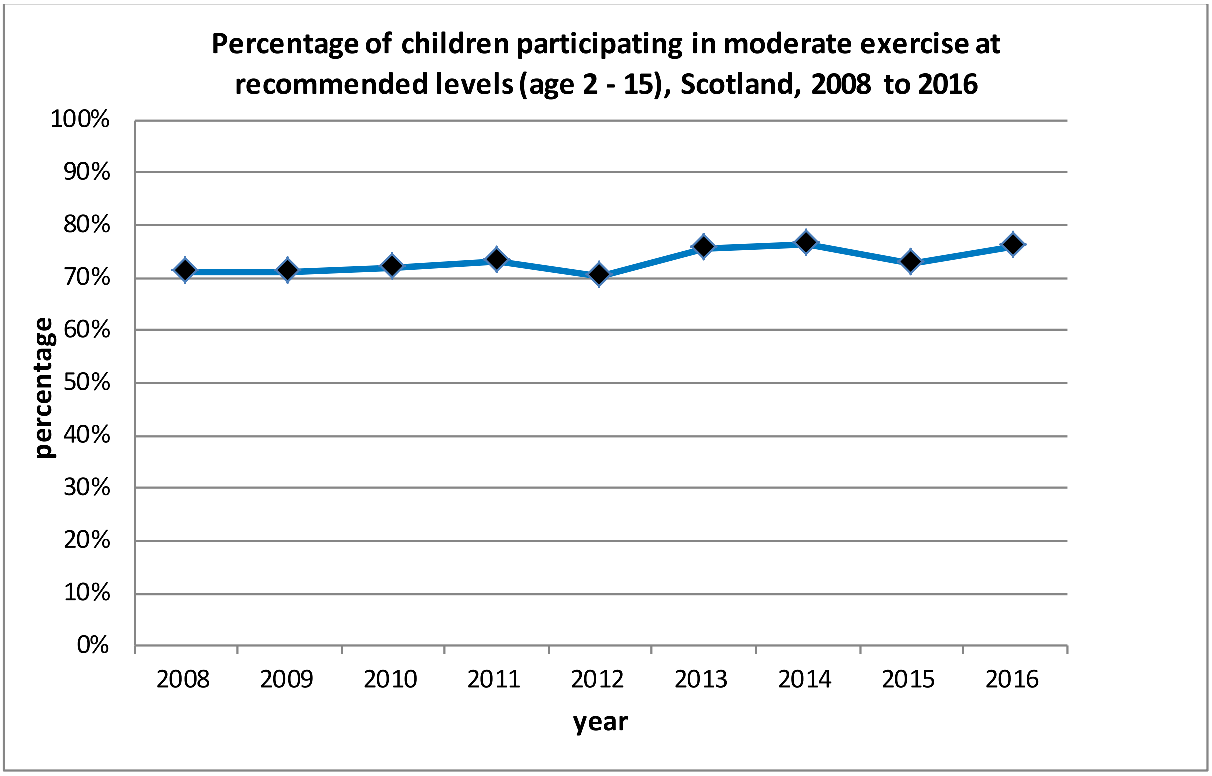
A2: Percentage of children participating in moderate exercise at recommended levels (Age 2-15)

Why is this indicator important?

This is the parallel headline indicator to A1, for children. It presents the proportion of children aged 2-15 years of age who participate in moderate to vigorous activity for an average of 1 hour a day. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle.

What do the data tell us?

The proportion of children meeting the indicator reached a high of 76% in 2016, similar to 2014, the year of the Games. This was a significant increase from the 70% observed in 2012. In 2015, the proportion was 73% which falls between the 70% in 2012 and the 76% in 2014, it is not statistically different from either.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

Boys were significantly more likely than girls to meet the guideline in 2016 irrespective of whether or not school-based activities were included in the estimate. 79% of boys were active for at least 60 minutes each day, including school activities, compared with 72% of girls.

Activity levels varied by age, primarily for girls. For example, when school-based activity was included, the proportion of girls meeting the physical activity guideline was highest for those aged 5 - 7 (81%), compared to 49% for girls aged 13-15. When school activities were excluded, less than three quarters (71%) of girls aged 5 - 7 met the guideline, but by age 13 - 15 adherence had declined to 36%. The difference between the activity levels of boys and girls was largely explained by significantly lower levels among girls aged 13 - 15 compared with boys of the same ages. In 2016, only 49% of girls aged 13 - 15 were active for at least 60 minutes each day of the week (including school activities), compared with 72% of boys of the same age. A similar gap was observed when school based activity was excluded.

A3 : Percentage of adults with low levels of physical activity

Why is this indicator important?

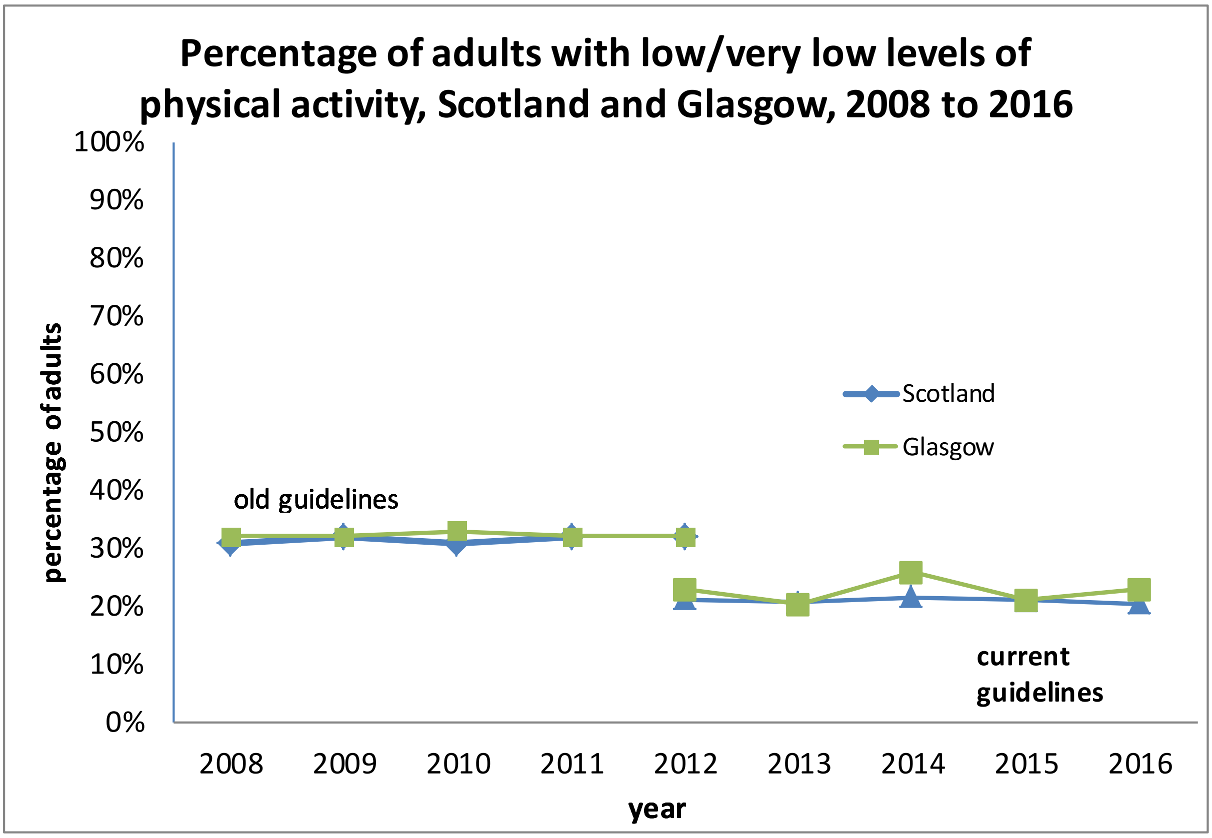
Looking at levels of very low physical activity (less than 30 minutes moderate or 15 minutes vigorous activity a week), we may get some insights into how far we have to go in order to get people meeting the physical activity recommendations.

In 2011, physical activity guidelines and recommendations changed. The Chief Medical Officers of each of the four UK countries agreed and introduced revised guidelines on physical activity. Using the previous guidelines, 'low levels' of physical activity were less than 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous physical activity a week. Under the current guidelines, the definition that matches this most closely is that for 'very low' levels of physical activity, defined as less than 30 minutes moderate, or 15 minutes vigorous, activity in a week.

What do the data tell us?

Overall, 20% of adults in Scotland and 23% in Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GCC) had very low levels of physical activity in Scotland in 2016 according to the Scottish Health Survey. The proportion with low activity in Scotland has not changed significantly compared to 2012.

Women were more likely than men to have very low activity levels (23% and 18% respectively) and the percentage active at only very low levels increased with age for both sexes. For example, 42% of those aged 75 or above did less than 30 minutes of moderate activity or 15 minutes of vigorous activity over a week, compared with one in ten (5%) of those aged 16- 24. However both of these age groups have seen significant reductions since 2015. In the younger age group the percentage has halved from 10 to 5% and the older group has seen a reduction from 57% to 42%.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

The GoWell baseline 2012 survey recorded low levels of physical activity (adults participating in less than 30 minutes of moderate exercise per week) found in Glasgow's East End. This reported that 38% of respondents in the East End were taking less than 30 minutes moderate exercise per week. This would appear higher than Scotland and GGC totals, however, the definition used for low levels is slightly different to that used in reporting for Scotland and GGC.

A4: Percentage of children with low levels of physical activity

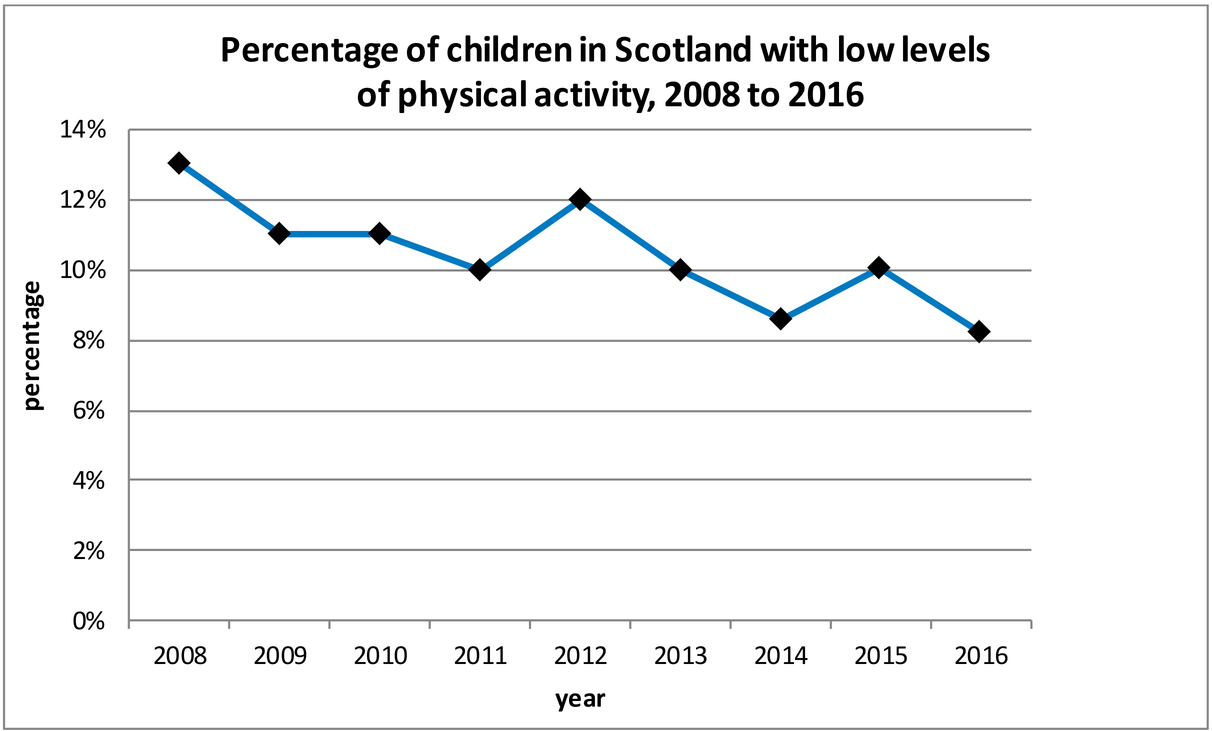
Why is this indicator important?

This indicator is the parallel indicator to A3 but for children. Again, looking at levels of low physical activity, in this case less than 30 minutes a day rather than per week. This indicator may provide insights into how far we have to go in order to get people meeting the recommendations. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle.

What do the data tell us?

The latest figures from the Scottish Health Survey for 2016 show 8% of children age 2-15 reporting low levels of physical activity. Although lower than the level seen in 2008 of 13%, the difference is not significant indicating relatively stable levels of physical inactivity over this time period.

In 2016, a higher proportion of girls were inactive compared to boys (12% compared to 8%), largely as a result of a difference by gender at age 11-12 and 13-15 years. The difference was particularly marked when comparing those aged 13-15 years old (23% of teenage girls compared to 10% of teenage boys). In both boys and girls a greater proportion of those age 2-4 and 13-15 had low levels of activity compared to the other age groups.



Source: Scottish Health Survey

A5: Percentage of adult population participating in sport (excluding walking) in the last four weeks

Why is this indicator important?

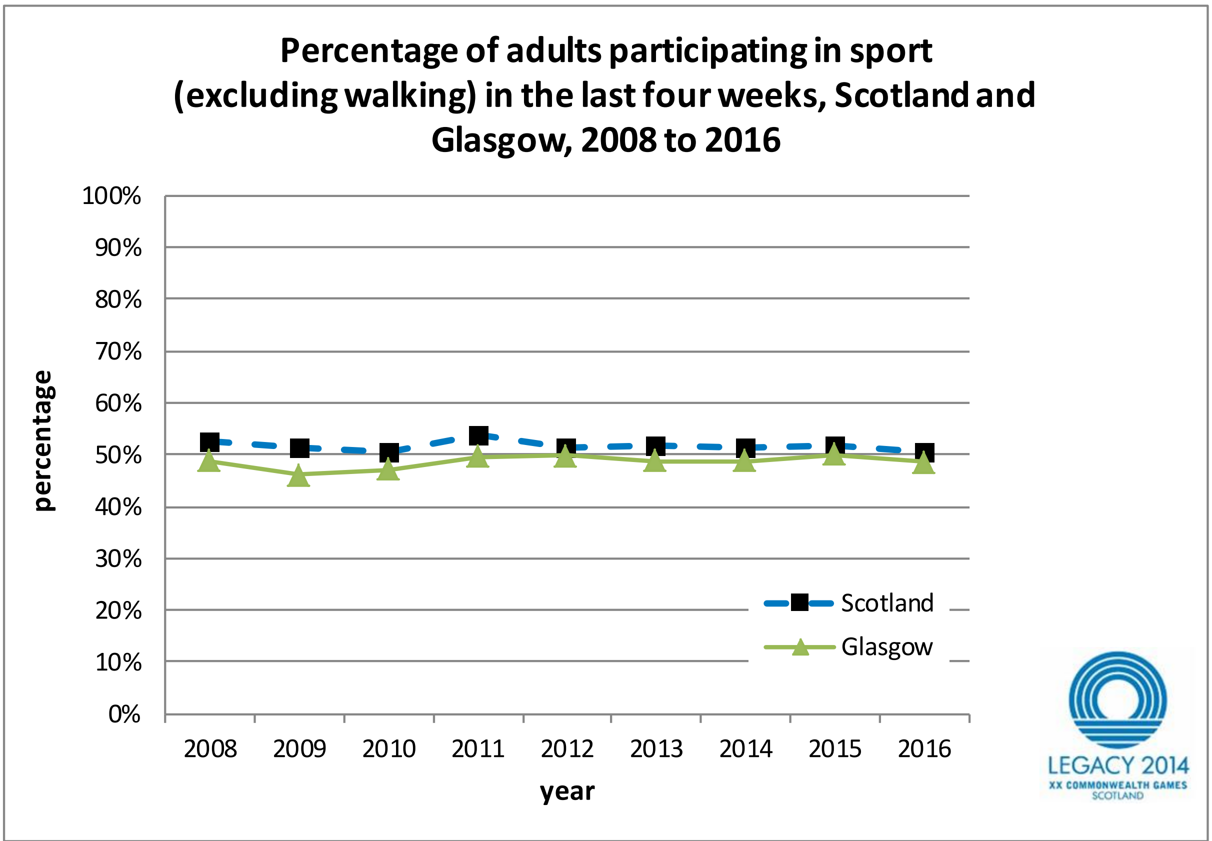
This indicator is the percentage of adults who have participated in any sport (excluding walking) in the past four weeks. Sport is a key medium for physical activity. It provides an environment, structure and infrastructure within which people can be active. In addition, participation in sport can have a host of other impacts with respect to nurturing communities and longer-term success at elite levels. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle.

National data is presented here from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS). The results from the GoWell East study are also presented here.

What do the data tell us?

At a Scotland level, the data suggest that participation in sport (excluding walking) by adults in the last 4 weeks has remained fairly stable between 2008 and 2016. The figure for 2016 is 51%. The figures for Glasgow are slightly lower than for Scotland as a whole, with 50% of adults participating in sports (excluding walking) in the last 4 weeks.

Across the different types of sports, swimming is the most common, with 17% participation followed by Keep fit/aerobics (14%) and multigym/weight training (13%). Football is the most common of the conventional "team" sports at 8%.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Inequalities

The table below shows results from the Scottish Household Survey. The figures suggest similar patterns for sport participation to that for physical activity in general. There is a significant difference between genders (although not as large as that for physical activity), with 56% of men and 46% of women participating. There are significant differences for age groups as well (declining sports participation as respondents get older), and between the top and bottom of the deprivation scale.

	Any Sport (excluding walking)
All	51
Gender	
Male	56
Female	46
Age	
16-24	70
25-34	63
35-44	59
45-54	52
55-64	41
65-74	36
75+	20
SIMD quintile	
1st (most deprived)	40
2nd	47
3rd	51
4th	55
5th (least deprived)	60

Source: Scottish Household Survey

At a Scotland level, the frequency of participation among those who participated in sport and exercise has increased over time since 2008. In 2008, over a third (37%) of participants took part in sport and exercise regularly (on more than 15 days) in the four weeks prior to interview. In 2016, this figure had increased to 48 per cent.

Glasgow's East End

The GoWell survey in Glasgow's East End also asks about which activities participants have done in the past four weeks. The list of options is slightly longer in this study, with 41 activities available, compared to 21 in the Scottish Household survey. Compared to the Scottish Household survey, the GoWell survey also uses more specific categories (e.g. listing squash and netball while the Scottish Health survey lists the category racket/ball sport).

Of the original sample of 1,015 respondents to the GoWell East baseline 2012 survey, 58% reported that they had participated in a sporting activity in the last 4 weeks. This relatively positive result may be partly due to the longer list of sport-related activities in the GoWell East survey, although the Household Survey also used an 'other' category to allow for any other activity.

Results from the longitudinal cohort of 414 participants from the original GoWell East survey sample showed that in the 2014/5 survey, the figure for those who recently participated in sport was lower compared to their baseline in 2012 (47% compared to 56%). This suggests a decrease in sports participation. However, the 2012 survey was conducted in the summer whilst the 2014/15 survey took place in the winter. There is evidence to indicate that physical activity decreases in adults in colder/wetter seasons, thus much of the decrease is likely to be due to seasonal variation.

