



## Section 4. Inequalities by sex

### **Mental Health in Focus:**

A profile of mental health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow & Clyde

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### Key findings:

- Men in GG&C had strikingly poor **alcohol- and drug-related outcomes** and their association with both drugs and alcohol was prolonged; decreases in alcohol or drug-related harm occurred at a later age in GG&C men compared to their counterparts in the rest of Scotland.
- **Violence** outcomes were worse for men: men were over 30% more likely to be a victim of a violent crime and 73% more likely to be an offender of a violent crime.
- The high levels of **anxiety** seen in GG&C were largely driven by disproportionately high levels of anxiety in men from GG&C.
- Conversely, the high levels of **depression** seen in GG&C were largely driven by disproportionately high levels of depression in women from GG&C.

### Introduction

The mental health and wellbeing of Greater Glasgow & Clyde and its sub-regions have been described using 51 separate adult indicators within 14 domains (Figure S4.1). The indicators used are based on the national mental health indicators<sup>1</sup>, which were commissioned by the Scottish Government's *National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Wellbeing*.

Analysis of these indicators across different population groups (sex, age, area deprivation and geographical area) was carried out to identify and describe inequalities in mental health and wellbeing. This section summarises the inequalities across sex.

**Figure S4.1:** Domains used to describe the mental health and wellbeing of GG&C

High level mental health outcomes	Contextual factors		
	Individual	Community	Structural
Positive mental health	Learning and development	Community participation	Social inclusion
Mental health problems	Healthy living General health	Social networks and support Community safety and trust	Discrimination Financial security Physical environment Working life Violence

<sup>1</sup>Parkinson J. *Establishing a core set of national, sustainable mental health indicators for adults in Scotland: Final report*. NHS Health Scotland, 2007.

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### Spine chart explained

Spine charts showing the estimates for men are presented in Spine 4.1, with estimates for women presented in Spine 4.2. The difference between the sexes, relative to the male estimate, is shown by the bars. For example, in the male spine chart all bars extending to the left represent indicators where men fare worse than women and bars extending to the right represent indicators where men fare better than women. In the column entitled 'Measure' it can be seen that there were 21 mental health related drug deaths per 100,000 population. For mental health related drug deaths the rate for men was 65% higher, or worse, than for women. The bar charts show a maximum of +/-70% difference to maintain a reasonable scale on the chart with actual difference shown to the right of the bar chart.

#### Legend

Column entitled **U** details the units of the measure:

- r** – crude rate per 100,000 population;
- r1** – standardised rate per 10,000 population;
- r2** – crude rate per 1000 population;
- m** – mean score;
- u** – mean units of alcohol.

Column entitled **C** details where the comparison group differs from that given at the top of the bar chart:

**Pm/Pf** – PsyCIS area which is GG&C excluding Inverclyde and Renfrewshire;

**Pm** – males;

**Pf** – females;

**Sm** – Scottish males;

**Sf** – Scottish females.

Column entitled **Data** details where the indicator data are not from NHS GG&C:

**\*1** – Scotland data – see column entitled 'C' for the comparison group;

**\*2** – NHS GG&C excluding North and South Lanarkshire;

**\*7** – PsyCIS area; which is GG&C excluding Inverclyde and Renfrewshire.

# Section 4. Inequalities by sex

**Spine 4.1: Mental health indicators for men**

GG&C Males									
	Indicator	Measure	U	C	- (Worse)	GG&C Female Average (%)	(Better)+	Time Period	Data
<b>High level mental health outcomes</b>									
Posit MH	1	Positive mental health (WEMWBS)	50	m			+2	2008	
	2	Life satisfaction	7	m			+3	2008	
Mental health problems	3	Common mental health problems (GHQ-12)	16	%			+36	2008	
	4.1	Depression (survey data)	9	%			+124	2008	
	4.2	Depression (QOF)	n/a	%			n/a	2008/9	
	5	Anxiety	14	%			-2	2008	
	6	Alcohol dependency	16	%			-25	2008	
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	21	r			-65	2009	
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	13	r			-71	2007/9	
	9	Suicide	30	r			-62	2009	
	10.1	Psychosis	0.9	PR			-33	2005/10	*7
	11.1	ALL Psychiatric discharges	16				-16		
	11.3	Drug induced	0.80				-63		
	11.4	Alcohol induced	3.6	r2			-61	2007/9	
	11.5	Mood related	3.3				+48		
11.6	Schizophrenia & related	4.5				-47			
11.7	Neurotic & related	0.6				+17			
<b>Contextual Factors: Individual</b>									
LD	20	Adult learning	49	%			+4	2009	*2
Healthy living	21	Physical activity	47	%			+24	2008	
	22	Healthy eating	18	%			-17	2008	
	23	Alcohol consumption - within recommended levels	70	%			-14	2008	
	24	Alcohol consumption - units on heaviest day	9	u			-26	2008	
	25	Drug use	19	%			-49	2008	
General health	26	Self-reported health	74	%			+5	2008	
	27	Long-standing physical condition or disability	32	%			+12	2008	
	28	Limiting long-standing physical condition or disability	20	%			+21	2008	
<b>Contextual factors: Community and Structural</b>									
Comm. particip.	30	Volunteering	17	%			-14	2007/8	
	31	Involvement in local community	25	%	Sr		-14	2009	*1
	32	Influencing local decisions	20	%	Sr		-3	2009	*1
Social n'work & support	33	Social contact	91	%	Sr		-7	2009	*1
	34	Social support	86	%	Sr		-4	2009	*1
	35	Caring	3	%			+103	2008	
Community safety & trust	36	General trust	47	%	Sr		+1	2009	*1
	37	Neighbourhood trust	57	%	Sr		-2	2009	*1
	38	Neighbourhood safety	80	%			+28	2007/8	
	39	Home safety	98	%			+4	2007/8	
	40	Perception of local crime	65	%			0	2008	
41.1	Non-violent neighbourhood crime (survey data)	12	%	Sr		0	2008	*1	
Social inclusion	42.1	Worklessness (1) workless adults who want to work	13	%			-18	2009	
	42.2	Worklessness (2) Job Seeker Allowance claimants	8	%			-63	July-Sept 2010	*2
	42.3	Worklessness (3) all mental health IB claimants	61	r2			-20	2008	*2
	43	Education	86	%			+4	2008	*2
Discrim.	44	Victim of discrimination	11	%	Sr		+8	2009	*1
	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland	16	%			+30	2008	
	46	Victim of harassment	8	%	Sr		-11	2009	*1
FS	47	Financial management	n/a	%			n/a	2007/8	
	48	Financial inclusion	n/a	%			n/a		
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction	89	%			-1	2007/8	
	50	Noise	15	%			+14	2005/8	
	51	Greenspace	73	%			+7	2007/8	
	52	House condition	83	%			+3	2005/8	
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)	14	%			+9	2005/8	
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)	4	%			0		
Working life	54	Work-related stress	13	%			+24		
	55	Work-life balance	6	m			-3		
	56	Working life demands	25	%			0	2009	*1
	57	Working life control	63	%	Sr		0		
	58	Manager support	60	%			-17		
	59	Colleague support	77	%			-5		
Violence	60.1	Partner abuse (survey data)	5	%	Sr		0	2008/9	*1
	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded - single year)	30	r1			+227	2009	
	61.1	Neighbourhood violence (survey data)	3	%	Sr		-33	2008/9	*1
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	132	r1			-73		
	61.2	Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	181				-29	2009/10	

**FS:** Financial security; **IB:** incapacity benefit; **LD:** Learning & development; See also the 'Spine chart explained' box

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Spine 4.2: Mental health indicators for women

