

Inverclyde council

Strategic Needs Assessment 2022



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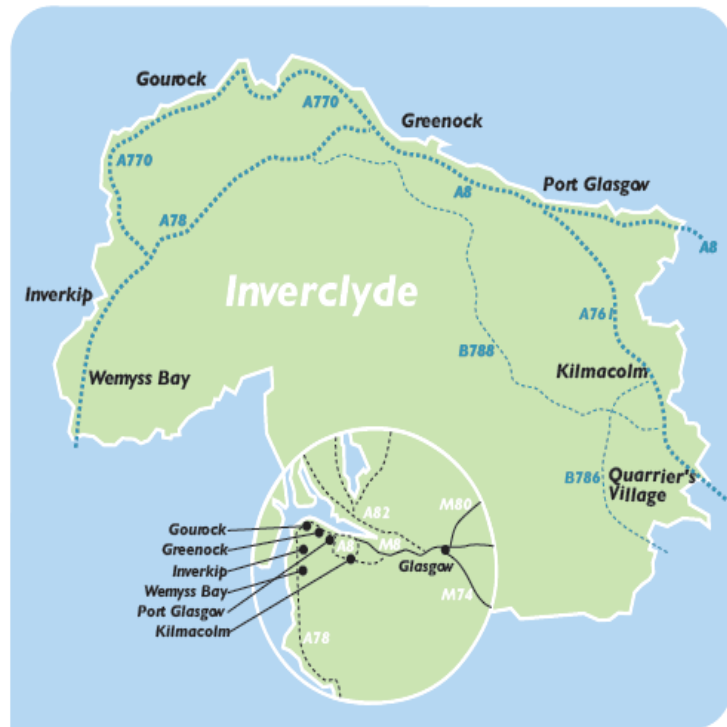
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INVERCLYDE STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) has been produced to inform the development of key plans and strategies for both the Council and the Community Planning Partnership, the Inverclyde Alliance.

In common with many areas of Scotland, Inverclyde exhibits disparity in the life circumstances and quality of life of residents, with some areas of Inverclyde ranking amongst the most deprived in Scotland, whilst other areas lie at the opposite end of this scale. In order to assess where targeting resources will add the greatest value there must first be a clear understanding of the current and future health, social and economic needs of our population. This SNA (2022) is an update of a previous document produced in 2017 which helped to identify where the greatest inequality exists as well as where outcomes are not as good as other areas of Scotland.



It also indicates where Inverclyde performs better than the Scottish norm. A vast amount of information on Inverclyde exists across all partners and the purpose of this SNA is not to replicate all this information here. This Assessment does not stand alone and as well as partner plans and strategies, should be considered alongside the following:

- The Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment
- The Inverclyde Alliance Children's Services Strategic Needs Assessment
- The Inverclyde Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment
- Consultation and engagement across Inverclyde's 6 localities
- Locality Action Plans

This data within this SNA is, for the most part, presented at an Inverclyde level. More detailed data on each of Inverclyde's six localities can be found here:

<https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/council-and-government/community-planning-partnership/localities>

Population

Household Change



The % of **one** adult households is set to increase to **43%** in Inverclyde by 2028

Household Change



The % of households with **2** Adults and **+1** child will fall to **24%** by **2043**

Older People



Inverclyde's older population (**75+**) is set to increase by **55.5%** by 2043

In Migration

1,250



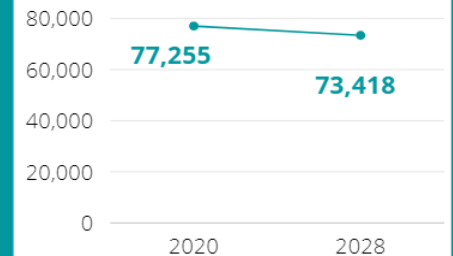
Inverclyde's in migration was 1,250

Out Migration

1,350



Inverclyde's out migration was 1,350



Inverclyde's population is set to fall **5%** by 2028

Economy

Employment 2024

2.3%
Inverclyde



2.8%
Scotland

Employment change in Inverclyde is set to **increase by 2.3%** between 2021 and 2024, compared to Scotland's **2.8%**

Gross Weekly Pay

£570.10

Gross weekly pay for employees living in the area is £570.10. However, this is less than the Scottish average of £622.

Annual Earnings

£29,935
Scotland



£25,888
Inverclyde

In 2020 the gross annual mean pay in Inverclyde was **£25,888**. However, the Scottish average was **£29,935**

Business 2021



1,585

In 2021 Inverclyde's business count was **1,585**. However, this is a **decrease** from the 2020 figure of **1,620**.

Unemployment



3.8%

3.8% of Inverclyde's economically active population are unemployed. This is **0.1% lower** than the national average.

Employment Sector



19.2%

19.2% of total employee jobs are in the **Human Health and Social Work activities** sector

Deprivation

Overall Deprivation

45%

45% of all datazones are in the 20% most deprived in Scotland.

Income Deprivation



48% of all datazones are in the 20% most income deprived in Scotland.

Employment Deprivation



47% of all datazones are in the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland.

Fuel Poverty



28% of households are living in fuel poverty, 4% higher than the national average.

Participation Measure



Inverclyde's participation rate amongst 16-19 year olds is 93.3%. This is 1.2% higher than the Scottish average (92.1%).

Child Poverty



23.8% of children in Inverclyde are living in poverty.

Health

Life Expectancy



Both the life expectancy for Males and Females is **lower** than the Scottish averages (F-81 and M- 76.8)

Healthy Birth Weight



The % of babies born at a healthy birthweight is **91%**, this is **0.8%** higher than the Scottish average.

Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions



Per 100,000 of the population, Inverclyde has **823** alcohol related hospital admissions. This is higher than the Scottish average (**673.27**)

Drug Related Deaths



Inverclyde had **34** drug related deaths in 2020. This is one higher than the previous year.

Emergency Hospital Admissions



Per 100,000 of the population, Inverclyde has **12,539** emergency hospital admissions. This is higher than the Scottish average (**10,741**)

Smoking During Pregnancy



Smoking during pregnancy was highest among our most deprived areas, **22.7% (Quintile 1)**. It was **2.1%** in our least deprived areas (**Quintile 5**)

Environment

Vacant and Derelict Land



156.01ha

There was **156.01ha** of vacant and derelict land in 2020. Of the land area, **64.66%** was vacant land, **0.35%** vacant land and buildings, and **34.97%** derelict.

Housing Tenure



**64%
Owner
Occupied**

64% of housing stock is owner occupied, **25%** social rented and **11%** private rented.

Emissions



**3.7
tonnes**

Inverclyde's emissions are **3.7 tonnes** per capita

Total Fires



760.4

Inverclyde had the highest rate per 100,000 population for the total number of fires (**760.4**) in Scotland.

Neighbourhood Satisfaction



94%

94% of Inverclyde's residents are Very or Fairly satisfied with their neighbourhoods.

Crime



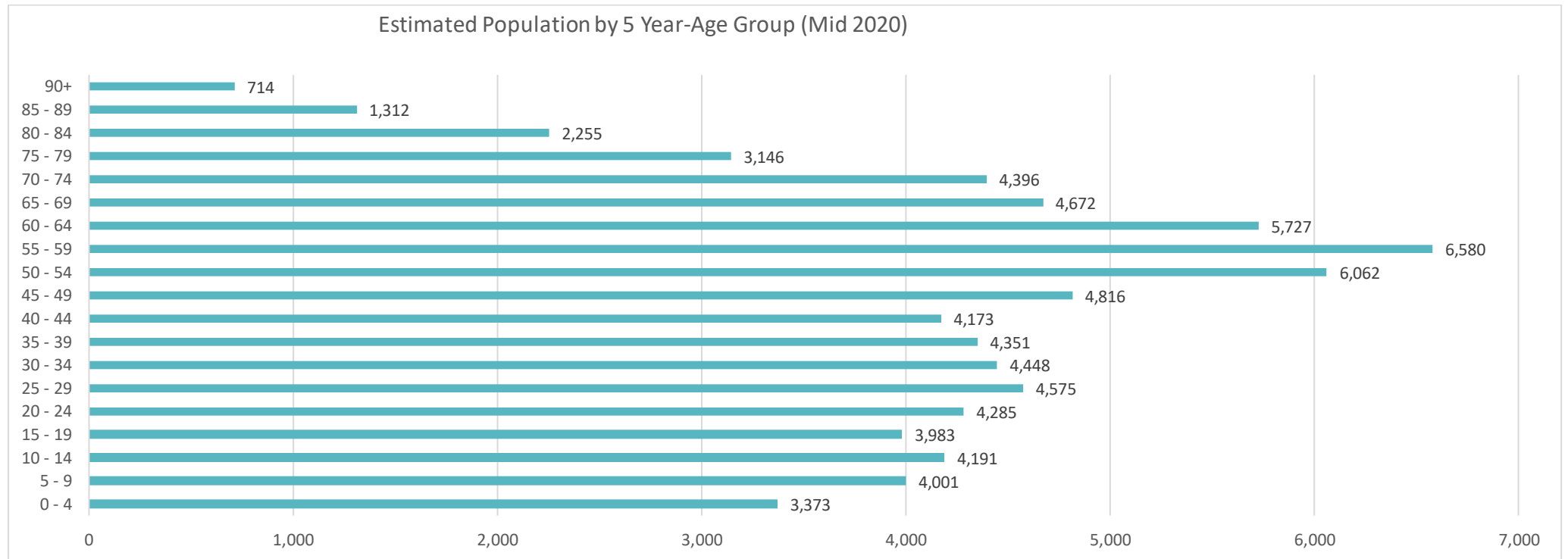
+6%

Crime in Inverclyde increased by **6%** in the period 2019/20 to 2020/21

POPULATION PROFILE

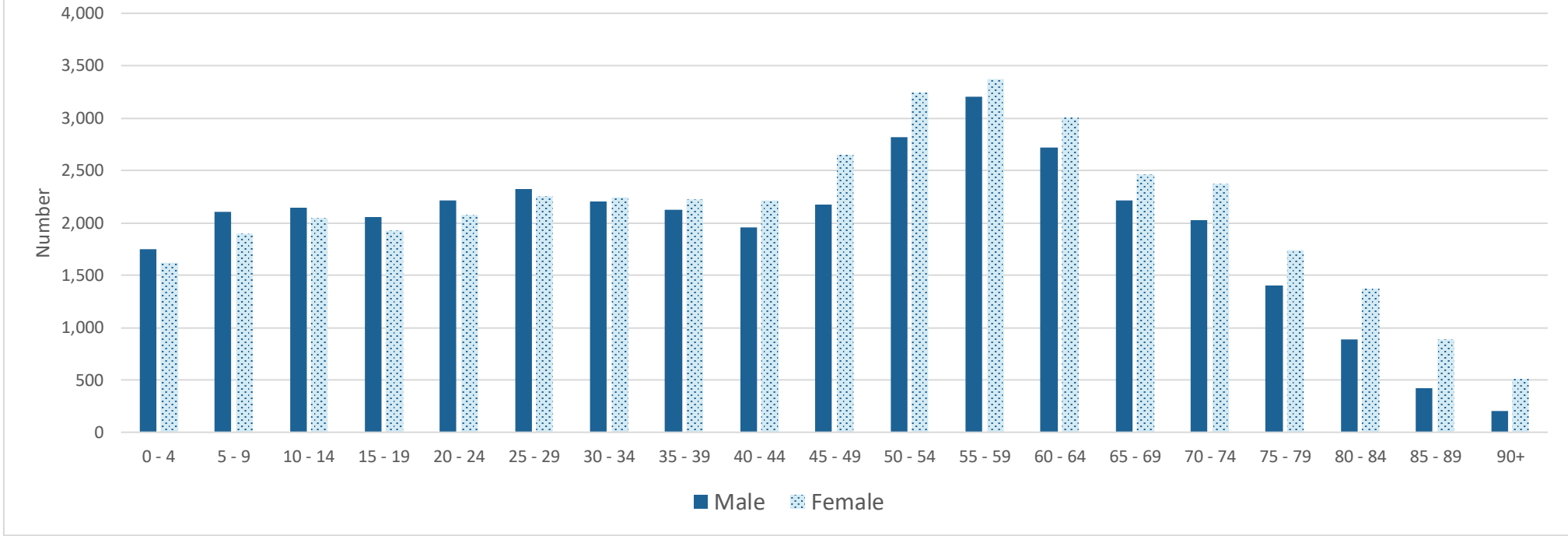
3.1 Inverclyde's Population

Inverclyde is the 22nd most densely populated local authority in Scotland with an area of 160 square kilometres, and a population density of 4806580 persons per square kilometre. The estimated population of Inverclyde as at 25 June 2020 was 77,060 (740 person drop from 2019), accounting for 1.4% of the total population of Scotland. There are more women than men in Inverclyde, 40,122 females compared to 36,938 males. 16% of Inverclyde's population is aged 16 years or younger whilst 63% is of working age. 21% of the population of pensionable age. The breakdown of the population is shown in 5 year age groupings in shown in the graph below:



Source: [Mid-2020 Population Estimates Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrsotland.gov.uk\)](https://nrsotland.gov.uk)

Estimated population by sex and 5 year age band, mid-2020

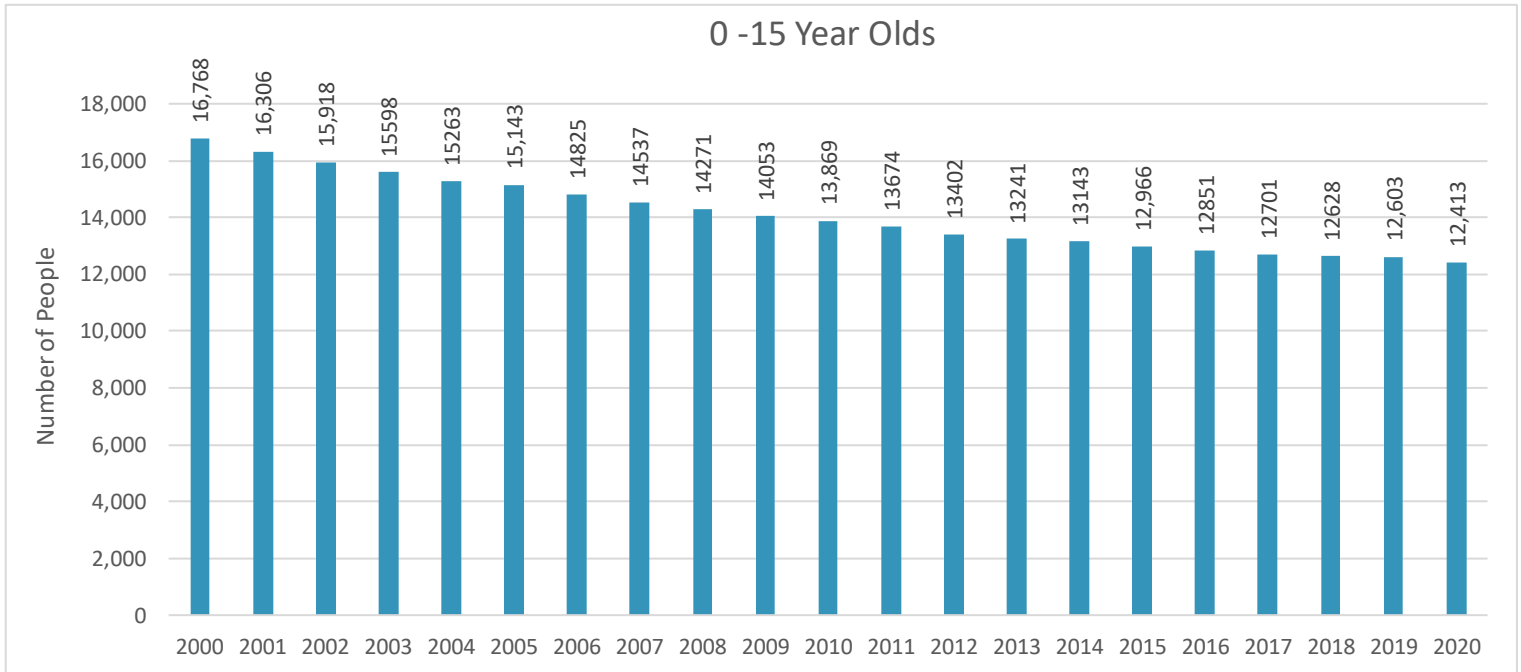


Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2020>

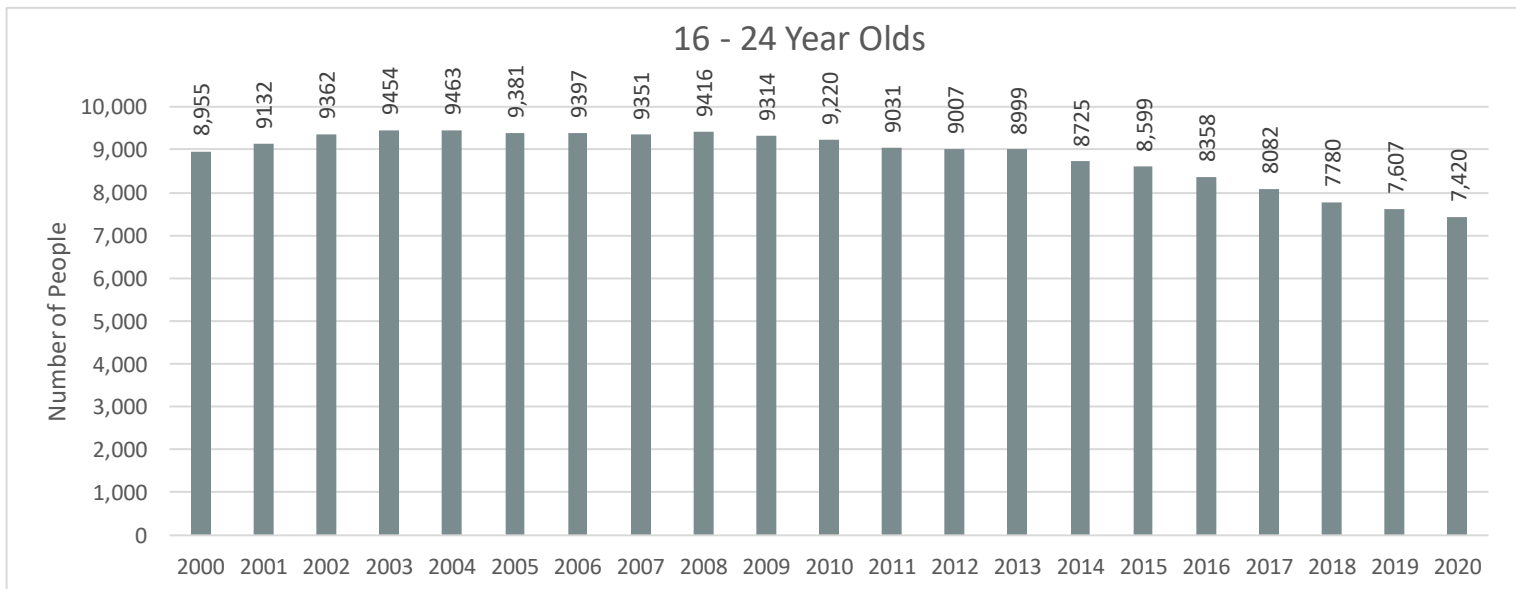
3.2 Population trends by broad age band

According to the latest mid-year estimates there are 19,833 people aged under 25 years old living in Inverclyde, which is just over a quarter of the total population.