A6: Percentage of children participating in sport in the previous week

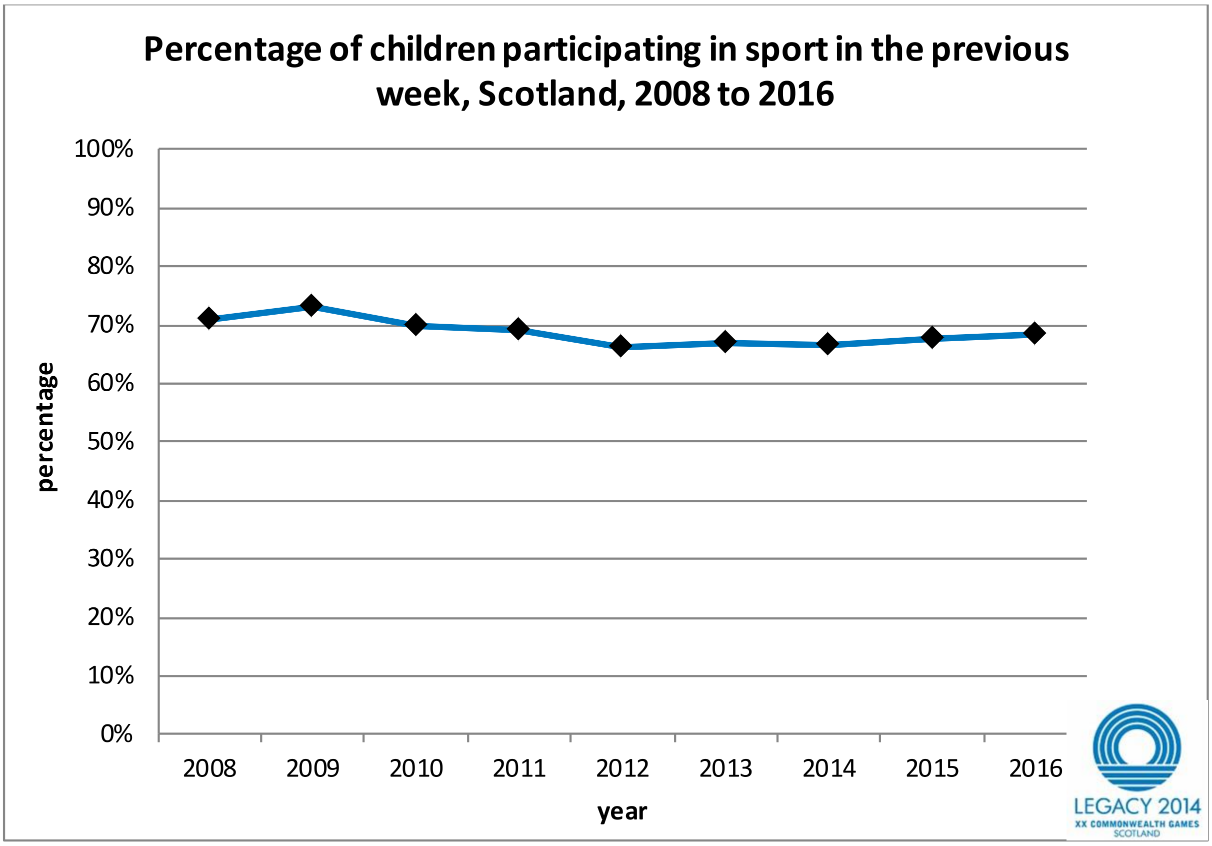
Why is this indicator important?

This indicator is the child parallel of indicator A5 for adults and shows the proportion of children participating in sport in the previous week. Recruitment of young people into sporting participation may help build in a habit of health activity for later life. Scottish Health Survey data at a national level are presented here , along with results for Glasgow and Greater Clyde and from the GoWell East study. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle, including sport.

What do the data tell us?

The proportion of children participating in sport in the previous week peaked in 2009 at 73%. It was 68% in 2016 and has remained stable since 2012. In Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GGC), the figure was 67% in 2016.

There is no difference in sport participation by gender. This has been the case for all years since 2011 with the exception of 2013, where a difference occurred as a result of a small drop in girls participation at the same time as a small spike in boys participation. Sports participation amongst boys and girls was in decline since 2009, however, since around 2013 this has stabilised and there are early indications of an increasing trend.



An indication of sports participation among children was measured in the GoWell baseline 2012 survey of Glasgow's East End. This defined regular participation in sport for children as fortnightly, or 20 times a year. This found that 57% of all children from households in the East End of Glasgow played sport on this basis.

Source: Scottish Health Survey

A7: Percentage of adults who are aware of physical activity recommendations

Why is this indicator important?

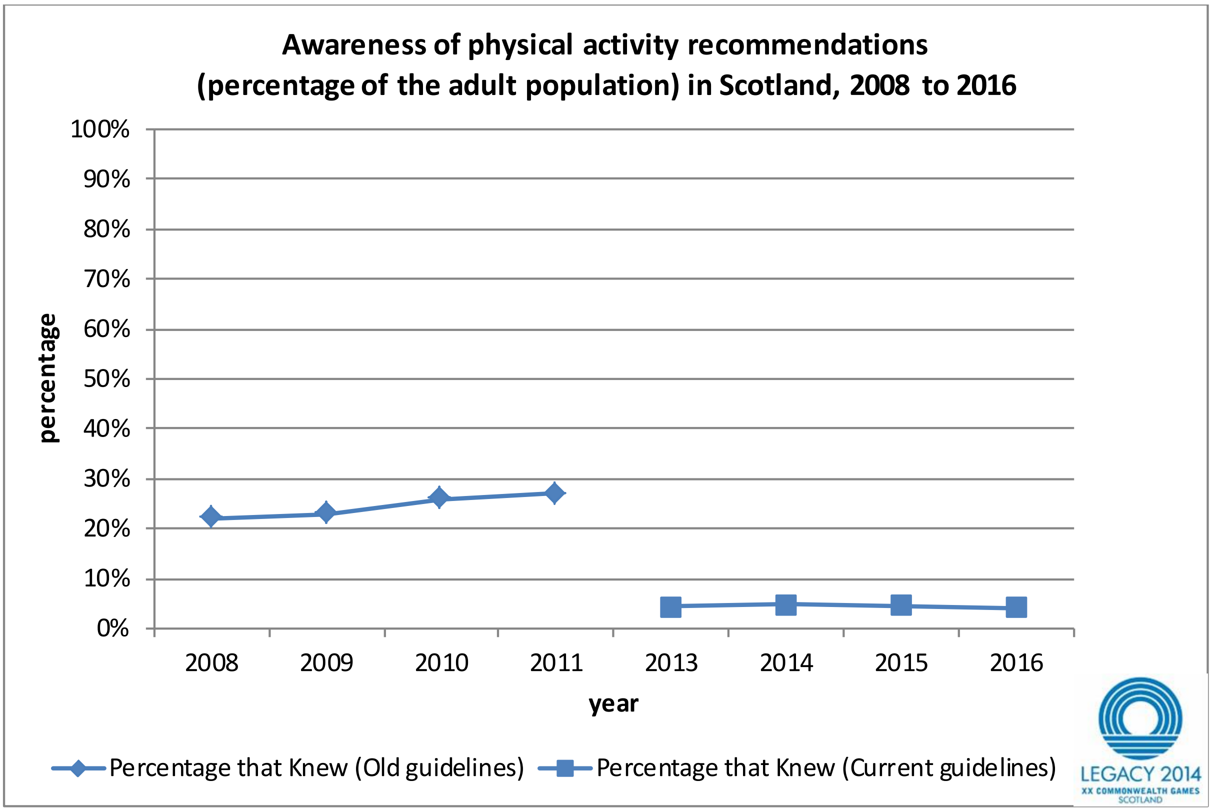
This indicator is about the proportion of adults who are aware of the current physical activity guidelines. While many are active without specific motivations to maintain or increase their health, for many people, an awareness of what they need to do to stay healthy may be a building block in helping them to be intentional about activity in their daily lives.

Guidelines changed in 2011, therefore, it is expected that awareness of the current guidelines will be lower than for the older ones. In addition assessment was changed in 2013 to include questions on awareness in the main survey.

What do the data tell us?

In the years 2008-2011, awareness of the previous guideline of at least 30 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) a day on five or more days of the week was low in the general population in Scotland . However, there were signs of increasing awareness over time (22% in 2008 rising to 27% in 2011).

Since the new assessment, which is of the current guidelines, awareness has been very low. Just 4% of adults aged 19 or above knew that the government recommended that they carry out at least 150 minutes of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity (or a combination) a week.



Notes

1. The 2008-2011 results are not comparable to 2013 due to a change in guidelines in 2011 and questionnaire in 2013. For more information on physical activity guidelines, please see A1: Percentage of adult population participating in moderate exercise at recommended levels.

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2008-2011 from the KAM module pre-guideline change and since 2013 from new questions in the main survey.

Young People

Physical activity guidelines for those aged 5-18 are at least one hour of moderate or vigorous activity each day. This did not change in 2011. Awareness of the children's guideline by parents of children aged 4-12 remained stable up to 2015 at around 25%, however this has dropped to 20% in 2017. Children aged 13-15 are also asked about their awareness of how much activity they are recommended to take. This has remained stable at from 2013 and was 23% in 2016.

A8: Percentage of adults who visit the outdoors

Why is this indicator important?

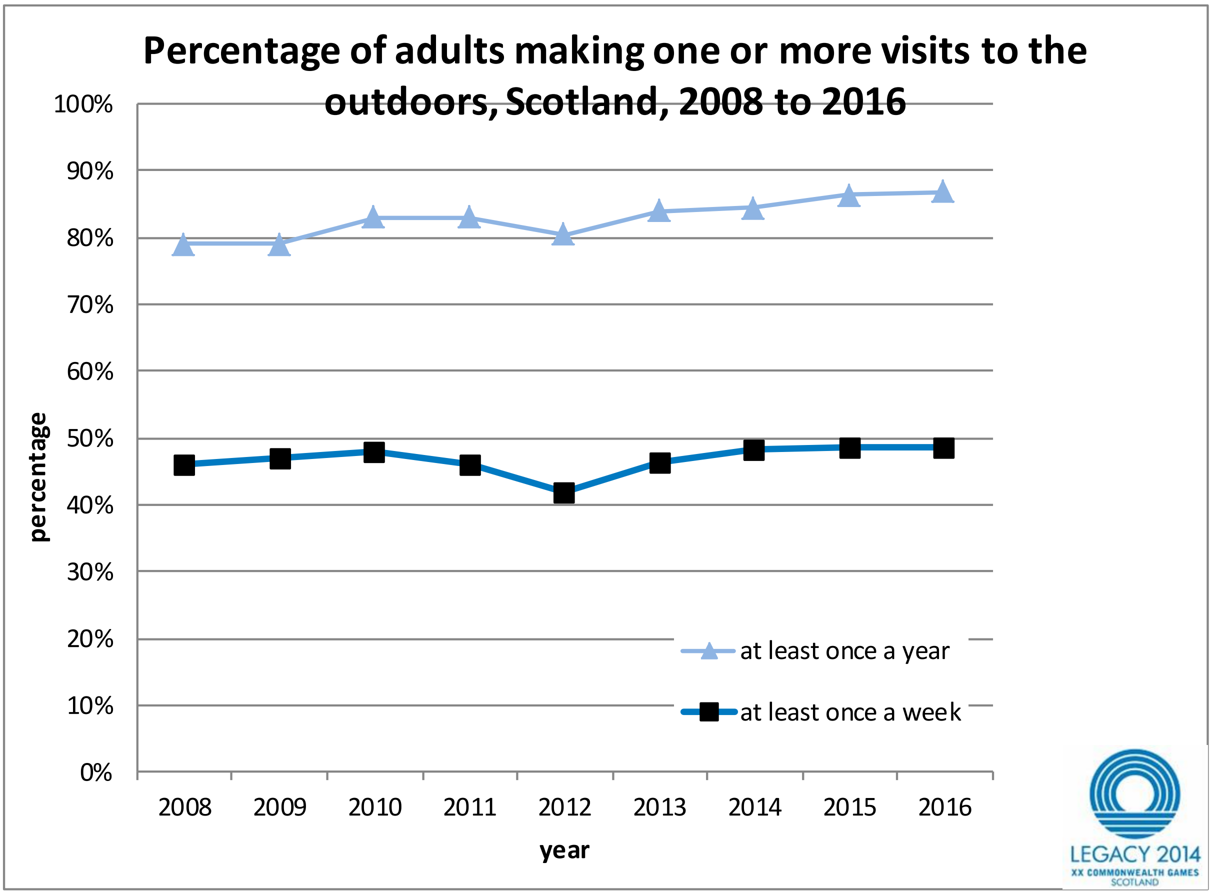
This indicator tracks the proportion of adults who report one or more visits to the outdoors per week. Outdoor visits for leisure and recreation purposes includes both urban and countryside open spaces (for example, to parks, woodland, farmland, paths and beaches) and for a range of purposes (such as walking, running, cycling or kayaking).

While people can visit the outdoors without being physically active, for many the enjoyment of greenspace and Scotland's natural heritage will provide a pleasant environment in which to be active. There is some evidence that mental health is also more likely to be enhanced by activity outdoors rather than at home or in the gym. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle including being active in the outdoors.

Data since 2013 comes from the Scottish Household Survey and replaces the previous source: the Scottish Recreation Survey. Data is also available from GoWell East.

What do the data tell us?

In 2016, the proportion who visited the outdoors for recreation at least once per week was 48%. This is an increase from 46% in the baseline year 2008. In Glasgow City, the number of people visiting the outdoors for leisure and recreation in Scotland at least weekly was 35% in 2016.



Source: Scottish Recreation Survey 2008-2012; [Scottish Health Survey](#) since 2013.

The GoWell survey recorded similar information for the East End of Glasgow, asking participants how often they used many greenspace facilities/features. In 2012, 47% of respondents from the original sample of 1,015 households in the East End visited the outdoors at least once a week. While not directly comparable to the Scottish figure, it gives an indication that adults in the East End perhaps visit the outdoors more in comparison to the Scottish population as a whole.

In 2015, the survey shows visits to the outdoors being lower in 2015 compared to 2012 amongst the longitudinal cohort used (36% vs 44%). This is likely to be explained mostly by seasonal variation as the second sweep of the survey took place in winter compared to the original survey fieldwork taking place in the summer.

A9: Walking as a recreational activity

Why is this indicator important?

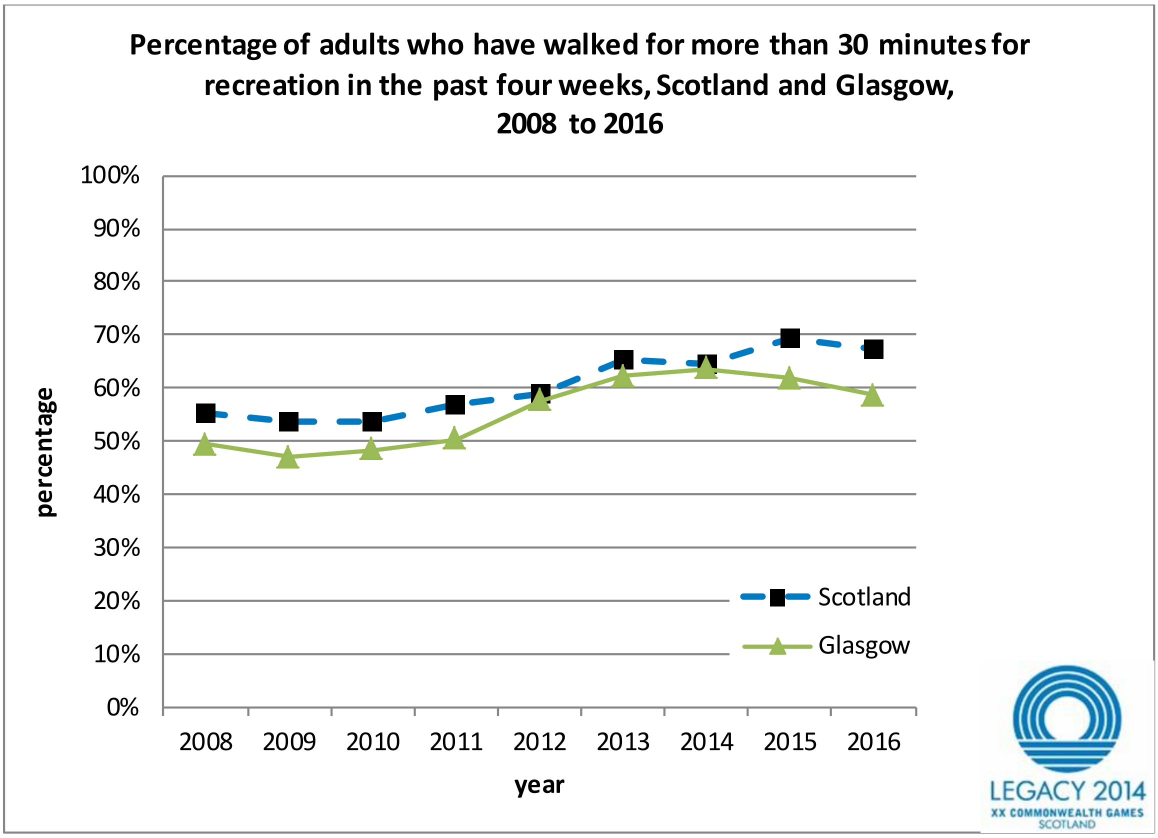
Walking is the easiest form of physical activity to access. In this case, we measure intentional walking for recreation (rather than commuting which is contained in the Active Travel indicator). This may be an entry-point to more sustained or vigorous physical activity, or it may simply be the appropriate way activity is integrated into a busy life. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle.

What do the data tell us?

The Scottish Household Survey asks about participation in a wide range of activities including walking for at least 30 minutes for recreational purposes. At Scotland level, there has been an increase in the percentage of adults who have walked for more than 30 minutes between 2009 and 2016, from 54% to 65%. At Glasgow level, there has been an increase from 47% in 2009 to 59% in 2016 with some fluctuation in between.

Recreational walking is the most popular activity. Swimming is the next most popular with 17% participation.

Women are more likely than men to engage in walking for recreation with 69% having walked for recreational purposes in the last four weeks compared to 66% of men. There was also some difference by age in walking for recreation, ranging from between 61%-74% for ages 16-74 years then dropping to 42% for those aged 75 years and older. Walking for recreation did show some variation by area deprivation with 57% of those in the most deprived areas participating compared to 77% in the least deprived.



Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

A10: Active travel to work

Why is this indicator important?

that Lack of time can contribute to why people do not undertake exercise. Therefore, the potential for devoting existing commuting time to an active mode of travel to work, particularly if the journey is relatively short, is an attractive prospect to help promote being more active. Data from the Scottish Household Survey and GoWell East on active travel is presented here. Increasing population levels of physical activity is a long term challenge, and it is hoped that the Games might influence people to participate in a more active lifestyle.

