



## Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

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

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

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

## Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

### Key findings:

- The largest inequalities by area deprivation were seen for **mental health related drug and alcohol deaths** and **suicides** (18-fold, 7.5-fold and 3.7-fold differences between the most and least deprived quintiles, respectively).
- Although inequalities in the contextual indicators were generally smaller, large inequalities were seen for worklessness and violence (4- to 6-fold differences seen between the most and least deprived quintiles).
- Inequalities across area deprivation increased substantially with the severity of the outcome for both alcohol and drug-related indicators.

### 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 S5.1). 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 by area deprivation.

**Figure S5.1:** 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.

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

## Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

### Spine chart explained

The indicator estimates for the most deprived quintile are shown in Spine 5.1, and estimates for the least deprived quintile are shown in Spine 5.2. The bars show the comparison between the respective deprivation quintile and the GG&C average; bars extending to the left represent indicators which are worse than the GG&C average and bars extending to the right represent indicators which are better. For example, under the column entitled 'Measure' it can be seen that the 27% of those living in the most deprived quintile had a common mental health problem (as screened for by the General Health Questionnaire-12), which was 41% worse than the average for GG&C. The bar charts show a maximum of +/-70% difference with the GG&C average, to maintain a reasonable scale on the chart, with the actual difference shown to the right of the bar chart.

#### Legend

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

**r** – standardised rate per 100,000 (except for mental health related alcohol deaths which are crude rates);

**r1** – standardised rate per 10,000;

**r2** – crude rate per 1000;

**m** – mean score;

**u** – mean units of alcohol.

Column entitled **C** details where the comparison group is not GG&C:

**Sc** – Scottish data.

**P** – PsyCIS area which is GG&C excluding Inverclyde and Renfrewshire;

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;

\***3** – GG&C data from the least deprived 2 quintiles (i.e. quintiles 4&5);

\***4** – GG&C data from the most deprived three quintiles (i.e. quintiles 1-3);

\***5** – data from the 85% least deprived areas in Scotland;

\***6** – data from the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland;

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

**Measuring area deprivation:** area deprivation was measured using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), a deprivation score using information from seven domains: income, employment, health, education skills and training, geographic access to services, housing and crime. Geographical areas were categorised into quintiles based on the distribution in Scotland i.e. an area in the most deprived quintile has a deprivation score that is in the lowest fifth in Scotland.

# Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

**Spine 5.1:** Mental health indicators for the **most deprived** quintiles in GG&C

Most deprived SIMD quintile (GG&C)									
	Indicator	Measure	U	C	- (Worse)	GG&C Average (%)	(Better) +	Time Period	Data
<b>High level mental health outcomes</b>									
Posit MH	1	Positive mental health (WEMWBS)	47	m			-5	2008	
	2	Life satisfaction	7	m			-8	2008	
Mental health problems	3	Common mental health problems (GHQ-12)	27	%			-41	2008	
	4.1	Depression (survey data)	14	%			+1	2008	*4
	4.2	Depression (QOF)	n/a	%			n/a	2008/9	
	5	Anxiety	13	%			+9	2008	*4
	6	Alcohol dependency	17	%			-22	2008	
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	128	r			-779	2005/9	
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	15	r			-82	2007/9	
	9	Suicide	37	r			-75	2005-9	
	10.1	Psychosis	1.1	%	P		-53	2005/10	*7
	11.1	ALL Psychiatric discharges	45				-214		
	11.3	Drug induced	2.40				-300		
11.4	Alcohol induced	9.1				-279	2007/9		
11.5	Mood related	11.5				-174			
11.6	Schizophrenia & related	11.3				-232			
11.7	Neurotic & related	2.1				-200			
<b>Contextual Factors: Individual</b>									
LD	20	Adult learning	n/a	%			n/a	2009	*2
Healthy living	21	Physical activity	34	%			-16	2008	
	22	Healthy eating	12	%			-40	2008	
	23	Alcohol consumption - within recommended levels	78	%			+4	2008	
	24	Alcohol consumption - units on heaviest day	9	u			-11	2008	
General health	25	Drug use	15	%			-11	2008	
	26	Self-reported health	57	%			-21	2008	
	27	Long-standing physical condition or disability	39	%			-16	2008	
28	Limiting long-standing physical condition or disability	29	%			-32	2008		
<b>Contextual factors: Community and Structural</b>									
Comm. particip.	30	Volunteering	13	%			-30	2007/8	
	31	Involvement in local community	22	%	Sc		-17	2009	*1
	32	Influencing local decisions	18	%	Sc		-12	2009	*1
Social n'work & support	33	Social contact	95	%	Sc		+1	2009	*1
	34	Social support	85	%	Sc		-4	2009	*1
	35	Caring	7	%			-40	2008	
Community safety & trust	36	General trust	33	%	Sc		-29	2009	*1
	37	Neighbourhood trust	35	%	Sc		-40	2009	*1
	38	Neighbourhood safety	60	%			-13	2007/8	
	39	Home safety	95	%			-2	2007/8	
	40	Perception of local crime	74	%			-14	2008	
41.1	Non-violent neighbourhood crime (survey data)	16	%	Sc		-33	2008	*6	
Social inclusion	42.1	Worklessness (1) workless adults who want to work	18	%			-58	2009	
	42.2	Worklessness (2) Job Seeker Allowance claimants	9	%			-62	July-Sept 2010	*2
	42.3	Worklessness (3) all mental health IB claimants	n/a	r2			n/a	2008	*2
	43	Education	n/a	%			n/a	2008	*2
Discrim.	44	Victim of discrimination	12	%	Sc		-10	2009	*1
	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland	19	%			-3	2008	
	46	Victim of harassment	10	%	Sc		-27	2009	*1
FS	47	Financial management	37	%			-22	2007/8	
	48	Financial inclusion	97	%			-1		
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction	80	%			-11	2007/8	
	50	Noise	19	%			-23	2005/8	
	51	Greenspace	58	%			-17	2007/8	
	52	House condition	74	%			-10	2005/8	
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)	15	%			-2	2005/8	
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)	5	%			-25		
Working life	54	Work-related stress	14	%			+2		
	55	Work-life balance	6	m			-2		
	56	Working life demands	22	%	Sc		+13	2009	*1
	57	Working life control	55	%			-13		
	58	Manager support	66	%			+2		
59	Colleague support	78	%			-2			
Violence	60.1	Partner abuse (survey data)	10	%	Sc		-100	2008/9	*6
	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded - single year)	108	r1			-69	2009	
	61.1	Neighbourhood violence (survey data)	4	%	Sc		-100	2008/9	*6
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	144	r1			-72	2009/10	
	61.2	Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	243				-58		

