Summary Report

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
2017/18 Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey

Inverclyde HSCP Summary Report

Prepared for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde by Traci Leven Research

April 2019
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1 Introduction

This report contains summary findings of a research survey on the health and wellbeing (HWB) of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC) residents in Inverclyde carried out in 2017/18.

The survey has been conducted every three years since 1999 and is the seventh in the series of studies; initially covering the NHSGreater Glasgow area it was expanded in 2008 to cover the new NHSGGC area.

The survey offers flexible solutions for monitoring the health of the population in a range of geographies within NHSGGC.

1.1 Background

- The survey provides valuable information on the self perceived health and wellbeing of our residents, their health behaviours, attitudes, social health/social capital and financial wellbeing
- Cross sectional – a ‘snapshot in time’
- Random Stratified Sample
  - representative of the Health and Social Care population and sub-areas to allow the exploration of area, age, gender and deprivation
- Large sample which has grown significantly over time
- Includes core set of questions with new questions introduced to reflect local priorities and changing national targets
1.2 Sample

Total Sample - Inverclyde 1,196

- Deprivation (SIMD 2016)
  - Most Deprived Areas 36%
  - Other Areas 64%

- Local Authority Area
  - East Dunbartonshire 1,134
  - East Renfrewshire 194
  - Glasgow City 4,520
  - Renfrewshire 600
  - West Dunbartonshire 190

- Total Sample - NHSGGC 7,834

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde 2017/18 Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey (Inverclyde HSCP Final Report)

[https://www.stor.scot.nhs.uk/handle/11289/579888](https://www.stor.scot.nhs.uk/handle/11289/579888)
Perceptions of Health and Illness

**HEALTH AND ILLNESS**

**VIEWS OF HEALTH**

Proportion with a positive view of:

- **General health**: 74%
  - Most deprived: 74%
  - Other areas: 85%
- **Physical wellbeing**: 81%
  - Other areas: 85%
- **Mental wellbeing**: 85%
  - Other areas: 87%
- **Quality of Life**: 87%
  - Other areas: 89%

**FEELING IN CONTROL**

- 76% definitely feel in control of decisions affecting daily life
  - 2017/18: 76%
  - 2014/15: 60%

**TREATMENT**

- 41% receiving treatment for a condition or illness

**LIMITING CONDITIONS/ILLNESSES**

- 30% have a limiting condition or illness
  - NHSGGC: 25%
  - Other areas: 27%
  - Most deprived: 35%
  - 16-34: 13%
  - 35-64: 30%
  - 65+: 51%
2.1 Summary of Key Messages - Perceptions of Health and Illness

Comparisons with NHSGGC - those in Inverclyde were:

- More likely to have a limiting condition or illness.

Differences by Age

- Those in the youngest age group were the most likely to have positive views of their general health, physical wellbeing, mental/emotional wellbeing and quality of life.

- Those in the youngest age group were the least likely to definitely feel in control of the decisions affecting their life.

- Those in the oldest age group were the most likely to have a limiting condition or illness or to be receiving treatment for at least one condition.

Differences by Deprivation

Those in the most deprived areas were:

- less likely to have positive views of their physical, mental/emotional wellbeing or quality of life

- more likely to have a limiting condition or illness or to be receiving treatment for at least one condition.

Trends

- Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 there was no significant change in the proportion who had positive views of their general health, physical or mental/emotional wellbeing or quality of life.

- There was an increase between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who definitely felt in control of the decisions affecting their life.

- There was an increase between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who had a limiting condition or illness.

2.2 Key Indicators - Perceptions of Health and Illness

* denotes significant difference to NHSGGC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive View of General Health</th>
<th>Positive Perception of Physical Wellbeing</th>
<th>Positive Perception of Mental/Emotional Wellbeing</th>
<th>Definitely feel in control of decisions affecting life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
<td>79.1%*</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
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<td>84.5%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>79.7%*</td>
<td>86.0%*</td>
<td>89.4%*</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive Perception of Quality of Life</th>
<th>Long-term Limiting Condition or Illness</th>
<th>Receiving Treatment for at Least One Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>87.5%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>85.1%*</td>
<td>28.6%*</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>93.8%*</td>
<td>16.3%*</td>
<td>30.6%*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>91.3%*</td>
<td>19.5%*</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HEALTH BEHAVIOURS**

**SMOKING**
- 20% were smokers
  - Most deprived 28%
  - Other areas 16%
- 26% exposed to second-hand smoke most/some of the time
  - Most Deprived 36%
  - Other Areas 20%