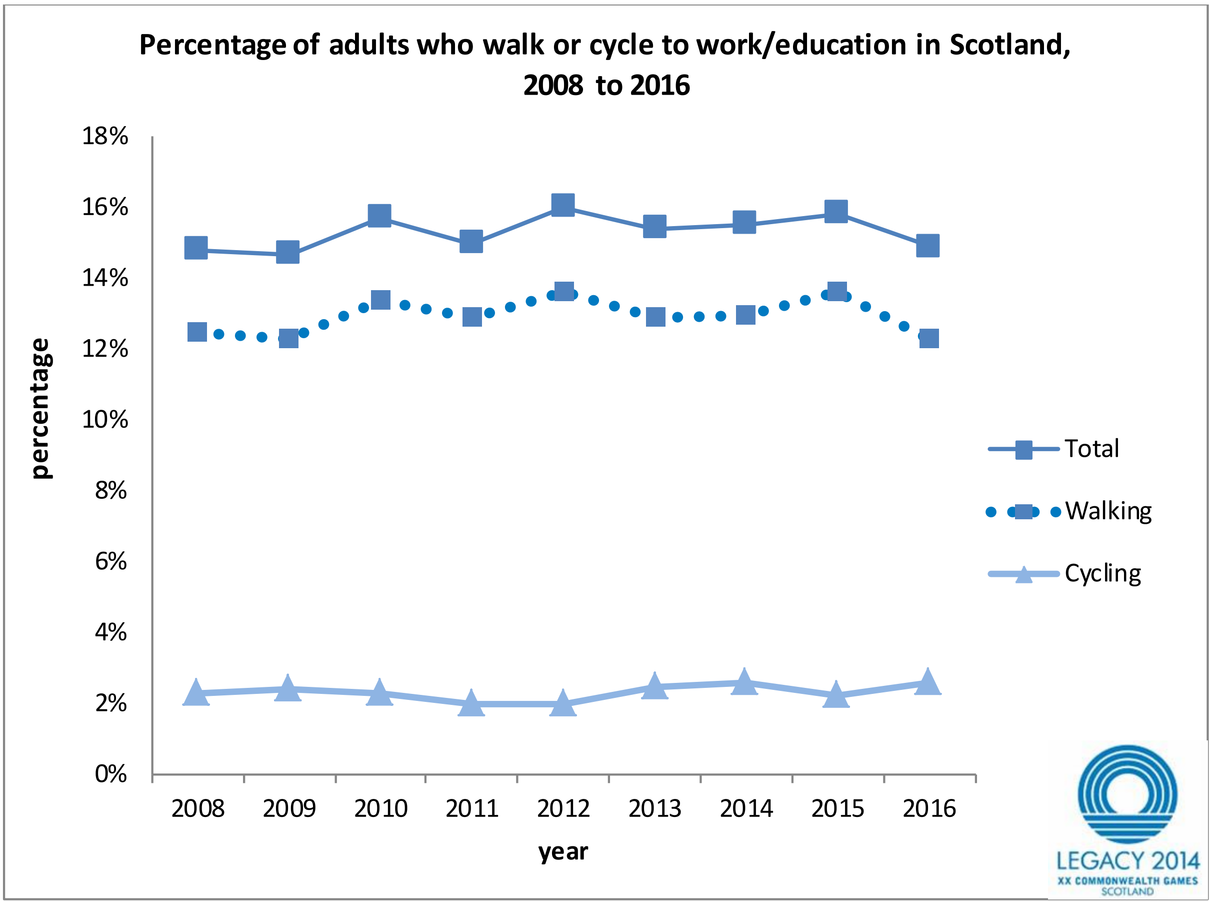
What do the data tell us?

The Scottish Household Survey asks "*How do you usually travel to work (or school/college/university if in full time education*". For those respondents in employment, travel to work using either walking or cycling in 2016 comprised 15% of all journeys to work. The figure for Glasgow City was 16%. These figures have been broadly stable since the baseline year of 2008.

Walking makes up the large majority of the active transport to work proportion. Only around 2% of journeys to work in either Scotland or Glasgow are made by bicycle.

In 2016, those living in the most deprived areas in Scotland (By Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012 quintile) walk to work more than those in the least deprived areas (19% compared to 9% respectively).Women (15%) are more likely to walk than men (10%). Those aged 16 to 19 are most likely to walk to work (34%) and the proportion of those who walk to work decreases with age hitting a low of 9% of those over 60.

Scottish Household Survey Travel Diary data suggests that travel (for all purposes) by private car or taxi has a much greater share of journeys between 2 and 3 km than walking and cycling combined, so there is potential for growth.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

For the East End of Glasgow, the GoWell survey asked respondents the main mode of transport used to travel to work or college. This found that in 2012, 33% of participants used active modes to get to work or college, with 28% walking and 5% travelling by bicycle.

A11: Gross Value Added – Sport and Leisure

Please see F1: GVA in key sectors for information on the indicator and data.

A12: Employment – Sport and Leisure

Please see F3: Employment in key sectors for information on the indicator and data.

A13: Percentage of adults who volunteer in sports/exercise (coaching)

Please see F7: Volunteering and unpaid help for information on the indicator and data.

A14: Number of Sports Coaches

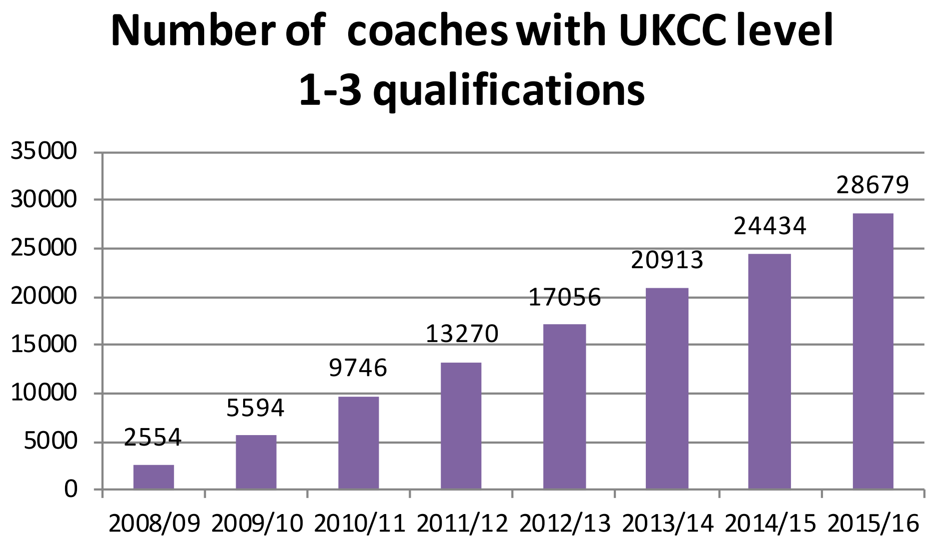
Why is this indicator important?

High quality coaching is an important part of the people aspect of Scotland's active infrastructure. The United Kingdom Coaching Certificate is a framework for developing, endorsing and continuously improving sports coach education programmes. If the active infrastructure improves as intended through legacy activity, an increase in the number of qualified coaches would be expected.

The United Kingdom Coaching Certificates were initiated by the government to introduce a tiered level of Coaching Qualification. The levels are as follows;
Level 1 – Assist more qualified coaches, delivering aspects of coaching sessions, normally under direct supervision
Level 2 – Prepare for, deliver and review coaching sessions
Level 3 – Plan, implement, analyse and revise annual coaching programmes.

What do the data tell us?

Data is collected by sportscotland which shows a steady increase year on year across each of the levels of qualification. The cumulative total of coaches with UKCC qualification levels 1-3 was 2,554 in 2009/9 compared to 28,679 in 2015/16.



UK Coaching Certificate qualifications	Baseline total in 2008-09	Cumulative total in 2015-16
UKCC Level 1	2,319	22,226
UKCC Level 2	235	6,111
UKCC Level 3	0	342
Total	**2,554**	**28679**

Annual figures are not presented, as year-on-year comparisons are not possible. This is because each year, the number of sports providing the qualification levels may change.

Source: [**sport**scotland]

A15: Opportunities to be active

Why is this indicator important?

In order to improve the activity levels in the general population there needs to be enough opportunities for people to become active within Scotland. Previous research indicates there may be a 'festival effect' whereby people who have not previously considered sport can be inspired by the large spectacle of a major sports event like the Commonwealth Games to try out an activity. In addition, evidence has been found of a 'demonstration effect', where major sporting events can inspire increased sports participation in three ways:

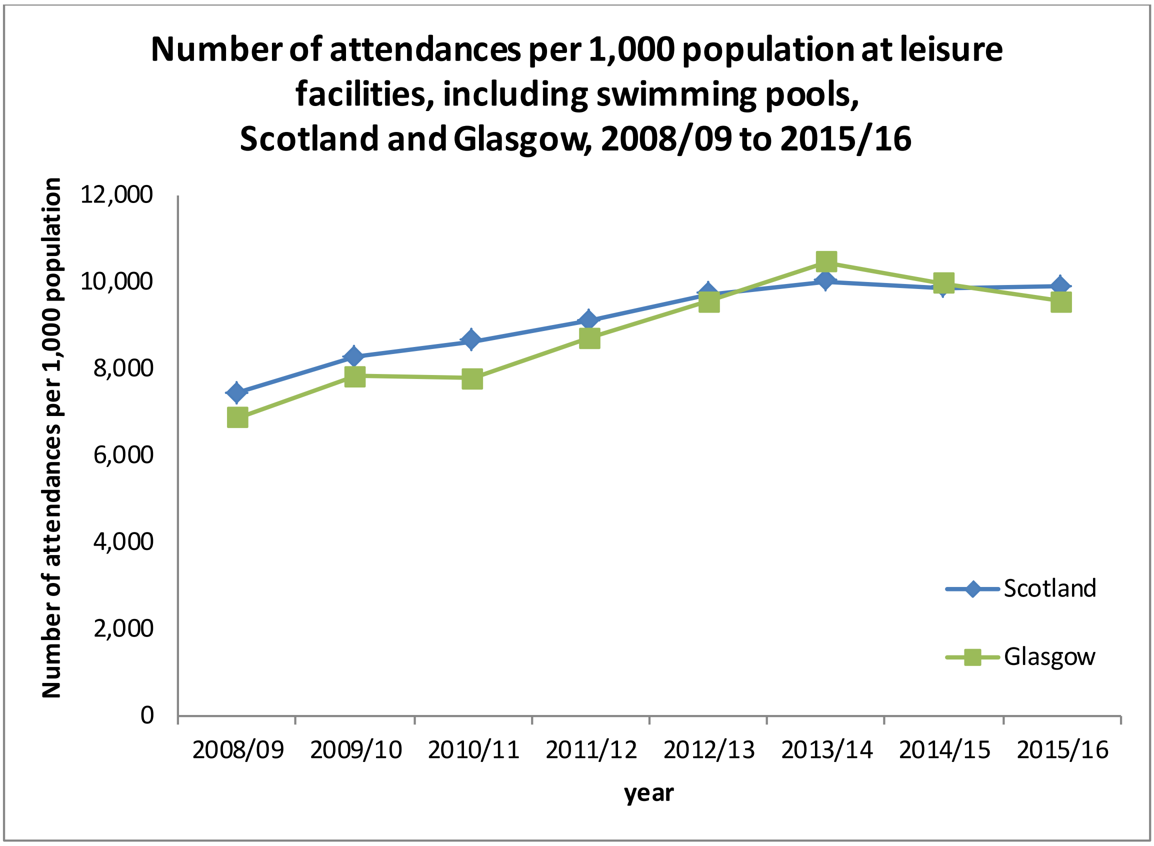
- Increased frequency of participation by existing sports participants
- Renewed sports participation in lapsed participants
- Existing sports participants inspired to try a new sport

This indicator is intended to capture whether people are taking up opportunities to be more active.

What do the data tell us?

In 2015/16, there were nearly 10,000 visits per 1,000 of the population to leisure facilities including swimming pools, in Scotland. Overall the figure has increased over 30% from 2008/09.

Results for Glasgow show that there were almost 10,000 visits per 1,000 of the population to leisure facilities including swimming pools in 2015/16. Although there appears to have been a decline between 2013/14 and 2014/15, this is a growth of 45% from 2008/9, a larger growth than at a national level.



Source: Improvement Service and National Registers of Scotland

A16: Satisfaction with local sports facilities

Why is this indicator important?

Many of the active legacy initiatives are concerned with improving the places where communities can take part in sport and physical activity. If community sports facilities improve through Games legacy related activity, then we would expect this to be reflected in rising satisfaction levels with local sporting facilities. This indicator presents data from the Scottish Household Survey on satisfaction over the past year by users with local authority sports and leisure centres.

What do the data tell us?

Satisfaction with local sports and leisure facilities are high and have increased nationally since 2008. In 2016 85% of users in Scotland were very or fairly satisfied. In Glasgow, the proportion was 89%, and levels of satisfaction have remained largely unchanged over time here.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Scotland									
Very/fairly satisfied	83%	82%	82%	85%	88%	88%	87%	86%	85%
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
Very/fairly dissatisfied	9%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%
No opinion	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Glasgow									
Very/fairly satisfied	89%	87%	89%	92%	90%	89%	88%	87%	89%
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	4%	6%	6%	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%
Very/fairly dissatisfied	6%	7%	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%	5%	5%
No opinion	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%

Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

For the East End of Glasgow, the GoWell East 2012 survey asked of both users and non-users: "How would you rate the quality of sports facilities in or near your local area? Response categories were: 'Very good', 'Good', 'Neutral/Don't know, 'Fairly poor' or 'Very poor'. In 2012, a majority of the original sample of 1,015 respondents (53%) considered them of very or fairly good quality.

In 2015, 414 of the original participants were examined as a longitudinal cohort in both 2012 and 2015. Respondents' ratings of the sports facilities in their area suggest signs of improvement. In 2012, 54% of this longitudinal cohort said that the sports facilities in or near their local area were either 'very good' or 'fairly good'. In 2015, this proportion had increased to 70%. This applied to both men and women when analysed separately.

A17: Ultimate Sport Cities

Why is this indicator important?

The international rating of the City of Glasgow as a host city for sporting events is important for Scotland's reputation. Certain aspects of the ranking can be extracted for sport and facilities impacts and these will be an external illustration of progress in those areas. We wish to make absolute improvements as well as improvements relative to other host cities, hence the inclusion of the score. The SportBusiness Ultimate Sports Cities Awards are internationally recognised rankings of the world's top sports hosts. These have been held every second year since 2006. Data is published from 2010 onwards for Glasgow, therefore no 2008 baseline data is available.

What do the data tell us?

In 2016, Glasgow was awarded 5th place in the world rankings for Ultimate Sports Cities. Glasgow has seen a marked increase in its rankings, since it first appeared in the rankings in 2010. In the Best Small City category (based on population) Glasgow was awarded the top place. Glasgow also came top in the Legacy category in, a reflection of its longstanding commitment to increasing participation and creating new sporting opportunities for citizens in the lead up to and beyond the 2014 Commonwealth Games.

Glasgow City		
Year	**Rank**	**Score**
2016	5th	Not available
2014	8th	479
2012	9th	344
2010	11th	291

data source: SportBusiness

Connected: Outcome Indicators

Background

These outcome indicators track progress from a baseline in 2008 around how Scotland is using the Games to strengthen connections at home and internationally through culture and learning under three intermediate outcomes: improve the perception of Scotland as a creative nation, producing world class cultural experiences; increase engagement through new artistic, cultural and creative experiences; and enhance young people's learning and everyone's understanding and celebration of our and other countries' cultures.

Data is presented for Scotland, Glasgow, and for the East End of Glasgow where possible and relevant. Data is also briefly compared with UK wide data, where appropriate and available.

C1: Perception of Scotland internationally - culture

Please see F8/F9: Perceptions of Scotland internationally for information on the indicator and data.

C4: Vists from UK and overseas tourists

Please see F12: Visits from UK and overseas tourists for information on the indicator and data.

C6: Cultural engagement in Scotland (attendance and participation)

Why is this indicator important?

Cultural engagement impacts positively on our general wellbeing and helps to reinforce our resilience in difficult times. Cultural participation is known to bring benefits in learning and education; there is a significant association with good health and satisfaction with life. Our culture is key to our sense of identity as individuals, as communities and as a nation. Maintaining the quality and diversity of our cultural offerings in conjunction with enabling a strong level of engagement with culture helps to promote Scotland on an international stage as a modern dynamic nation. These factors also encourage visitors to come to Scotland, creating and maintaining jobs in cultural tourism. They also support the conditions for Scotland's creative economy by encouraging creative industries to be leading-edge in their field, particularly as part of maintaining and growing city economies.

In adults

This indicator shows the percentage of adults who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months. It forms the basis of National Indicator 41: "Increase Cultural Engagement". The Scottish Household Survey asks a randomly selected adult in the household whether they have participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months. This is the only source of data which is available on attendance and participation at a Scotland level and can be reported at local authority level as well. It also asks whether adults have attended a cultural event or visited a place of culture in the last 12 months. The "Increase cultural engagement" indicator is measured by identifying all adults who have said that they have either participated in a cultural activity or who attended or visited at least one cultural event or place in the last 12 months. As part of this, it is also possible to track attendance by cultural event or place and participation by cultural activity.

It is hoped that the Commonwealth Games has provided increased exposure to cultural events and more opportunities to participate through its cultural programme, which it is hoped will increase and encourage cultural engagement both nationally and in Glasgow. It is hoped this indicator will show increased cultural engagement year on year in the lead up to and following the event. This is more likely to be in the figures for participation and attendance excluding cinema and reading, rather than the overall figure for participation and attendance. It is hoped that increases may be shown in attendance and participation for particular art forms and activities in the lead up to and after the 2014 Games.

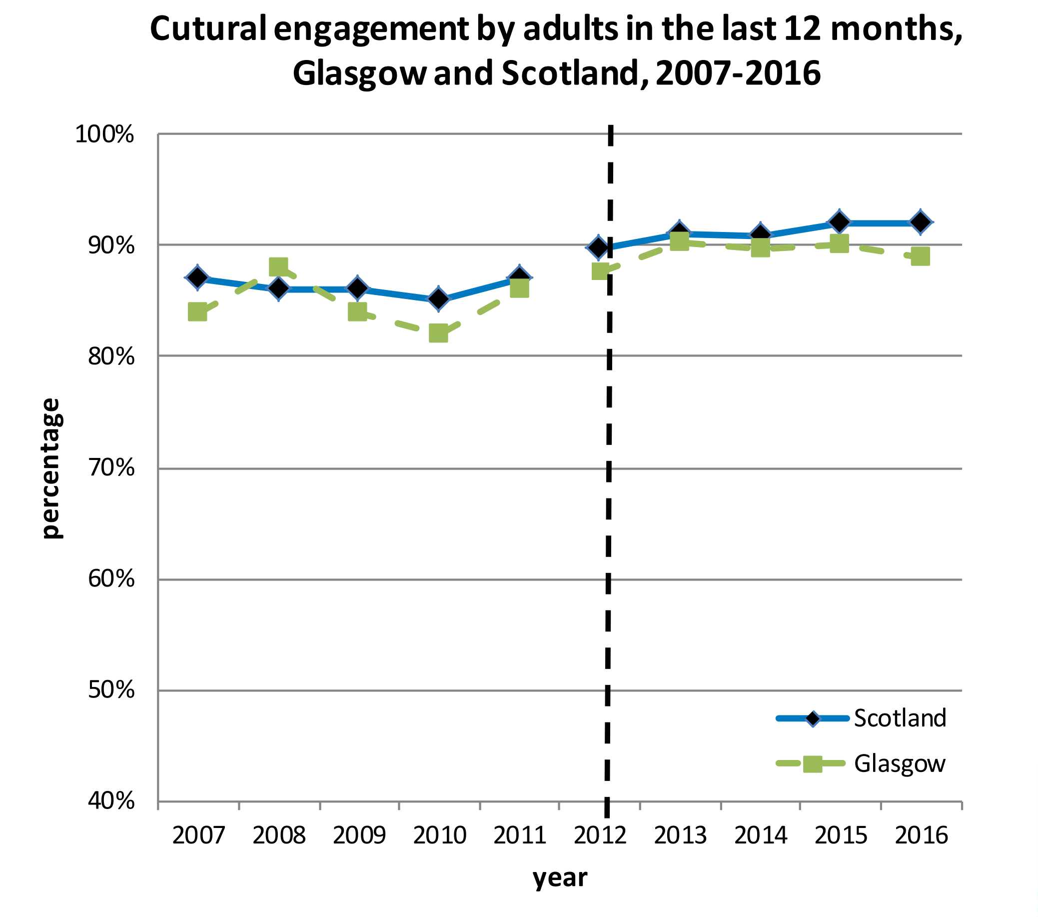
In 2012, the wording of the questions on cultural attendance and participation in the Scottish Household Survey changed, so the figures from 2012 to 2016 are not directly comparable to previous figures. Any comparisons shown are to illustrate the previous trend only. More detailed information can be found in the Scottish Household Survey questionnaire for 2012.

In Young People

This indicator shows the percentage of young people in Scotland who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months. This was measured through the Schools Omnibus Survey. It was hoped that the Commonwealth Games increased exposure to cultural events and provided for more opportunities to participate through its cultural programme, which it was hoped would increase and encourage cultural engagement both nationally and in Glasgow.

