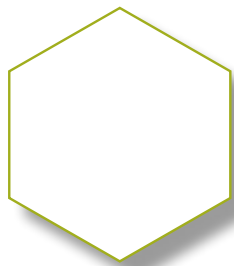


Scotland's five waves of public health



First wave

1830-1900

Structural, classic public health interventions, such as water and sanitation, safer working conditions, beginning of police force.

1800

Glasgow forms first City Constabulary.

Cholera Epidemic Edinburgh.

1830

1832

Cholera Epidemic Glasgow.

Publication of Facts and Observations on the Sanitary State of Glasgow.

1844

Scottish Registration Act—ended ecclesiastic reporting of deaths and births and introduced civil registration which allowed government to begin to 'track' population health.

1855

1863

Scotland Vaccination Act.

Henry Duncan Littlejohn publishes report on the Sanitary Conditions of Edinburgh.

1865

New wave of Cholera hits Edinburgh.

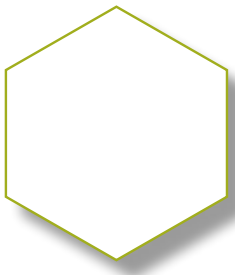
1866

1867

Public Health Scotland Act.

1872

Education Scotland Act passed creating around 1,000 Regional School Boards which took over Scotland's Kirk schools.



Second wave

1890-1950
Biomedical, antibiotics,
early vaccines.

1894

The Royal Victoria Hospital, the first tuberculosis sanatorium in Edinburgh, opens.

National Insurance Act.

1911

1918

Education Scotland Act introduced free secondary education to the children of Scotland.

Scotland's First Housing Act passed, promising government subsidies to help build 500,000 houses within three years. Due to the economic pressures, only 213,000 homes were completed.

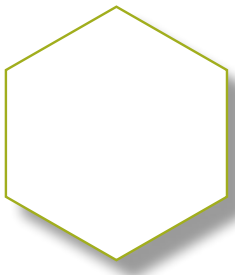
1919

1929

Penicillin, the first antibiotic, was discovered by Alexander Fleming. It would be given to the wider Scottish population during and after World War 2.

Portable x-ray lorries allow for tuberculosis testing.

1950s



Third wave

1940-1980

Clinical, lifestyle related diseases.

1940s

Emergency Hospital services established. Department for Health of Scotland lead programme to increase number of Emergency hospital services in Scotland during the Second World War.

Publication of the Beveridge Report.

1942

1948

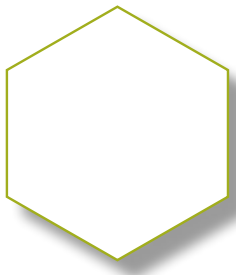
NHS Founded.

1950

Smallpox outbreak in Glasgow.

Study by Sir Richard Doll and Sir Austin Bradford Hill shows a link between smoking and the development of lung cancer.

1954



Fourth wave

1960-2000

Social determinants of health, risk factors, lifestyle, emergence of the understanding of inequalities in health

1981

First Case of Aids identified in Scotland.

1980

Black report published. Highlights the growing health gap between rich and poor in Britain, despite NHS and investment in the welfare state.

1993

Community Care and Mental Health rolled out. Closure of large, long stay hospitals for people with mental health problems and learning disabilities.

2004

Scottish Executive introduced the Community Care and Health Scotland Bill.

2005

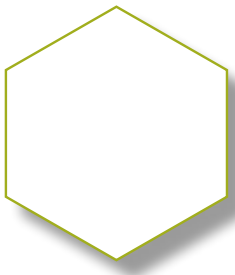
The Smoking, Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act.

2008

The action plan Better Health, Better Care is introduced and sets out the government's plan to improve the nation's health by helping people in disadvantaged communities have better access to health care.

2011

Scotland joins Northern Ireland and Wales in abolishing prescription fees.



Fifth wave

2010-ongoing
Creating a culture for health by introducing new ways of working, including the creation of essential partnerships between local, regional and national bodies.

2011

Christie Commission report published.

2015

Review of Public Health in Scotland is published.

2018

Scotland's six Public Health Priorities published.

2020

Public Health Scotland, the new national agency for public health, launches