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

# Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

**Spine 5.2:** Mental health indicators for the **least deprived** quintiles in GG&C

Least deprived SIMD quintile (GG&C)									
	Indicator	Measure	U	C	- (Worse)	GG&C Average (%)	(Better) +	Time Period	Data
<b>High level mental health outcomes</b>									
Posit MH	1	Positive mental health (WEMWBS)	52	m			+5	2008	
	2	Life satisfaction	8	m			+8	2008	
Mental health problems	3	Common mental health problems (GHQ-12)	12	%			+34	2008	
	4.1	Depression (survey data)	14	%			-1	2008	*3
	4.2	Depression (QOF)	n/a	%			n/a	2008/9	
	5	Anxiety	17	%			-18	2008	*3
	6	Alcohol dependency	6	%			+58	2008	
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	7	r			+55	2005/9	
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	2	r			+76	2007/9	
	9	Suicide	10	r			+54	2005-9	
	10.1	Psychosis	0.3	%	P		+58	2005/10	*7
	11.1	ALL Psychiatric discharges	3				+81		
	11.3	Drug induced	0.03				+95		
	11.4	Alcohol induced	0.2				+92		
	11.5	Mood related	1.2				+71		
	11.6	Schizophrenia & related	0.4				+88		
	11.7	Neurotic & related	0.1				+86		
<b>Contextual Factors: Individual</b>									
LD	20	Adult learning	n/a	%			n/a	2009	*2
Healthy living	21	Physical activity	43	%			+6	2008	
	22	Healthy eating	22	%			+10	2008	
	23	Alcohol consumption - within recommended levels	75	%			0	2008	
	24	Alcohol consumption - units on heaviest day	6	u			+24	2008	
	25	Drug use	7	%			+47	2008	
General health	26	Self-reported health	87	%			+21	2008	
	27	Long-standing physical condition or disability	30	%			+12	2008	
	28	Limiting long-standing physical condition or disability	16	%			+26	2008	
<b>Contextual factors: Community and Structural</b>									
Comm. n'work & support	30	Volunteering	25	%			+39	2007/8	
	31	Involvement in local community	33	%	Sc		+25	2009	*1
	32	Influencing local decisions	23	%	Sc		+14	2009	*1
Social n'work & support	33	Social contact	96	%	Sc		+2	2009	*1
	34	Social support	91	%	Sc		+3	2009	*1
	35	Caring	3	%			+38	2008	
Community safety & trust	36	General trust	54	%	Sc		+15	2009	*1
	37	Neighbourhood trust	75	%	Sc		+30	2009	*1
	38	Neighbourhood safety	80	%			+17	2007/8	
	39	Home safety	98	%			+1	2007/8	
	40	Perception of local crime	56	%			+13	2008	
Social inclusion	41.1	Non-violent neighbourhood crime (survey data)	12	%	Sc		0	2008	*5
	42.1	Worklessness (1) workless adults who want to work	5	%			+57	2009	
	42.2	Worklessness (2) Job Seeker Allowance claimants	2	%			+68	July-Sept 2010	*2
	42.3	Worklessness (3) all mental health IB claimants	n/a	r2			n/a	2008	*2
	43	Education	n/a	%			n/a	2008	*2
Discrim.	44	Victim of discrimination	11	%	Sc		+4	2009	*1
	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland	18	%			+2	2008	
	46	Victim of harassment	7	%	Sc		+16	2009	*1
FS	47	Financial management	65	%			+36	2007/8	
	48	Financial inclusion	100	%			+1		
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction	99	%			+10	2007/8	
	50	Noise	7	%			+54	2005/8	
	51	Greenspace	84	%			+20	2007/8	
	52	House condition	91	%			+12	2005/8	
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)	13	%			+15	2005/8	
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)	2	%			+50		
Working life	54	Work-related stress	16	%			-12		
	55	Work-life balance	7	m			+2		
	56	Working life demands	27	%	Sc		-10	2009	*1
	57	Working life control	71	%			+12		
	58	Manager support	66	%			+2		
Violence	59	Colleague support	80	%			+1		
	60.1	Partner abuse (survey data)	5	%	Sc		0	2008/9	*5
	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded - single year)	17	r1			+73	2009	
	61.1	Neighbourhood violence (survey data)	2	%	Sc		0	2008/9	*5
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	22	r1			+74	2009/10	
	61.2	Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	56				+64		

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



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## Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

### Findings

The findings in this section are drawn from the spine charts (Spine 5.1 and 5.2) and analyses reported elsewhere – see Section 8.

#### Overview

For most of the mental health indicators presented, inequalities by area deprivation were observed; those living in the most deprived quintile generally had worse outcomes than the GG&C average, and those in the least deprived quintile had better outcomes than the GG&C average. The largest differences were seen for the **mental health related drug deaths**: in the most deprived quintile 128 deaths per 100,000 population (2005-2009) were observed, 779% higher than the GG&C average. The other mortality indicators also showed dramatic differences; mental health related alcohol deaths were 82% higher and suicides 75% higher in the most deprived quintile compared the GG&C average.

