



East Renfrewshire Profile

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Section 7. East Renfrewshire

Introduction

This profile is part of a wider project describing the mental health and wellbeing of Greater Glasgow and Clyde (GG&C) and its sub-regions, compiled by the Glasgow Centre of Population Health (GCPH). The purpose is to support those working in GG&C to find solutions relevant to the region. As part of this we hope the information within will stimulate debate around our aspirations for mental wellbeing in GG&C and how best to achieve them.

Fifty-one separate adult indicators of mental health within 14 domains were used to describe the mental health and wellbeing in GG&C (Table ER.1). The indicators were based on the national mental health and wellbeing indicators¹, which were commissioned by the Scottish Government's *National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Wellbeing*. For this report the set of national indicators were augmented with additionally relevant local and national data, allowing smaller geographies to be described. Of the 51 indicators, 26 were available for the local authorities and nine for the smaller localities (intermediate zones).

Table ER.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 Discrimination
Mental health problems	Healthy living General health	Social networks and support Community safety and trust	Financial security Physical environment Working life Violence

This profile is one of six local authority profiles. They follow the same format as the widely used Community Health & Wellbeing Profiles², with data presented in a spine chart format. All the profiles and the main report, which provides more detail on all the indicators, are available at www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles.

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

²<http://www.scotpho.org.uk/profiles>

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East Renfrewshire is a largely affluent area, with only 9% of the population living in income deprivation, contrasting with Scotland as a whole where 16% live in income deprivation (see Table ER.2 legend for details of income deprivation). For all but two of the intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire, the percentage of the population living in income deprivation was below the national average.

Geographical coverage

This profile contains information for East Renfrewshire and the intermediate zones within the local authority. Intermediate zones are small geographical areas with approximately 2000 – 6000 residents (Table ER.2).

Table ER.2: Population and income deprivationⁱ for East Renfrewshire by intermediate zone

Intermediate Zone	Population ⁱⁱ	Income deprived (%) ⁱ
Auchenback	3,597	26
Clarkston and Sheddens	5,900	4
Crookfur and Fruin	5,557	8
Cross Stobbs	3,301	7
Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall	5,765	26
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	4,643	7
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	3,413	3
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	5,911	10
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	6,078	4
Merrylee and Braidbar	4,928	5
Netherlee	4,636	4
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	3,550	13
North Kirkhill	3,153	6
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	4,093	13
Stamperland	3,638	5
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	5,326	12
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	5,773	13
Whitecraigs and Broom	3,466	3
Williamwood	2,990	3
East Renfrewshire	89,220	9

i: Percentage of the population in receipt of (or dependant on someone in receipt of) the following benefits: Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, Guaranteed Pension Credits and Child and Working Tax Credits. Defined using the income domain of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2008-2009).

ii: Small area population estimates (2008)

Busby, an intermediate zone in NHS Lanarkshire, extends slightly into NHS GG&C. This intermediate zone has been excluded.

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Spine chart explained

The data are presented in spine charts with separate spine charts for East Renfrewshire and each of the intermediate zones. The intermediate zone spine charts are available at www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles

The information for each indicator is presented in the columns entitled 'Number' and 'Measure'. For example, for Depression (QOF) (indicator 4.2) 4,814 individuals were on the primary care depression register, representing 6% of the population.

The estimate relative to the Scottish population is represented by the horizontal bars. Bars extending to the left represent indicators where the estimate for East Renfrewshire is worse than the Scottish average and bars extending to the right represent indicators where it is better. For example, the percentage of the population on the depression register is 28% lower (better) in East Renfrewshire than the Scottish average. The bar charts show a maximum of +/-70% difference with the Scottish average, to maintain a reasonable scale on the chart. The actual difference is shown numerically to the right of the bar chart.

Scotland was used as a comparison population consistent with other profiles (e.g. Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles, ScotPHO). Comparison estimates for GG&C can be found in Section 8.

Notes and caveats

When interpreting the profiles the following points should be considered:

- Some of the small area geographies (i.e. neighbourhoods and intermediate zones) have small populations which can produce unstable estimates especially for the indicators with rare outcomes, such as deaths. Estimates with unexpected large deviations from the Scottish average should be interpreted with caution.
- The magnitude by which an indicator deviates (i.e. better or worse) from the Scottish average reflects not only how the geographical area differs from Scotland as a whole, but also the variation within the indicator. For example, home safety varies very little, the lowest local authority estimates for the percentage 'who feel safe in their own home alone at night' is 96% and the highest is 98%.
- The relevance of the observed difference between populations can only be guided by statistical significance not defined by it. For very large samples, such as population-level data, very small differences will reach statistical significance but may have little relevance. Similarly, for the indicators based on small survey samples large differences can fail to reach statistical significance but can nonetheless be informative, especially if conforming to a trend. For this reason, statistical significance levels are not presented in the spine charts but are available for local authorities in Section 8.