Children aged between 0 – 15 make up 16% of the local population compared to 17% of the Scottish average.

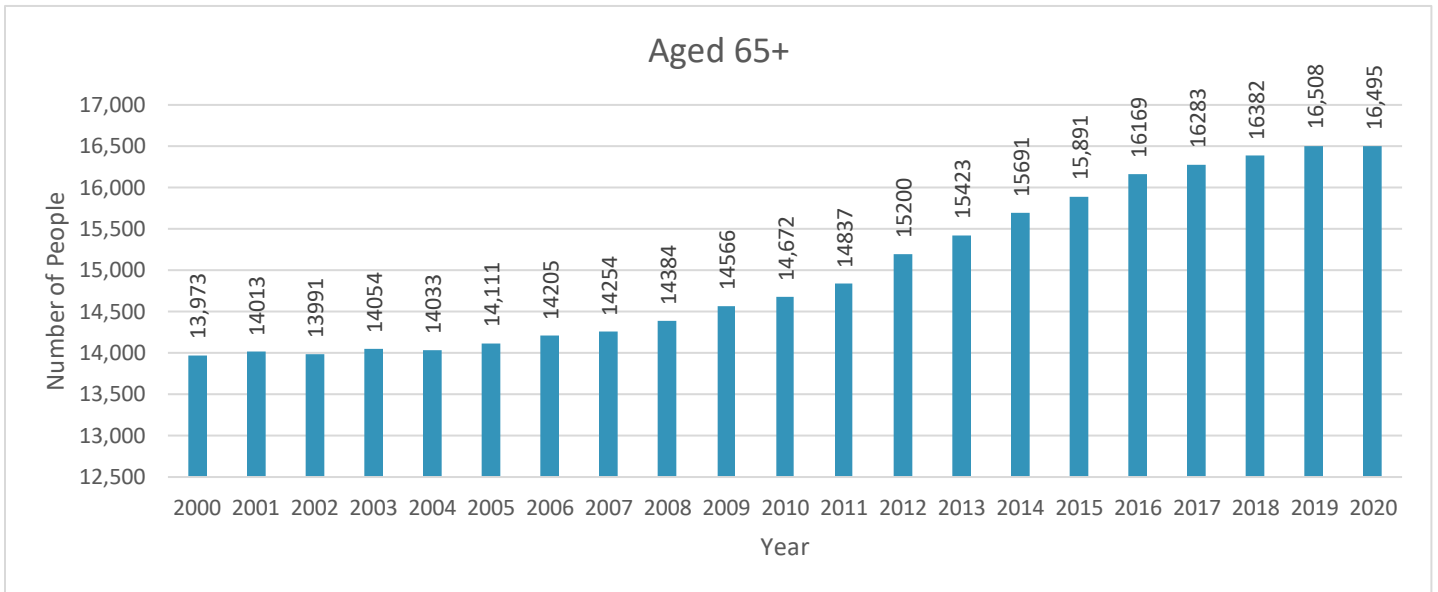


The population of 16 – 24 year olds is also declining, and in mid-2020 accounted for just under 10% of Inverclyde’s population.

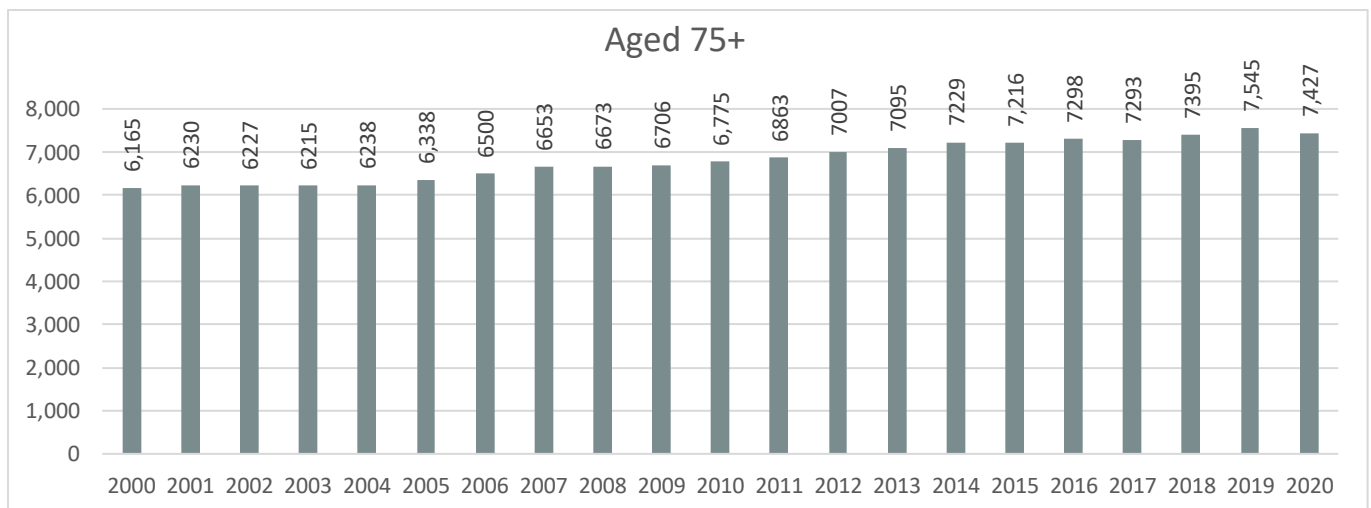


Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates>

The population of people over 65 years old in Inverclyde has gradually been increasing since 2003 and in 2019 reached its highest ever level of 16,508. However, 2020 saw a very small decrease to 16,495 which now accounts for 21% of Inverclyde's population.



The number of people aged 75+ in Inverclyde in mid-2020 was 7,427, almost 10% of Inverclyde's population. Since 2000, there has been an increase of 1,262 people aged 75 and over in Inverclyde, despite a declining population over this period.

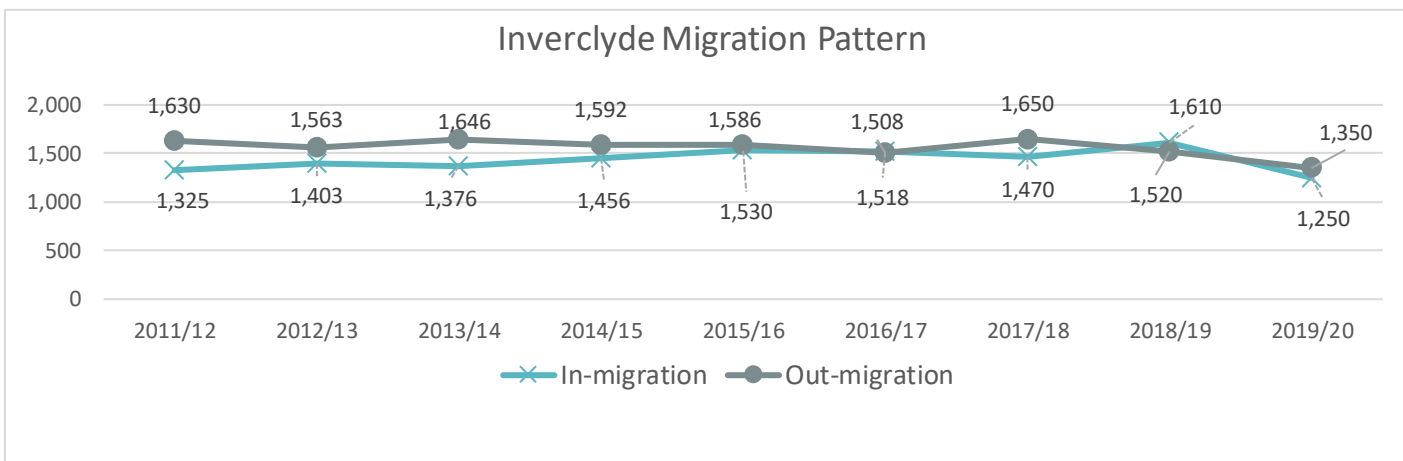


Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates>

3.3 Components of population change

3.3 a) Migration

The most recent data shows a negative net migration figure for the area of -100. This follows the previous year's positive net migration, however the historic trend of Inverclyde's migration since 2011 has been negative, with more people moving out the area than moving in.



Mid-Year	Migration in	Migration out	Net balance(+ / -)
2019 / 2020	1,250	1,350	-100
2018 / 2019	1,610	1520	+80*
2017 / 2018	1,470	1,650	-180*
2016 / 2017	1,518	1,508	+10
2015 / 2016	1,530	1,586	-56
2014 / 2015	1,456	1,592	-136
2013 / 2014	1,376	1,646	-270
2012 / 2013	1,403	1,563	-160
2011 / 2012	1,325	1,630	-305

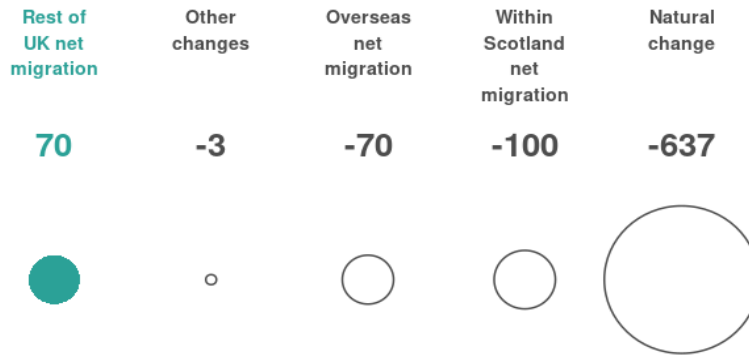
*Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 so do not always correspond to the individual in and out migration totals

The graphic below, published by NRS, highlights the components of population change within Inverclyde between 2019 and 2020.

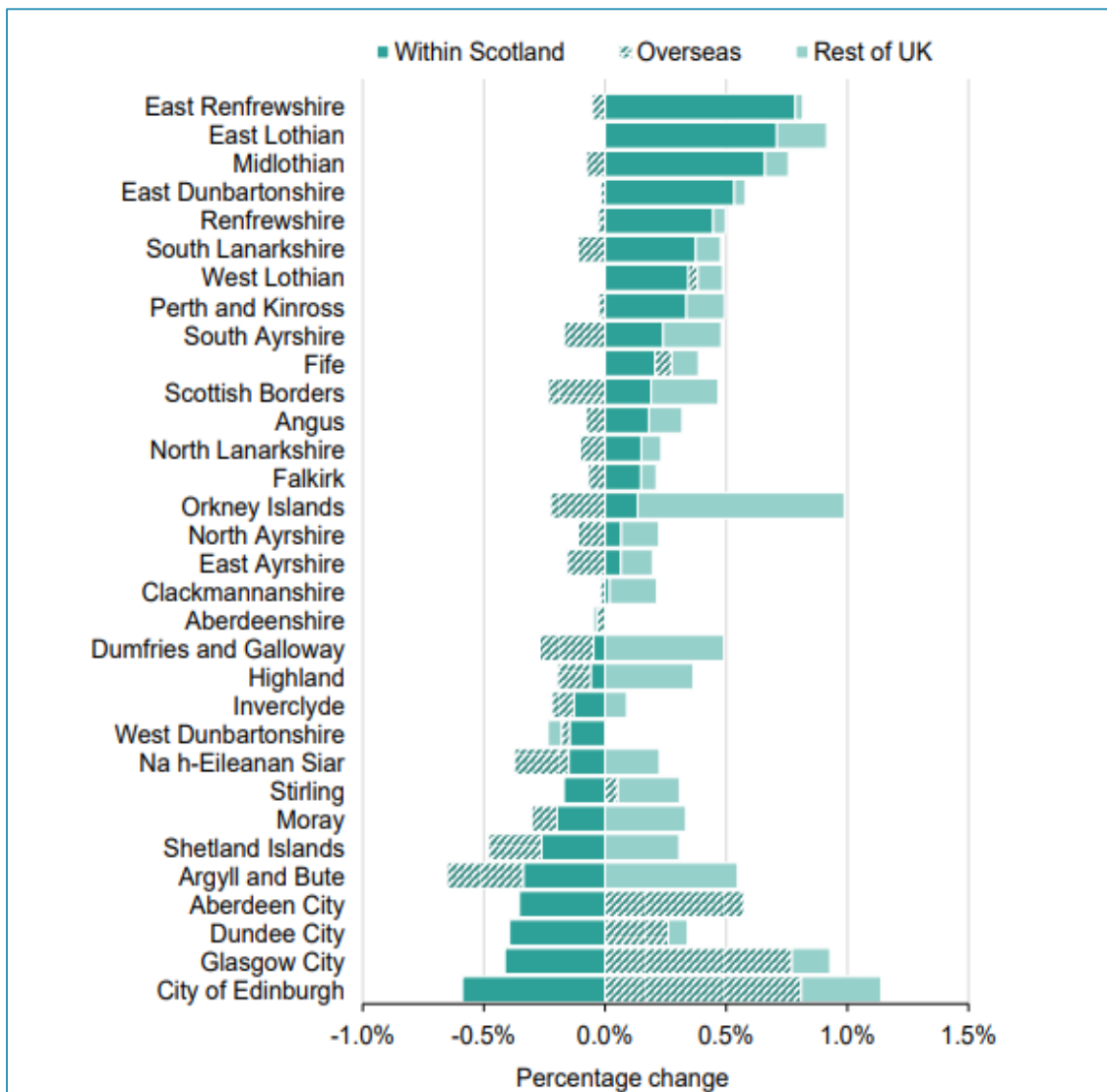
Natural change accounted for -637 of Inverclyde's population decrease. Whilst, overall net migration in Scotland was positive between 2019 and 2020, net migration in Inverclyde, both Overseas and within Scotland, was negative (Overseas -70 and within Scotland -100).

Net migration with the rest of the UK was positive with 70. However, this positive inward migration of people moving to Inverclyde from the rest of the UK is outweighed by the larger negative totals.

Inverclyde
Components of population change, 2019-2020



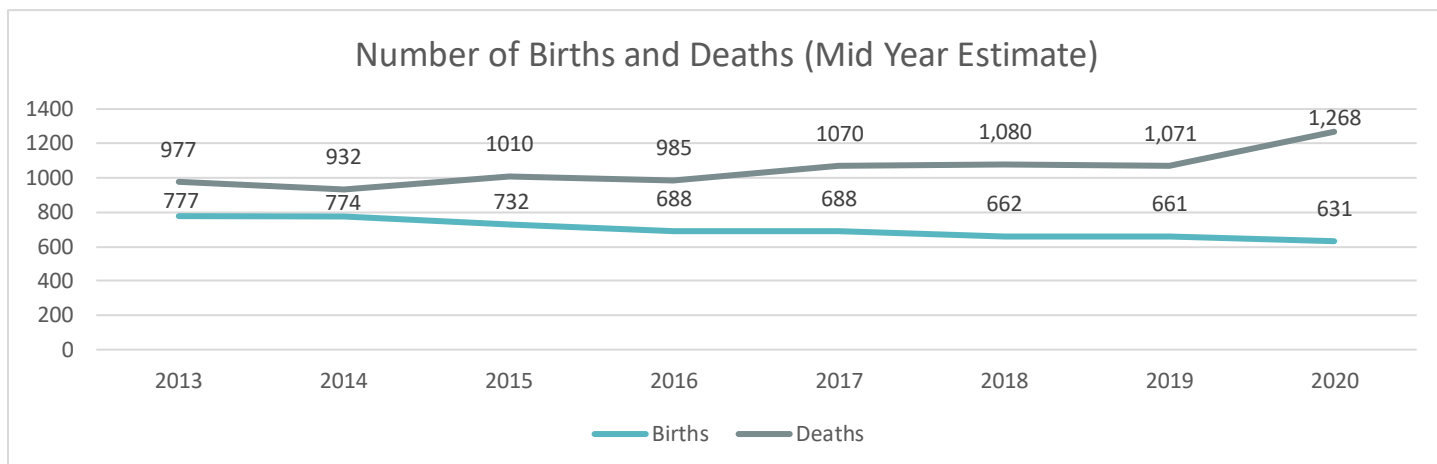
The pattern of migration across all Scottish local authorities is shown in the chart produced by NRS below:.



Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2020>

3.3 b) Births and Deaths (2013-2020)

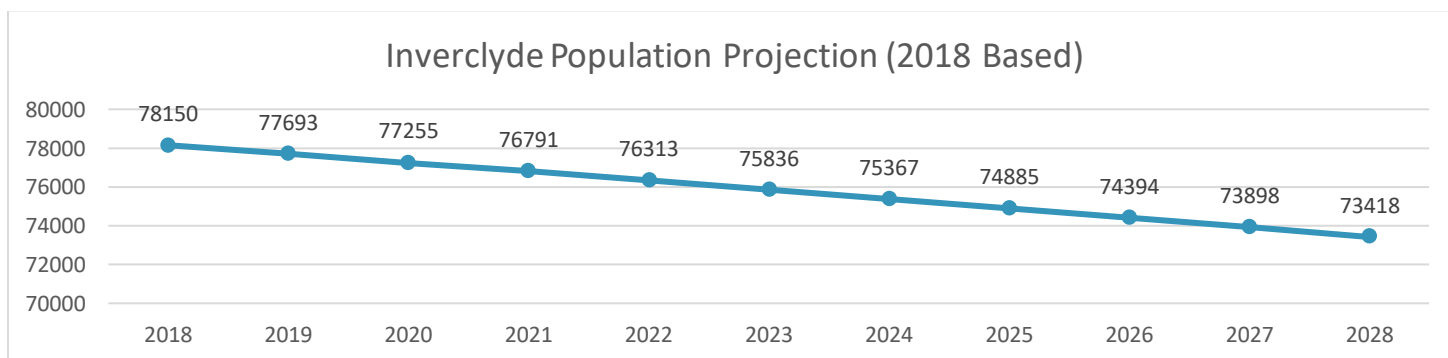
Population decline in Inverclyde is largely attributable to the negative natural change (more deaths than births), that has occurred year on year. The graph below shows the difference in the number of births and deaths in Inverclyde since mid-2013, with the gap markedly widening from mid-2016 onwards.



Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates

3.4 Population Projections

The latest NRS population projections (2018 based) continue to forecast a decrease in Inverclyde’s population due to anticipated net-migration and negative natural change. There is a projected -6.1% decrease in Inverclyde’s population by 2028 based on the estimated population in 2018.



Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2018-based

	Population mid 2018	Natural Change	Natural Change		Net Migration	Net Migration		Other Changes	Population mid 2028	% Change
			Births	Deaths		To & from Scotland	Internal & overseas migration			
Inverclyde	78,150	-3,976	6,385	10,361	-615	1,136	-1,751	-141	73,418	-6.1%

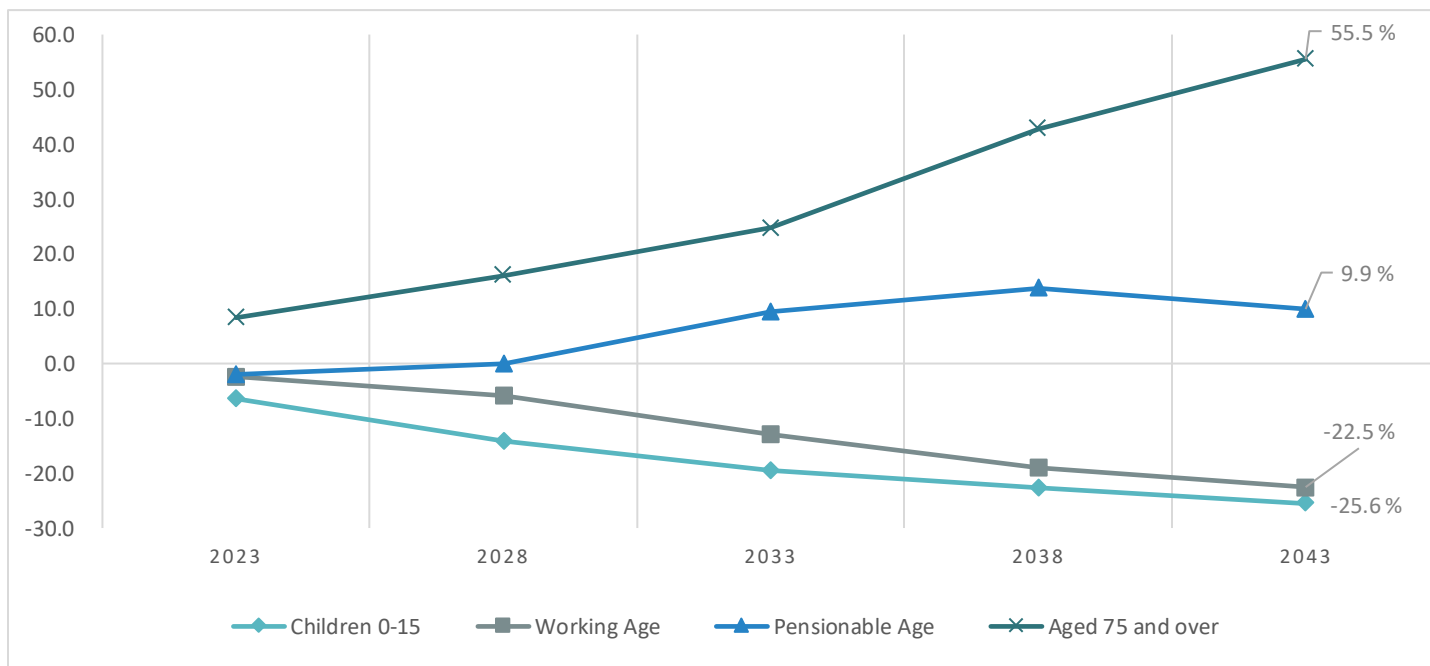
Population decline is not uniform across all ranges as shown in below. By 2028 it is projected that:

- The percentage of the population that are aged 0 to 15 years is projected to fall by -14.2%, compared to -6% in Scotland
- The percentage of working age population is projected to fall by -6%, compared to a +3.3% growth in Scotland
- The percentage of the population that is pensionable age and over is projected to decrease by -0.1%, compared to a +3.7% growth in Scotland
- The percentage of the population that is aged 75 and over is projected to increase by +16%, compared to +25.4% in Scotland

The projected increase in the number of individuals that are of a non-working age as a proportion of those of a working age will impact upon the services required locally, the numbers of unpaid and family carers and on the local economy. In particular, a growing elderly population will impact on the provision of public services, particularly health and social care as an elderly population will most likely require more intensive support.

NRS 25 year population projections to 2043 (2018 based) predict more extreme changes in the age structure of Inverclyde’s population, as shown in the graph below

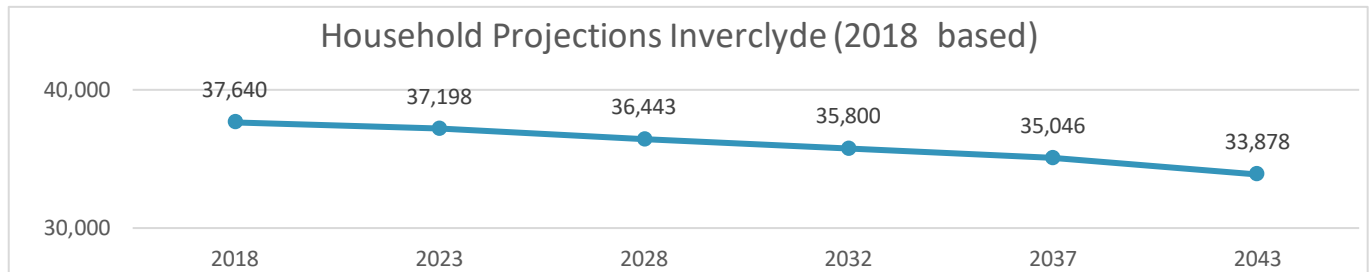
Inverclyde % projected change in population by 2043 (2018 based) (all ages)



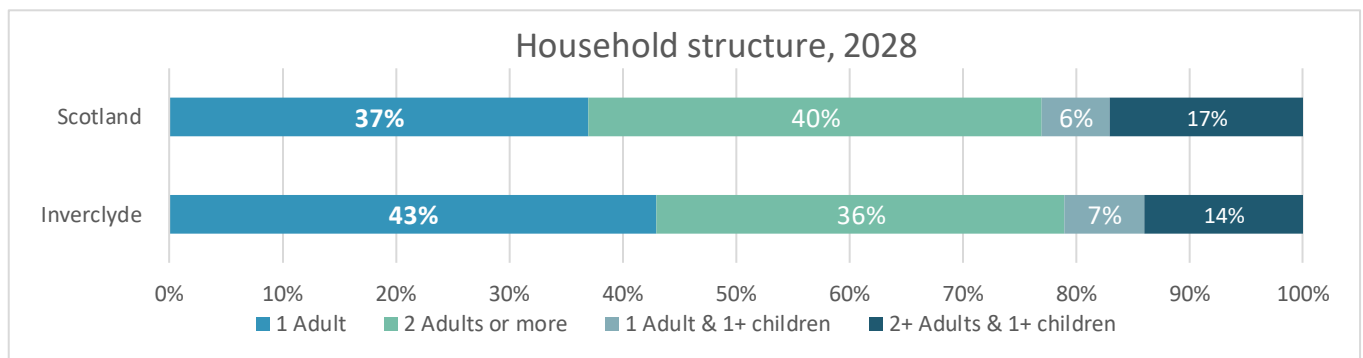
Source: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-projections/sub-national-population-projections/2018-based

3.5 Households

Household projections are mainly used for informing decisions about future housing need and service provision. Inverclyde is one of six council areas in Scotland projected to have a fall in household numbers by 2043 (-10%). The projected decrease in Inverclyde’s household numbers is the second largest in Scotland. The average household size in Inverclyde is also smaller than the Scottish average.

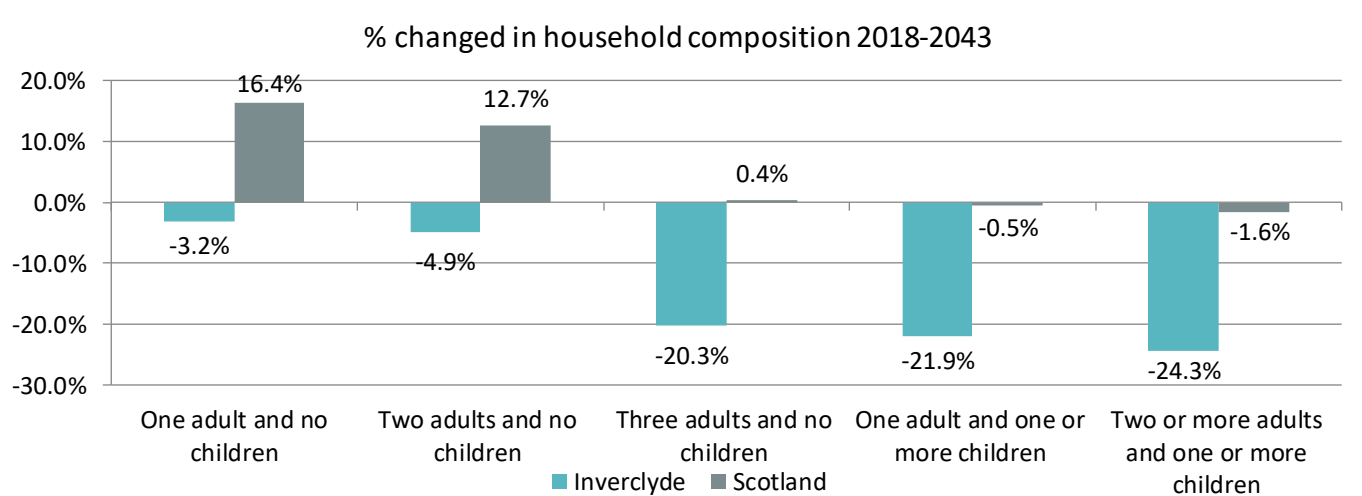


Ten year projections (2018 based) show that by 2028 Inverclyde will have a higher proportion of 1 adult households and a lower proportion of households with children than the Scottish average.



3.5b) Percentage change in households 2018-43

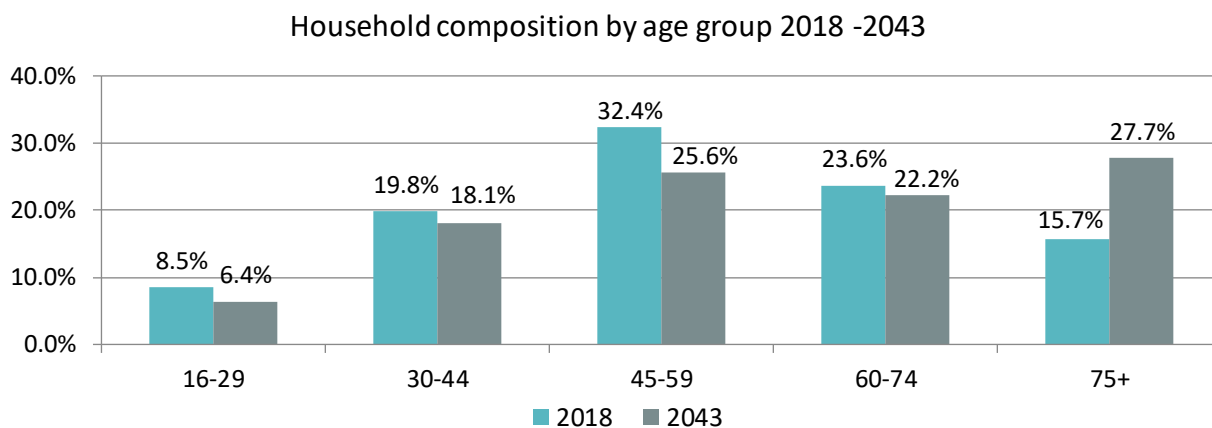
The table below shows the projected percentage change in households in Inverclyde between 2018 and 2043 and how this compares with Scotland. All household types in Inverclyde are projected to decrease by 2043.



Source: [Household Projections for Scotland, 2018-based | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/publications/household-projections-for-scotland-2018-based)

3.5c) Household by age group, comparison between 2018 and 2043

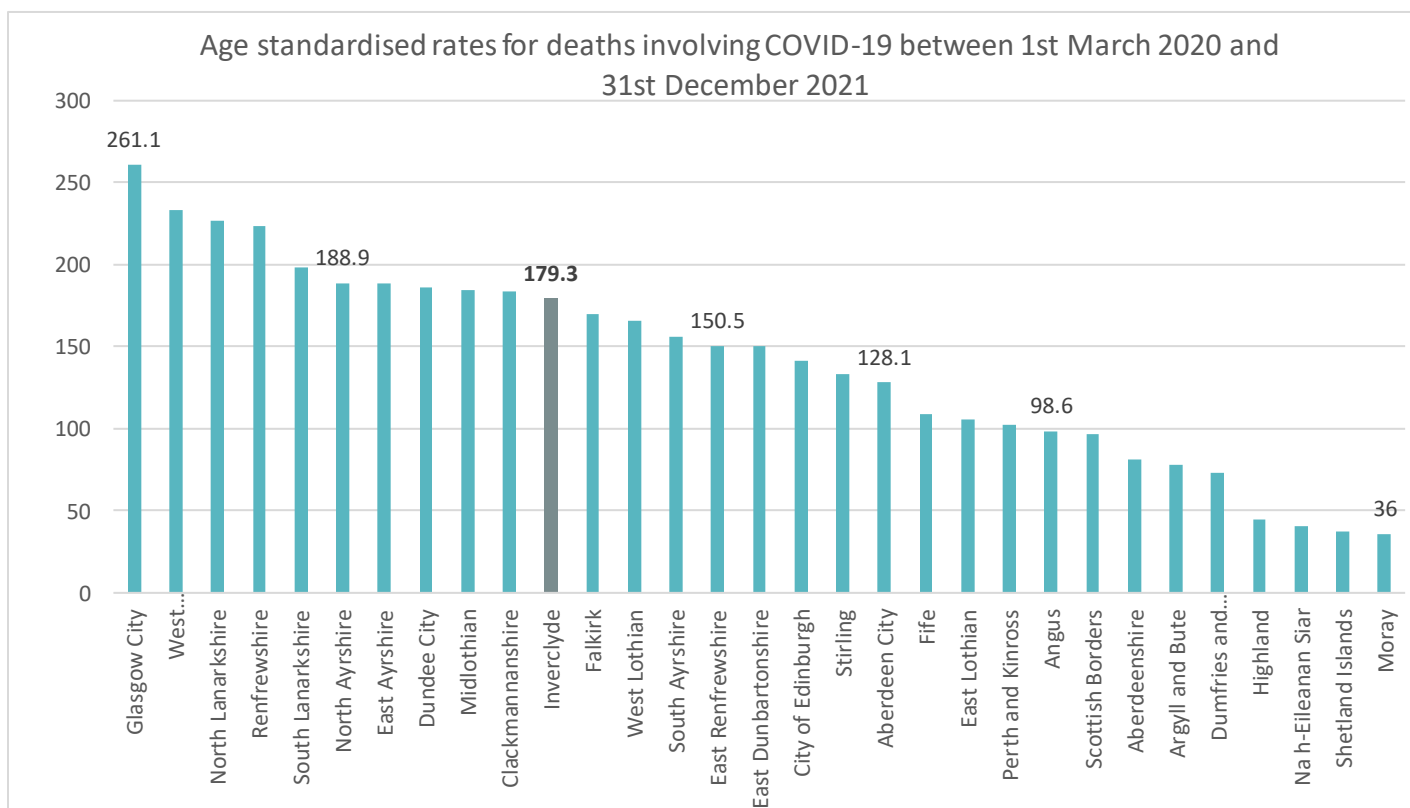
The graph below shows that by 2043 it is projected that more than a quarter (27.7%) of all households in Inverclyde will be headed by someone aged 75 and over.



Source: [List of Data Tables | National Records of Scotland \(nrsotland.gov.uk\)](https://nrsotland.gov.uk)

3.6 Covid-19

Socio-economic deprivation has a profound impact on Covid-19 related illness and death. As an area with high levels of multiple deprivation, Covid-19 has had a hugely detrimental impact on Inverclyde’s communities, with the long term effects still unknown. From the 1st of March 2020 until the 31st of December 2021 the age standardised rates for deaths involving Covid-19 was 179.9, this placed Inverclyde as the 11th highest in Scotland.



3.7 Ethnicity

The majority of the population of Inverclyde is White Scottish, with 93.8% of the population of this ethnicity. The table below sets out the ethnic breakdown of Inverclyde’s population from the 2011 census, the 2022 census results have not yet been published.

Inverclyde	% of the population
White Scottish	93.8
White – other British	3.0
White Irish	0.9
White Polish	0.1
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	0.9
Other ethnic groups	0.4

Source: 2011 Census

The ethnic make-up of Inverclyde changed very little between the 2001 and 2011 census. There were only slight changes in the percentage of the population who were anything other than White Scottish, but other ethnic groups made up only 6.2% of the population. There may be a bigger change in ethnicity at the next census reflecting the Syrian and Afghan refugees who have settled in Inverclyde.