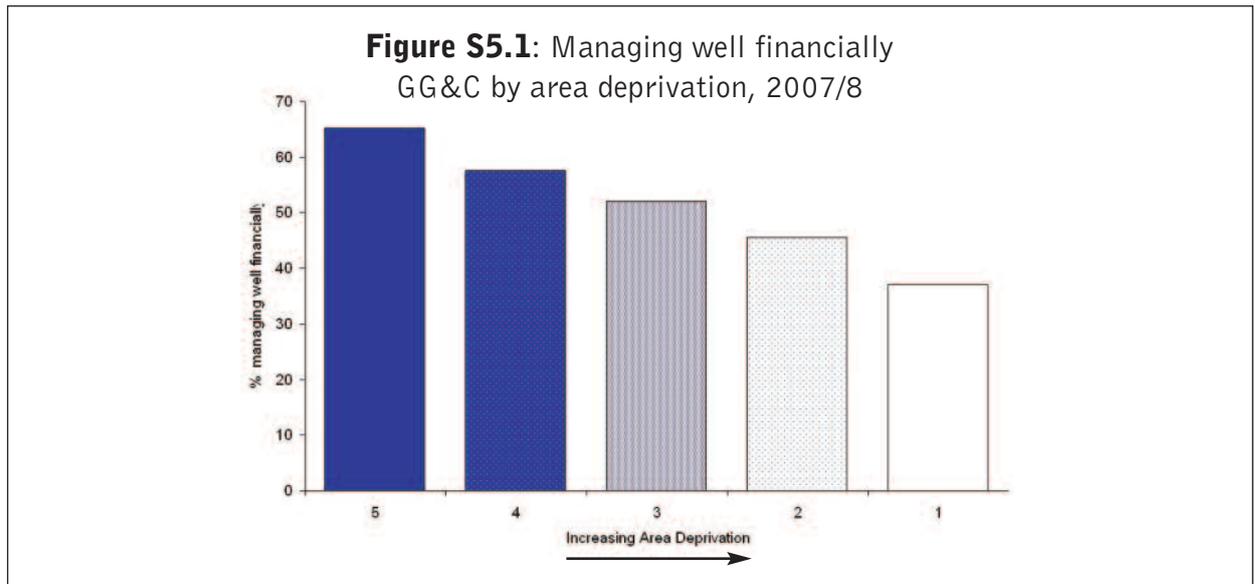
Within the contextual factors, the differences were generally of a smaller magnitude, but remained substantial. The most notable differences were for worklessness and violence. In the most deprived quintile, worklessness (indicators 42.1 and 42.2) was approximately 60% higher than the GG&C average, partner abuse 70-100% higher (indicators 60.1 and 60.2), and the numbers of victims and offenders of violent crime were 60% or higher (indicator 61.2).

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

## Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

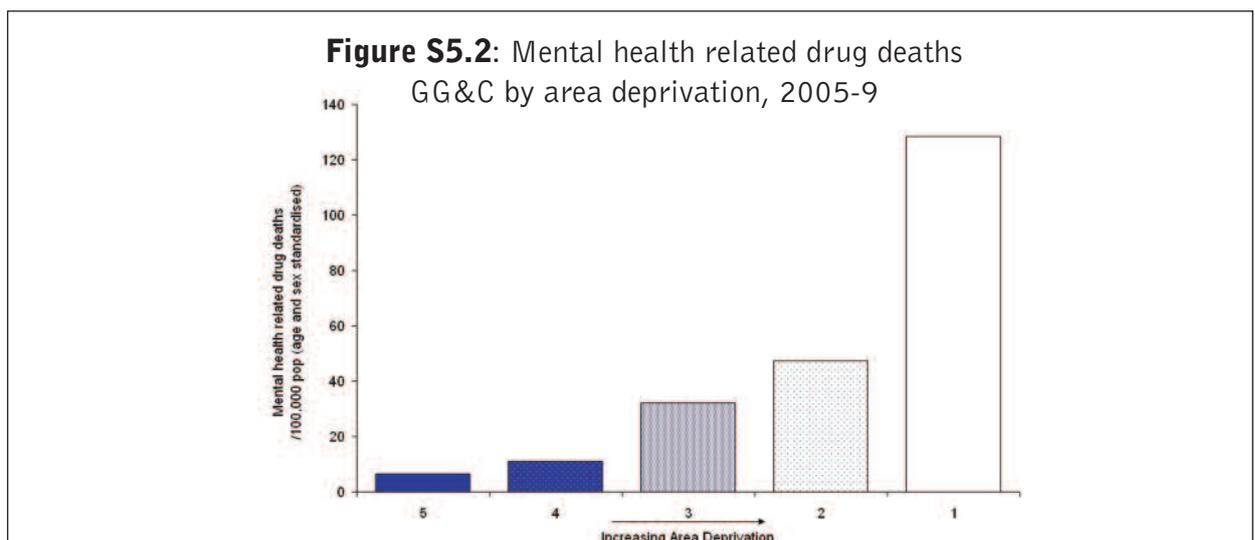
### Greatest burden carried by the most deprived quintiles

