



Inverclyde Profile

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Section 7. Inverclyde

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 Inv.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 Inv.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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Inverclyde is largely a deprived local authority area, with 21% of the population living in income deprivation, compared to 16% in Scotland as a whole (see Table Inv.2 legend for details of income deprivation). Only five of the intermediate zones in Inverclyde are notably less deprived than the Scottish average (Table Inv.2).

Geographical coverage

This profile contains information for Inverclyde and the intermediate zones within the local authority. Intermediate zones are small geographical areas with approximately 2000 – 6000 residents (Table Inv.2)⁶.

Table Inv.2 Population and income deprivationⁱ for Inverclyde by intermediate zone

Intermediate Zone	Population ⁱⁱ	Income deprived (%) ⁱ
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	4,584	16
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	7,704	27
East Inverkip and West Gourock	3,243	4
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	4,363	14
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	5,318	8
Gourock Upper and West Central	2,895	9
Greenock East	5,481	32
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	6,141	35
Greenock Upper Central	4,333	33
Greenock West and Central	5,254	14
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5,416	6
Kilmacolm Central and Inverclyde East	6,163	9
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	4,727	27
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	4,973	33
Port Glasgow Upper East	5,015	30
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	5,170	21
Inverclyde	80,780	21

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)

⁶The intermediate zones used in this profile are modifications of the nationally defines intermediate zones - further details are available from GCPH.

Understanding Spine Charts

The data are presented in spine charts with separate charts for Inverclyde and the 16 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) 6,635 individuals were on the primary care depression register, representing 8% 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 Inverclyde 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 1% lower (better) in Inverclyde 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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Inverclyde																							
	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)	6,635	8	%															+1	2008/9		
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	21	8	r																+4	2006/9	
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	26	13	r																-72	2007/9	
	9	Suicide	50	19	r																-2	2006/9	
	10.1	Psychosis patients	n/a	n/a	%	P															n/a	n/a	
	11.1	All psychiatric discharges	1,434	21																			
	11.3	Drug induced	72	1.1																			
	11.4	Alcohol induced	365	5.5		r2																	
	11.5	Mood related	343	5.1																			
	11.6	Schizophrenia & related	280	4.2																			
11.7	Neurotic & related	37	0.6																				
Contextual factors: Individual						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Indiv.	20	Adult learning		40	%																		
	25	Drug use		16	%																		
Contextual factors: Community & Structural						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Community safety	30	Volunteering		20	%																		
	38	Neighbourhood safety		65	%																		
	39	Home safety		97	%																		
	40	Perception of local crime		78	%																		
	41.2	Police-recorded acquisitive crime	1,365	170	r1	G																	
Social inclusion	42.2	Worklessness (Job Seeker Allowance claimants)	2,559	5	%																		
	42.3	Worklessness (all mental health IB claimants)	3,000	60																			
		Drug induced	200	4																			
		Alcohol induced	310	6		r2																	
		Mood related	1,080	22		G																	
		Schizophrenia & related	100	2																			
	Neurotic & related	1,080	22																				
43	Education		86	%																			
D	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland		12	%																		
FS	47	Financial management		49	%																		
	48	Financial inclusion		98	%																		
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction		91	%																		
	50	Noise		14	%																		
	51	Greenspace		54	%																		
	52	House condition		81	%																		
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)		14	%																		
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)		4	%																		
Violence	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded) [single year]	332	44																			
		Partner abuse (police recorded) [5 yrs aggregated]	1,212	36		r1																	
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	449	61		G																	
		Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	881	118																			

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 - PsyCIS area which is GG&C excluding Inverclyde and Renfrewshire

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

Interpretation

Across most indicators, Inverclyde performed less well than the Scottish average, with estimates in Inverclyde notably better than the Scottish average in only six of the 26 local authority indicators.

Alcohol- and drug-related indicators

The alcohol- and drug-related measures fared consistently less well in Inverclyde compared to Scotland, suggesting that drugs and alcohol pose particular problems for the local authority area. The mental health related alcohol deaths in Inverclyde were 72% higher than the Scottish average (13 versus 7.6 per 100,000) – one of the highest rates among the local authorities in GG&C. Alcohol- and drug-related psychiatric admissions were 175% and 120% higher, respectively, than the Scottish average. Illicit drug use was 60% higher than the Scottish average. Drug-related incapacity benefit claims were high at 43% above the Scottish average and alcohol-related claims were 36% above the Scottish average. These high levels of drug- and alcohol-related IB claims contrast with the relatively low number of total psychiatric incapacity claimants in the local authority (only 3% higher than the Scottish average).

However, in contrast, the level of mental health related drug deaths in Inverclyde was comparable to the Scottish average (7.9 v 8.2 per 100,000). The discordance between drug-related deaths and other drug-related indicators was not seen in the other local authorities in the region and could possibly point to differences in how drug-related services are provided in Inverclyde.

Anxiety

In contrast to the other high level mental health outcomes the psychiatric admissions for neurotic and related conditions (largely anxiety) were lower (better) than the Scottish average. This was seen across GG&C, and contrasts with the high levels of anxiety detected in GG&C⁷. These data suggest that the culture for treating anxiety in a hospital setting within GG&C is different to that in Scotland as a whole.

Contextual indicators

Crime

In Inverclyde, perceptions of local crime were 36% higher than the Scottish average (an estimated 78% of Inverclyde adults reported that crime was 'very or fairly common in their area' compared to 57% in Scotland). This contrasted with the relatively low level of both acquisitive crime (170 in Inverclyde versus 238 per 10,000 in GG&C⁸) and offenders and victims of violent crime (30% and 22% lower in Inverclyde compared to GG&C). It should be noted that these crime indicators are based on crimes reported by the police, which are likely to be a significant under-estimate of real crime levels.

⁷ The anxiety indicator is not available for geographies smaller than GG&C.

⁸ Police-recorded crime data is not available for Scotland as a whole.

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Racial discrimination

In Inverclyde, perceived discrimination (the estimated percentage of the population who perceive racial discrimination to be a big problem in Scotland) was 28% lower (better) than in Scotland as a whole, and was the lowest level of all the local authorities in GG&C, although the confidence intervals were wide (see Section 8 for more details). This may reflect lower levels of discrimination, different attitudes to discrimination in Inverclyde, or may be related to the ethnic mix of the local authority. Perceptions of racial discrimination will be harder to capture in populations with little ethnic diversity⁹.

Within Inverclyde

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

Across the intermediate zones in Inverclyde, a picture of polarised communities is presented. Of the 16 intermediate zones, five performed substantially less well on the majority of the available mental health indicators (Greenock East, Greenock Town Centre & East Central, Greenock Upper Central, Lower Bow & Larkfield & Fancy Farm & Mallard Bowl, and lastly Port Glasgow Mid East & Central). Conversely, five intermediate zones performed substantially better on all or most of the available mental health indicators (Gourock East, Greenock West & Lyle Road, Gourock Upper & West Central, Inverkip & Wemyss Bay, Kilmacolm Central & Inverclyde East, and lastly, East Inverkip & West Gourock).

The remaining six intermediate zones presented a mixed picture: some indicators were better and some were worse than the Scottish average. The mental health profiles of the intermediate zones in Inverclyde generally reflected their deprivation profile (Table Inv.2).

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

⁹0.9% of Inverclyde is from an ethnic minority, Census data, 2001

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.

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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.

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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