What do the data tell us?

For adults, at a Scotland level, the percentage who have either participated in a cultural activity or who have attended or visited a cultural event or place in the last 12 months remained fairly stable between 2007 and 2011. From 2012 to 2016 there has been a slight increase (90% in 2012 - 92% in 2016). The figure for Glasgow was just below the national figure in those two years, at 88% in 2012 and 89% in 2016. These figures are not directly comparable to previous years' figures (see above).

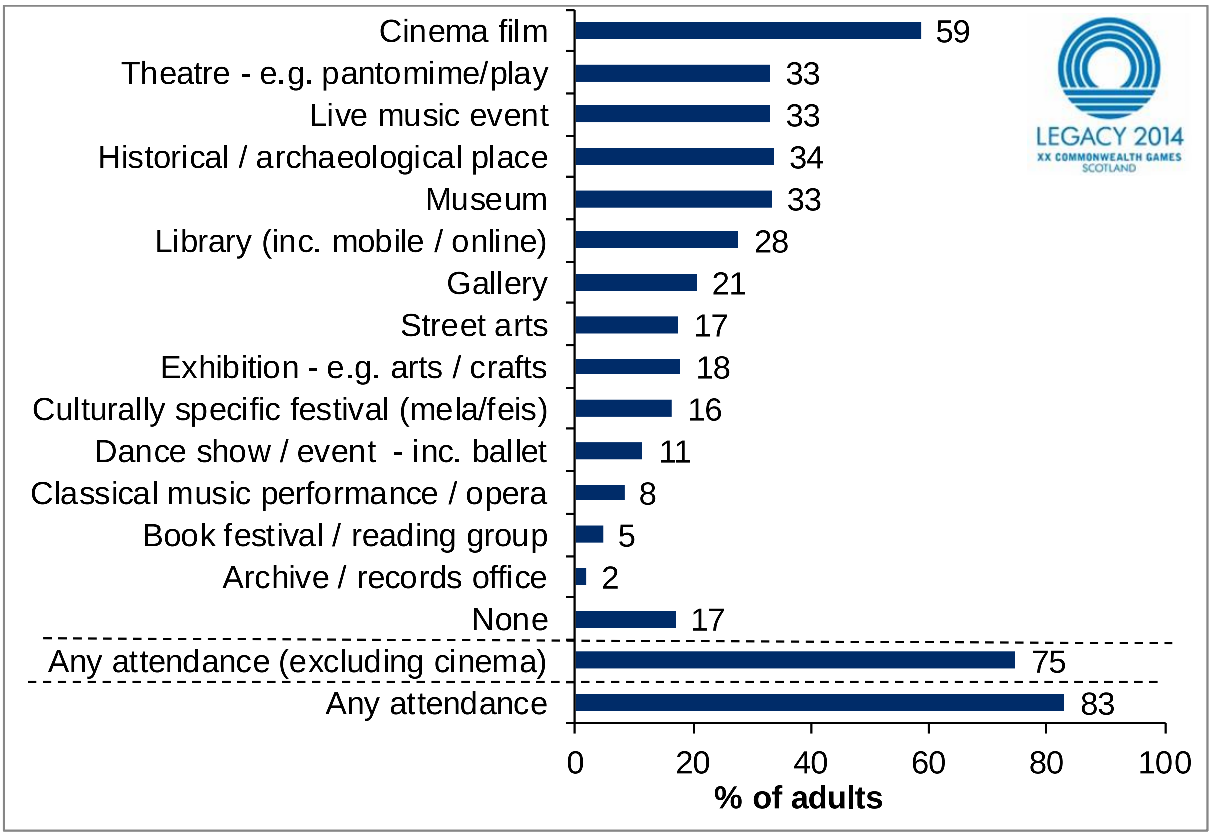


Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

In 2016, 83% of adults attended a cultural event or place of culture. When excluding visits to the cinema, the figure falls to 75%. Viewing a film at the cinema is the most popular form of cultural attendance and over half of respondents (59%) viewed a film at the cinema in the last 12 months.

The next most popular types of cultural attendance are visiting a historical/archaeological place (34%), live music events (33%), going to the theatre (33%) or visiting a museum (33%). Next, 28% visited a library and 21% a gallery. Attendance at all other places was under 20%. Less than a fifth (17%) of people did not attend a cultural event or place of culture in the last 12 months.

Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months. Scotland, 2016



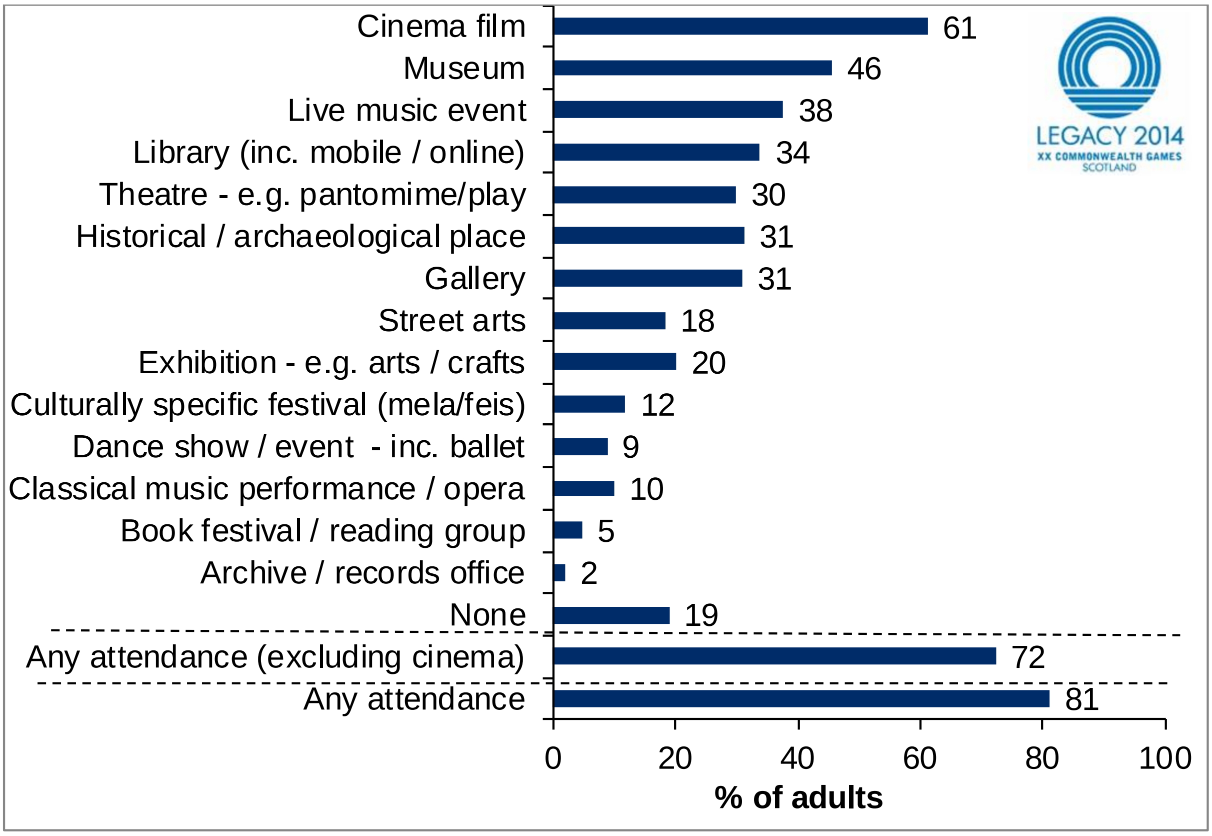
Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

For Glasgow, the percentage of adults who attended a cultural event or place of culture in the previous 12 months was slightly lower than the national average at 81%. As with Scotland as a whole, viewing a film at the cinema was the most popular form of cultural attendance by adults in Glasgow, with 61% having gone to the cinema in the last year. When excluding visits to the cinema, the figure falls to 72%, just slightly lower than the national figure.

Unlike for the Scottish figures, museum visits were the second most popular type of cultural attendance in Glasgow (46%). More than a third of respondents (34%) had visited a library in the last 12 months in Glasgow, compared to 30% for Scotland as a whole. Apart from museums, the largest difference in attendance between Glasgow and

Scotland came in gallery visits, with 31% of respondents in Glasgow having been to a gallery within the last 12 months compared to 21% in Scotland. Almost a third of people (31%) in Glasgow had attended a historical or archaeological place in 2016.

Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months. Glasgow City, 2016

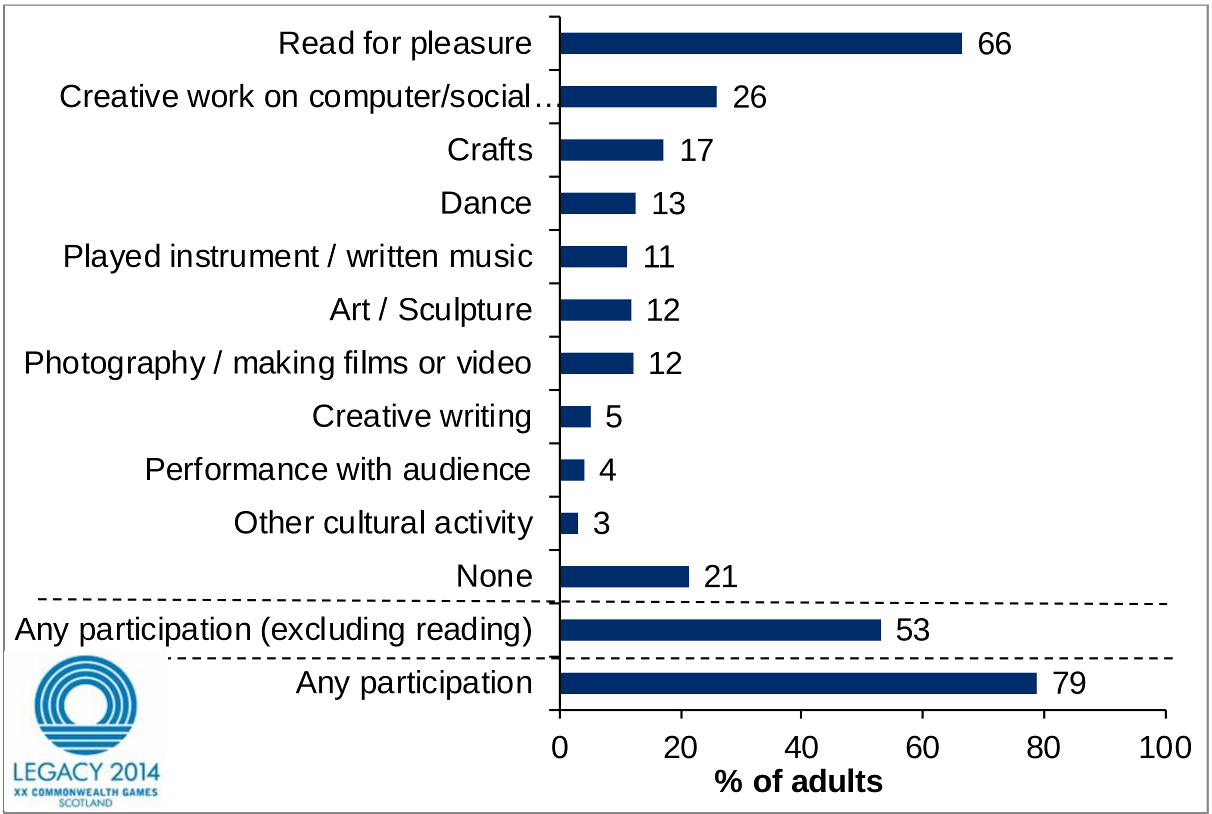


Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

Nearly four fifths (79%) of adults participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months in 2016. Reading for pleasure is the most popular form of cultural participation, with 66% of respondents having done so in the last 12 months for 2016. When reading is excluded, the figure for cultural participation falls to 53%.

In Scotland, the next most popular activity is doing creative work on a computer or by social media (26%), followed by crafts (17%), dancing (13%), photography/making films (12%), art and sculpture (12%) and playing and writing music (11%). Participation in all other cultural activities is less than 10%. Over a fifth of adults did not participate in any cultural activity in the last 12 months (21%).

Participation in cultural activities by adults in the last 12 months, Scotland, 2016

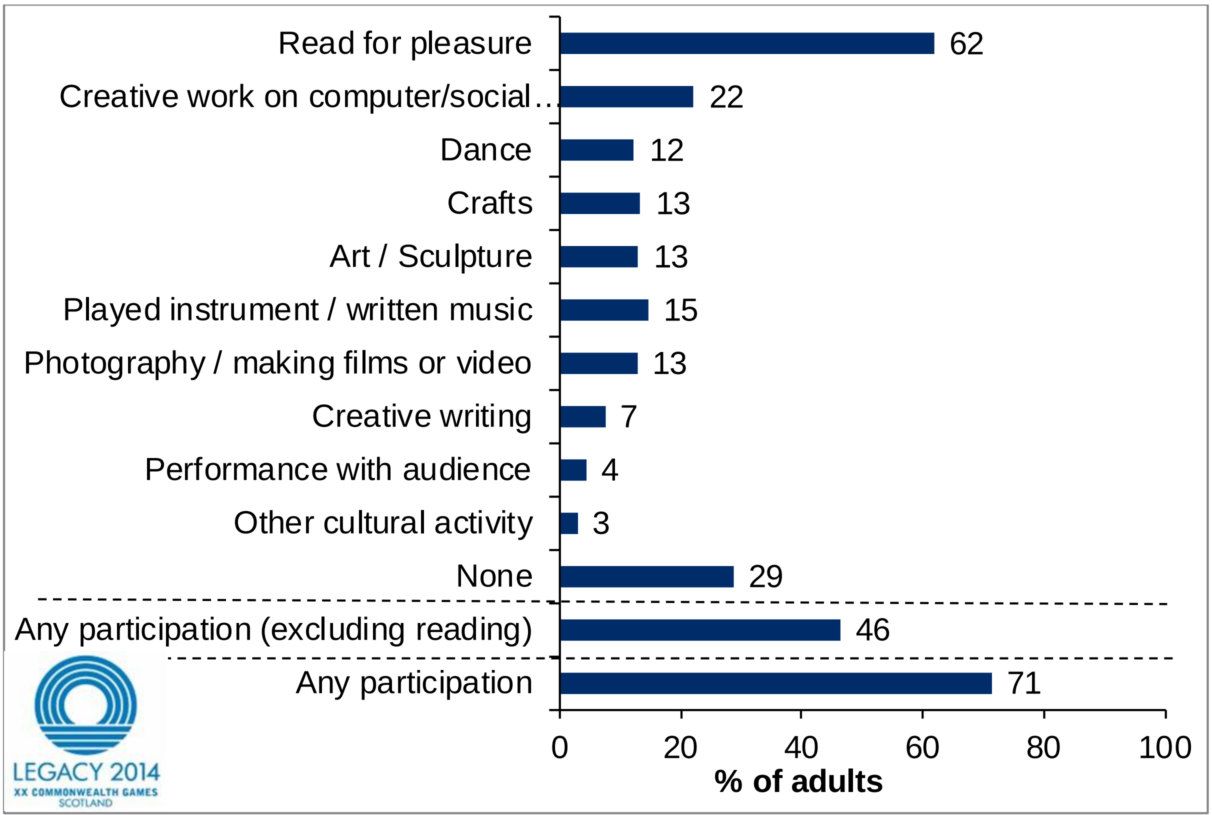


Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

In Glasgow, nearly three quarters (71%) of adults participated in a cultural activity in the last 12 months in 2016, slightly lower than the Scottish figure. Reading for pleasure is the most popular form of cultural participation and 62% of respondents did this in the last 12 months for 2016. When reading is excluded, the figure for cultural participation falls to 46%.

In Glasgow, the next most popular activity is doing creative work on a computer or by social media (22%), followed by playing or writing music (15%), crafts (13%), art/sculpture (13%), photography/making films (13%) and dancing (12%). Participation in all other cultural activities in Glasgow is less than 10%. More than a quarter of adults in Glasgow did not participate in any cultural activity in the last 12 months (29%).

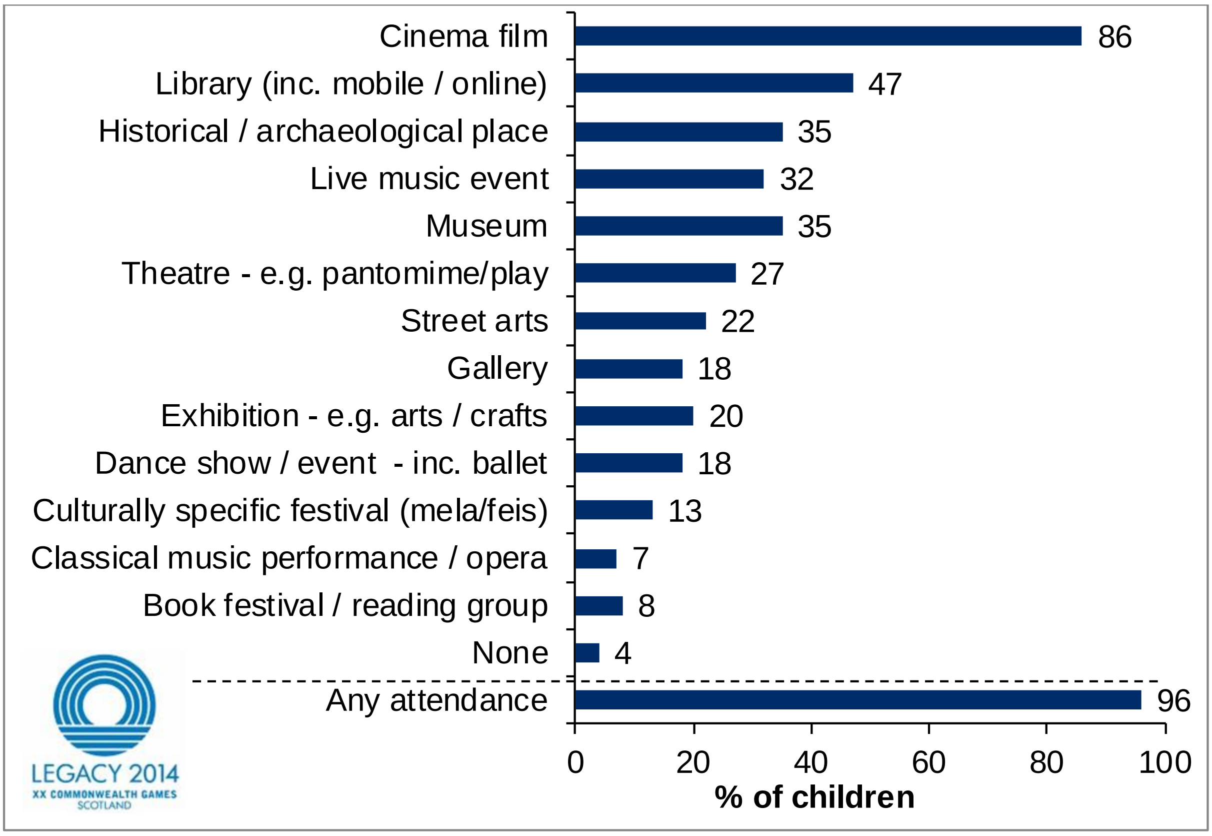
Participation in cultural activities by adults in the last 12 months. Glasgow City, 2015



Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

For young people, at a Scotland level, 96% of children reported having attended a cultural event/place and 90% having participated in a cultural activity in 2016, which is a slight decrease on 2012. The cinema was the most popular place young people went to with 86% reporting having visited a cinema in the last 12 months. Almost half of young people had visited a library in the last year (47%). Visits to historic places were third most popular along with visits to museums at 35%. This was followed by going to live music events (32%) and theatre attendance (27%). Attendance at all other events/places was under 25%. Data at a Glasgow level is not available.