GG&C Females									
	Indicator	Measure	U	C	- (Worse)	GG&C Male Average (%)	(Better) +	Time Period	Data
<b>High level mental health outcomes</b>									
Posit MH	1	Positive mental health (WEMWBS)	49	m				-2	2008
	2	Life satisfaction	7	m				-3	2008
Mental health problems	3	Common mental health problems (GHG-12)	22	%				-36	2008
	4.1	Depression (survey data)	19	%				-124	2008
	4.2	Depression (QOF)	n/a	%				n/a	2008/9
	5	Anxiety	14	%				+2	2008
	6	Alcohol dependency	12	%				+25	2008
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	8	r				+65	2009
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	4	r				+71	2007/9
	9	Suicide	11	r				+62	2009
	10.1	Psychosis	0.6	%	Pm			+33	2005/10
	11.1	ALL Psychiatric discharges	13					+16	
	11.3	Drug induced	0.30		r2			+63	
	11.4	Alcohol induced	1.4					+61	2007/9
	11.5	Mood related	4.9					-48	
11.6	Schizophrenia & related	2.4					+47		
11.7	Neurotic & related	0.7					-17		
<b>Contextual Factors: Individual</b>									
LD	20	Adult learning	47	%				-4	2009
Healthy living	21	Physical activity	35	%				-24	2008
	22	Healthy eating	21	%				+17	2008
	23	Alcohol consumption - within recommended levels	80	%				+14	2008
	24	Alcohol consumption - units on heaviest day	7	u				+26	2008
	25	Drug use	10	%				+49	2008
General health	26	Self-reported health	70	%				-5	2008
	27	Long-standing physical condition or disability	36	%				-12	2008
	28	Limiting long-standing physical condition or disability	24	%				-21	2008
<b>Contextual factors: Community and Structural</b>									
Comm. particip.	30	Volunteering	19	%				+14	2007/8
	31	Involvement in local community	28	%	Sm			+14	2009
	32	Influencing local decisions	21	%	Sm			+3	2009
Social n'work & support	33	Social contact	97	%	Sm			+7	2009
	34	Social support	90	%	Sm			+4	2009
	35	Caring	6	%				-103	2008
Community safety & trust	36	General trust	46	%	Sm			-1	2009
	37	Neighbourhood trust	58	%	Sm			+2	2009
	38	Neighbourhood safety	58	%				-28	2007/8
	39	Home safety	95	%				-4	2007/8
	40	Perception of local crime	65	%				0	2008
41.1	Non-violent neighbourhood crime (survey data)	12	%	Sm			0	2008	
Social inclusion	42.1	Worklessness (1) workless adults who want to work	10	%				+18	2009
	42.2	Worklessness (2) Job Seeker Allowance claimants	3	%				+63	July-Sept 2010
	42.3	Worklessness (3) all mental health IB claimants	49	r2				+20	2008
	43	Education	82	%				-4	2008
Discrim.	44	Victim of discrimination	12	%	Sm			-8	2009
	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland	21	%				-30	2008
	46	Victim of harassment	7	%	Sm			+11	2009
FS	47	Financial management	n/a	%				n/a	2007/8
	48	Financial inclusion	n/a	%				n/a	
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction	90	%				+1	2007/8
	50	Noise	17	%				-14	2005/8
	51	Greenspace	67	%				-7	2007/8
	52	House condition	81	%				-3	2005/8
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)	16	%				-9	2005/8
53.2	Overcrowding (objective)	4	%				0		
Working life	54	Work-related stress	16	%				-24	
	55	Work-life balance	7	m				+3	
	56	Working life demands	25	%	Sm			0	2009
	57	Working life control	63	%				0	
	58	Manager support	70	%				+17	
59	Colleague support	82	%				+5		
Violence	60.1	Partner abuse (survey data)	5	%	Sm			+5	2008/9
	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded - single year)	98	r1				-227	2009
	61.1	Neighbourhood violence (survey data)	2	%	Sm			+33	2008/9
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	36	r1				+73	2009/10
	Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	128					+29		

FS: Financial security; IB: incapacity benefit; LD: Learning & development; See also the 'Spine chart explained' box

## Interpreting inequalities by sex

In general, differences between the sexes do not necessarily represent inequality – they may represent differences between male and female cultures or physiologies. However, differences between the sexes identified by the indicators here do represent inequalities. This is clear for the high level mental health outcomes such as suicide and for many of the contextual factors that evidently confer a disadvantage, such as the violence indicators. For other domains, such as community participation and social network domains, deficits have the potential to impact on both the individual's and the population's mental health and as such are important to identify.