3.8 Physical Disability

The proportion of those with a physical disability increases as people age. Just over 1% of the population aged 16-24 had a physical disability at the time of the 2011 Census, compared to 34.4% for those aged 85 and over.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total population with physical disability	Percentage of age group with physical disability
0-15	72	71	143	2.2%	1%
16-24	75	51	126	2.0%	1.4%
25-34	127	86	213	3.4%	2.3%
35-49	498	404	902	14.2%	10%
50-64	982	889	1871	29.4%	11%
65-74	637	673	1310	20.6%	16.5%
75-84	451	436	1187	18.7%	23.3%
85+	144	461	605	9.5%	34.4%

Source: 2011 Census

At the time of 2011 Census the proportion of the population with a long-term activity limiting health problem is 23.8% which is higher than the Scotland wide figure of 19.7%. The table below breaks down the figures by limited a lot, limited a little and not limited.

Inverclyde	% of the population
% limited a lot	12.5%
% limited a little	11.3%
% not limited	76.3%

What issues arise from the Population data?

- A declining population has implications for the future of services within Inverclyde, in particular the projected decline in the numbers of young people and working age population, coupled with the substantial increase in the numbers of over 60s will place additional pressures on those services required by an ageing population. There is therefore a need to ensure that we retain our young people living in the area.
- More local jobs will be an influencing factor on future population growth and critical to attracting migrants and retaining young people currently living in Inverclyde.
- Partners need to ensure that appropriate support is available that meets the changing needs of our older people e.g. older adults are at increased risk of being socially isolated which in turn impacts on health and wellbeing.
- The Inverclyde Alliance needs to continue with its Strategy and Action Plan to attract people to move to the area. A poor perception of the area is the primary reason given by our young people who are considering leaving. Also, the vast majority of people leaving Inverclyde are moving elsewhere in Scotland and Inverclyde has been less successful than other areas in Scotland in attracting in migrants. Promoting a positive image of the area, alongside the continuing regeneration of the area, should be integral to the work of the partnership.

ECONOMY

It will take some time to fully understand the economic impact of COVID-19 due to time lag in the data and also because initiatives such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme provided some temporary support to some sectors of the workforce. It is expected that there will be challenges ahead as fiscal support is gradually withdrawn and we move into the restart and recovery phases.

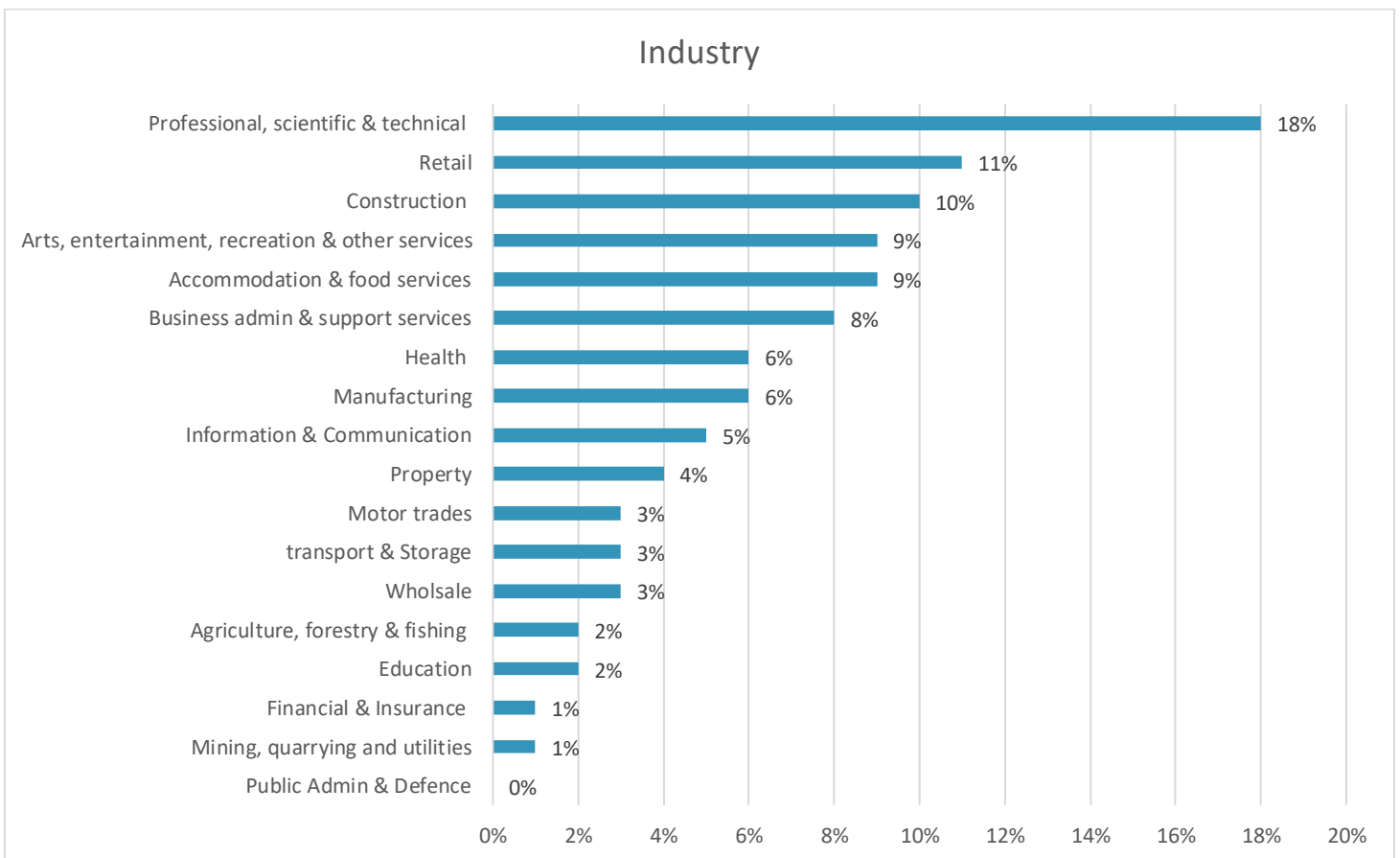
4.1 Employment

Total employment in all industries in 2020 was estimated to be 26,000. Total employment change between 2010 and 2020 is estimated at -10%.

Employment change in Inverclyde between 2021 and 2024 is forecast to be 2.3% compared to 2.8% in Scotland. Whilst between 2024 and 2031 it is forecast to be -2.2% in Inverclyde compared to 1.0% in Scotland.

4.1 a) Business by Industry

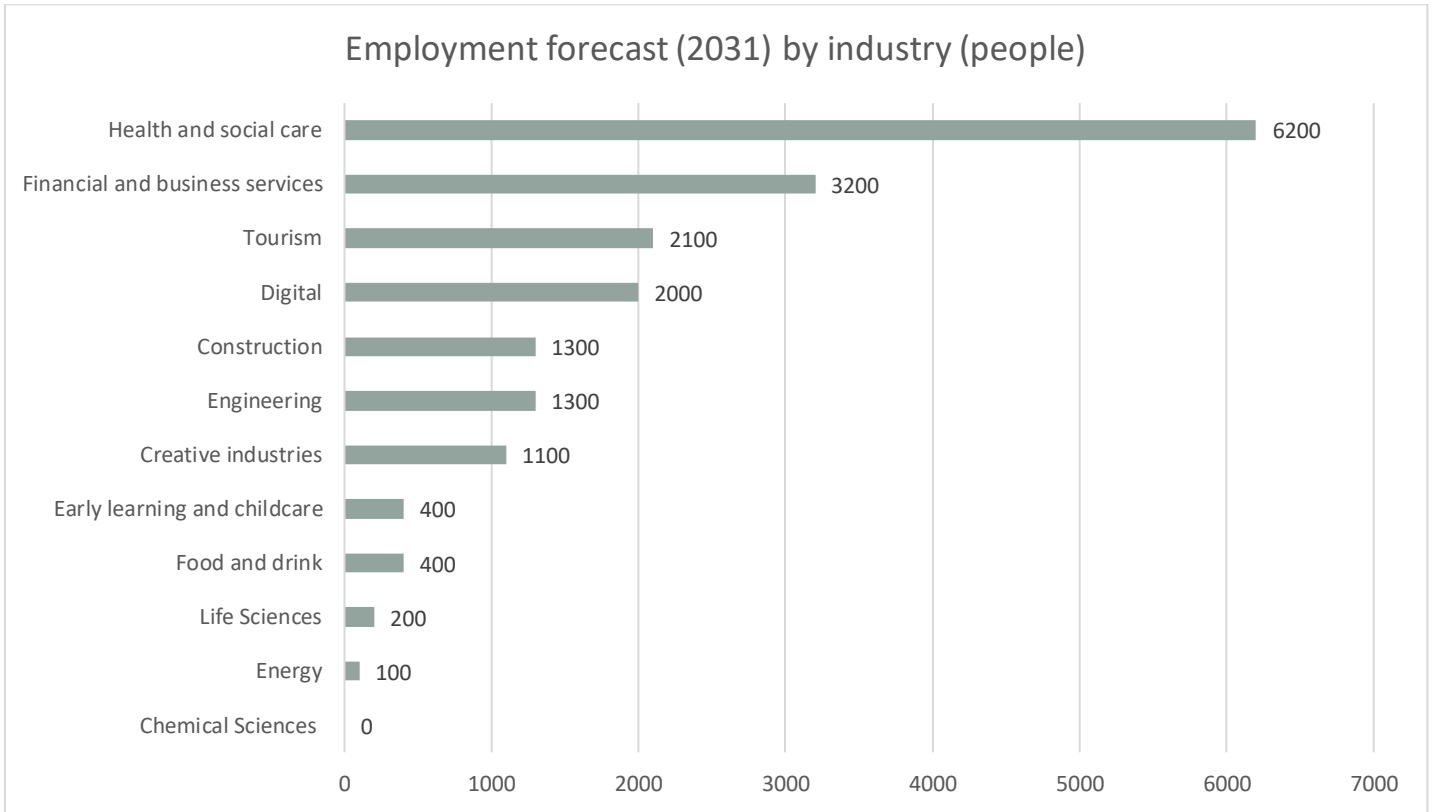
The chart below, published by SDS, shows the businesses by industry in Inverclyde (2021).



Source: <https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/what-we-do/skills-planning/regional-skills-assessments/>

4.1 b) Employment Forecast

An SDS employment forecast by industry predicts in 2031, that the largest key sector in Inverclyde in relation to people will be Health and Social Care. This reflects the increased demand that will come with an ageing population.



Source: [Regional Skills Assessments | Skills Development Scotland](#)

4.1 c) Employment by Occupation (January 2021 – December 2021)

The highest percentage of jobs in Inverclyde were in Professional occupations at 18.7%, followed by Sales and Customer Services occupations at 14.8%.

Oct 2020-Sep 2021	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Major Group 1-3	13,700	38	48.2	49.7
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	1,900	5.3	8.7	10.5
2 Professional Occupations	6,900	18.7	23.8	23.7
3 Associate Professional & Technical	4,900	13.4	15.5	15.3
Major Group 4-5	6,200	17.3	18.9	19.0
4 Administrative & Secretarial	3,600	9.7	9.9	10.2
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	2,700	7.3	9.0	8.8
Major Group 6-7	9,300	25.6	17.7	16.2
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	3,800	10.4	9.3	9.2
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	5,500	14.8	8.4	6.9
Major Group 8-9	6,900	19.1	15.2	15.1
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	2,500	6.7	5.2	5.5
9 Elementary Occupations	4,500	12.1	9.9	9.6

4.1d) Employee Jobs (2020)

The majority (61.5%) of jobs in Inverclyde are full time which is lower than the percentage for Scotland and Great Britain. The industry where the majority of jobs are located is human health and social work activities (5,000 jobs), followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 4,000 jobs. Education is the next most popular at 2,250 jobs.

	Inverclyde (Employee Jobs)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	26,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	16,000	61.5	66.8	67.9
Part-Time	10,000	38.5	33.2	32.1
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B : Mining And Quarrying	10	0.0	1.2	0.2
C : Manufacturing	2,250	8.7	7.2	7.9
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	45	0.2	0.9	0.5
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	10	0.0	0.7	0.7
F : Construction	500	1.9	5.1	4.8
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	4,000	15.4	13.9	14.9
H : Transportation And Storage	1,500	5.8	4.5	5.1
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	1,500	5.8	7.2	7.2
J : Information And Communication	1,500	5.8	3.7	4.5
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	1,500	5.8	3.3	3.5
L : Real Estate Activities	600	2.3	1.5	1.8

	Inverclyde (Employee Jobs)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	1,250	4.8	7.1	8.7
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	1,750	6.7	8.0	8.8
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,250	4.8	6.5	4.6
P : Education	2,500	9.6	8.4	9.0
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	5,000	19.2	16.6	13.6
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	600	2.3	2.3	2.2
S : Other Service Activities	400	1.5	1.7	1.9

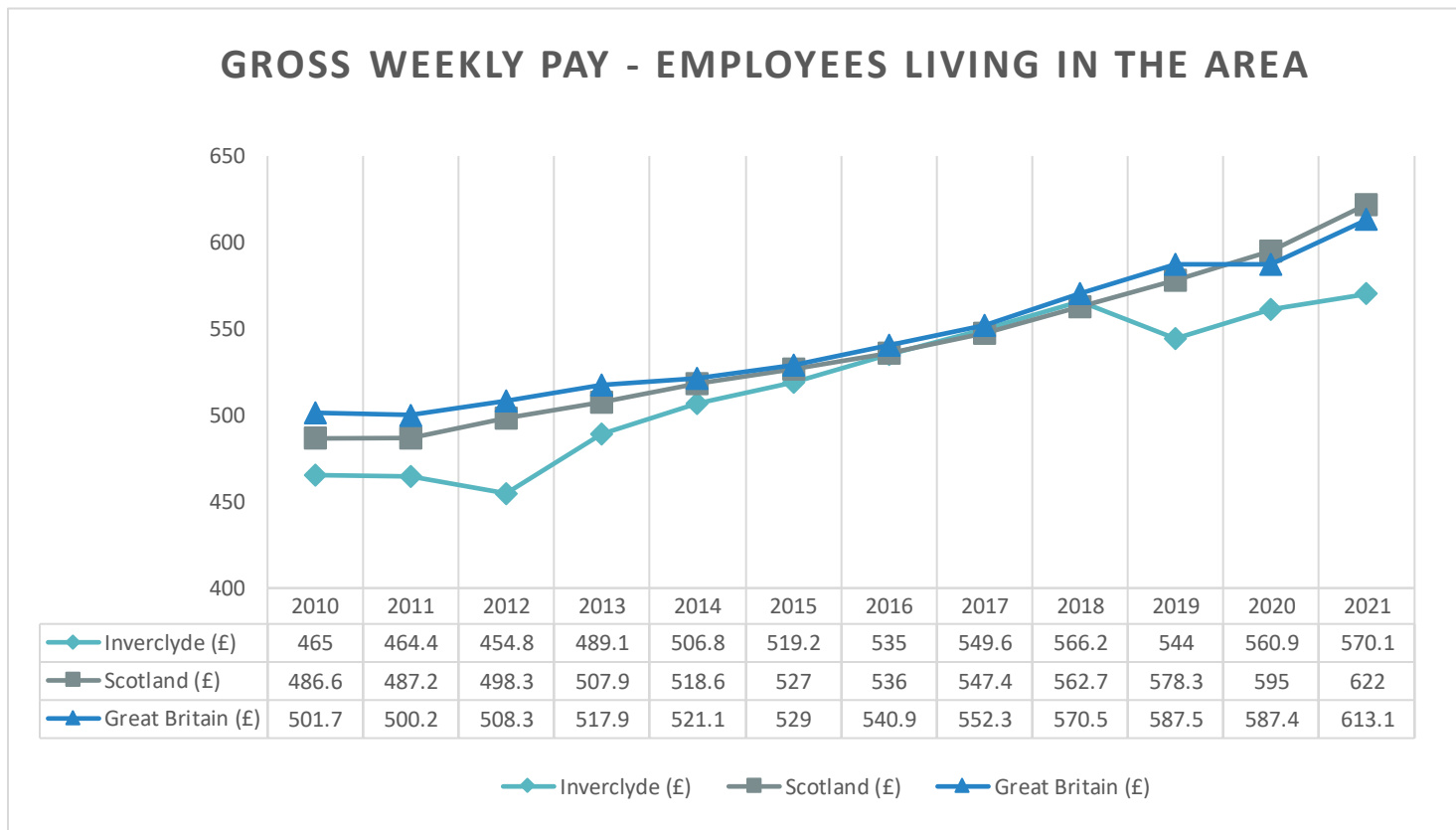
Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture, Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, Data excludes farm-based agriculture

4.2 Earnings

4.2 a) Weekly Earnings

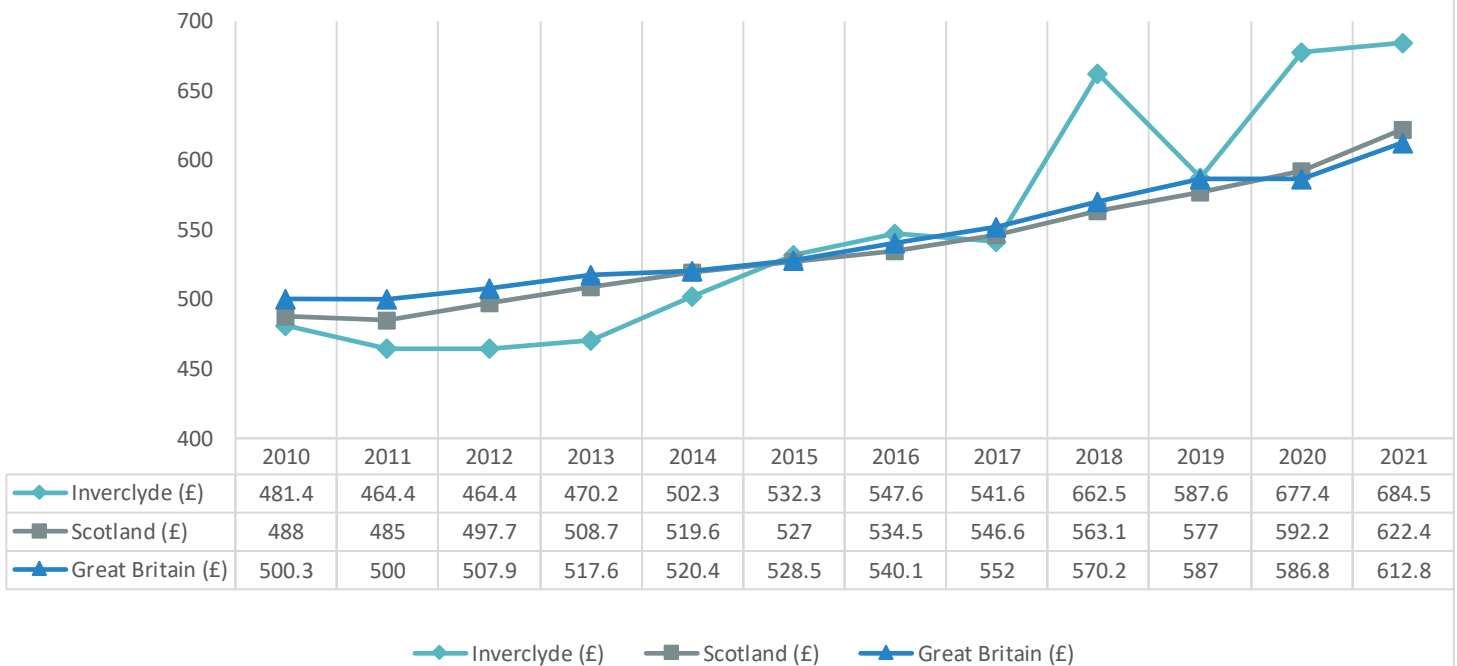
Historically, there has been a large gap between the gross weekly pay for employees living in Inverclyde compared to the average in Scotland and Great Britain. Between 2010 and 2018 earnings in Inverclyde increased from £465.00 to £566.20. Despite the gross weekly pay being above the Scottish national average in the 2017 and 2018, it fell below it again from 2019 onwards. It has remained below the Scottish average in 2021, with the gap between them growing to £51.90.



