



Renfrewshire Profile

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Section 7. 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 Ren.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 Ren.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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Renfrewshire is a mixed local authority area, with approximately half of the intermediate zones more income deprived than the Scottish average.

Geographical coverage

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

Table Ren.2 Population and income deprivationⁱ for Renfrewshire by intermediate zone

Intermediate Zone	Population ⁱⁱ	Income deprived (%) ⁱ
Bishopton	4,759	4
Bridge of Weir	4,620	10
Elderslie and Phoenix	5,155	12
Erskine Central	5,178	12
Erskine East and Inchinnan	6,007	5
Erskine West	5,838	11
Houston North	3,076	5
Houston South	3,374	3
Johnstone North East	3,256	24
Johnstone North West	3,292	32
Johnstone South East	4,295	24
Johnstone South West	5,103	24
Kilbarchan	3,294	10
Linwood North	4,336	18
Linwood South	3,891	28
Lochwinnoch	2,873	12
Paisley Central	7,128	20
Paisley Dykebar	3,737	8
Paisley East	3,492	23
Paisley Ferguslie	4,005	48
Paisley Foxbar	5,027	23
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	5,358	29
Paisley Glenburn East	3,321	18
Paisley Glenburn West	4,132	22
Paisley North	4,085	24
Paisley North East	5,609	19
Paisley North West	3,399	33
Paisley Ralston	4,841	4
Paisley South	3,766	6
Paisley South East	5,222	21
Paisley South West	5,063	4
Paisley West	5,447	19
Renfrew East	5,859	8
Renfrew North	3,286	22
Renfrew South	5,099	14
Renfrew West	6,125	21
Renfrewshire Rural North and Langbank	3,965	6
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	3,487	7
Renfrewshire	169,800	17

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)

Understanding Spine Charts

The data are presented in spine charts with separate spine charts for Renfrewshire and 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) 15,209 individuals were on the primary care depression register, representing 9% 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 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 10% higher (worse) in 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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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)	15,209	9	%																-10	2008/9	
	7	Mental health related drug deaths	60	11	r																	-32	2006/9
	8	Mental health related alcohol deaths	34	8	r																	-7	2007/9
	9	Suicide	121	22	r																	-18	2006/9
	10.1	Psychosis patients	n/a	n/a	%	P																n/a	n/a
	11.1	All psychiatric discharges	2,238	16																		-26	2007/9
	11.3	Drug induced	108	0.8																		-60	
	11.4	Alcohol induced	582	4.2	r2																	-110	
	11.5	Mood related	641	4.6																		-23	
	11.6	Schizophrenia & related	390	2.8																		0	
11.7	Neurotic & related	121	0.9																		0		
Contextual factors: Individual						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Indiv.	20	Adult learning		45	%																	-10	2009
	25	Drug use		10	%																	-2	2008
Contextual factors: Community & Structural						-70	-60	-50	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50	+60	+70			
Community safety	30	Volunteering		13	%																	-33	2007/8
	38	Neighbourhood safety		66	%																	-14	2007/8
	39	Home safety		97	%																	0	2007/8
	40	Perception of local crime		71	%																	-24	2008
	41.2	Police-recorded acquisitive crime	3,767	222	r1	G																+7	2009
Social inclusion	42.2	Worklessness (Job Seeker Allowance claimants)	5,098	5	%																	-14	July-Sept 2010
	42.3	Worklessness (all mental health IB claimants)	5,040	48																		+19	2008
		Drug induced	190	2																		+36	
		Alcohol induced	340	3	r2	G																+30	
		Mood related	1,910	18																		+5	
		Schizophrenia & related	190	2																		+9	
		Neurotic & related	2,020	19																		+27	
43	Education		85	%																	-3	2008	
D	45	Perception of racial discrimination in Scotland		18	%																	-12	2008
FS	47	Financial management		49	%																	-6	2007/8
	48	Financial inclusion		100	%																	+1	
Physical environment	49	Neighbourhood satisfaction		94	%																	+1	2007/8
	50	Noise		13	%																	+8	2005/8
	51	Greenspace		65	%																	-14	2007/8
	52	House condition		78	%																	-6	2005/8
	53.1	Overcrowding (subjective)		15	%																	0	2005/8
	53.2	Overcrowding (objective)		1	%																	+53	2005/8
Violence	60.2	Partner abuse (police recorded) [single year]	1,008	61																		+4	2009
		Partner abuse (police recorded) [5 yrs aggregated]	3,261	47	r1	G																-21	2005/9
	61.2	Violent crime - offenders (police recorded)	1,194	77																		+11	2009/10
		Violent crime - victims (police recorded)	2,313	145																		+5	

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.

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Interpretation

The mental health profile for this authority area is mixed, with some indicators performing better than the Scottish average and others less well.

High level mental health outcomes

All high level mental health outcomes were either worse than or comparable to the Scottish average. There was a considerably higher burden of alcohol-related psychiatric discharges.

Contextual indicators

The contextual indicators painted a mixed picture. Community-related indicators, in general, were slightly less favourable in Renfrewshire than for Scotland as a whole, especially community participation as measured by volunteering. Across GG&C, the community-related indicators did not vary to the same degree as some of the other indicators, therefore the magnitude of the difference seen between Renfrewshire and Scotland is noteworthy.

The worklessness-related indicators showed an inconsistent pattern: while the level of Job Seekers Allowance claimants was marginally higher (14%) than the Scottish average; the level of mental health related incapacity benefit claimants was 19% lower.

The level of overcrowding (subjectively reported) was similar to Scotland but the objective overcrowding measure was considerably lower¹⁰ (1% compared to 3% in Scotland as a whole).

Within Renfrewshire

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

Across the intermediate zones, there was variation in the mental health profiles consistent with the variation in the income deprivation. Of the 17 intermediate zones that were significantly less deprived than the Scottish average, all consistently performed better than the Scottish average. Of the 16 intermediate zones that were substantially more deprived than the Scottish average 13 consistently performed less well than the Scottish average. Three deprived intermediate zones deviated from this pattern: Johnstone North East, Johnstone South West and Linwood South. Although 24% of the Johnstone North East population live in income deprivation the mental health death indicators were all lower (better) than the Scottish average: the mental health related drug deaths were 43% lower, the mental health related alcohol deaths were 48% lower and suicides were 39% lower than the Scottish average.

¹⁰'Bedroom 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 actual number of bedrooms is less than the required number of bedrooms the dwelling is considered to be overcrowded

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In Johnstone South West, in which 24% live in income deprivation, the mental health related drug deaths were 29% lower and the drug-related psychiatric discharges 23% lower than the Scottish average, although the mental health related alcohol deaths remained high (63% higher than the Scottish average).

In Linwood South, where 28% live in income deprivation, the mental health related drug and alcohol deaths were also lower than the Scottish average, although suicides remained high.

The comparison of Ferguslie Park (Paisley Ferguslie) with the Scottish average was striking, identifying a large burden of mental ill-health in this area. Ferguslie Park is a very deprived area, with 48% of the population living in income deprivation. Mental health related drug deaths were 233% higher than the Scottish average, suicides 137% higher, and drug-related psychiatric discharges 807% higher than the Scottish average. At 12%, the percentage claiming Job Seekers Allowance was 211% higher than in Scotland, where the figure was 4%. The number of offenders and victims of violent crime was 136% and 100% above the average for GG&C (police crime data was only available for GG&C and not Scotland as a whole).

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

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.

Section 7. Indicator definitions and sources

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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