## Findings

The findings in this section are drawn from spine charts (Spine 4.1 and 4.2) and analyses reported elsewhere in the report – see Section 8.

### Poor outcomes for men (Spine 4.1)

Across the drug and alcohol indicators men had consistently worse outcomes than women; this male excess was particularly striking for the mental health related drug and alcohol deaths. Mental health related drug deaths were 65% higher in men than in women and mental health related alcohol deaths were 71% higher.

Other domains where men fared notably less well than women included suicides (62% worse), violence (up to 73% worse) and worklessness (up to 63% worse – using the Job Seekers Allowance indicator, indicator 42.2).

### Poor outcomes for women (Spine 4.2)

Women in GG&C had disproportionately high levels of depression compared to both men in GG&C and women in the rest of Scotland. In GG&C, 19% of women had depression – 124% higher than men in GG&C. In contrast, 8% of women in the rest of Scotland had depression, only 50% higher than men from the rest of Scotland (see Section 8, Figure 4.1.2a). Consistent with this, high levels of hospital episodes for mood-related conditions (largely depression) were also seen for women in GG&C.

Other domains where women had much worse outcomes compared to men included suffering domestic violence (227% higher) and having caring responsibilities (103% higher).



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### Emerging trends

#### Drug and alcohol problems in GG&C men

Men in GG&C deviated in their drug and alcohol behaviour from their counterparts in the rest of Scotland, a particularly pertinent finding given the high and increasing burden of both alcohol- and drug-related harm in GG&C. For men living in regions outside GG&C, association with drugs and alcohol tended to decrease with age; this was true for alcohol consumption, drug use, alcohol dependency, alcohol- and drug-related hospital episodes as well as mental health related drug deaths. However, for men in GG&C aged 35-55 their association with both drugs and alcohol was prolonged, with any decrease in alcohol or drug-related harm occurring at a later age. Although this was not seen in all drug and alcohol indicators, it was seen for alcohol consumption, alcohol dependency, alcohol-related mental health hospital episodes and mental health related drug deaths. See Inequalities by age (section 6) for graphical representation of this trend and for separate indicator data see Section 8 (Figure 6.2, Figure 7.3, Figure 11.4.2, and Figure 23.2).

#### Anxiety

One further area where trends for men in GG&C departed notably from those in the rest of Scotland was anxiety. In GG&C the levels of anxiety were similar in men and women; 14% of both men and women had symptoms of anxiety. Whereas in the rest of Scotland there was an excess of anxiety in women; 10% of women had symptoms of anxiety compared to only 4% of men (see Section 8, Figure 5.2a).

#### Connection with their environment

Within the physical environment domain – which describes the individual's attitudes to their immediate environment (housing, neighbourhood, etc) – women in GG&C were less likely to rate their physical environment positively compared to men. For example, women were 14% more likely to report problematic neighbourhood noise, 9% more likely to report overcrowding, and marginally less likely to report adequate greenspace and housing condition. Given that men and women share the same physical environment the differences are likely to represent different expectations from the environment. The impact of these differences across the sexes in these domains will be relevant to attempts to improve and foster community mental health and wellbeing.

#### Working life

While women were more likely to report good support from colleagues and managers they were conversely more likely to suffer work-related stress than men. The lack of consistency in the working life indicators across the sexes suggests that men and women have different working-life experiences and are likely to need different types of workplace support.

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## Section 4. Indicator definitions and sources

For more information see Methods (Section 9, [www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles](http://www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles))

### 1. Positive mental health (WEMWBS)

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, self complete, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** mean adult score on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (min-max=14-70).

### 2. Life satisfaction

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** mean score of how satisfied adults are with their life (0=extremely dissatisfied, 10=extremely satisfied).

### 3. Common mental health problems (GHQ-12)

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, self complete, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults with a score of 4 or more on the GHQ-12.

#### 4.1. Depression (Survey)

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, nurse interview, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults with a symptom score of 2 or more on the depression section of the Revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R).

#### 4.2. Depression (QOF)

**Source:** Quality and Outcomes Framework depression diagnosis register from QMAS database.

**Definition:** number of adults (18yrs+) on the depression primary care register (DEP2) per 100 persons (0yrs+) registered with the GP.