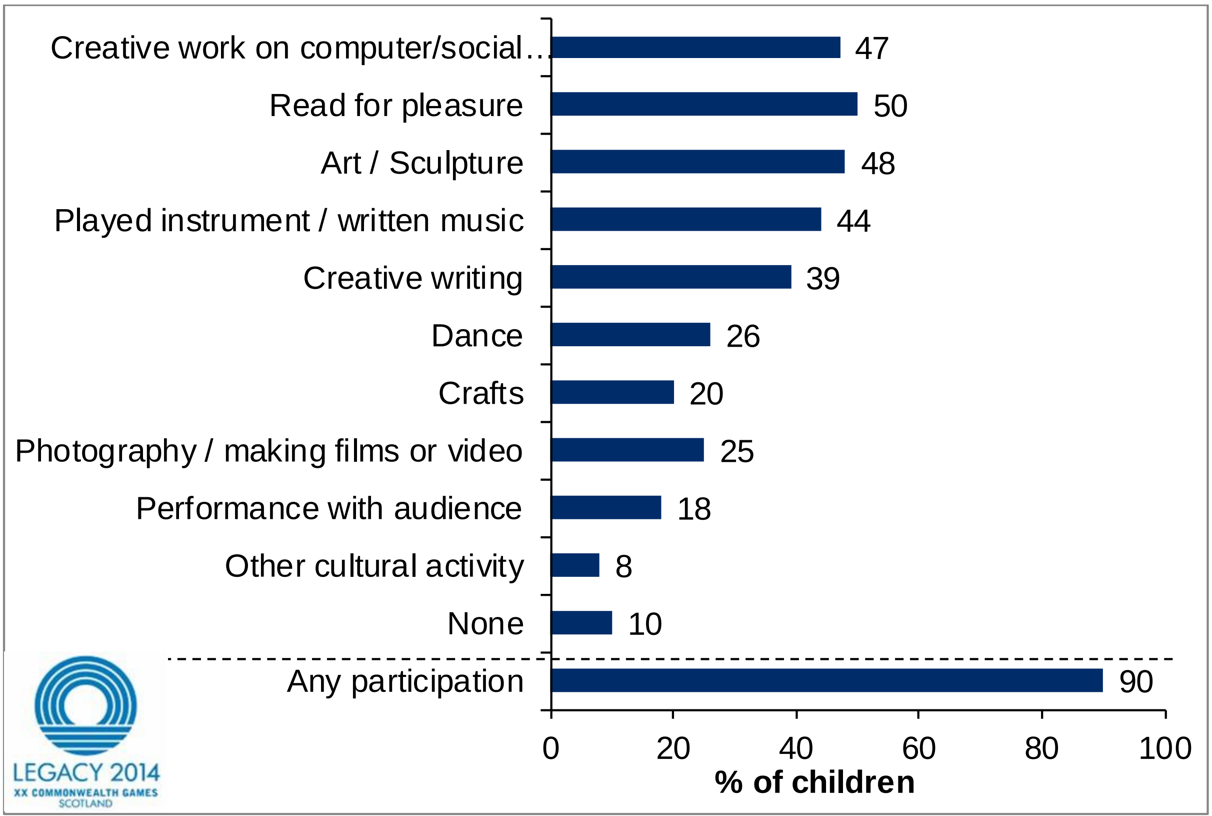
Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months (children) Scotland, 2016



Source: Schools Omnibus Survey

Reading for pleasure and art or sculpture topped the list as the most popular methods of participation with 50% and 48% respectively. This is a change from 2012 where using a computer/social media was most popular. This category is now in third place with 47%. Playing an instrument or writing music remains the fourth most popular at 44% and along with photography/video making is the only category not to see a decrease. Photography/video making saw a slight increase in popularity going from 23% in 2012 to 25% in 2016.

Participation in cultural activities by young people in the last 12 months, Scotland, 2016



Source: Schools Omnibus Survey

C7: Gross Value Added – Creative industries

Please see F1: GVA in key sectors for information on the indicator and data.

C8: Employment – Creative industries

Please see F3: Employment in key sectors for information on the indicator and data.

Flourishing: Outcome Indicators

Background

These indicators track progress (in most cases from a baseline in 2008) around how Scotland has used the Games to contribute to the growth of the Scottish economy under three intermediate outcomes: increase growth of Scottish businesses; increase movement into employment, training and volunteering; and improve the perception of Scotland as a world class destination for business, events and tourism.

Data is presented for Scotland, Glasgow, and (where relevant) for the East End of Glasgow.

F1: GVA in key sectors

Why is this indicator important?

The strength of the economy is measured by calculating the nation's output or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). A related measure of output, Gross Value Added (GVA) can be used to analyse key sector growth in Scotland. If the effect of the Commonwealth Games on the Scottish economy is big enough, then Scotland's and/or Glasgow's GVA should increase in key sectors at particular times.
There are a number of different measures of GVA for Scotland. As we are interested in measuring GVA of detailed industry sectors and at a local authority area level, we are using the approximate GVA measure. Approximate Gross Value Added (aGVA) represents the amount that individual businesses, industries or sectors contribute to the economy. Generally, this is estimated by looking at the income generated by the business, industry or sector minus any intermediate consumption used to produce its output.

What do the data tell us?

It is useful to consider the performance of the Scottish economy as a whole in terms of Scottish Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which grew each year from 1998 reaching a peak in Q2 of 2008. Scotland then entered recession, which lasted six quarters, and returned to growth in Q1 of 2010. Further short periods of economic contraction occurred in Q4 2010 and Q1 2012. Between Q3 2012 and Q4 2015 there was sustained quarter-on-quarter growth, taking output 5.5% above the pre-recession peak. The Q1 2016 GDP figures show that the output of the Scottish economy remained flat during the period.

As we might expect in an economic downturn, GVA decreased across some key sectors, although in Table below the picture varies in terms of the fluctuations observed since 2009. However, between 2013 and 2014 (the year of the Games), GVA increased in nearly all sectors at national and Glasgow level.

GVA in Key Sectors

Scotland	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Construction	5,979	6,154	5,842	5,954	6,337	6,592	7,146
Creative industries	2,748	2,709	2,813	2,990	3,604	3,757	4,646
Manufacture of Food and Beverages	3,863	3,620	3,866	3,603	3,673	3,805	3,847
Sports activities and recreation education	610	429	525	418	504	536	544
Sustainable tourism	2,768	2,904	2,846	3,228	3,466	3,692	3,761
*of which: Tourism related sports facilities and activities**	*145*	*114*	*146*	*126*	*157*	*166*	*156*

Glasgow	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Construction	930	918	784	847	764	838	1,061
Creative industries	713	676	719	760	857	906	1,063
Manufacture of Food and Beverages	473	372	574	367	318	442	322
Sports activities and recreation education	129	93	108	55	58	59	75
Sustainable tourism	500	296	339	353	474	579	426
*of which: Tourism related sports facilities and activities**	*4*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*2*	*1*

Source: Scottish Annual Business Statistics, Scottish Government. Calculations by the Scottish Government.

This indicator is referenced by indicators C7 and A11

Notes

1. http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/PubGDP
2. http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/SNAP
3. http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/SABS
4. There are differences between the ABS approximate measure of GVA and the other GVA measures published for Scotland. It is important to emphasise that ABS approximate GVA does not cover the whole economy and that it does not include all the National Accounting adjustments that reconcile the ABS data with other data sources.
5. Note that data for this sector (which covers SIC 93.11 & SIC 93.199) is included under both Sports activities and Recreation Education & Sustainable tourism headings. This data has been provided only to show magnitude of overlap between the sectors.

Data Sources: Scottish Annual Business Statistics (SABS)

Background

Scottish Annual Business Statistics (SABS) provides data mainly on the Production (including Manufacturing), Construction and Service Sectors in Scotland. The Annual Business Survey, from which the statistics are largely derived, covers approximately two thirds of the economy. The main sectors covered are the financial sector & parts of agriculture and the public sector. These statistics are therefore best suited to the analysis of individual industries rather than the economy as a whole.

Methodology & Notes

Scottish Annual Business Statistics (SABS) is based on data from the Annual Business Survey (ABS) (formerly Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)) conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The ABS is the UK's key resource for understanding the detailed structure and performance of businesses across the UK, classified to the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The statistics have been produced under partnership procedures agreed between ONS and the Scottish Government (SG). These have resulted in an improvement in the quality of the underlying data and consistency in the figures used by ONS and SG.

Coverage

The ABS is an annual survey of registered businesses covering the production (including manufacturing), construction and service industries (including distribution) which represent the UK Business Economy. This is about two thirds of the UK's whole economy in terms of Gross Value Added. The statistics do cover the whole economy, omitting the financial sector & parts of agriculture and the public sector.

Use

The Annual Business Survey (ABS) is a valuable source dataset which is used alongside a number of other important datasets in the production of macro-economic statistics for Scotland and the UK as a whole. It is important to note that overall growth rates associated with the ABS are comparable to the official growth rates for the whole economy given that significant sectors of the economy are included in the ABS and the results have been balanced with other datasets. The SABS statistics are therefore best suited to analyses of individual industries rather than the economy as a whole.

Sample Design

The ABS sample is designed as a stratified random sample of UK businesses from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The survey population or universe is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification, employment, and country using the information from the IDBR. The sampling scheme is designed to give best estimates of the population totals for a given sample size and involves selecting all the largest businesses with a progressively reducing fraction of smaller businesses. This method ensures the sample size is kept to a minimum.

Data Reliability

SABS figures are based on an annual survey of businesses. In the context of overall Scottish figures, year-on-year differences are sometimes less obvious as they can be compensated for by other changes. However, at a more disaggregate level, such as sectoral or local authority area, changes in a small number of (large) companies can have a have a very marked effect on figures from one year to the next.

Further information is available at
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/SABS

F2: Business sites in key sectors

Why is this indicator important?

Any increase in the number of business sites is a good indicator of an active entrepreneurial climate in the economy. For the purposes of this evaluation, the number of sites will be measured, rather than the number of enterprises, as this is a more sensitive measure of change within a specific geographical area. In the same way as for GVA the number of businesses in key sectors will be monitored to explore whether change is occurring in specific sectors rather than the economy as a whole. Nevertheless, the number of all business sites operating within each geography is provided as a proxy measure of the Games Legacy contribution.

Business start-ups are also a possible indicator for measuring change in entrepreneurship. However, the stock of business sites is influenced by business start-ups and business survival - and the Commonwealth Games may have an influence on both these elements. Furthermore, official business start-up rates are measured at an enterprise level, rather than at a business site level - and measuring at an enterprise level reduces the sensitivity. For example, if a restaurant chain (the enterprise) already operating in the East End opens a new restaurant this would not result in an increase in the number of enterprises but would result in an increase in the number of business sites operating in the East End of Glasgow.

What do the data tell us?

Between 2008 and 2016, the number of business sites operating in Scotland has increased from 186,210 to 205,180 (a 10% increase). Business sites in the creative industries and sustainable tourism sectors have seen an increase in business sites across this time period (by 47% and 8% respectively). However, the number of sites in the sectors of construction, the manufacture of food and beverages, and sports activities and recreation education have seen a decrease (by -1%, -2% and -7% respectively).

For Glasgow, a similar overall trend to Scotland is observed in the overall number of business sites across this time period (with an overall increase of 13%). A similar trend to Scotland is also seen in its key sectors, with the exception of the construction sector which has seen a 5% increase. The pattern in the East End sees a decrease in construction and manufacture of food and beverages of 5% and 50% respectively. Overall, the total number of business sites in the East End has remained relatively constant, with 1,070 business sites in 2008, and 1,105 in 2016.

Number of Business sites, by selected sector: Scotland, Glasgow & East End, 2008 – 2016

Year	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Scotland									
Construction	20,190	20,255	19,825	19,080	19,285	18,830	18,990	19,280	19910
Creative industries	10,800	11,205	11,510	11,990	12,810	13,370	14,340	15,110	15960
Manufacture of food and beverages	1,225	1,210	1,160	1,100	1,115	1,110	1,145	1,160	1195
Sports activities and recreation education	1,945	1,790	1,860	1,800	1,790	1,775	1,795	1,795	1805
Sustainable tourism	15,260	15,455	15,645	15,545	15,950	15,720	16,315	16,305	16505
of which: Tourism related sports facilities and activities (93.11, 93.199)	500	665	675	790	880	915	1,000	1,010	1010
All sites operating Scotland	**186,210**	**186,295**	**186,650**	**185,350**	**190,510**	**190,915**	**197,930**	**201,760**	**205180**

Glasgow									
Construction	1,590	1,615	1,610	1,500	1,545	1,520	1,540	1,580	1665
Creative industries	1,730	1,785	1,830	1,920	2,015	2,135	2,225	2,340	2485
Manufacture of food and beverages	95	95	95	85	85	80	85	85	80
Sports activities and recreation education	155	135	140	145	130	120	135	135	135
Sustainable tourism	1,700	1,720	1,765	1,815	1,880	1,825	1,955	1,965	2045
of which: Tourism related sports facilities and activities (93.11, 93.199)	25	30	35	70	75	80	105	105	105
All sites operating in Glasgow	**19,770**	**19,875**	**19,985**	**19,820**	**20,335**	**20,290**	**21,125**	**21,635**	**22065**
East End									
Construction	90	90	100	95	85	85	80	80	90
Creative industries	75	95	95	100	90	95	95	90	100
Manufacture of food and beverages	10	10	5	10	5	5	5	5	5
Sports activities and recreation education	5	5	10	5	5	5	10	10	10
Sustainable tourism	85	85	85	95	95	95	105	115	110
of which: Tourism related sports facilities and activities (93.11, 93.199)	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	15	15
All sites operating in East End	**1,070**	**1,110**	**1,110**	**1,100**	**1,055**	**1,010**	**1,040**	**1,060**	**1105**

Notes:

1. The enterprise figures for 2010 to 2016 are not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. The enterprise counts are sourced from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) - in 2012, improvements to HMRC computer systems led to previously excluded businesses being added to the IDBR. For Scotland, this resulted in 2,340 extra enterprises being added to the IDBR in 2012; these extra enterprises should have been included in previous years also. These extra enterprises were included in the above results for 2010 and 2011 - but not for earlier years.

2. The 2014 figures have been revised due to revisions to the industry classification of a small number of large businesses.

3. Data for "Tourism related sports facilities and activities" was reported separately for the first time in the 2016 update. This brings F2 in line with the sectors reported for F1 and F3.

4. Datazone boundaries were revised in 2011 to take into account population change since 2001. The new boundaries have been applied to the data shown here for the East End area.

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register; Office for National Statistics (Calculations by Scottish Government)

Data sources: Businesses in Scotland

Background

Businesses in Scotland statistics provide information about the **number of enterprises operating in Scotland**, broken down by various groupings including industry, company size, local authority area, and country of ownership. The publication includes **all** enterprises that **operate** in Scotland regardless of where the enterprise is based. This allows a more comprehensive understanding of the Scottish business environment than is possible via other business data sources which only classify enterprises as Scottish if they have their UK base in Scotland.

Overview of Methodology and Sources

The estimates have been constructed using data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the Family Resources Survey (FRS) and Self Assessment (SA) data. The IDBR provides the number of enterprises registered for VAT and/or PAYE in Scotland. However there is a substantial number of very small enterprises which have no employees and are therefore not included on the IDBR. A modelling procedure that combines data from the IDBR with estimates derived from the LFS, FRS and SA data is used to estimate the number of unregistered enterprises. The principles of the model were developed by economic consultants working with the Department of Trade and Industry and Eurostat.

F3: Employment in key sectors

Why is this indicator important?

Employment is a key driver of economic growth. Although there is a limited amount of evidence to suggest that direct employment and contracting of the Glasgow 2014 Games preparation, delivery and legacy will have a positive impact on employment (particularly in Glasgow and the surrounding area), it will be difficult to attribute any increases in employment directly to the Commonwealth Games using this indicator alone.
There is a wide range of data available to monitor changes in employment. However, for the purpose of this analysis, data from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is used here.
The preferred source of headline employment level and rates for Scotland is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), whereas for local authorities it is the Annual Population Survey (APS). Data from the LFS/APS is key to understanding any employment gains amongst specific groups such as young people. However, BRES is the preferred source for estimates of employment by detailed industry for Scotland, as well as local authority areas within Scotland.

Unlike the LFS/APS, BRES is based on information from employers rather than self-reported by respondents to a household survey. This results in more robust information on the number of jobs by industry, compared to other sources such as the Labour Force Survey. There is approximately a one year lag between BRES collection and publication. The BRES data is presented from 2009 onwards, as 2009 was the first year of the full BRES survey. BRES produces estimates of employment (employees plus working owners), and includes self-employed workers if they are registered for VAT or Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes. This is the year after the baseline for the Commonwealth Games Legacy Evaluation but it is not possible to include this year in this case.

What do the data tell us?

Regarding the main sectors monitored, between 2013 and 2014 (the year of the Games), there were employment increases in Construction (up 3.8% in Glasgow and 4.7% in Scotland) and in Creative Industries (up 11.9% in Glasgow and 4.7% in Scotland); there was a fall in Sustainable Tourism employment but this was greater at Scotland level (down 7.2%) than in Glasgow (down 5.7%).
In respect of 2014 to 2015, employment increased in 'Sustainable Tourism' (10.3% in Glasgow and 10.7% in Scotland) and in 'Sports activities and recreation' (7.1% in Glasgow and 1.6 % in Scotland). In contrast, there was a decline in 'Construction' (-2.4% in Glasgow and -4.7% in Scotland).
Most recently, between 2015 and 2016, employment in 'Sports activities and recreation' continued to increase: up 11.1% in Glasgow and 28.9% in Scotland; similarly, employment increased in 'Creative Industries' (10.1% and 15.1% in Glasgow and Scotland respectively), and 'Construction' (6.3% in Glasgow and 1.4% in Scotland). Over the same period, there were declines in employment in 'Manufacture of food and beverages' (-10.0% and -4.4% in Glasgow and Scotland respectively) and 'Sustainable Tourism' (-6.5% in Glasgow and -6.8% in Scotland).

Data sources: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Background

The Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) is the preferred source for estimates of employee jobs by detailed industry for regional and sub-regional geographies. Data is released annually in October.

BRES produces estimates of employees and employment (employees plus working owners). BRES therefore includes self-employed workers as long as they are registered for VAT or Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes. Self-employed people not registered for these, along with HM Forces and Government Supported trainees are excluded.

Employee jobs are allocated to the area in which the businesses completing the survey questionnaire say the employee works. Therefore, geographic estimates are on a workplace basis, and do not reflect where the person lives. Jobs at local hospitals, for example, may be situated in one local authority while the employees or people may reside in another.

An employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is paid directly from the payroll, in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Employment includes employees plus the number of working owners who receive drawings or a share of the profits. Full-time is defined as working more than 30 hours per week with part-time defined as working 30 hours or less per week.

BRES is a sample survey. For the 2016 survey period, approximately 80,000 businesses were sampled for Great Britain.

Historic data

Prior to this, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) was the official source for employee jobs below national & regional level. In 2009, the Annual Business Inquiry and Business Register Survey were merged to form the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES).

Further information is available at Business Register Employment Survey - ONS.

F5: School Leavers in positive destinations

Why is this indicator important?

The successful transition of young people from compulsory education into positive and sustained learning, training or work is of great importance individually and to wider society. There is a strong association between under-achievement and unemployment. Research suggests that young people who experience periods out of the labour market, education or training are more likely to receive lower wages[1] and be unemployed[2] later in life than those who participate.