Source: [NOMIS Earnings by Residence](#)

Prior to 2015, average earnings for employees working in Inverclyde were consistently lower than in Scotland or Great Britain. Since 2015 however, with the exception of 2017, pay for employees working in the area has been higher than then Scottish average. Average earnings for employees working in the area is higher in Inverclyde than both the Scotland and Great Britain figures.

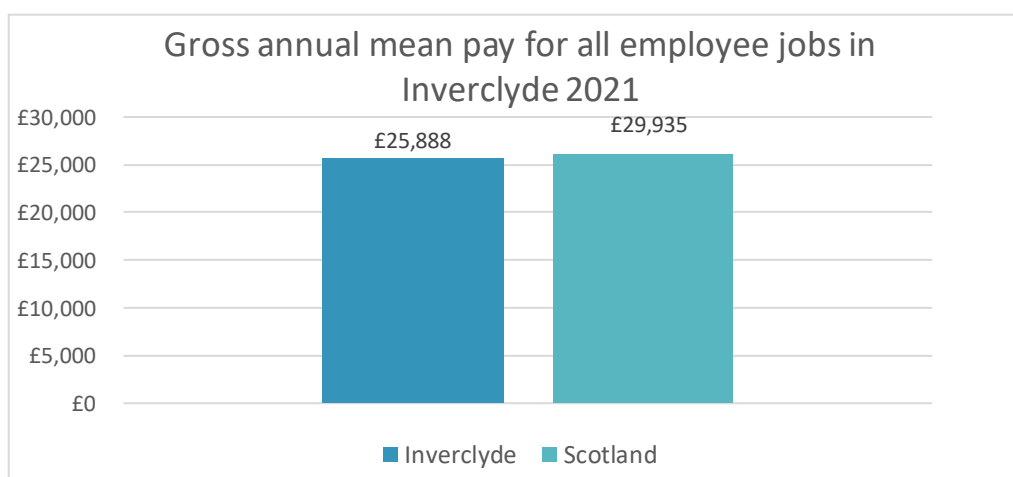
GROSS WEEKLY EARNINGS - EMPLOYEES WORKING IN THE AREA



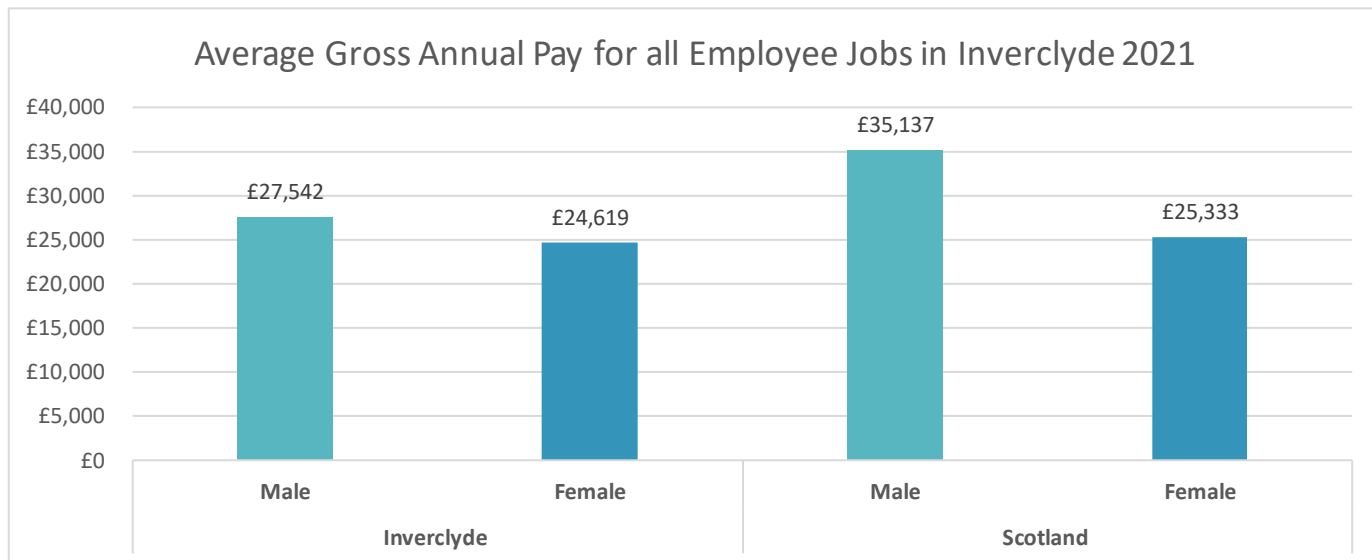
Source: [NOMIS Earnings by Workplace](#)

4.2 b) Annual Earnings

The Office of National Statistics data shows that in the mean gross annual pay in Inverclyde was around 14% lower than in Scotland.



There is also a significant difference between the annual gross pay for male and female employees in Inverclyde with both also lower than the Scottish average. Since 2020 the average Inverclyde female pay has risen by £1,644, and the male pay by £1,026. This trend has changed from the following year where we saw just female pay rise and men's decrease. However, there is still a perceptible £2,923 gender pay gap, albeit smaller than the national average.



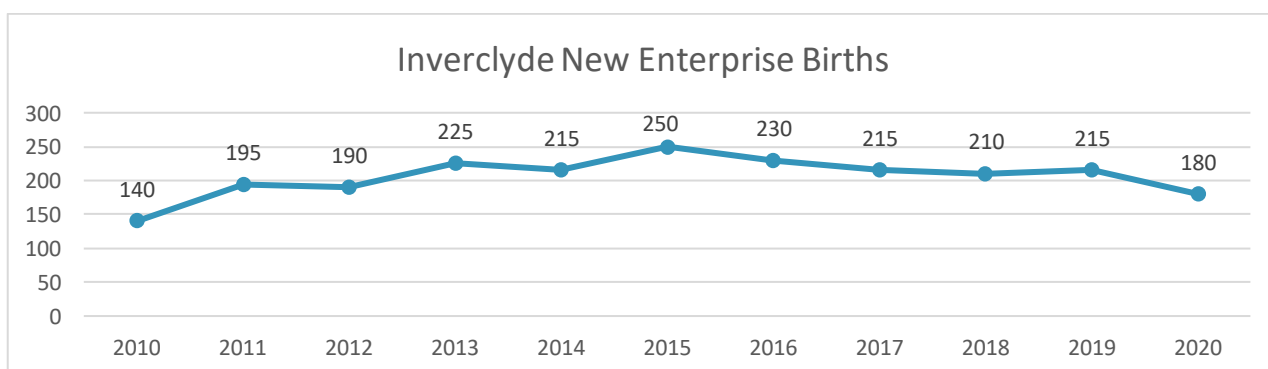
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/placeofresidencebylocalauthorityshetable8>

4.3 Businesses

The following data has been extracted from the website of the Office of National Statistics which published data on births, deaths and survivals of businesses in the UK. The latest data published by ONS relate to 2020. Data from the from the Tripartite Business Gateway Contract shows that 2021/22 has been a positive year, particularly given the challenges of Covid19. During 2021/22 there were 228 new business starts in Inverclyde, which is higher than in 2020/21.

4.3 a) New Enterprise Births

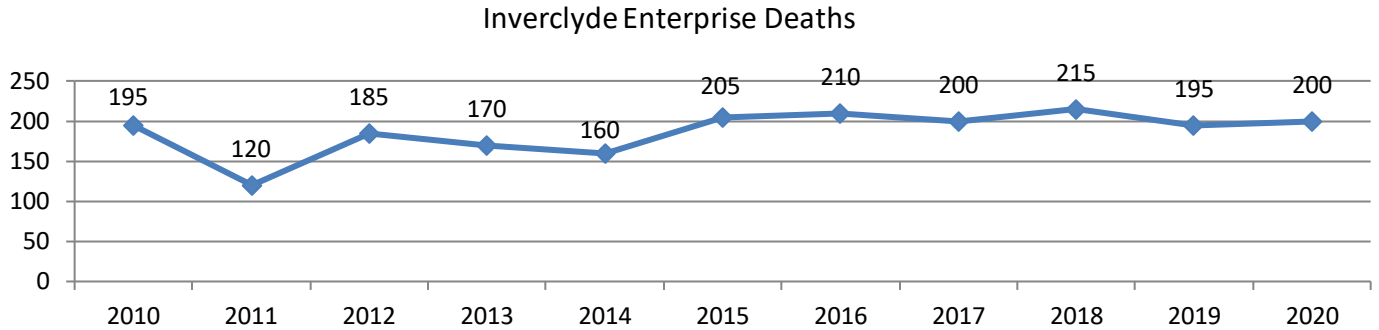
Following a significant increase in the number of new enterprise births between 2010 and 2015 in Inverclyde, the number of new enterprise births started to decline. The 2020 figure sits at 180, which is decrease from the previous year.



Source: NOMIS Business Count

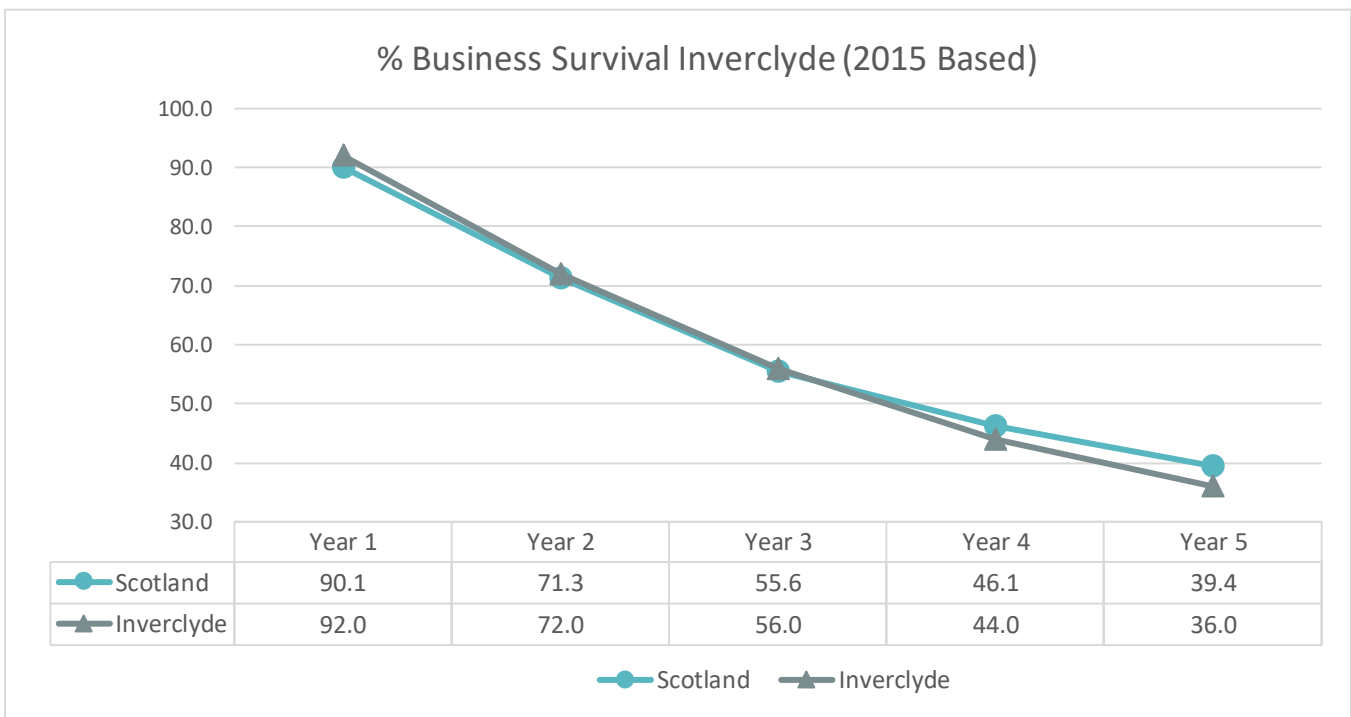
4.3 b) Enterprise Deaths

The number of enterprise deaths in Inverclyde fluctuates from year to year, with a small increase between 2019 and 2020. The burden Covid-19 put on businesses could be an attributable factor on the recent rise, but systemic issues predate this.



4.3 c) Survival rate of newly born enterprises (5 yearly, 2015 base year)

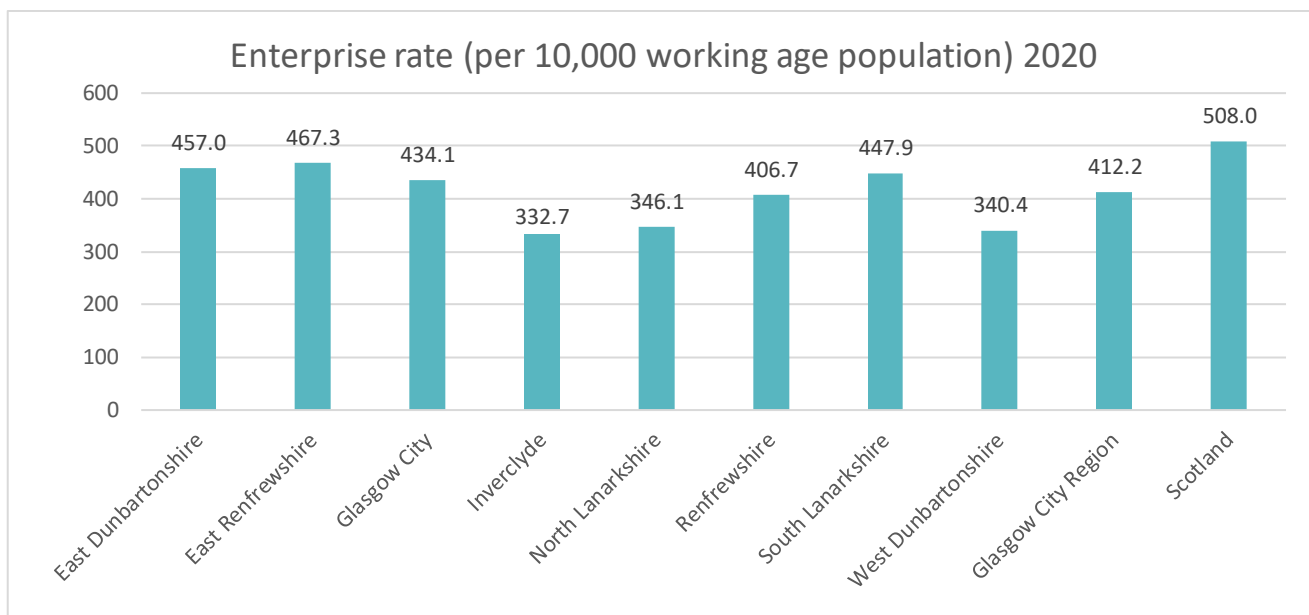
The table below shows the five year survival of newly born enterprises as a percentage of enterprise births in 2015. Survival rates are slightly better in Inverclyde in years 1, 2 and 3, but fall under the Scottish average in years 4 and 5.



Source: The information for all of the above tables has been sourced from ONS.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreference-table>

In 2020, Inverclyde’s business enterprise rate was the lowest of all Councils in the Glasgow City Region.