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East Renfrewshire									
	Indicator	Number	Measure	U	C	- (Worse)	Scottish Average (%)	(Better) +	Time Period
High level mental health outcomes						-70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 +60 +70			
Mental health problems	4.2	Depression (QOF)	4,814	6	%			+28	2008/9
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	11	4	r			+52	2006/9
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	5	2	r			+69	2007/9
	9	Suicide	38	14	r			+26	2006/9
	10.1	Psychosis patients	192	0.4	%	P		+50	2005/10
	11.1	All psychiatric discharges	641	9				+29	2007/9
	11.3	Drug induced	13	0.2				+60	
	11.4	Alcohol induced	113	1.6	r2			+20	
	11.5	Mood related	246	3.5				+6	
	11.6	Schizophrenia & related	118	1.7				+39	
	11.7	Neurotic & related	36	0.5				+44	
Contextual factors: Individual						-70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 +60 +70			
Indiv.	20	Adult learning		50	%			0	2009
	25	Drug use		5	%			+51	2008
Contextual factors: Community & Structural						-70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 +60 +70			
Community safety	CP 30	Volunteering		21	%			+6	2007/8
	38	Neighbourhood safety		77	%			+1	2007/8
	39	Home safety		98	%			+2	2007/8
	40	Perception of local crime		40	%			+29	2008
	41.2	Police-recorded acquisitive crime	975	112	r1	G		+53	2009
Social inclusion	42.2	Worklessness (Job Seeker Allowance claimants)	1,436	3	%			+35	July-Sept 2010
	42.3	Worklessness (all mental health IB claimants)	1,330	26				+56	2008
		Drug induced	40	1				+73	
		Alcohol induced	70	1	r2	G		+71	
		Mood related	540	10				+46	
		Schizophrenia & related	50	1				+51	
		Neurotic & related	510	10				+63	
43	Education		90	%			+2	2008	
D 45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland		17	%			-4	2008	
FS	47	Financial management		51	%			-3	2007/8
	48	Financial inclusion		99	%			+1	
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction		96	%			+4	2007/8
	50	Noise		9	%			+38	2005/8
	51	Greenspace		88	%			+17	2007/8
	52	House condition		89	%			+7	2005/8
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)		17	%			-13	2005/8
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)		4	%			-13	2005/8
Violence	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded) [single year]	260	35				+45	2009
		Partner abuse (police recorded) [5 yrs aggregated]	845	24				+38	2005/9
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	310	47	r1	G		+46	2009/10
		Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	646	84				+44	

FS: Financial security; **CP:** Community participation; **IB:** Incapacity benefit; **D:** Discrimination

The column entitled **U** details the units of the measure.

r - crude rate per 100,000 population;

r1 - crude rate per 10,000 population;

r2 - crude rate per 1000 population.

The column entitled **C** details where the spine comparison is not the Scottish average but with a local alternative.

G - Greater Glasgow & Clyde

P - PsychICIS area which is GG&C excluding Inverclyde and Renfrewshire

The **Number** for indicators based on survey data have been left blank.

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Interpretation

Across most of the indicators, East Renfrewshire performed either as well as or better than the Scottish average.

High level mental health outcomes

In East Renfrewshire, the high level mental health outcomes were consistently better than the Scottish average, particularly for the drug- and alcohol-related indicators. Mental health related drug deaths were 52% lower and mental health related alcohol deaths were 69% lower than the Scottish average. The other alcohol- and drug-related indicators (psychiatric discharges, drug use and alcohol- and drug-related incapacity benefits) were also better in East Renfrewshire than Scotland.

Contextual indicators

East Renfrewshire performed particularly well on the worklessness indicators, perhaps not surprising for a local authority with a low proportion living in income deprivation.

Perceptions of crime and levels of recorded crime were lower in East Renfrewshire compared to the Scottish average: 40% thought crime was very or fairly common in their area compared to 57% in Scotland, acquisitive crime was 53% lower, the number of violent offenders was 46% lower and the number of victims of violent crime were 44% lower than the GG&C average³.

Overcrowding was one issue for which East Renfrewshire performed less well than the Scottish average, both subjectively and objectively measured: an estimated 17% of adults in East Renfrewshire thought their home had too few rooms compared to 15% in Scotland and an estimated 4% of homes were overcrowded as defined by the 'Bedroom standard'⁴ compared to 3% in Scotland.

Within East Renfrewshire

(Available at www.gcph.co.uk/mentalhealthprofiles)

The profile for all but two of the intermediate zones within East Renfrewshire reflected the profile seen for the authority as a whole, where all or most of the indicators were better than the Scottish average. Two intermediate zones (Auchenback; Dunterlie, East Arthurlie & Dovecothall) had a contrasting profile, with all or most indicators worse than the Scottish average. These two intermediate zones have a high proportion living in income deprivation.

It should be noted that only nine of the 51 indicators were available for intermediate zones.

³Police recorded crime figures are not available for Scotland

⁴Bedroom standard: is a recognised measure of overcrowding. It allocates a required number of bedrooms to a household depending on the age, gender and marital status of each occupant. This is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms in the dwelling. If the actual number of bedrooms is less than the required number of bedrooms the dwelling is considered to be overcrowded.

Section 7. Indicator definitions and sources

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

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

41.2. 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.

42.2. 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).

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.

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.

Section 7. Indicator definitions and sources

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.

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.

61.2. 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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