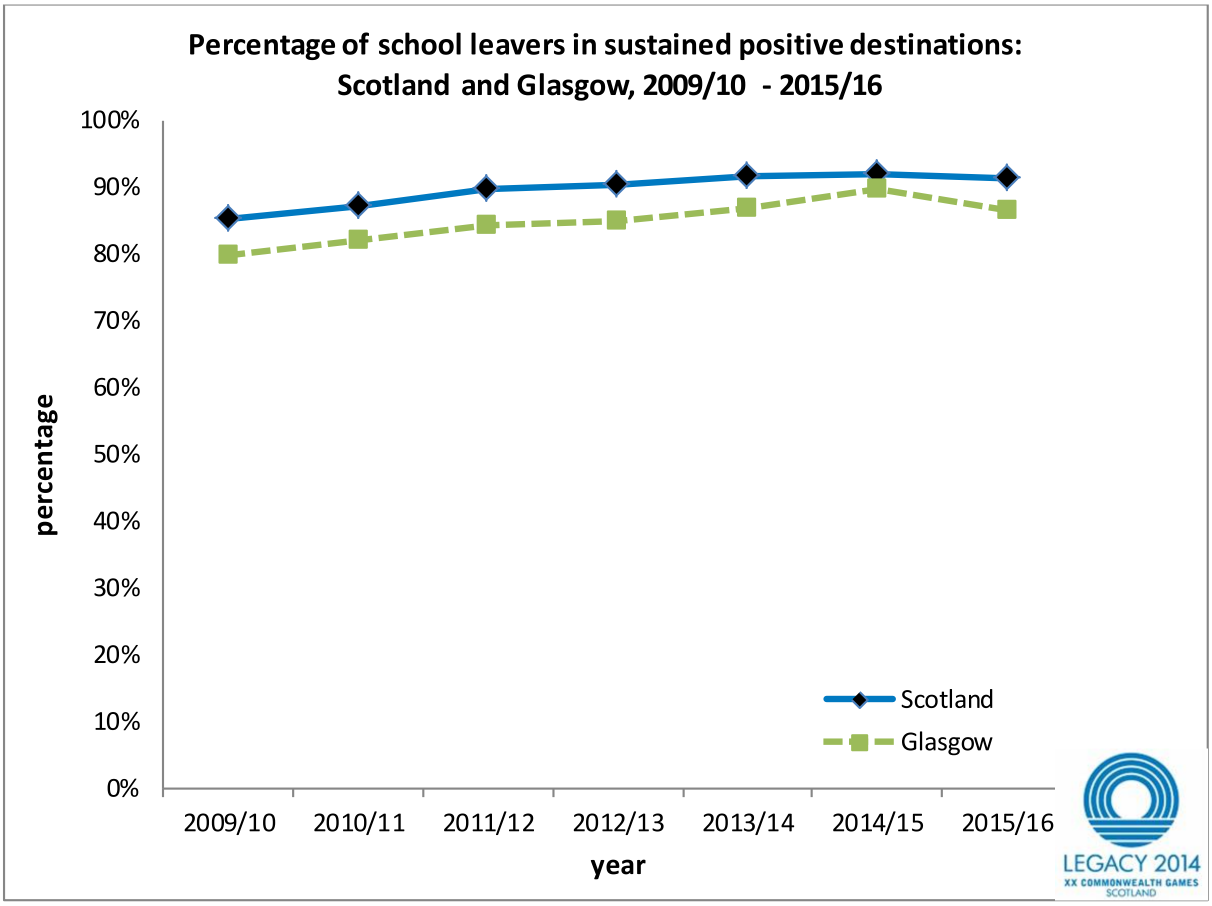
The Commonwealth Games provided increased opportunities for apprenticeships and other interventions which might affect the percentage of school leavers in sustained positive destinations. This effect could be felt during the Games period and as a legacy impact on the longer term employment, education and training prospects for school leavers in Glasgow and throughout Scotland.

Although 2008 is the year from which all Legacy evaluation indicators are baselined, robust data to inform this indicator are available from 2009 onwards. The data is provided to the Scottish Government from Skills Development Scotland (SDS) via the School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR). Results are published by the Scottish Government as Summary Statistics for attainment, leaver destinations and healthy living. Please note that information on attainment and leaver destinations for 2013/14 has been revised following changes to the timing of the leaver year. Information on attainment and leaver destinations was updated in June 2015 following methodological changes and changes to data availability, and now data from 2009/10 to 2014/15 has been updated following these changes. Please exercise caution when comparing data with information prior to 2009/10.

What do the data tell us?

In the 2015/16 follow-up survey, 91% of school leavers were in positive destinations across Scotland. There has been a small, but steady, increase of young people in positive destinations since 2009/10. The proportion of young people entering Higher or Further Education has increased from 59% in 2009/10 to 63% in 2013/14, and decreased slightly to 60% in 2015/16. The proportion of leavers entering employment has increased from 23% in 2009/10 to 29% in 2015/16.

In 2015/16, 87% of school leavers were in positive destinations in Glasgow. This also represents an increase since 2009/10, when 80% were in positive destinations.



Source: [Summary Statistics for attainment, leaver destinations and healthy living](#) Scottish Government.

Notes

1. University of Bristol (2004), *The Wage Scar from Youth Unemployment* – http://www.bristol.ac.uk/cmpo/publications/papers/2004/wp97.pdf [Accessed 24 October 2014]

2. University of Bristol (1999), *The Class of '81: The effects of early-career unemployment on subsequent unemployment experiences*

F6: Modern Apprenticeships - new starts, in training and leavers

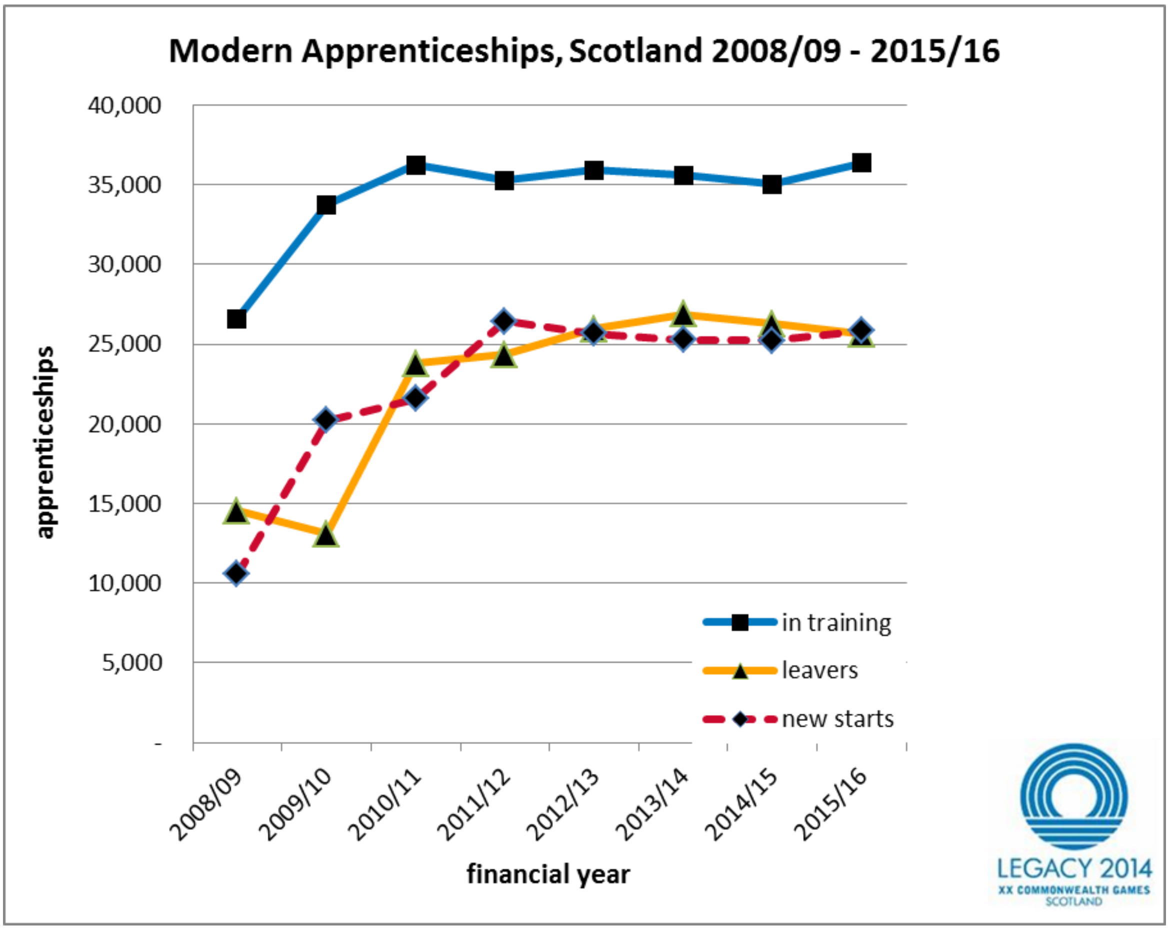
Why is this indicator important?

Modern Apprenticeships offer people aged over 16 the opportunity of paid employment combined with training at different levels. They help people gain skills and nationally recognised qualifications without full-time study and are available across a wide range of industries. The Legacy 2014 Young Persons' Fund and Glasgow City Council's Commonwealth Apprenticeships will contribute to the development of modern apprenticeships over the next few years. We note that the key evidence we may require in the future will not be this indicator in itself, but a longer-term follow-up of those who complete these apprenticeships to determine their success.

The Scottish Government also collects data on school leavers in sustained positive destinations. Please see F5: Percentage of school leavers in sustained positive destinations for information on the indicator and data.

What do the data tell us?

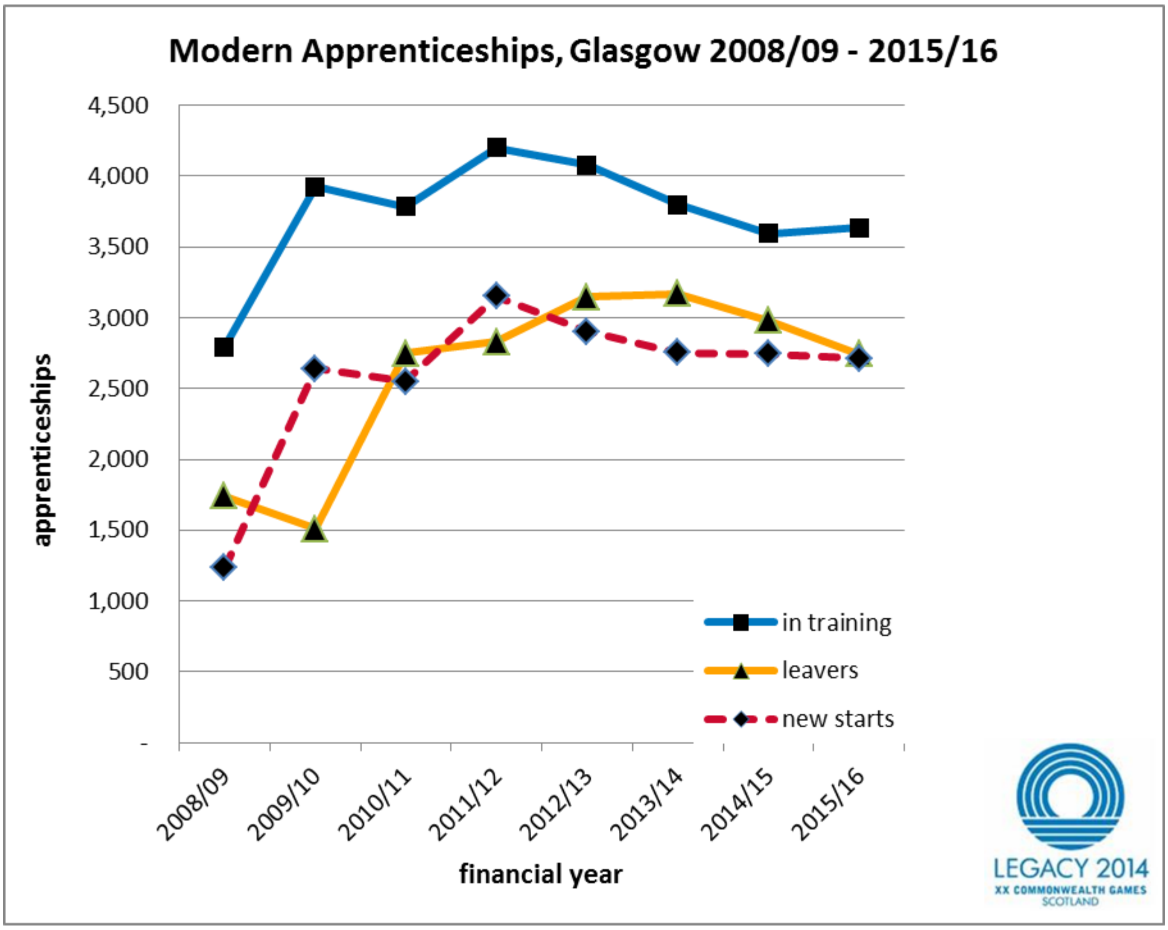
There has been an increase in 'new starts', those 'in training' and 'leavers' from modern apprenticeship schemes between 2008/09 and 2015/16 at national level. By 2015/16, 36,371 modern apprentices were 'in training' across Scotland. This represents a substantial increase since 2008/09 when 26,614 were 'in training' (by over a third, at 37%). As we would expect, there is also a corresponding increase in this time period for both 'new starts' (more than doubling, at 144%) and 'leavers' (an increase of 76%). Numbers of 'new starts', and those 'in training' were up slightly from the previous year in 2015/16 (by 2% and 4% respectively), while the number of 'leavers' decreased by 2%.



Source: Modern Apprenticeships, Skills Development Scotland

Following a similar pattern, there has also been an increase at the Glasgow City level of 'new starts', those 'in training' and 'leavers' from modern apprenticeships between 2008/09 and 2015/16 (by 119%, 30% and 58% respectively). However, the numbers of 'new starts', and 'leavers' were down slightly from the previous year in 2015/16 (by 1%

and 8% respectively), while the number of those 'in training' increased slightly (by 1% from the previous year).



Source: Modern Apprenticeships, Skills Development Scotland

F7: Volunteering and Unpaid Help

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator provides a population-wide measure of unpaid help to organisations or groups, which we are using as an indicator of volunteering. If a demonstrable legacy from the Commonwealth Games is an increase in volunteering, we would hope to see some upward change in this indicator.

What do the data tell us?

The Scottish Household Survey asks: “*Have you undertaken any work or given unpaid help to any of these types of groups or organisations at any time in the past 12 months*?” listing 17 different categories including groups such as *school children, political groups,* and *community groups*.

The proportion of people providing unpaid help to organisations or groups has remained relatively constant since 2007/2008 nationally.

In 2016, 26% of men and 29% of women provided any unpaid help within the last 12 months in Scotland. The biggest difference between males and females is within the 25 to 34 age group, where a higher proportion of females (30%) provided unpaid help than males (23%). More than a fifth (21%) of all adults from lower income households (earning less than £6,000) provided unpaid help in the last 12 months, compared to nearly a third (32%) of those with a net household income of more than £20,000.

In 2016, 7% of men and 3% of women undertook volunteering in sports and exercise (such as coaching or organising). In youth and school activities, 7% of men and 11% of women provided unpaid help.

Percentage of adults providing unpaid help to organisations or groups in the last 12 months by Type of Voluntary Work

Glasgow								
Year	**2007/ 2008**	**2009/ 2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Any voluntary work	**25%**	**23%**	*	**24%**	**21%**	**20%**	**20%**	**23%**
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	*3%*	*3%*	*	*2%*	*2%*	*2%*	*2%*	*4%*
Youth / school activities	*11%*	*9%*	*	*8%*	*7%*	*5%*	*6%*	*6%*
Adult education, caring and hobbies	*12%*	*8%*	*	*12%*	*10%*	*9%*	*10%*	*12%*
Other community activities	*10%*	*8%*	*	*9%*	*7%*	*7%*	*8%*	*8%*
Base	*1,280*	*1,250*	*	*910*	*910*	*950*	*810*	*803*

Scotland									
Year	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Any voluntary work	**31%**	**28%**	**31%**	**30%**	**29%**	**28%**	**27%**	**27%**	**27%**
Sport / exercise (coaching or organising)	*5%*	*4%*	*5%*	*4%*	*4%*	*5%*	*4%*	*4%*	*5%*

Youth / school activities	*11%*	*10%*	*12%*	*11%*	*10%*	*10%*	*9%*	*10%*	*9%*
Adult education, caring and hobbies	*14%*	*12%*	*14%*	*13%*	*13%*	*13%*	*11%*	*12%*	*12%*
Other community activities	*12%*	*11%*	*12%*	*12%*	*11%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*	*10%*
Base	*6,200*	*6,780*	*5,640*	*6,430*	*9,890*	*9,920*	*9,800*	*9,410*	*9,642*

Source: Scottish Household Survey, Scottish Government. (Calculations by Scottish Government)

***** Note that data are not available on volunteering in 2011 in Glasgow due to the local authority being under-sampled so the number of responses is not large enough to provide a robust estimate for volunteering.

The GoWell survey in the East End of Glasgow asks: “In the past 12 months, have you done any voluntary work - that is, have you helped an organisation, group or individual in an unpaid capacity?” with response options *Yes* or *No*. The figure for providing unpaid help in the East End of Glasgow is 24%, according to the GoWell East baseline survey 2012. Although questions between surveys are phrased differently, this gives a broad comparison with the Glasgow and national figures.

F8: Perception of Scotland internationally - Nation Brands Index, exports

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator represents Scotland's reputation abroad in terms of its economic strength and potential. The Nations Brands Index asks three questions which cover science and technology, products and services, and creativity and innovation. These data are based on yearly interviews with approximately 20,000 adults aged 18 above in 20 core panel nations. Participants score 50 target nations on six dimensions, including exports.

What do the data tell us?

The exports dimension has changed very little from 2008 to 2016.

Year	Score	Rank (out of 50 nations)
2008	54.6	21st
2009	54	22nd
2010	53.5	23rd
2011	-	-
2012	53.7	22nd
2013	-	-
2014	55.8	22nd
2016	57	21st

Note - The Scottish Government did not subscribe to the survey in 2011 or 2013.
Source: Anholt GFK-Roper's Nation Brands Index^{sm}, Scottish Government

It is important to note that the rank order is dependent on which target nations are included. These tend to vary from one year to the next. The survey data shows that panellists who tend to be most familiar with and favourable towards Scotland overall are from English-speaking and Commonwealth nations and close European neighbours. For the purpose of comparison over time, the overall score which can range from 0 to 100 is therefore more informative.
The score varied from 54.6 in 2008 to 57 in 2016. Looking at each of the 3 elements scored within Exports, Scotland's reputation for products and services was its strongest ranking question in this dimension (18th in 2012, 2014 & 2016). However, Scotland's scores in these areas tended to fall in "don't know/neutral" categories, suggesting that people did not recognise Scotland for Exports when thinking about its reputation, rather than giving a negative/poor reputation for Exports.

F9: Perception of Scotland internationally - Nation Brands Index, tourism

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator represents Scotland's reputation abroad in terms of its image as a tourist destination. The Nations Brands Index asks questions which cover participants' willingness to visit (money being no object), natural beauty, historic landmarks and city/urban attractions. These data are based on yearly interviews with approximately 20,000 adults aged 18 above in 20 core panel nations.

What do the data tell us?

The tourism dimension remains Scotland's reputational 'peak' on the Nation Brands Index^{SM}. Scotland was ranked 12th out of 50 participating nations in 2008, 2014 and 2016.

Year	Score	Rank (out of 50 nations)
2008	69.1	12th
2009	67.3	13th
2010	67.4	12th
2011	-	-
2012	67.4	13th
2013	-	-
2014	68.6	12th
2016	68.7	12th

Note - The Scottish Government did not subscribe to the survey in 2011 or 2013.
Source: Anholt GFK-Roper's Nation Brands Index^{sm,} Scottish Government.

It is important to note that the rank order is dependent on which target nations are included. These tend to vary from one year to the next. The survey data shows that panellists who tend to be most familiar with and favourable towards Scotland overall are from English-speaking and Commonwealth nations and close European neighbours. For the purpose of comparison over time, the overall score which can range from 0 to 100 is therefore more informative. The score varied from 69.1 in 2008 to 68.7 in 2016.