For most indicators there was an incremental deterioration in outcomes with increasing deprivation. A good example of this can be seen for the financial management indicator, which measures the proportion who reported that their household is managing financially well or very well (Figure S5.1). A linear decrease in the proportion managing well across the deprivation quintiles can be seen.



**Source:** Scottish Household Survey

However, this incremental change across area deprivation quintiles was not seen for all indicators. For some indicators the estimates varied only moderately across the first four area deprivation quintiles before deteriorating sharply in the most deprived quintile. Figure S5.2 shows this for mental health related drug deaths.



**Source:** General Register Office for Scotland

Other notable examples of where the greatest burden was borne by the most deprived quintile were common mental health problems, mental health related alcohol deaths, mental health related in-patient hospital episodes, having significant caring responsibilities and partner violence (police recorded, indicator 60.2).

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### Domains with greater equity

While most indicators were patterned by area deprivation, receiving support from work colleagues and managers were two indicators that convincingly showed little or no variation across area deprivation. In addition, receiving support from work colleagues did not vary by occupational group and receiving manager support varied only marginally.

In both the most and least deprived areas in GG&C, 14% of the population reported depression. Although this does suggest some degree of equity, the level of depression in GG&C was considerably higher across all the deprivation categories compared to the rest of Scotland (only 4% of the least deprived and 8% of the most deprived populations in the rest of Scotland reported depression, see Section 8, Figure 4.1.2b).

Other indicators (WEMWBS<sup>1</sup>, alcohol consumption, and financial inclusion) showed little difference across not only deprivation quintiles but also the other population groups (age, sex, etc). This could be explained by equity across populations but may alternatively be related to the lack of discriminatory power of the indicator.

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<sup>1</sup> WEMWBS: is the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, a 14-item, positively worded, self-completed questionnaire covering most aspects of positive mental health known at the time of development.

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## Section 5. Inequalities by area deprivation

### Emerging trends

#### Increasing inequalities by severity of outcome

Inequalities by area deprivation increased substantially with the severity of the outcome for both the alcohol and drug indicators. Taking the alcohol indicators as an example, those in the most deprived quintile were only marginally more likely to drink above the recommended weekly limits than those in the least deprived areas, but were over two times more likely to be alcohol dependent, over 20 times more likely to have an alcohol-related psychiatric hospitalisation and over seven times more likely suffer a mental health related alcohol death, than those in the least deprived quintile.

The data from which the above analyses were drawn are shown in Figure S5.3. The figure shows the outcomes for each of the five area deprivation quintiles for the five alcohol-related indicators listed below.

Alcohol consumption (1):	percentage of the population whose weekly alcohol consumption exceeded the recommended limits (indicator 23).
Alcohol consumption (2):	mean units of alcohol consumed on the heaviest drinking day in the previous week (indicator 24).
Alcohol dependency:	percentage of the population with an alcohol dependency <sup>2</sup> (indicator 6).
Inpatient episodes:	psychiatric hospital admissions for an alcohol-related disorder per 1000 population (indicator 11.4).
Deaths:	mental health related alcohol deaths per 100,000 population (indicator 8).

The outcome for the first alcohol consumption indicator is represented by the square symbols to the far left of the figure, and is given for each of the five area deprivation quintiles (5 representing the least deprived quintile and 1 representing the most deprived quintile). The estimates are presented relative to the most deprived quintile. From the figure it can be seen that the estimate for the least deprived quintile is approximately 12% better (lower) than that for the most deprived quintile.