**ALCOHOL**
- 12% AUDIT score indicating alcohol-related risk
  - Men 16%
  - Women 9%

**DIET**
- 42% 5+ portions of fruit/vegetable per day
  - Men 35%
  - Women 49%
  - Most deprived 32%
  - Other areas 48%

**PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**
- 48% active for 150 minutes per week
  - NHSGGC 30%
  - NHSGGC 58%
- 22% agreed getting drunk is acceptable
  - Men 26%
  - Women 18%
3.1 Summary of Key Messages – Health Behaviours

Comparisons with NHSGGC – those in Inverclyde were:

- less likely to drink before a night out
- less likely to agree that getting drunk was acceptable and less likely to agree that it was easier to enjoy a social event with a drink of alcohol
- less likely to agree it was acceptable to drink on intercity trains
- less likely to meet the target of 150 minutes of physical activity per week.

Differences by Age and Gender

- Smoking was less common among those aged 75 or over than other age groups.
- Exposure to second hand smoke was most common among those aged 25-34 and least common among those aged 75 or over.
- Men were more likely than women to have an AUDIT score which indicated risk, more likely to drink alcohol, and (among those who drank alcohol) more likely to binge drink.
- Men were more likely than women to agree that it was acceptable to get drunk or that it was easier to enjoy a social event with a drink of alcohol.
- Among those who drank alcohol, those aged under 35 were the most likely to binge drink and the most likely to drink before a night out.
- Those in the youngest age group were the more likely to agree that getting drunk was acceptable and those aged 25-34 were the most likely to agree that it was easier to enjoy a social event with alcohol.
- Women were more likely than men to meet the target of consuming five or more portions of fruit/vegetables per day.
- Those aged 25-34 were the more likely to meet the target of 150 minutes of physical activity per week. Men were more likely than women to meet this target.
- Sedentary behaviour was highest for the oldest and youngest age groups and lowest for those aged 35-54.
Differences by Deprivation

Those in the most deprived areas were:

- more likely to smoke, be exposed to second hand smoke or use e-cigarettes
- less likely to drink alcohol, but among those who did drink alcohol – more likely to binge drink
- more likely to agree that getting drunk was acceptable
- more likely to feel that there were too many places selling alcohol in their area
- less likely to meet the target of consuming five or more portions of fruit/vegetables per day
- exhibiting higher mean times for sedentary behaviour.

Trends

- There was a significant decrease between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who were smokers and in the proportion who were exposed to second hand smoke.
- There was an increase between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who consumed five or more portions of fruit/vegetables per day.
### 3.2 Key Indicators – Health Behaviours

* denotes significant difference to NHGGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current smokers</th>
<th>Exposed to second hand smoke</th>
<th>Drink alcohol</th>
<th>AUDIT score indicating risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>24.4%*</td>
<td>29.9%*</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>17.0%*</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
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<td>61.6%</td>
<td>8.3%*</td>
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<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
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<td><strong>25.8%</strong></td>
<td><strong>67.9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.5%</strong></td>
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<td>15.4%*</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>52.3%*</td>
<td>9.1%*</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Binge drinks (as % of drinkers)</th>
<th>Consumes 5+ portions fruit/veg per day</th>
<th>150 mins+ per week of physical activity</th>
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</thead>
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<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>61.6%*</td>
<td>38.8%*</td>
<td>64.8%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
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<td>53.1%*</td>
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<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
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<td><strong>42.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.3%</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>47.2%*</td>
<td>45.9%*</td>
<td>47.4%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Social Health**

**Isolation**
1 in 11 (9%) felt isolated from family/friends

- NHSGGC: 12%

**Belonging to the Local Area**
88% Felt they belonged to their local area

- NHSGGC: 82%

**Feeling Valued**
73% Felt valued as a member of their community

- NHSGGC: 67%

**Experience of Crime**
- Anti-social behaviour
- Theft/burglary
- Vandalism
- Domestic violence
- Physical attack

7% were a victim of any of 5 types of crime in the last year

- NHSGGC: 10%

**Feelings of Safety**
76% Felt safe walking alone in their area

- Men: 84%
- Women: 69%

**Caring**
1 in 7 had caring responsibilities
4.1  Summary of Key Messages – Social Health

Comparisons with NHSGGC - those in Inverclyde were:

- less likely to feel isolated
- more likely to feel they belonged to their local area or to feel valued as a member of their community
- less likely to have experienced discrimination or have been a victim of crime
- more likely to be concerned about the amount of drug activity, level of unemployment of level of alcohol consumption in their area
- less likely to have a positive view of local services.