F11: Rank and score as a major sport events location

Why is this indicator important?

Sport has become a multi-billion-dollar industry which has an impact on the global economy. There is very limited data to support understanding this impact and there is no standard methodology to capture, evidence, measure and compare these impacts. The Global Sports Impact Project (GSI) by Sportcal provides a measure of the impact of sport on society at national and city level. It should be noted that data for Glasgow is available in the GSI from 2012 rather than the Assessing Legacy baseline year of 2008.

What do the data tell us?

The table below shows that Glasgow has risen in the GSI rankings from 25th in 2012, to 14th in 2016. Glasgow's score has also increased. Improvements like these are in line with what we would expect from the impact of the preparation for and running of the Commonwealth Games, as well as other sporting events hosted in Glasgow.

Year	Rank	Score
2012	25th	4,793
2013	26th	4,949
2014	19th	5,404
2015	14th	5,909
2016	14th	Not available

Source: Sportcal: Global Sports Cities Index

F12: Visits by overseas and UK tourists

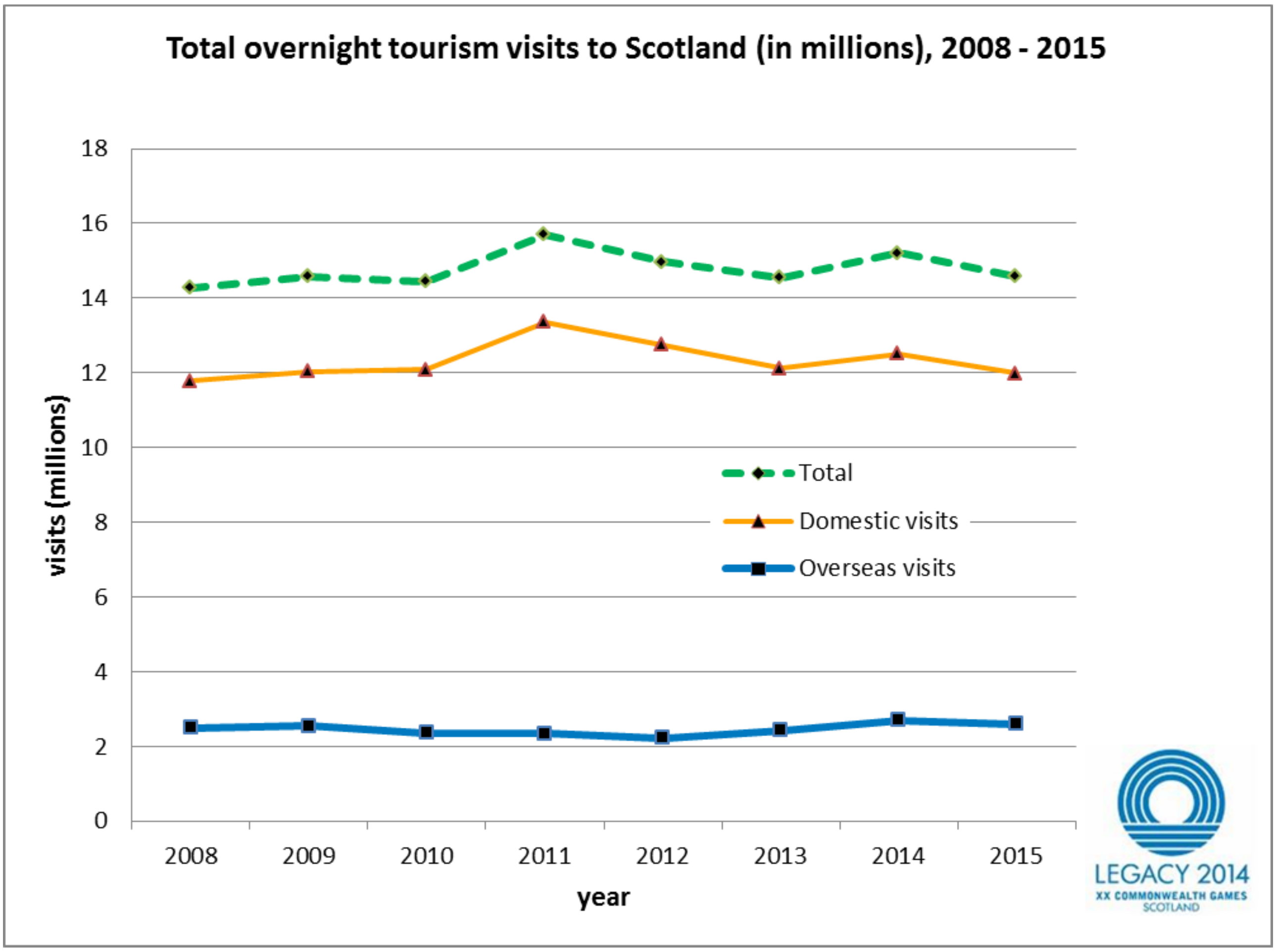
Why is this indicator important?

We would expect to see an increase in visits to Scotland and Glasgow overall as a result of the Commonwealth Games, Ryder Cup and Homecoming in 2014. The evidence shows that there has been an increase in visitor numbers, although it has yet to been seen if this will be sustained.

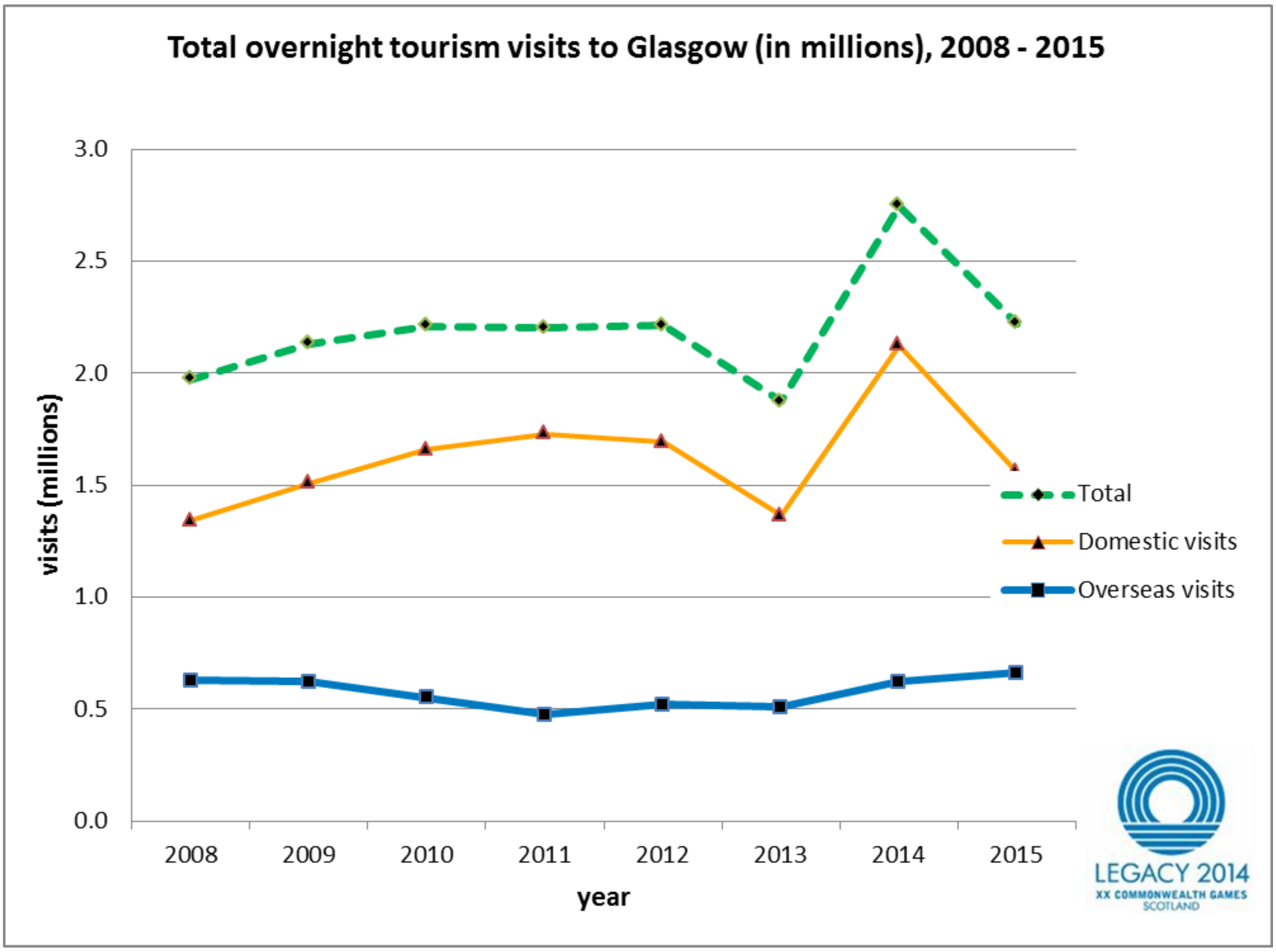
Overseas visits to Scotland are estimated using the International Passenger Survey. The data are published quarterly by the UK Office for National Statistics. Domestic visits by residents of Great Britain are currently estimated using the Great Britain Tourism Survey, which is published quarterly. Note that this survey covers Great Britain only, and so excludes Northern Ireland residents.

What do the data tell us?

The **combined total** (overseas and domestic) number of visits to Scotland in 2015 (14.6 million) has increased slightly since 2008 (14.3 million), after reaching 15.2 million in 2014. **Overseas** tourism visits were negatively affected by the recession of 2008 (when visits were 2.5 million), but the last couple of years have seen numbers rise slightly to 2.6 million in 2015, a small decrease from 2.7 million in 2014. The number of **domestic** tourism visits to Scotland was 11.8 million in 2008, and has risen to 12.0 million in 2015. However, domestic tourism peaked in 2011, when it was at 13.4 million, and reached 12.5 million in 2014.



In Glasgow, the **combined total** number of visits (overseas and domestic) has risen from 2.0 million in 2008 to 2.2 million in 2015 after peaking in 2014, the year of the Games, at 2.8 million. **Overseas** visitor numbers were 0.6 million in 2008 and although they fell during subsequent years to a low of 0.5 million in 2011, the number has crept back up to 0.7 million in 2015. Meanwhile, the number of **domestic** visitors has risen from 1.3 million in 2008 to 1.6 million in 2015, after a high at 2.1 million in 2014.



Source: International Passenger Survey (2008–15), GB Tourism Survey (2008–2014)

This indicator is referenced by indicator C4

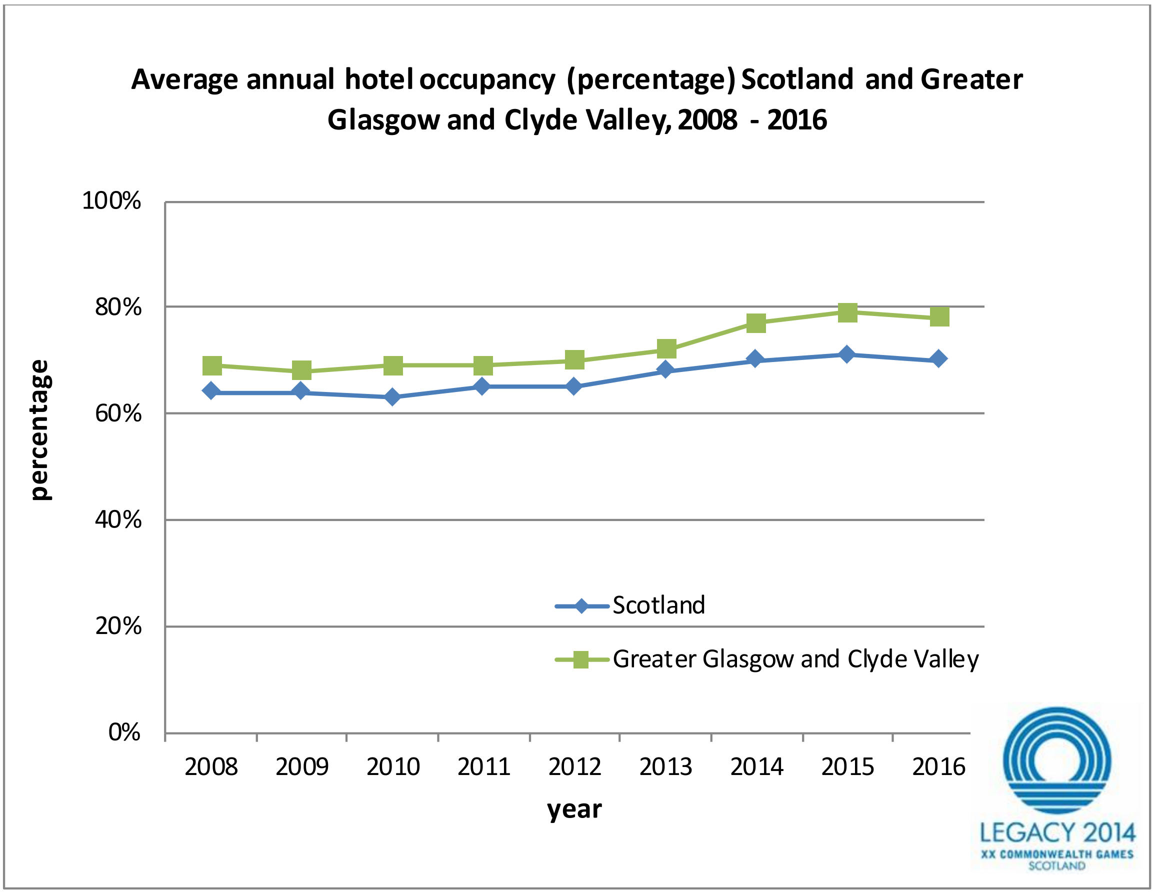
F14: Hotel occupancy

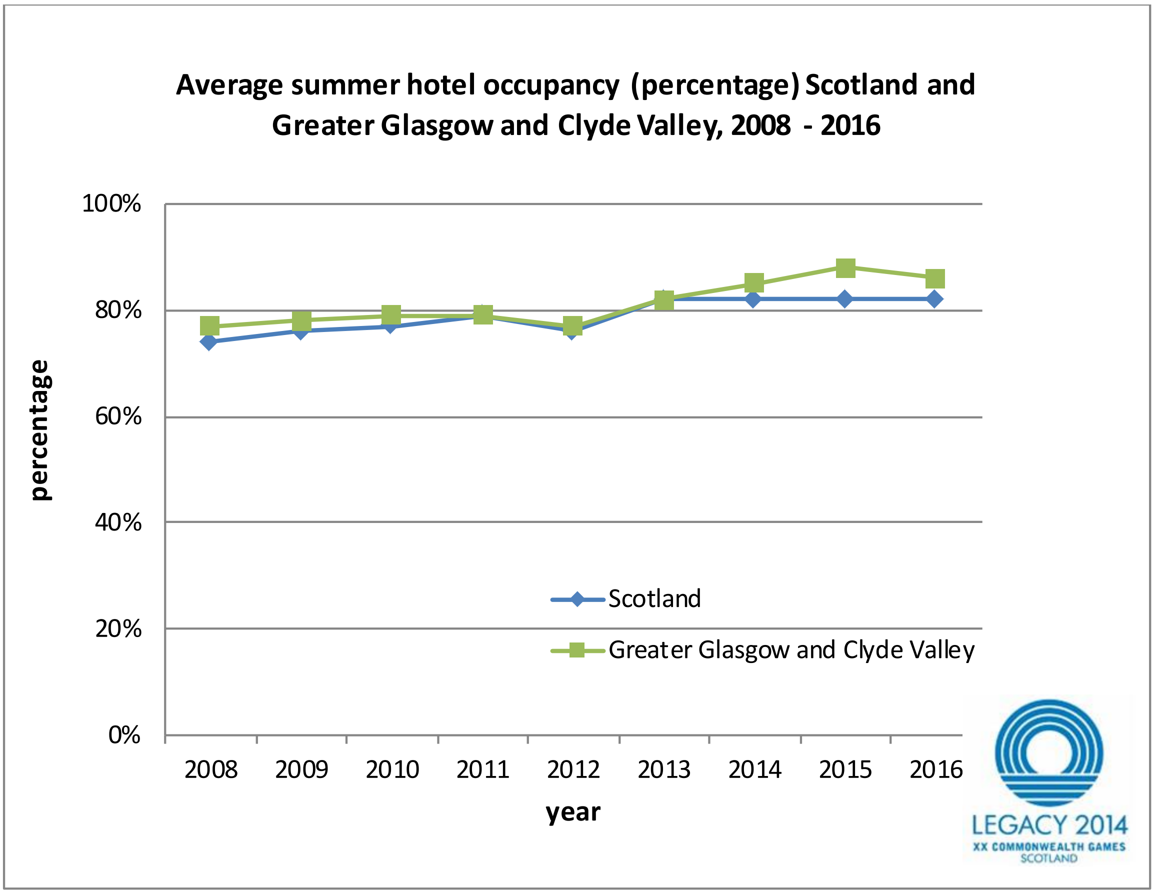
Why is this indicator important?

Hotel occupancy in Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley can be used as an indicator of economic activity and international reputation. We would clearly expect to see an increase in hotel occupancy rates at the time of the Games, but also more generally in response to an increase in international reputation and profile. Hotel occupancy data is collected through the Scottish Accommodation Occupancy Survey which is used extensively by VisitScotland.

What do the data tell us?

Both the Scottish and Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley hotel occupancy rates have increased since the baseline of 2008. This is both annually (see chart) and for the summer (June, July and August). By 2016, hotel occupancy annually was 70% in Scotland and 78% in Glasgow. This compares with a 2008 baseline of 64% and 69%, respectively. For the summer period of 2016, hotel occupancy was 82% for Scotland and 86% for Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley. This was an increase from a baseline of 74% and 77%, respectively. Since 2008, it should be noted that Greater Glasgow and Clyde Valley has seen an increase in supply in the hotel sector as well.





Source: Scottish Accommodation Occupancy Survey (SAOS), VisitScotland

Sustainable: Outcome Indicators

Background

This set of outcome indicators track progress in terms of helping communities live more sustainably, including improvements to the physical and social environment of Glasgow, in particular the East End, and strengthening and empowering communities. We track perceptions of changes to neighbourhoods in terms of overall improvement, facilities, and crime as well as amount of greenspace and reduction in derelict land, among other things.

The sustainable indicators are different from other themes in that we mainly expect the influence of the Games to be in the East End of Glasgow. Scotland and Glasgow level data from the baseline year of 2008 is still included as context. East End data is provided mainly from the GoWell study with 2012 as the baseline year.

S1: Neighbourhood improvement

Why is this indicator important?