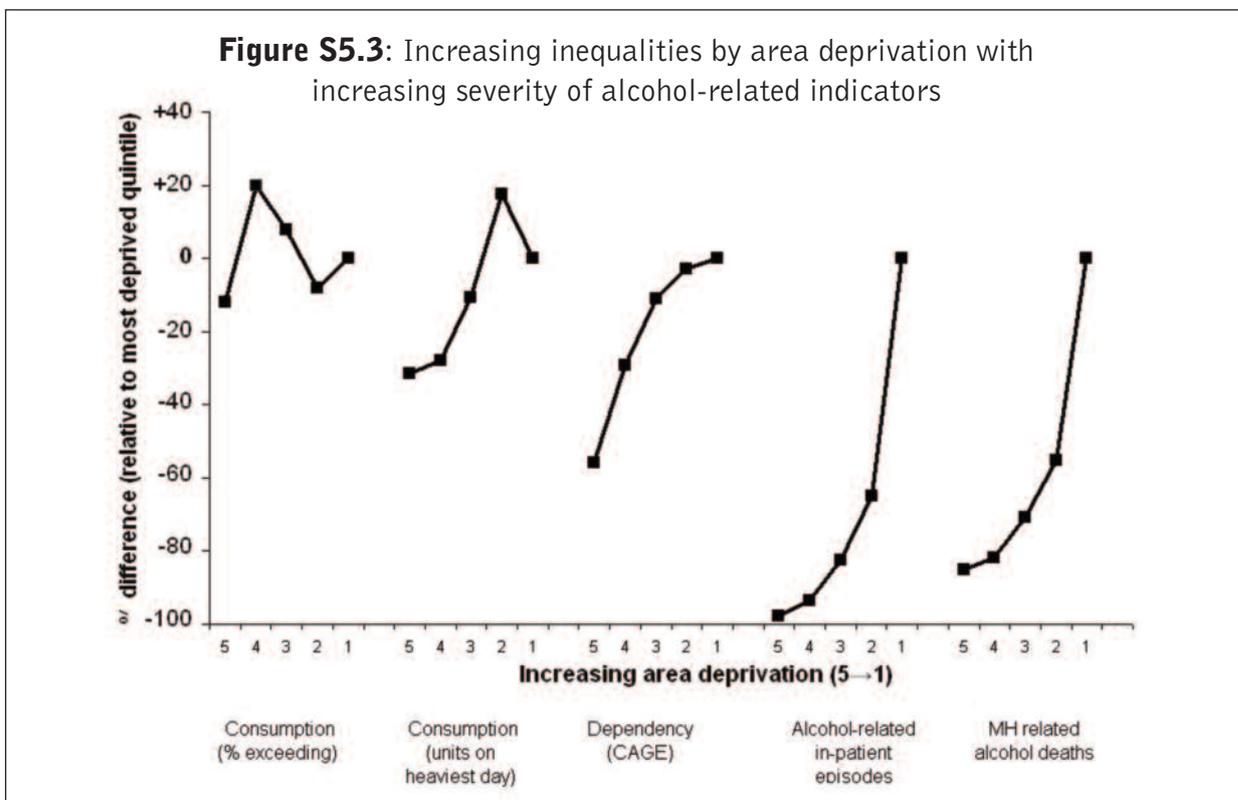
The ratio between the estimate for the most and least deprived quintiles for each of the five alcohol indicators is shown below the figure – the higher the ratio the greater the inequality across area deprivation.

The ratio of 1.1 in the percentage exceeding the recommended weekly limits shows there is little consistent variation in this indicator across the deprivation quintiles. The ratio increased to 1.5 for the second alcohol consumption indicator, which identifies slightly more problematic drinking. The difference between deprivation quintiles increased further to a ratio of 2.8 for alcohol dependency. The gradients for both alcohol-related mental health in-patient episodes and mental health related alcohol deaths were much greater, producing ratios >20 and 7.5, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Alcohol dependency was screened for using the CAGE questionnaire, which consists of four questions about the effects of drinking. Alcohol dependency is defined as a positive response (i.e. yes) to two or more of these questions.