Differences by Age and Gender

- Those aged 75 or over were the most likely to feel lonely.
- Those aged under 45 were the least likely to feel they belonged to their local area or feel valued as a member of their community, and those aged 75 or over were the most likely.
- Those aged under 25 were the least likely to agree that local people could influence local decisions.
- Women were more likely than men to feel valued as members of the community or to feel that local people could influence local decisions.
- Those in the oldest age group and women were less likely to feel safe walking alone in their area.
Differences by Deprivation

Those in the most deprived areas were:

- more likely to have concerns about social issues in their area
- more likely to have concerns about environmental issues in their area
- more likely to have positive perceptions of local services.

Trends

- There was no significant change between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who felt isolated, felt they belonged to their local area, felt valued as members of their community or felt that local people could influence local decisions.

- Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 there was a rise in the proportion who felt safe using public transport, and a sharper rise in the proportion who felt safe walking alone in their area.
### 4.2 Key Indicators – Social Health

* denotes significant difference to NHSGGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Isolated from family and friends</th>
<th>Felt Lonely in last 2 weeks (at least some of the time)</th>
<th>Feel belong to the local area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>15.2%*</td>
<td>19.5%*</td>
<td>75.9%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>7.2%*</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>88.8%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
<td>9.2%*</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>88.1%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>6.9%*</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>88.0%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Feel valued as a member of the community</th>
<th>Feel local people can influence local decisions</th>
<th>Experienced discrimination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>61.2%*</td>
<td>69.5%*</td>
<td>6.7%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>75.5%*</td>
<td>84.2%*</td>
<td>2.1%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
<td><strong>73.2%</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.8%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>73.8%*</td>
<td>80.7%*</td>
<td>2.6%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Feel safe using local public transport</th>
<th>Feel safe walking alone in local area even after dark</th>
<th>Has caring responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
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<td>Glasgow City</td>
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<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Social Capital**

**Reciprocity**
- 86% agreed "this is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other"
- NHSGGC 80%

**Trust**
- 84% agreed "generally speaking, you can trust people in my local area"
- NHSGGC 81%

**Local Friendships and Social Support**
- 81% valued local friendships
- 90% had a positive view of social support

**Clubs/Associations/Groups**
- 17% belonged to clubs, associations or groups
- 18% 12% 32%

**Social Activism**
- 6% engaged in social activism

**Volunteering**
- 15% volunteered
- NHSGGC 18%
- volunteering less common in most deprived areas
5.1 Summary of Key Messages – Social Capital

Comparisons with NHSGGC - those in Inverclyde were:

- more likely to have positive views of reciprocity and trust
- more likely to value local friendships and to have a positive view of social support
- less likely to volunteer or belong to clubs, associations or groups.

Differences by Age

- Those aged 65 or over were the most likely to have a positive view of reciprocity or trust or to value local friendships.
- Those aged 65-74 were the most likely to have a positive view of social support.
- Those aged 16-24 were the most likely to volunteer.
- Those aged 75 or over were the most likely to belong to clubs, associations or groups.

Differences by Deprivation

Those in the most deprived areas were:

- less likely to have positive views of reciprocity or trust
- less likely to value local friendships or have a positive view of social support
- less likely to volunteer or belong to clubs, associations or groups.

Trends

- There was an increase between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who had a positive perception of reciprocity and the proportion who had a positive perception of trust in their area.
- There was an increase between 2014/15 and 2017/18 in the proportion who had a positive perception of social support in their area.
### 5.2 Key Indicators – Social Capital

* denotes significant difference to NHSGGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive perception of reciprocity</th>
<th>Positive perception of trust</th>
<th>Value local friendships</th>
<th>Positive perception of social support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
<td>86.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
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<td>72.9%*</td>
<td>82.6%*</td>
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<td>84.3%*</td>
<td>90.0%*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
<td>85.7%*</td>
<td>83.8%*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>85.2%*</td>
<td>84.6%*</td>
<td>79.6%</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Volunteered in last year</th>
<th>Belong to clubs, associations or groups</th>
<th>Engaged in social activism in last year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>9.4%*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.9%</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>17.0%</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>6.2%</strong>*</td>
</tr>
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<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>9.9%*</td>
<td>17.4%*</td>
<td>3.3%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial Wellbeing