### 5. Anxiety

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, nurse interview, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults with a symptom score of 2 or more on the anxiety section of the Revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R).

### 6. Alcohol dependency

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, self complete, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who score 2 or more on the CAGE questionnaire.

### 7. Mental health related drug deaths

**Source:** General Register Office for Scotland [2000-2009, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** mental health related adult drug deaths (ICD-10=F11-F16 & F19) per 100,000 adult population.

### 8. Mental health related alcohol deaths

**Source:** General Register Office for Scotland [2000-2009, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** mental health related adult alcohol deaths (ICD-10=F10) per 100,000 adult population.

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### 9. Suicide

**Source:** General Register Office for Scotland [2000-2009, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** adult suicides per 100,000 adult population (ICD-10=X60-X84, Y10-Y34, Y87.0, Y87.2).

### 10.1. Psychosis

**Source:** PsyCIS, a register of all adults [18-64yrs] with a diagnosis of psychosis in East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire & Glasgow City [2005-2010].

**Definition:** the number of open psychosis patients on the PsyCIS register per 100 population (18-64 yrs).

### 10.2. Psychosis (QOF)

**Source:** Quality and Outcomes Framework mental health diagnosis register from QMAS database.

**Definition:** percentage of the GP registered population [0yrs+] on the mental health primary care register (largely with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses).

### 11. Psychiatric discharges

**Source:** Scottish Morbidity Record 04 linked file, ISD Scotland [2001-2009].

**Definition:** number of adults [16yrs+] discharged from a psychiatric hospital per 1000 population [16yrs+]. For information on the diagnostic categories see Section 9, Table M.2.

### 20. Adult learning

**Source:** Annual Population Survey [Jan-Dec 2009, 16-59yrs for women, 16-64yrs for men].

**Definition:** percentage of adults (no longer in continuous full-time education) who had participated in adult learning (taught or non-taught) in the previous year.

### 21. Physical activity

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16-74yrs].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported taking the recommended levels of physical activity in the previous four weeks.

### 22. Healthy eating

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported eating at least five portions of fruit or vegetables in the previous day.

### 23. Alcohol Consumption – drinking within recommended limits

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults whose usual weekly alcohol consumption, based on the previous 12 months, was within the recommended weekly limits (21 units for men, 14 units for women).

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### 24. Alcohol consumption – units drunk on heaviest drinking day

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** mean number of units of alcohol consumed on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days, including only those who reported drinking some alcohol in the previous week.

### 25. Drug use

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, main, 16-59yrs].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported taking illicit drugs in the previous 12 months.

### 26. Self-reported health

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who perceived their health in general to be good or very good.

### 27. Long-standing physical condition or disability

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who have a long-standing physical illness, disability or infirmity.

### 28. Limiting long-standing physical condition or disability

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, main, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who have a *limiting* long-standing physical illness, disability or infirmity.

### 30. Volunteering

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who participated in volunteering at least five or six times in the previous year.

### 31. Involvement in local community

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who feel involved in their community a great deal or a fair amount.

### 32. Influencing local decisions

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who agreed or strongly agreed they could influence decisions affecting their local area.

### 33. Social contact

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who had contact with friends or relatives not living with them at least once a week (in person, by phone, letter, email or through the internet).

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### 34. Social support

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults with a primary support group of three or more to rely on for comfort and support in a personal crisis.

### 35. Caring

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who provide 20 or more hours of care per week to a member of their household or to someone not living with them [excluding help provided in the course of their employment and excluding care of their own children].

### 36. General trust

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported they trust most people.

### 37. Neighbourhood trust

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported they trust most people in their neighbourhood.

### 38. Neighbourhood safety

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

### 39. Home safety

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who feel very or fairly safe when home alone at night.

### 40. Perception of local crime

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who perceive crime to be very or fairly common in their local area.

### 41.1. Non-violent neighbourhood crime

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who had been a victim of a non-violent crime (household crime, excluding domestic violence, theft from person and other personal theft) occurring locally in the previous year.