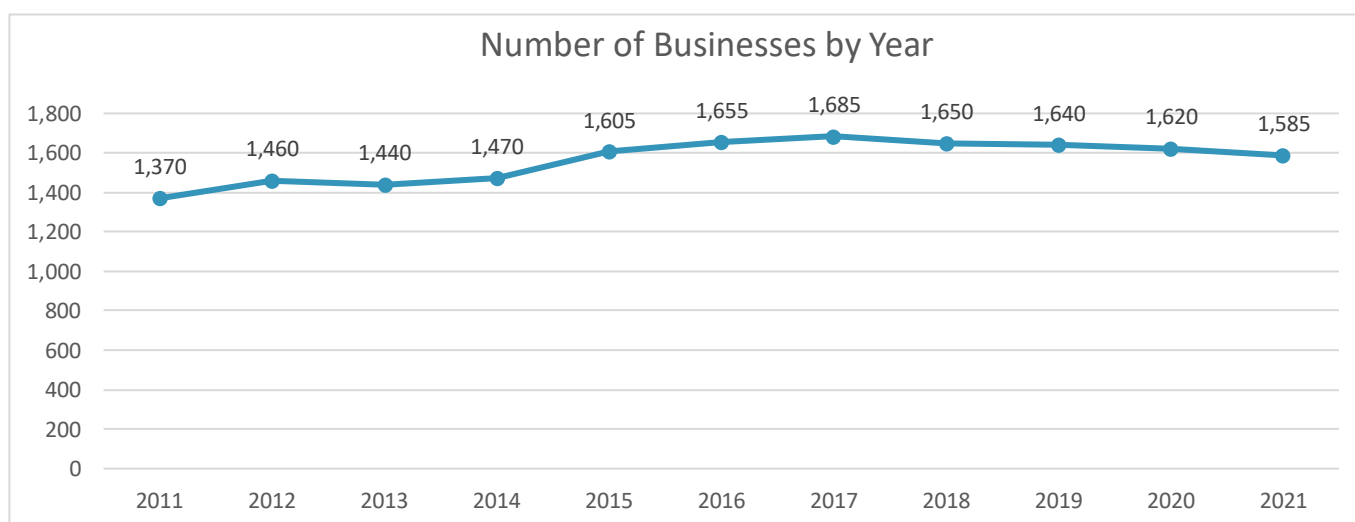


Source: NOMIS Business Count

4.3 d) Business Numbers

The Inverclyde Regional Skills Assessment produced by Skills Development Scotland shows that Inverclyde has a relatively low business density (number of businesses per 10,000 population) at 210, compared to 325 in Scotland (2020). There continues to be a challenge in growing private sector jobs.

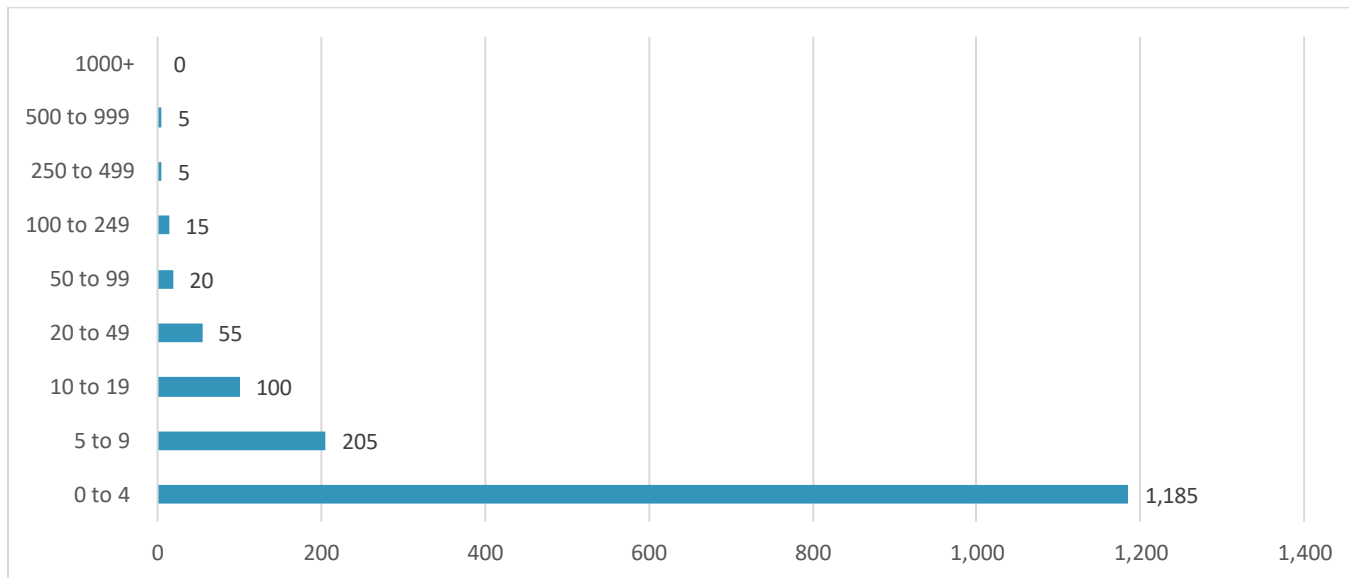
The number of businesses in Inverclyde fell in 2021 for the fourth year in a row as shown below;



Source: www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/what-we-do/skills-planning/regional-skills-assessments/

4.3 e) Number of Businesses by Employment Size Band 2021

87% of businesses in Inverclyde have 0-9 employees, similar to the national average of 88% (2021)



Source: www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/what-we-do/skills-planning/regional-skills-assessments/

4.4 Economic Activity

Data relating to economic deprivation suggest that levels are higher in Inverclyde than for Scotland overall.

4.4 a) Employment and Unemployment (January 2021 - December 2021)

Almost 79% of Inverclyde's population is classed as economically active, marginally higher than both the Scottish and British average. 3.8% of the economically active population in Inverclyde was unemployed (model based) compared to 3.9% in Scotland.

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
All People				
Economically Active†	38,400	78.6	76.2	78.4
In Employment†	36,700	75.1	73.1	74.8
Employees†	33,800	69.9	65.4	65.3
Self Employed†	2,900	5.2	7.5	9.3
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	1,500	3.8	3.9	4.4

Source: [NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

Source: ONS annual population survey

† - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

§ - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

21.4% of the Inverclyde working age population is economically inactive (January 2021-December 2021).
Within this overall total:

- The number of students is 1.8% lower than the national average.
- The number who are long term sick is higher than the national average; 37.4% compared to 29.4% for Scotland and 24.6% for Great Britain.

	Inverclyde	Inverclyde	Scotland	Great Britain
All People	(Level)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total	10,000	21.4	23.8	21.6
Student	2,400	24.1	25.9	28.1
Looking After Family/Home	#	#	16.3	19.2
Temporary Sick	!	!	2.1	1.9
Long-Term Sick	3,800	37.4	29.4	24.6
Discouraged	!	!	0.7	0.5
Retired	1,800	17.9	15.3	13.8
Other	#	#	10.4	11.9
Wants A Job	1,700	17	17.6	18.6
Does Not Want A Job	8,300	83	82.4	81.4

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate_! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive
Numbers are for those aged 16-64. % is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

4.4 b) Benefit Claimants

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. Universal Credit replaced Employment and Support Allowance as the main benefit to claim if you can't work because of sickness or disability.

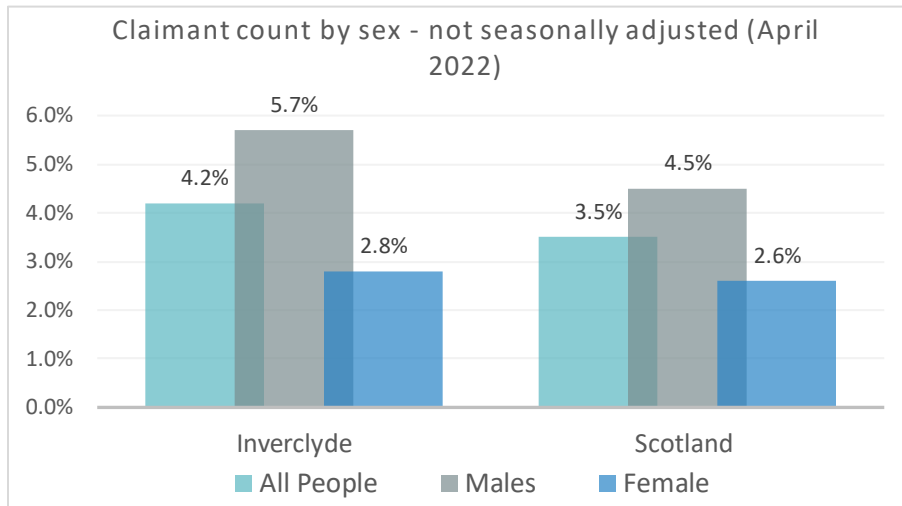
The claimant count in Inverclyde is higher than the national average, 4.2% compared to 3.5%.

Claimant count by age - not seasonally adjusted (April 2022)

	Inverclyde	Inverclyde	Scotland	Great Britain
	(Level)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Aged 16+	2,030	4.2	3.5	4.0
Aged 16 To 17	5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Aged 18 To 24	340	5.9	4.1	4.6
Aged 18 To 21	180	5.7	4.2	4.7
Aged 25 To 49	1,175	5.3	4.1	4.5
Aged 50+	510	2.8	2.7	3.2

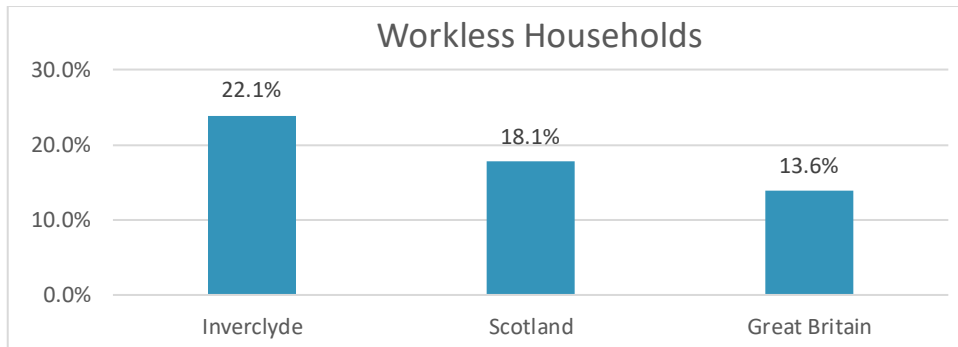
Source: [NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

More males than females in Inverclyde are claiming out of work benefits. Both male and female claimant count in Inverclyde is higher than the national average.



4.4d) Workless Households

Over the period January – December 2020 there were 5,200 workless households in Inverclyde which was 22.1% of households with at least one person aged 16 – 64. The rate of workless households in 2020 was higher in Inverclyde compared to Scotland and Great Britain.



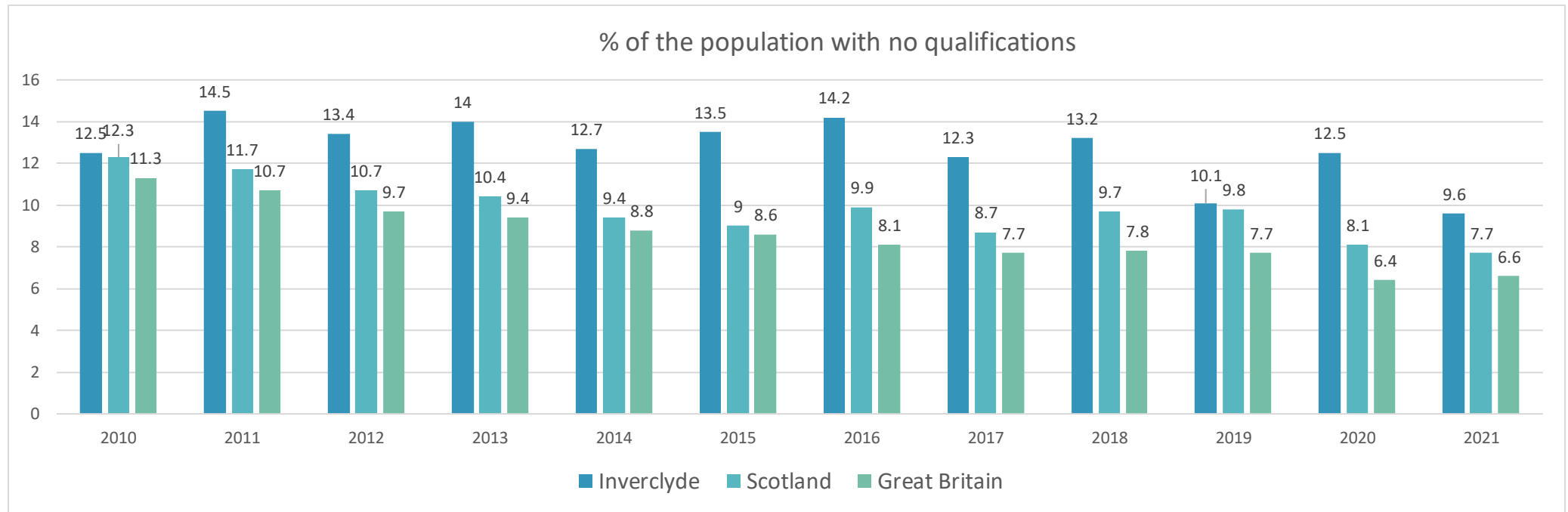
Source: [NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

4.5 Qualifications (January 2021 – December 2021)

82.1% of the working age population in Inverclyde have at least NVQ Level 1 qualifications, which is below than the Scottish average of 86.5% and the Great Britain average of 87.6%.

	Inverclyde (Level)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	19,800	42.3	50.1	43.5
NVQ3 And Above	29,100	62.2	64.9	61.5
NVQ2 And Above	34,600	74.0	79.6	78.2
NVQ1 And Above	38,400	82.1	86.5	87.6
Other Qualifications	3,900	8.3	5.8	5.9
No Qualifications	4,500	9.6	7.7	6.6

There has been an improving trend in the percentage of residents with no qualifications in Inverclyde in the past 10 years, however levels remain higher than both the Scottish and UK averages, although there was a narrowing of the gap in 2021.



Qualifications data source: [NOMIS Labour Market Profile Inverclyde](#)

What issues arise from the Economy data?

- Inverclyde's employment remains heavily reliant on the public sector. With public sector budgets reducing resulting in a shrinking workforce in this sector, this will put additional pressure on the local employment market.
- The reduction in the working age population of Inverclyde is a long term issue for the partnership.
- The forecasted changes in the employment market means that partners must ensure that any planned / future training and upskilling opportunities take cognisance of the predicted market changes to ensure residents have the best possible chance of gaining employment locally.
- Following a positive trend up to 2015 there has been a decline in the number of new enterprise births. Inverclyde's business base remains relatively narrow with a lower business survival rate than the Scottish average. Growing small businesses is one route to employment growth.
- Business density remains below the Scotland average and there continues to be a challenge in growing private sector jobs.
- Tackling entrenched rates of benefit dependency remains a challenge. Inverclyde consistently exceeds the rest of Scotland for rates of alcohol & drugs addiction, clients reporting with mental health issues or disabilities and clients with additional barriers such as Carers. Additional, targeted support is required for those furthest from the employment market
- The number of residents in Inverclyde with no qualifications is higher than the Scottish average and acts as a barrier to finding employment.

DEPRIVATION

5.1 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The most recent data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation statistics was published in January 2020. For the purposes of reporting on levels of multiple deprivation, Inverclyde is split into 114 data zones, which is 1.6% of all data zones nationally.

Local share of most deprived data zones

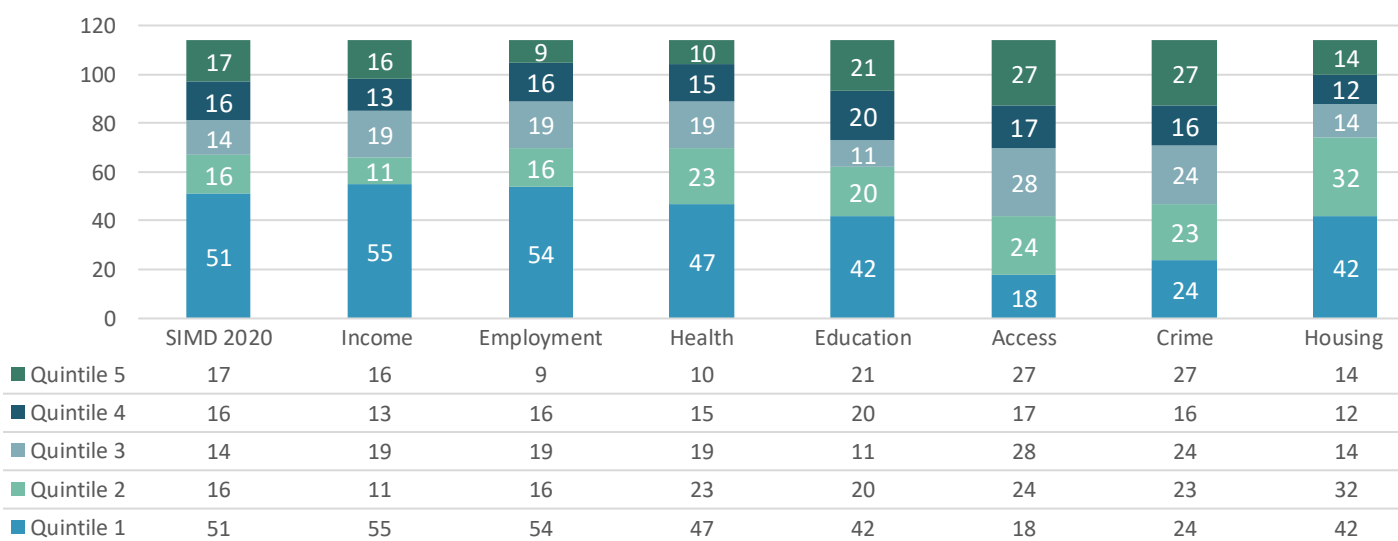
- In SIMD 2020, 21 (18) of Inverclyde's 114 data zones are in the 5% most deprived data zones in Scotland.
- In SIMD 2020, 51 (45%) of Inverclyde's 114 data zones are in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland.

National share of most deprived data zones

- In SIMD 2020, of the 348 data zones in the 5% most deprived data zones in Scotland, 22 (6%) of these are located in Inverclyde.
- In SIMD 2020, of the 1,396 data zones in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland, 51 (3.7%) of these are located in Inverclyde.

The chart below shows Inverclyde's local share of deprivation quintiles for the overall SIMD ranking as well as the seven individual domain rankings that make up the SIMD. The income, employment and health domains are all particularly high in terms of the number of datazones that fall into the most deprived 20% category.