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<b>Ratio:</b>	1.1	1.5	2.8	>20	7.5
(most:least deprived)					

A similar picture is painted by the three drug-related indicators:

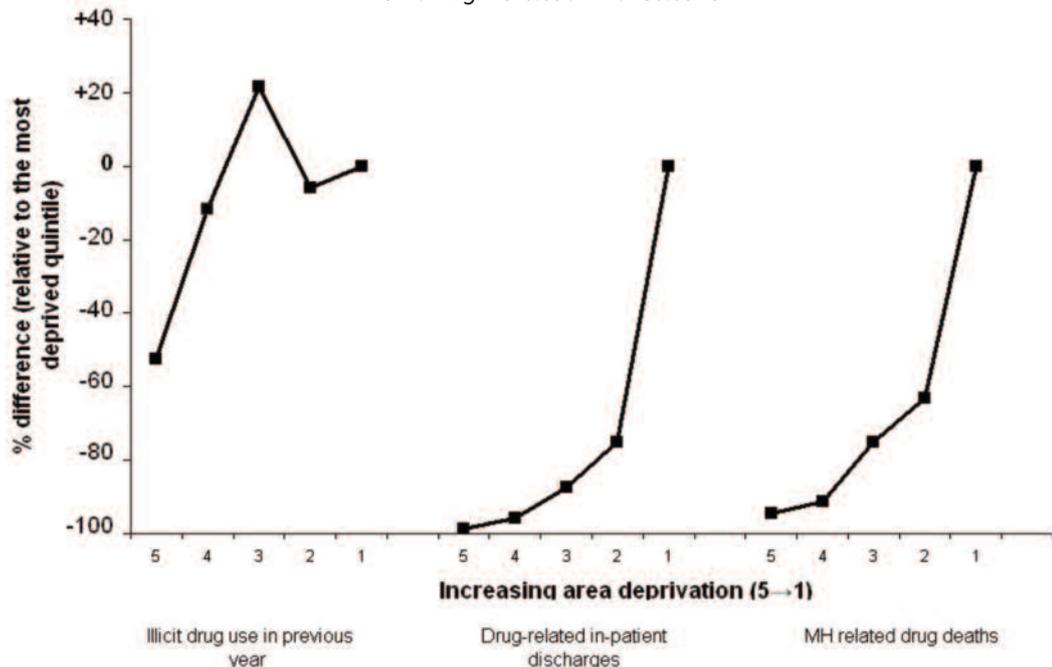
- illicit drug use in the previous year (indicator 25)
- drug-related in-patient hospital episodes (indicator 11.3)
- mental health related drug deaths (indicator 7).

Those in the most deprived areas were twice as likely to have taken illicit drugs in the previous year but over 20 times more likely to have a drug-related psychiatric hospitalisation and approaching 20 times more likely to suffer a mental health related drug death.

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**Figure S5.4:** Increasing inequalities by area deprivation with increasing severity of drug-related indicators



<b>Ratio:</b>	2.1	> 20	18
(most:least deprived)			

### Interpreting area deprivation

Variation in an indicator by area deprivation demonstrates that an inequality exists but, because of correlations between area deprivation and other factors such as income, education and occupation, a variation by area deprivation does not necessarily indicate that the area-level deprivation is driving the inequality. Variations in estimates by area deprivation could be reflecting influences of area-level factors (such as poor housing or lack of amenities) or could be reflecting influences of individual-level factors (such as income deprivation or occupational satisfaction).

Finally, it should be recognised that not all individuals living in deprived areas are deprived – the majority (75%) of those living in poverty live outside the 15% most deprived areas<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Gordon DS, Graham L, Robinson M, Taulbut M. *Dimensions of Diversity: Population Differences and Health Improvement Opportunities*. Glasgow: NHS Health Scotland, 2010.

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## Section 5. 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.

## 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).

#### 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).

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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].

### 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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