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## Section 4. Indicator definitions and sources

### 41.2. Police-recorded acquisitive crime

**Source:** Violence Reduction Unit of the Strathclyde Police [2005-2009, GG&C data only].

**Definition:** number of acquisitive crimes per 10,000 population.

### 42.1. Worklessness - workless adults who want to work

**Source:** Annual Population Survey [2004-2008].

**Definition:** percentage of working age adults (W: 16-59, M: 16-64) who are unemployed or economically inactive and who want to work (excluding students).

### 42.2. Worklessness - Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants

**Source:** Office for National Statistics [2002-2010].

**Definition:** percentage of the working age population (W&M: 16-64) claiming JSA.

### 42.3. Worklessness - mental health (MH) related incapacity benefits (IB) claimants

**Source:** Department of Work and Pensions [2000-2008].

**Definition:** number of IB claimants in the first quarter per 1000 working age population (M: 16-64; W:16-59), claiming for MH reasons.

### 43. Education

**Source:** Annual Population Survey [2008].

**Definition:** percentage of the working age population (W: 16-59; M: 16-64) with at least one educational qualification (academic or vocational).

### 44. Victim of discrimination

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported being unfairly treated or discriminated against in the previous year.

### 45. Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who think racial discrimination is a big problem in Scotland.

### 46. Victim of harassment

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who have experienced harassment or abuse in the previous year.

### 47. Financial management

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of households managing very or quite well financially these days.

# A Profile of mental health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow & Clyde

## Section 4. Indicator definitions and sources

### 48. Financial inclusion

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of households with access to a bank, building society, credit union or post office card account.

### 49. Neighbourhood satisfaction

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who feel their neighbourhood is a very or fairly good place to live.

### 50. Noise

**Source:** Scottish Household Condition Survey [2003-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who are bothered often or fairly often by noise when home indoors.

### 51. Greenspace

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey [2007-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who feel that they have a safe and pleasant park, green or other areas of grass in their neighbourhood, excluding personal private garden space, which they and their family can use.

### 52. Household condition

**Source:** Scottish Household Condition Survey [2003-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who rated their house or flat as good or fairly good.

### 53.1 Overcrowding (subjective)

**Source:** Scottish Household Condition Survey [2003-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who feel their home has too few rooms.

### 53.2 Overcrowding (objective)

**Source:** Scottish Household Condition Survey [2005-2008, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults living in overcrowded accommodation, as defined using the 'bedroom standard', a recognised measure of overcrowding.

### 54. Work-related stress

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults that think their job is very or extremely stressful.

### 55. Work-life balance

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** mean score of satisfaction with work-life balance for adults [extremely dissatisfied=0, extremely satisfied=10].

# A Profile of mental health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow & Clyde

## Section 4. Indicator definitions and sources

### 56. Working life demands

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who report that they often or always have unrealistic time pressures at work.

### 57. Working life control

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who often or always have a choice in deciding the way they do their work.

### 58. Manager support

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who agree or strongly agree that their manager encourages them at their work.

### 59. Colleague support

**Source:** Scottish Health Survey [2009, 16yrs+, sub-set of main sample].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who agree or strongly agree that they get help and support from colleagues at their work.

### 60.1. Partner abuse - population survey data

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008-2009, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who reported being physically or emotionally abused by a partner or ex-partner in the previous 12 months

### 60.2 Partner abuse - police recorded

**Source:** : Violence Reduction Unit of the Strathclyde Police [2005-2009, GG&C data only].

**Definition:** recorded domestic violence incidents per 10,000 population, defined as physical, sexual or emotional abuse which takes place within the context of a close relationship.

### 61.1. Neighbourhood Violence – population survey data

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [2008-2009, 16yrs+].

**Definition:** percentage of adults who had experienced violence, excluding violence by a household member, occurring locally in the previous year.

### 61.2. Neighbourhood violence – police recorded victims/offenders of violent crime.

**Source:** Violence Reduction Unit of the Strathclyde Police [2006-2007 to 2009-2010, GG&C data only].

**Definition:** number of recorded victims/offenders of a violent crime per 10,000 population.

## **Mental Health in Focus:**

A profile of mental health and wellbeing in Greater Glasgow & Clyde

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