Datazone distribution by SIMD Domain (2020)



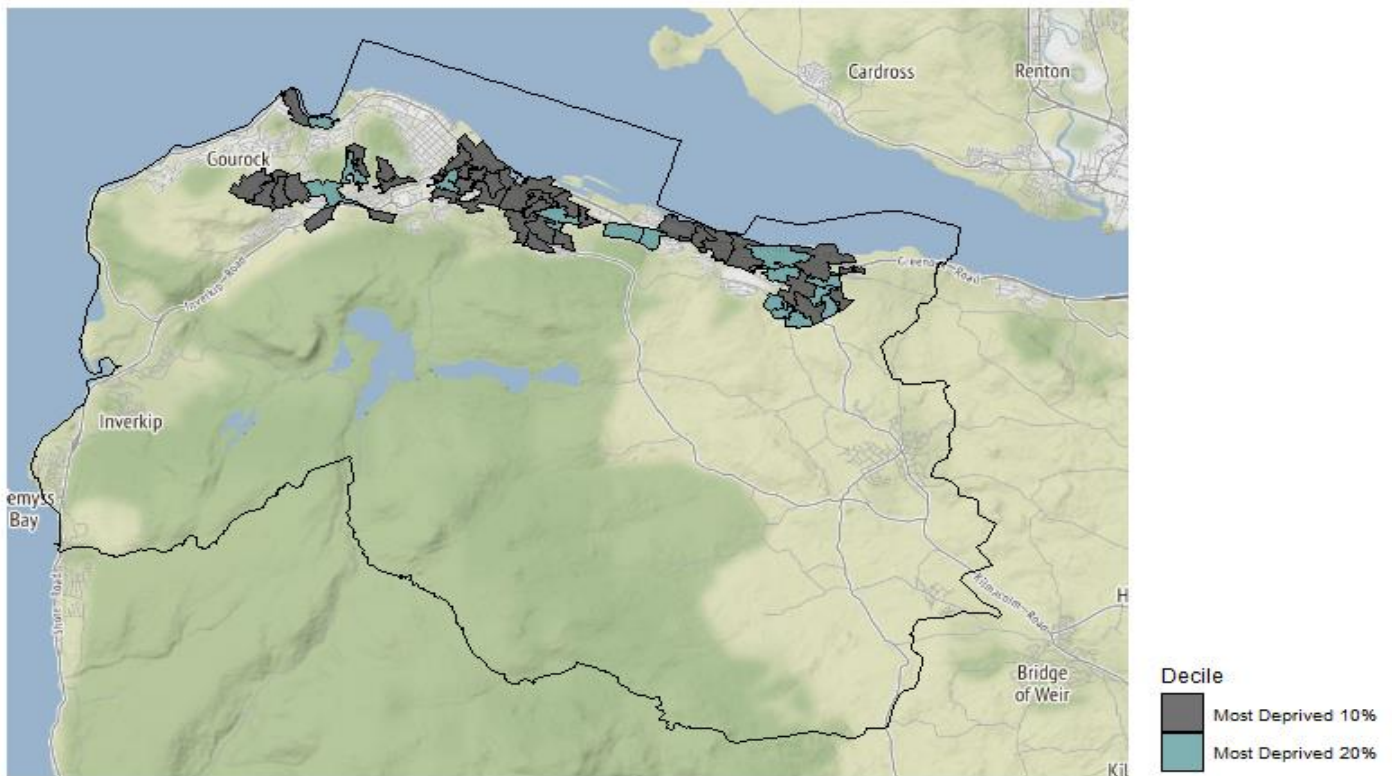
Source: [SIMD16 Analysis Inverclyde](#)

The SIMD map on the following page shows that levels of deprivation vary significantly across Inverclyde. The highest levels of deprivation (i.e. most deprived 20%) are mainly concentrated in Greenock East and Central, Greenock South West and Port Glasgow. The most deprived data zone in Inverclyde is in Greenock Town Centre and East Central with a ranking of 1, which means that it is the most multiply deprived data zone in Scotland.

Of the 21 data zones in Inverclyde that fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland:

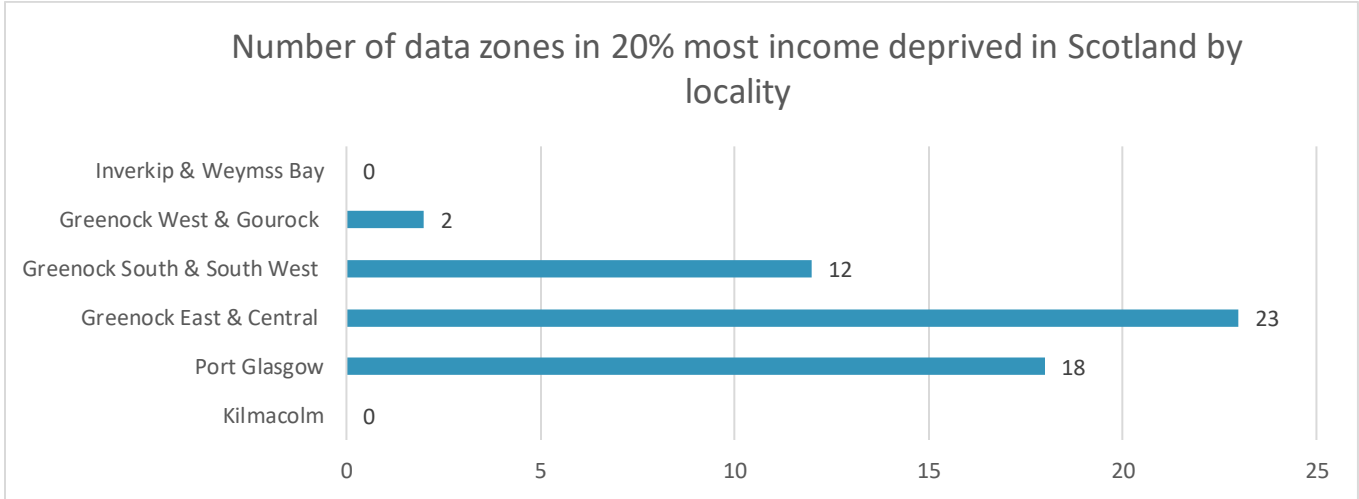
- 7 of these are in Greenock Town Centre and East Central
- 4 are in Greenock East
- 3 are in Greenock Upper Central
- 1 are in Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central
- 3 are in Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central
- 1 data zone is in Greenock West and Central
- 1 data zone is in Lower Bow, Larkfield and Fancy Farm and
- 1 data zone is in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton

The areas with least deprivation are mostly situated in Wemyss Bay, Inverkip, Gourock and Kilmacolm. It is important to note however that not everyone living in a deprived area will be deprived and that not everyone living in our least deprived areas will be affluent.



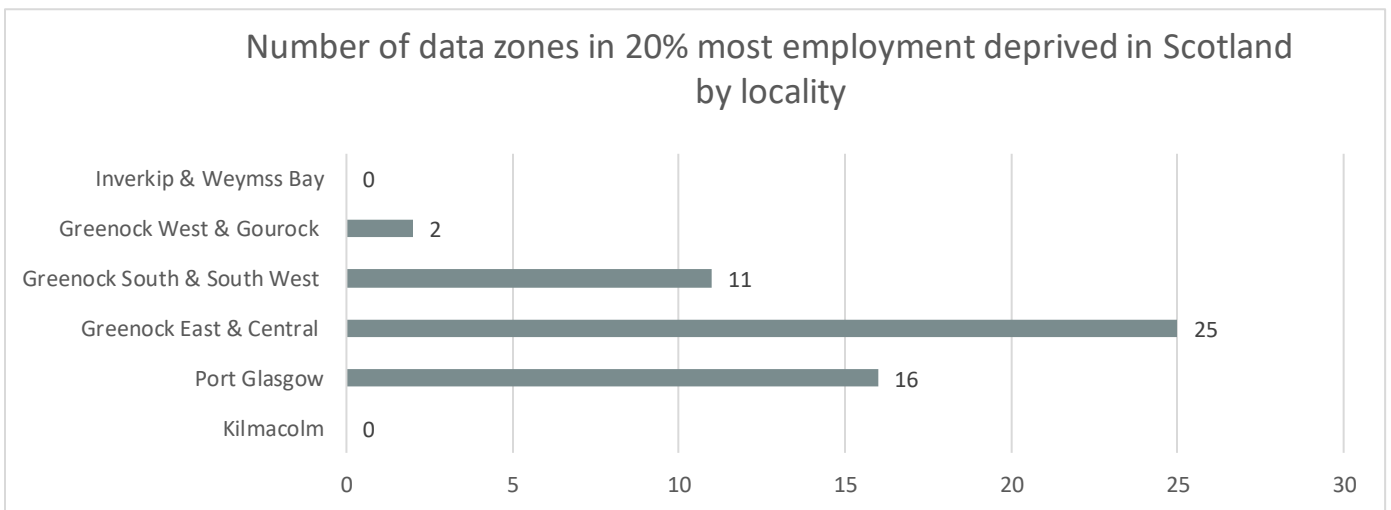
5.1b) Income Deprivation

55 (48%) of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fall within the 20% most income deprived in Scotland. The chart below shows the distribution of these data zones across Inverclyde's 6 localities. Greenock East and Central has the highest number of data zones in the 20% most income deprived, 21 of the 53 most income deprived data zones can be found in this locality.



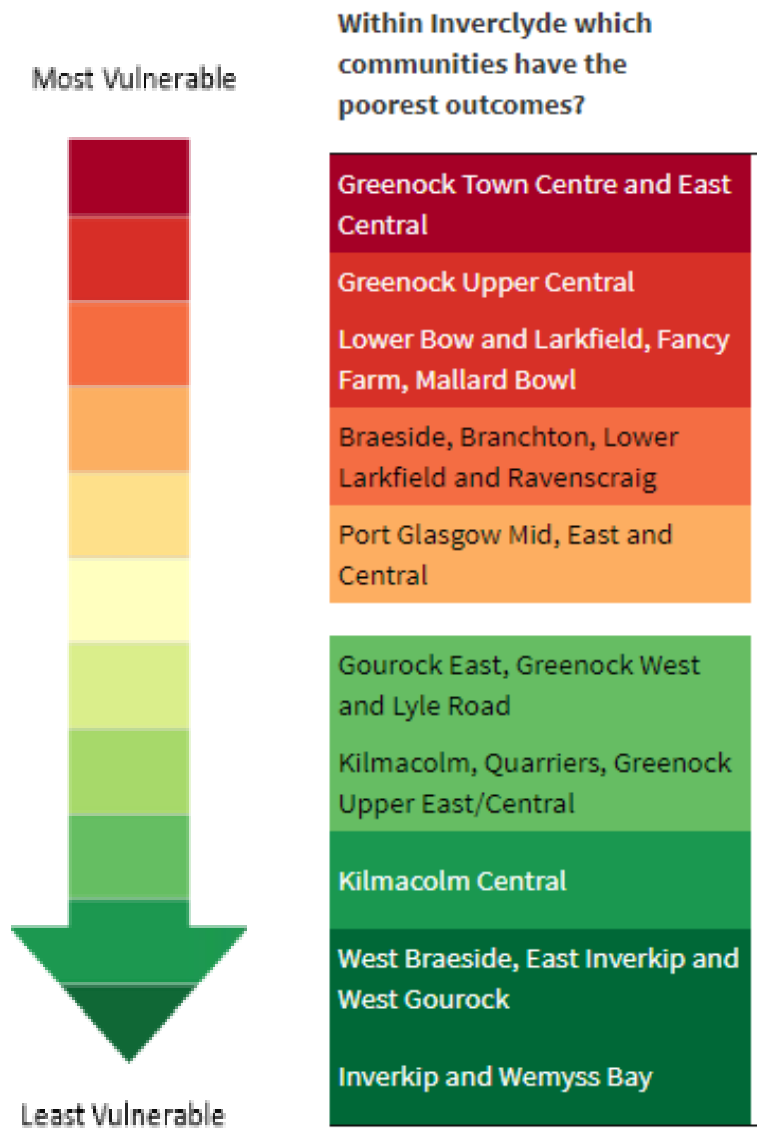
5.1c) Employment Deprivation

54 (47%) of Inverclyde's 114 data zones fall into the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland. The chart below shows the distribution of these data zones across Inverclyde's 6 localities. Once again, Greenock East and Central has the highest number of data zones in the 20% most employment deprived, 25 of the 54 most employment deprived data zones can be found in this locality.



5.2 Community Outcomes

The table below shows how the outcomes for those living in Inverclyde vary across communities with poorer outcomes experienced by the most deprived communities.



Source: [Community Planning Outcomes Profile](#)

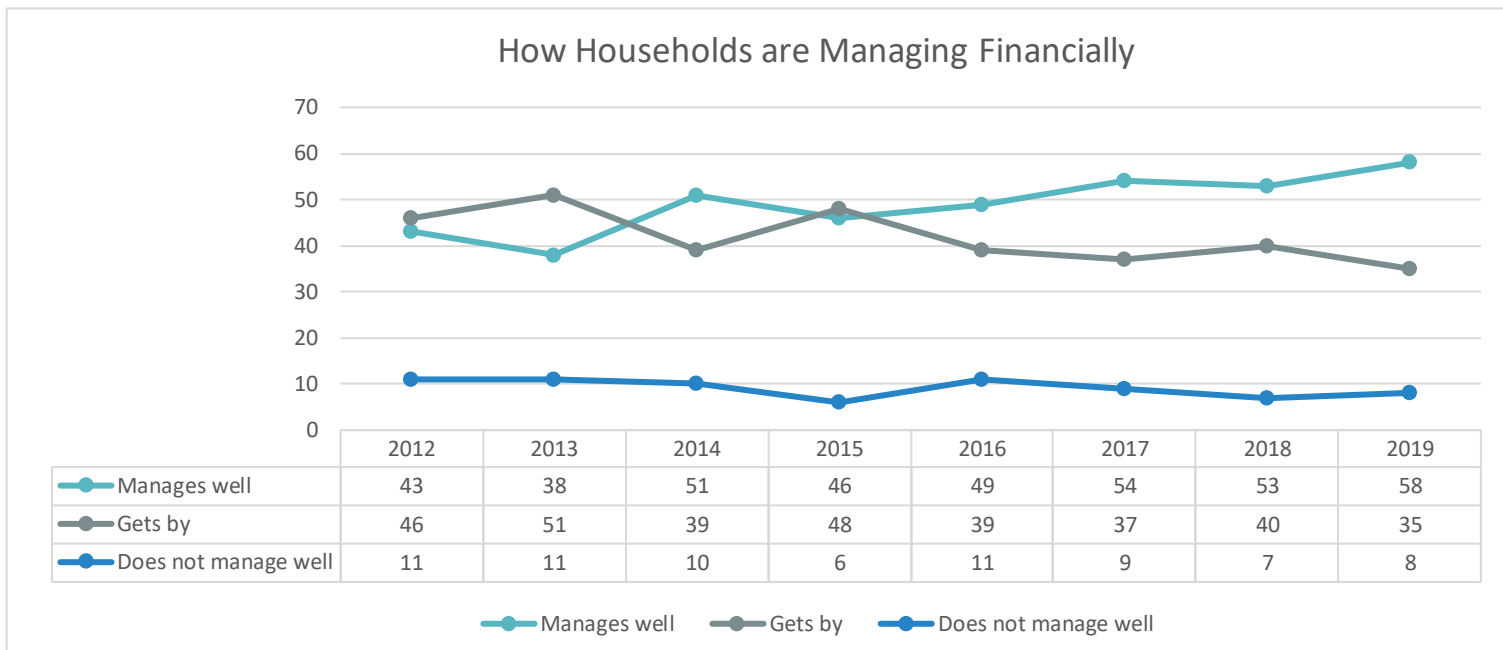
5.3 Household Poverty

The Scottish Household Survey asks respondents how well they are managing financially.

In previous years the Survey has used face-to-face in-home interviewing, however in March 2020, fieldwork was suspended in response to the pandemic. Only a small proportion of the 2020 survey had been completed. The approach was adapted, and the remainder of the 2020 survey fieldwork was carried out using telephone interviewing. Due to this, the results of the SHS 2020 telephone survey are not directly comparable to SHS results for previous years. Response rates for the telephone survey were lower than usual, and there was a change in the profile of respondents (e.g. home owners and people with degree level qualifications were over-represented). The graph below shows respondents answers from over the period 2012 to 2019.

- In 2019, the percentage of people who said that they are managing well, was 15% higher than in 2012.
- In 2019, the percentage of people who said that they 'Get By' is 11% lower than in 2012.

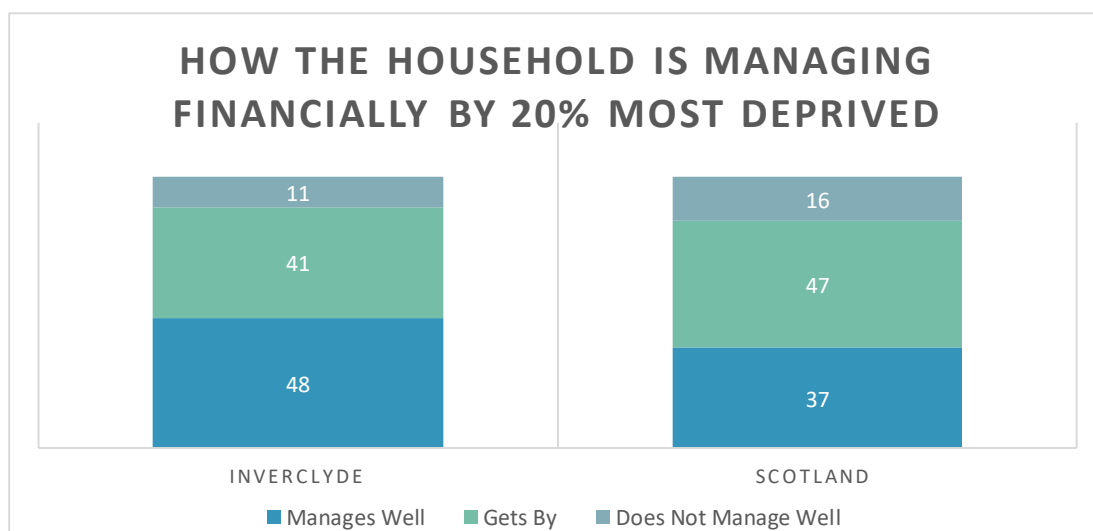
- In 2019, the percentage of people who said that they 'don't manage very well' was 3% lower than in 2012.



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2019.

<https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

In Inverclyde, 48% of Scottish Household Survey (2019) respondents living in the 20% most deprived areas felt that they are managing well, compared to 37% in Scotland. A smaller proportion of Inverclyde residents feel that they are just 'getting by' compared to the Scottish average. 11% of households in Inverclyde in the most deprived 20% feel that they are not managing well, compared to 16% in Scotland.