Financial Wellbeing

State Benefits
1 in 6 received all income from state benefits
- Most deprived 33%
- Other areas 8%

Adequacy of Income
78% satisfied with household income
- Most deprived 74%
- Other areas 80%

Difficulty Meeting Necessary Expenses
32% difficulty meeting necessary bills and living expenses
- Most deprived 44%
- Other areas 26%

Difficulty Finding Unexpected Sums
- 10% Difficulty finding £35
- 43% Difficulty finding £165
- 83% Difficulty finding £1600

Food Insecurity
7% experienced food insecurity in last year
- Most deprived 10%
- Other areas 6%

Mild: 2.2%
Moderate: 2.2%
Severe: 2.7%
6.1 Summary of Key Messages – Financial Wellbeing

Comparisons with NHSGGC - those in Inverclyde were:

- more likely to receive all household income from benefits
- less likely to have been affected by benefits changes
- more likely to have a positive view of the adequacy of their income
- less likely to say they would use a credit/store card to pay for unexpected expenses, and less likely to have used a credit/store card in specific ways in the last year.

Differences by Age and Gender

- Those in the oldest age groups were the most likely to receive all household income from benefits but also the most likely to have a positive view of the adequacy of their income.
- Those aged under 35 were the most likely to report difficulties meeting essential bills/costs, and women were more likely than men to report such difficulties.
- Those aged 25-34 were the most likely to report experiences which indicated food insecurity.
- Gambling was most common among those aged 55-64 and men were more likely than women to report spending money on gambling.

Differences by Deprivation

Those in the most deprived areas were:

- more likely to receive all household income from state benefits and more likely to have been affected by benefits changes
- less likely to have a positive view of the adequacy of their income
- more likely to attribute local poverty to laziness/lack of willpower, and less likely than others to say that no one lived in poverty in their area
• more likely to report having difficulties meeting the cost of expenses and more likely to report experiences indicating food insecurity

• less likely to spend money on gambling.

Trends

• Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 there was an increase in the proportion who had a positive view of the adequacy of their household income.
### 6.2 Key Indicators – Financial Wellbeing

* denotes significant difference to NHSGGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All household income from state benefits</th>
<th>Positive perception of adequacy of household income</th>
<th>Difficulty meeting essential living costs</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
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<td>29.4%</td>
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<td>30.1%</td>
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<td>86.3%*</td>
<td>39.4%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.2%</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>78.3%</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>32.0%</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>7.5%*</td>
<td>84.1%*</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Problem finding £35</th>
<th>Problem finding £165</th>
<th>Problem finding £1,600</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>12.5%*</td>
<td>46.4%*</td>
<td>83.7%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>5.0%*</td>
<td>38.9%*</td>
<td>71.4%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>43.0%</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>83.2%</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Experienced benefits sanctions (based on those who receive benefits)</th>
<th>Experienced delay in benefit payments (based on those who receive benefits)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inverclyde</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.3%</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Experienced food insecurity in last year</th>
<th>Experienced severe food insecurity in last year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NHSGGC</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>10.8%*</td>
<td>4.6%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>5.7%*</td>
<td>2.4%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>2.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>6.0%*</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Demographics**

**LIVING ALONE**

1 in 6 lived alone

- Most deprived 20%
- Other areas 13%
- 47%
- 12%
- 19%
- 55-74

**CHILDREN**

- 26% child aged under 16 in household
- Women 29%
- Men 23%

**QUALIFICATIONS**

- 19% no qualifications
- 31%
- 41%
- 16-54
- 55-74
- 75+

**TENURE**

- 59% lived in owner occupied homes
- NHSGGC 53%
- Most deprived 33%
- Other areas 73%

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

- 52% were earning money through employment
- Most deprived 44%
- Other areas 57%
7.1 Summary of Key Messages – Demographics

Comparison with NHSGGC – those in Inverclyde were:

- more likely to live in owner occupied homes and less likely to live in privately rented homes.

Differences by Age and Gender

- Those in the oldest age groups were the most likely to live alone.
- Those aged 25-44 were the group most likely to live with children, and women were more likely than men to live with children.
- Those in the oldest age group were the least likely to have qualifications.
- Those aged 25-34 were the least likely to live in owner-occupied homes.
- Those aged 25-44 were the most likely to be economically active and men were more likely than women to be economically active.

Differences by Deprivation

Those in the most deprived areas were:

- more likely to live alone
- less likely to be economically active.
### 7.2 Key Indicators – Demographics

* denotes significant difference to NHSGGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No qualifications</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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