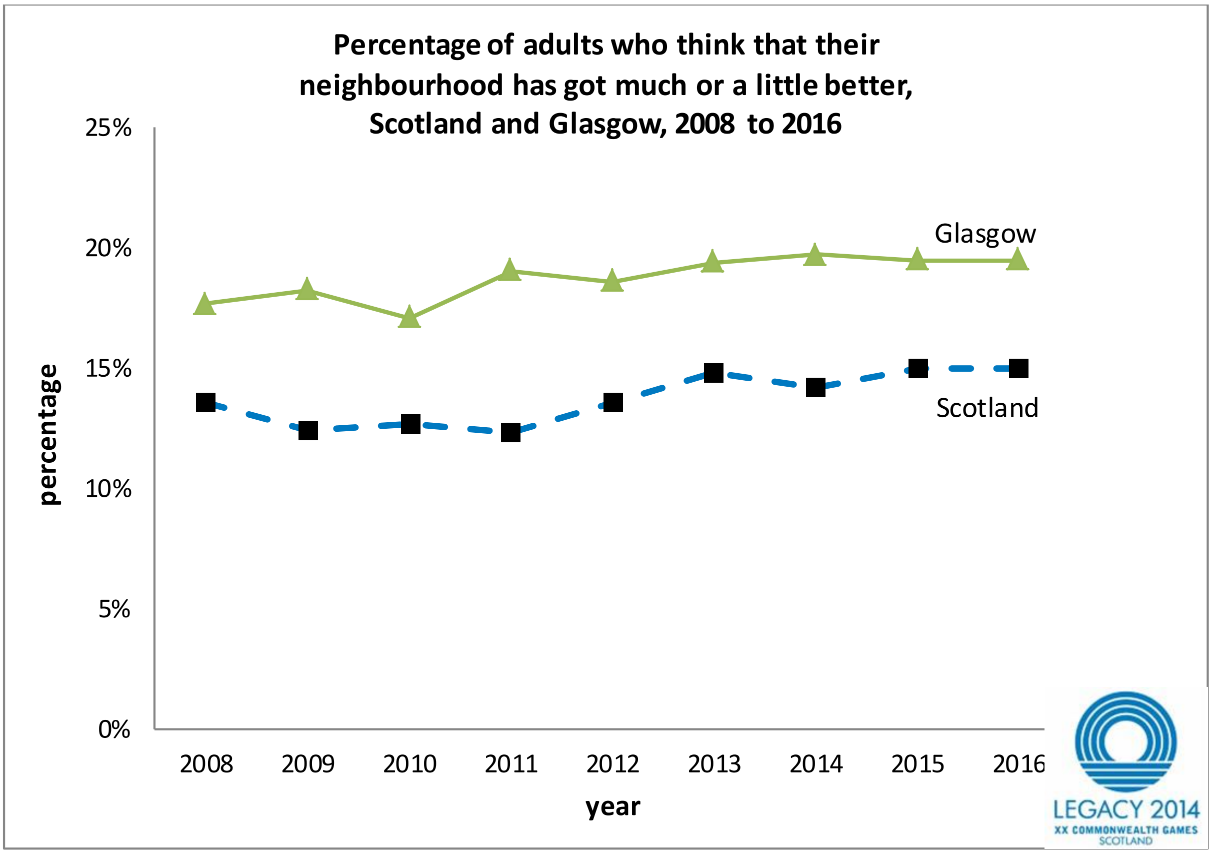
This indicator allows us to understand adults' perceptions of whether their neighbourhood has improved over the last three years and is measured within the Scottish Household Survey, with East End of Glasgow data supplied from the GoWell Study. The indicator fits within the regeneration element of 'sustainable' and allows us to examine the impact of regeneration on perceptions of neighbourhood improvement in Glasgow, while providing a context for this at a Scottish level.

The regeneration being undertaken at Glasgow and East End level is on-going and an increase in perceptions of improvement in the area is anticipated as a result. However, it is important to consider that disruption caused by building works associated with major Games related and regeneration infrastructure projects, may impact adversely on perceptions of improvements, although steps have been taken to minimise this.

What do the data tell us?

The Scottish Household Survey asks: *"Thinking about your local neighbourhood, do you think it has got better, stayed the same or got worse over the past three years?".* Response categories are: *Much better, Little better, The same, Little worse, Don't know*.

Perceptions of neighbourhood improvement in Glasgow have remained consistent between 2008 and 2016 with 17-20% of adults indicating that their area got much better or a little better over the last three years . A similar stable pattern is observed for Scotland, although at a lower level (12-15%), over the same time period.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

For a similar measure in the East End of Glasgow, participants in the GoWell survey were asked: "Has this area got better or worse to live in the last three years?". In 2012, 44% of the original 1,015 GoWell respondents indicated that they thought that their neighbourhood had got better in the last three years (out of response categories 'Better', 'Same', 'Worse', 'Don't know'). Although the questions posed to respondents are slightly different, this would suggest a greater perception of neighbourhood improvement in the East End of Glasgow.

In 2015, from the longitudinal cohort of 414 participants in the GoWell East study, there are indications that perceptions of neighbourhood improvement have increased since 2012. At baseline in 2012 of this study, 50% of this cohort reported they thought that their neighbourhood had got better in the last three years compared to 59% in 2015.

S2: Perception - local community

Why is this indicator important?

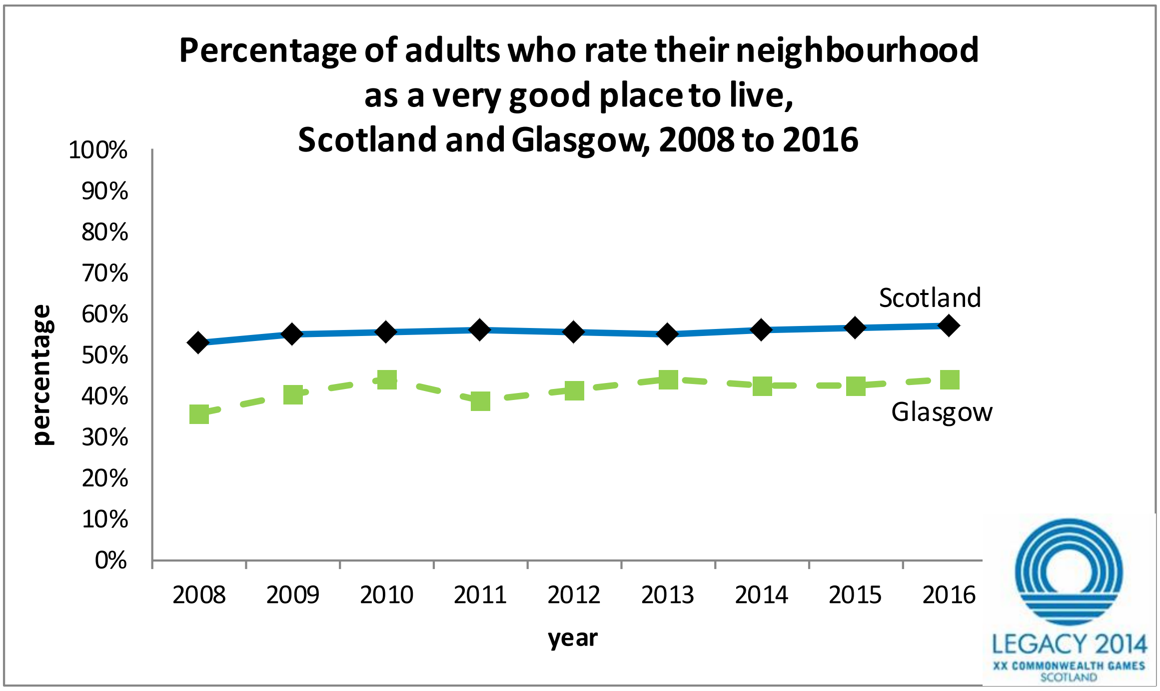
This indicator helps us to understand the impact of regeneration on neighbourhood perception within Glasgow. Perceptions of a community being a good place to live are also important in defining a sustainable community (Rogerson et al, 2011[1]).

Sitting within the improving the physical and social environment of Glasgow section of 'sustainable', this indicator complements the indicator S1. It allows us to consider community life as well as improvements as a result of Glasgow 2014 Games-related regeneration. The expectation is that the majority of impact will be in Glasgow and the East End of Glasgow, with an increase in those perceiving their community as a good place to live over time due to the improvements being made city-wide.

What do the data tell us?

The Scottish Household Survey asks*: "Thinking now about the neighbourhood you live in, how would you rate it as a place to live?"* . Response categories are *Very good, Fairly good, Fairly poor, Very poor, No opinion*.

In Glasgow, perceptions have tended to fluctuate between 2008 and 2016, although the proportion who rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live has increased overall from 36% in 2008 to 44% in 2016. At a Scottish level, a higher percentage of adults rate their neighbourhood as a very good place to live, however, ratings have remained relatively little changed since 2008 and relatively stable between 2009 and 2016.



Source: [Scottish Household Survey]

The GoWell survey in the East End of Glasgow allows us to perform similar analysis for that area. This survey asks "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this neighbourhood as a place to live?". This shows that 23% of the original 1,015 GoWell respondents were 'very satisfied' with their neighbourhood as a place to live (out of response categories 'Very satisfied', 'Fairly satisfied', 'Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied', 'Fairly dissatisfied', 'Very dissatisfied', 'Don't know').

In 2015, from the longitudinal cohort of 414 participants in the GoWell East study, there are indications that satisfaction with the neighbourhood as a place to live may have increased since 2012. At the baseline year 2012, 74% reported that they were very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live compared to 78% in 2015.

notes

1. Rogerson R. *et al*, 2011, Sustainable Communities: Skills and learning for place making, Hertfordshire University Press

S3: Perception - community centres and facilities

Why is this indicator important?

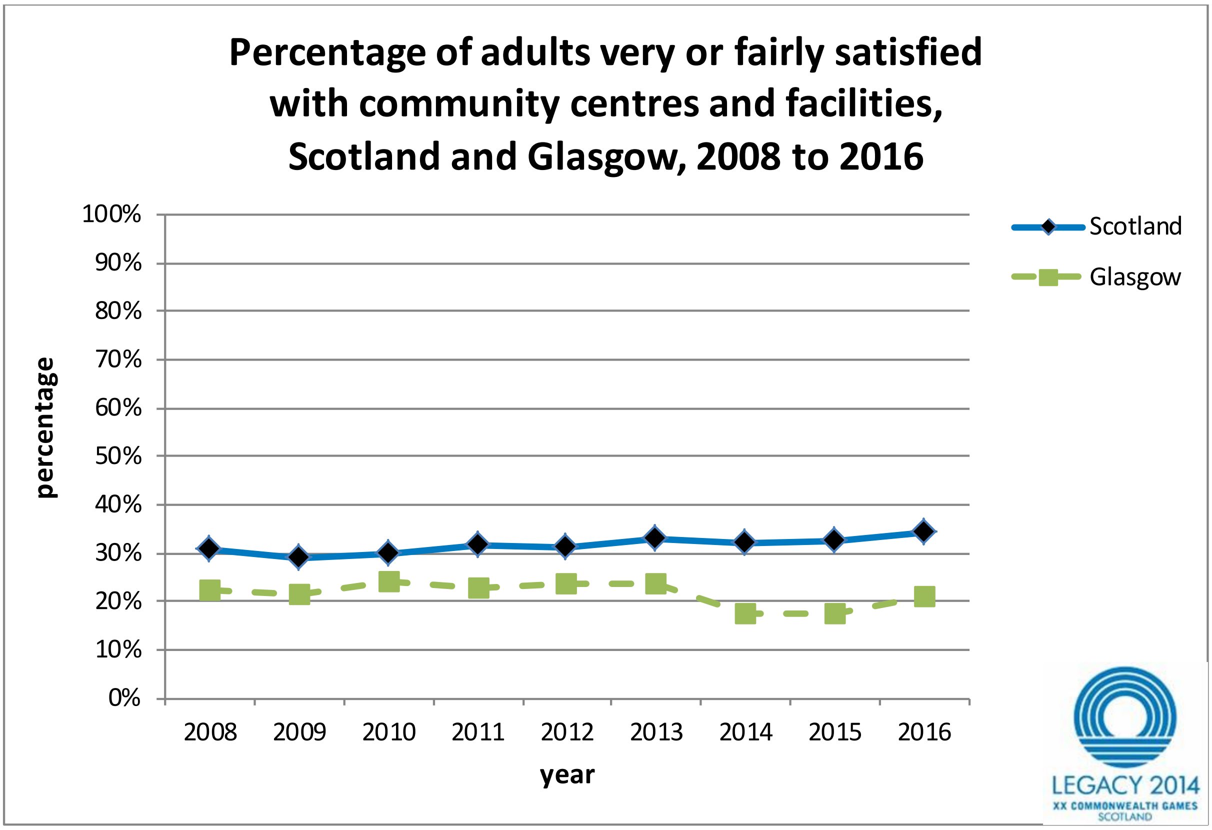
This indicator measures adults' satisfaction with community centres and facilities. The data for this indicator comes from the Scottish Household Survey where adults are asked to rate their satisfaction with the quality of community centres and facilities. Falling within the 'improving the physical and social environment' of 'sustainable', this indicator allows us to look at the impact of the regeneration of facilities within Glasgow associated with the 2014 Games.

Scottish data is also provided here for context. However, as suggested within the intermediate outcome, we would expect much of the improvement to be within Glasgow, and particularly the East End of Glasgow. It was anticipated that following the development and opening to the public of the Glasgow 2014 Games venues sports centres, for example, we would see an increase in adults' satisfaction. In a similar way to indicator S1, however, there may be an adverse impact due to the building work being undertaken and some centres being closed while they are being refurbished. We might expect this adverse impact to be mitigated once data is available from the period when the venues are open.

What do the data tell us?

In Glasgow, the proportion of adults stating that they are "very or fairly satisfied with community centres and facilities" was relatively stable between 2008 and 2013, varying between 21% to 24%. However, during the Games year a decrease to 18% is observed which is retained into 2015 before an increase is again seen in 2016 to 21%.

Overall, we see higher levels of satisfaction at the Scotland level, varying from 29% to 34% between 2008 and 2016.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

S8: Vacant and derelict land

Overview

Vacant and derelict land can affect local community well-being and impacts on the local environment. Vacant land is land which is unused for the purposes for which it is held and is viewed as an appropriate site for development. Derelict land (and buildings) is land which has been so damaged by development that it is incapable of development for beneficial use without rehabilitation. The following indicators examine vacant and derelict land at Glasgow and East End Levels.

Land brought back into use

Why is this indicator important?

To help understand more fully the wider impacts of regeneration on Glasgow through the Glasgow 2014 Games, it is important to look at the area of vacant and derelict land that has been brought back into use both Glasgow-wide and specifically at an East End level.

What do the data tell us?

In this table, we see that at both a Glasgow and East End level[1], a variable amount of land has been brought back into use with a peak at Glasgow level in 2013. This peak reflects to a large extent the Glasgow 2014 Games-related activity.

Vacant and derelict land brought back into use (in hectares)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Glasgow	76	56	72	52	78	90	58	40	44
East End	2	6	3	8	41	7	4	8	1

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land survey

Vacant and Derelict Land

Why is this indicator important?

Through examining the area of vacant and derelict land still existing within Glasgow and the East of Glasgow, we are able to help establish a fuller picture of the impact of the Glasgow 2014 Games on wider regeneration on the East End and Glasgow more widely.

What do the data tell us?

The total area of derelict and vacant land between 2009-2016 within Glasgow and the East End have decreased with levels of land at both levels of geography being at their lowest since the baseline of 2008.

Total area of vacant and derelict land in Glasgow and the East End of Glasgow (hectares)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Glasgow	1332	1355	1329	1305	1239	1196	1171	1145	1111
East End	119	120	131	125	84	81	78	73	72

Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land survey

notes

The data on the East End of Glasgow presented here relate to the 6 communities in Glasgow's East End which are part of the GoWell programme.

S10: Quality of living

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator comes from the Mercer Quality of Living© Survey, which ranks cities according to 39 different factors based on the following categories: consumer goods; economic environment; housing, medical and health considerations; natural environment; political and social environment; public services and transport; recreation; schools and education; socio-cultural and environment. The survey, which already includes Glasgow, allows us to consider the impact the Glasgow 2014 Games has on Glasgow's international ranking of quality of living.

What do the data tell us?

Glasgow has risen up the rankings slightly, following a small fall in 2010. In 2016, Glasgow was ranked 55th.

In 2012, the year of the Olympics, London was ranked 38th. This compares to former Commonwealth Games hosts Melbourne who were ranked 17th in 2012. In 2013, Glasgow moved to joint 54th place on the index with Philadelphia in the United States. In 2014, Glasgow's rank decreased to 55th place, sharing a place jointly again with Philadelphia and has remained at 55th since.

Year	Ranking
2008	56
2009	56
2010	57
2011	56
2012	55
2013	54 (joint)
2014	55 (joint)
2015	55 (joint)
2016	55

Source: Mercer

S11: Perception - community influence

Why is this indicator important?

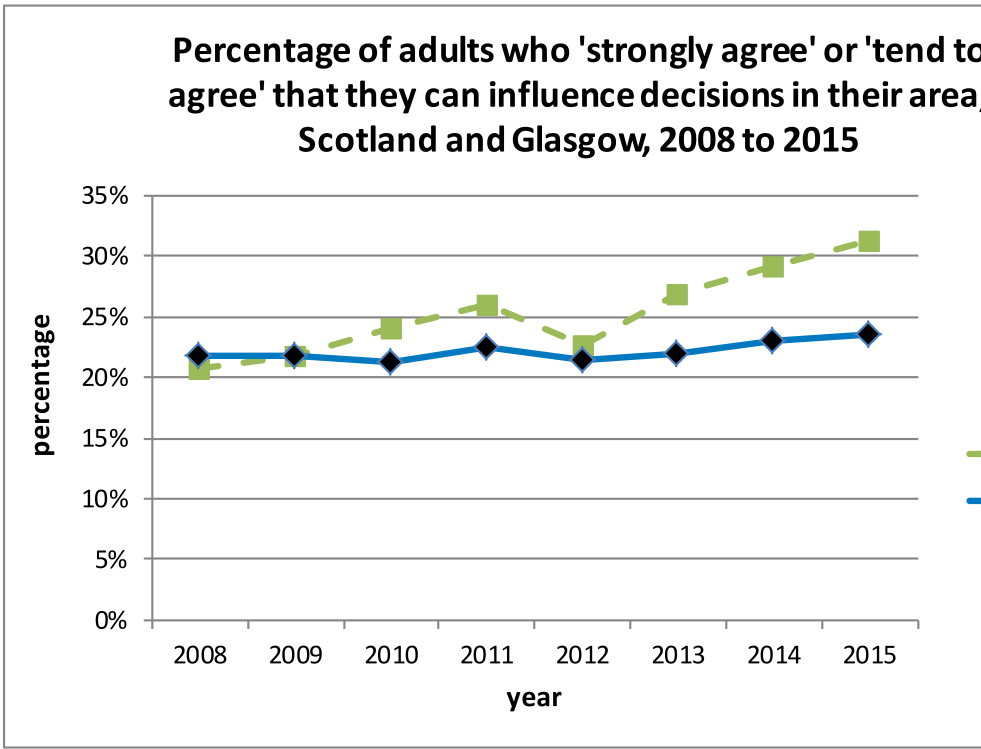
This indicator looks at the proportion of adults who feel that they can influence decisions in their local area and the data are from the Scottish Household Survey at a Scotland and Glasgow level, with East End of Glasgow level data available from the GoWell study.

The indicator helps us to understand the impact that the Glasgow 2014 Games has had on perceptions of community decision making. It is considered at a Glasgow and a Scotland level to help us pick up on the impact of a variety of legacy programmes which seek to empower communities. the anticipation has been that we will see an increase in the number of adults feeling that they are able to influence decisions over the time period, particularly within the East End of Glasgow.

What do the data tell us?

Adults believing that they can influence decisions in their local area has been consistently higher in Glasgow than Scotland since 2009 in either agreeing strongly or tending to agree with the statement: *"I can influence decisions affecting my local area"* (with response categories *Strongly agree, Tend to agree, Neither agree nor disagree, Tend to disagree, Strongly disagree, No opinion).*

At a Scottish level, perception of community influence has been relatively stable at around 22%-24% agreeing they can influence decisions affecting their local area. In Glasgow, there has been a general increasing trend with a marked change from 21% in 2008 to 31% in 2015.



Source: Scottish Household Survey

For the East End of Glasgow, when respondents were asked: "*On your own, or with others, can you influence decisions affecting your local area?*", 37% of the original 1,015 GoWell respondents 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they felt they could (among response categories 'Strongly agree', 'Agree', 'Neither agree nor disagree', 'Disagree', 'Strongly disagree', 'Don't know'). While figures are not directly comparable to the rest of Glasgow and Scotland, the figures would suggest that residents in the East End have a much stronger sense of being able to influence local decisions than these areas.

In 2015, from the longitudinal cohort of 414 participants in the GoWell East study, there are indications that perceptions of community influence may have decreased slightly since 2012. At the baseline year of 2012, 42% felt they had influence compared to 40% in 2015.