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2019 *this data was not available for the 2020 Household Survey.

5.3b) Private Rented Sector

12.9% of dwellings in Inverclyde are in the private rented sector. Households in the private rented sector tend to face higher housing costs with a higher proportion of their income devoted to their rent. The Scottish Government estimates that the average private sector renter spends 27% of their income on

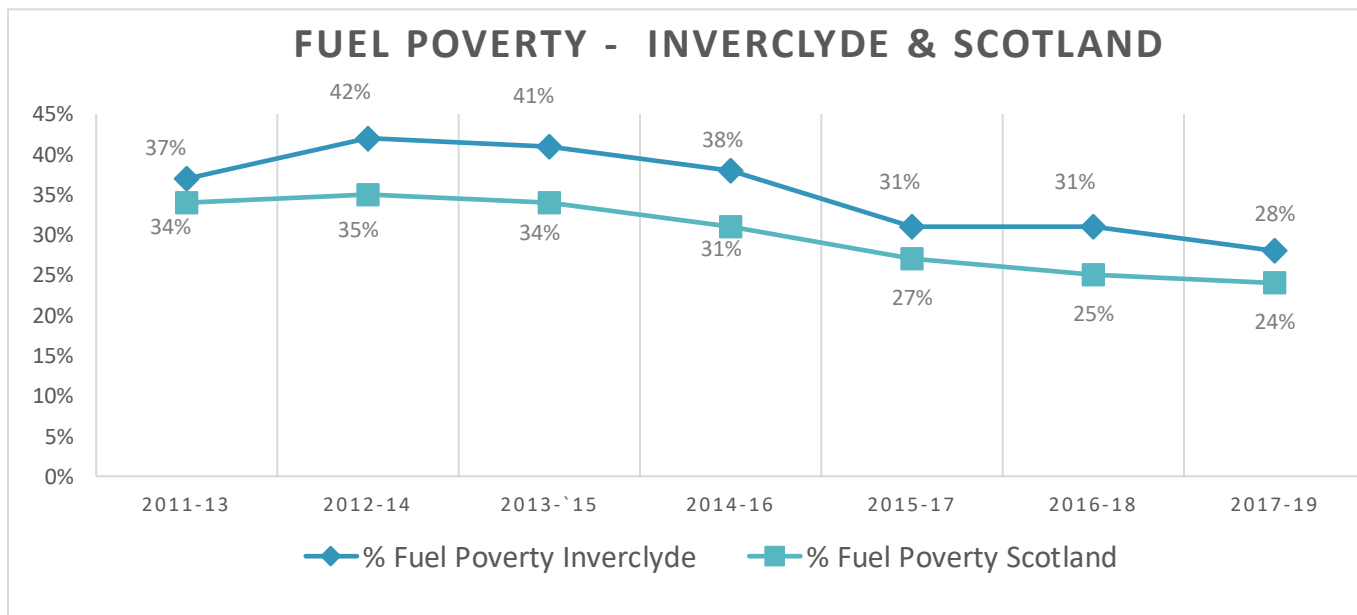
housing compared to 24% of a social renters' income and 8% for owner occupiers with a mortgage. High housing costs are a far greater direct cause of poverty in the private rented sector than in other housing tenures.

Whilst there is no local data to allow us to assess the prevalence of poverty in the private sector, given the prevalence of deprivation in the other housing sectors in Inverclyde it is reasonable to assume poverty in the private rented sector locally, particularly for young adults, is also a growing issue.

5.3c) Fuel Poverty

A household is in fuel poverty if it requires to spend more than 10% of its income to on all household fuel use. The three main factors that influence the level of fuel poverty are income, fuel costs and the energy efficiency of homes.

It is estimated that 28% of households in Inverclyde were fuel poor over the period 2017/19. Unfortunately this is the most recent data relating to local authorities and fuel poverty, and it does not reflect the current situation in 2022. The energy crisis that has occurred in 2022 is set to see energy prices rise by an estimated 54%, with current price caps being raised. Research suggest that the current number of UK households in fuel poverty is around 4 million, but that is set to rise to 6.5 million over the course of this crisis.

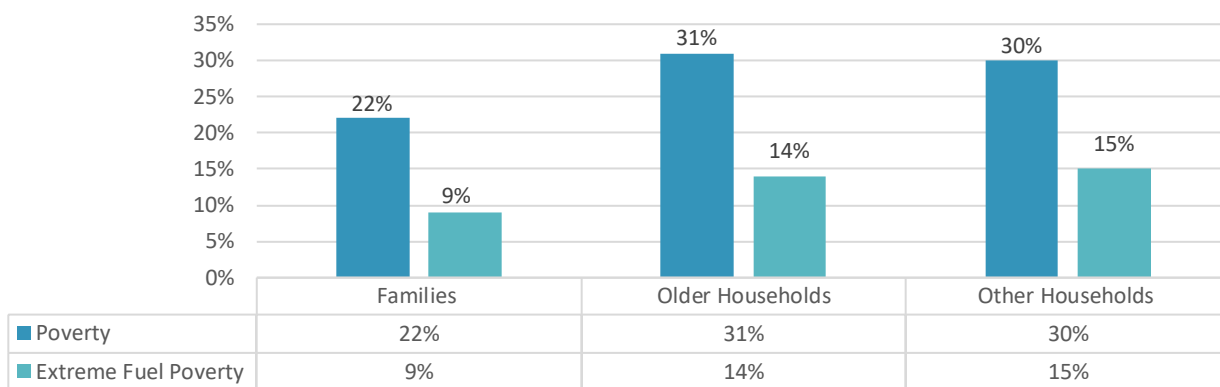


Source: Scottish House Condition Survey, Scottish Government

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/documents/>

In Inverclyde a greater proportion (31%) of older households were in fuel poverty over the period 2017/19; families were the second most affected group at 22%. Approximately 11,000 (28%) households in Inverclyde were in fuel poverty over the period and 5,000 (13%) households in extreme fuel poverty.

Inverclyde households in fuel poverty and extreme fuel poverty 2017-19

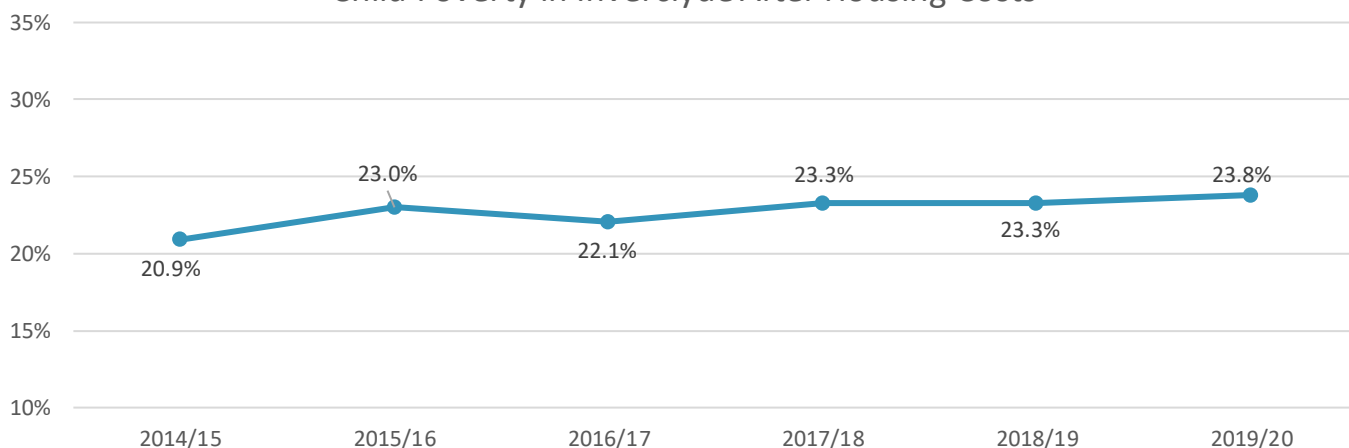


Source: Scottish House Condition Survey (2017-19), Scottish Government- <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/documents/>

5.4 Child Poverty

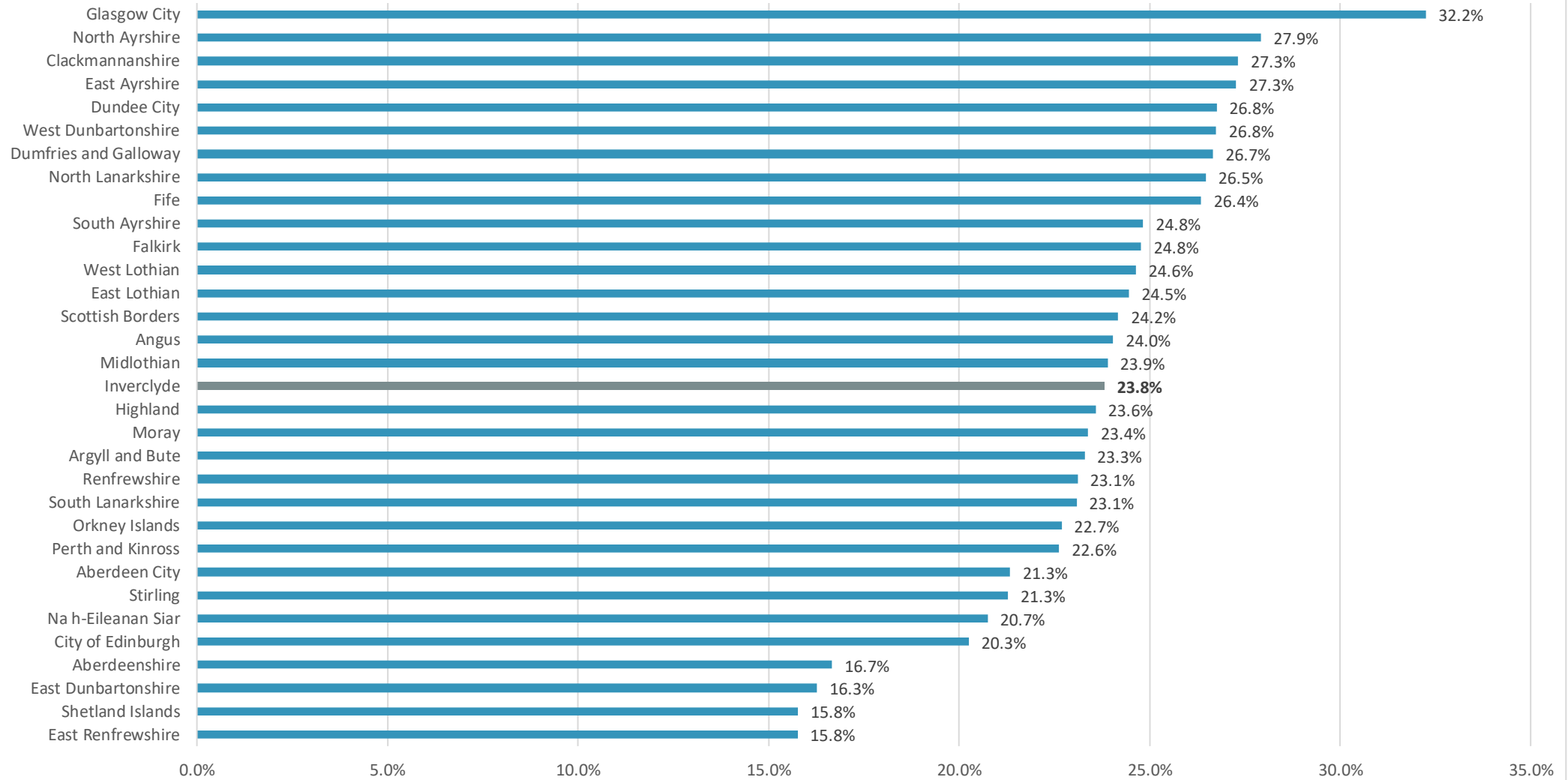
Research has shown that working households and children in working households make up the clear majority of Scottish children in poverty. Families with children are one of the groups most affected by welfare reform, with couples with children losing an average of more than £1,400 a year, and lone parents around £1,800 a year. According to the End Child Poverty Campaign, in 2019/20 23.8% of children in Inverclyde are living in poverty in Inverclyde after housing costs.

Child Poverty in Inverclyde After Housing Costs



The chart on the next page shows how child poverty after housing costs in Inverclyde compares with other local authorities in Scotland.

% of children living in poverty after housing costs 2019/20



Source: End Child Poverty

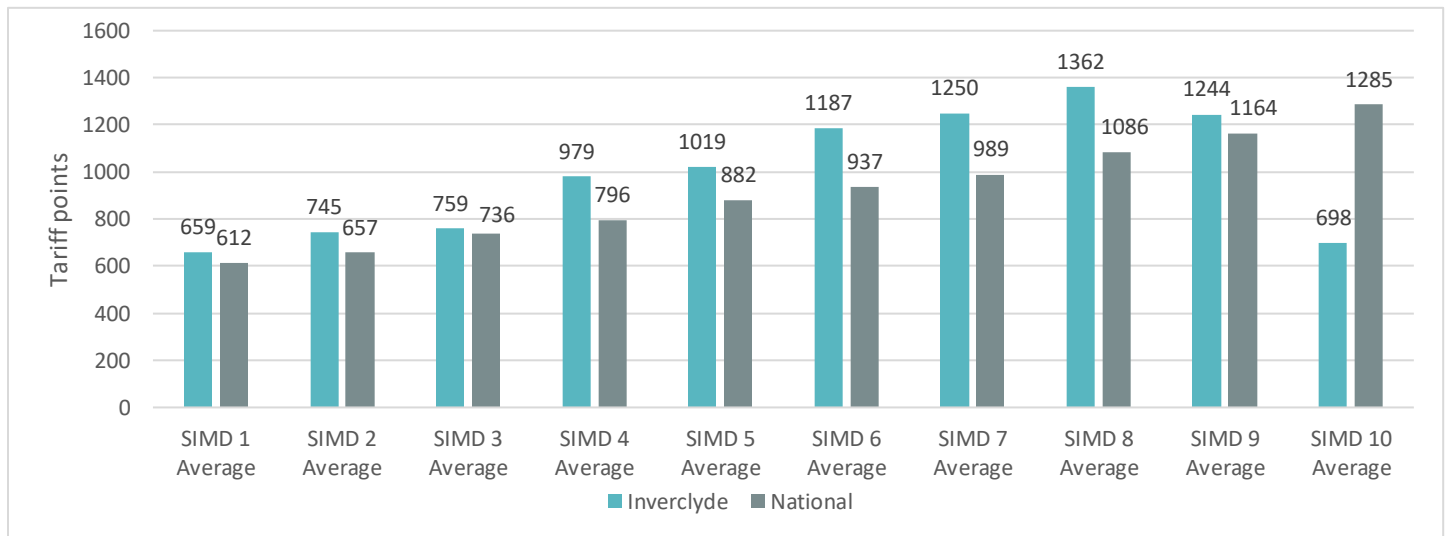
5.5 Attainment v Deprivation

The following charts show the attainment of our pupils according to their domicile SIMD (shown in deciles), for the academic sessions 2016/17, 2017/18, and 2018/19

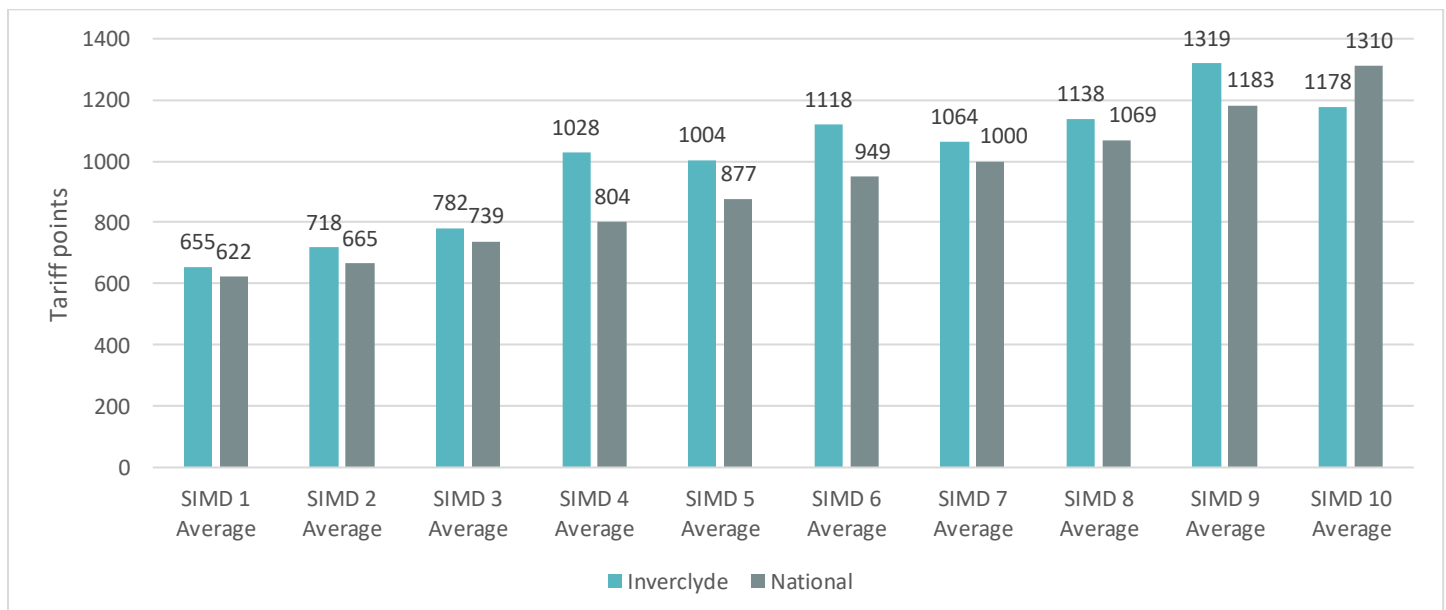
The measure of attainment used is average tariff scores. Each qualification attained by a pupil is awarded tariff points based on its SCQF level and credit points. Points are also based on the grade of award achieved. The average tariff score for Inverclyde or any other cohort is an average of the total points for each learner.

The data shows that Inverclyde generally performs well against the national average across all SIMD deciles. There has been a notable increase in performance of SIMD 10 pupils against the national average over the past two years.

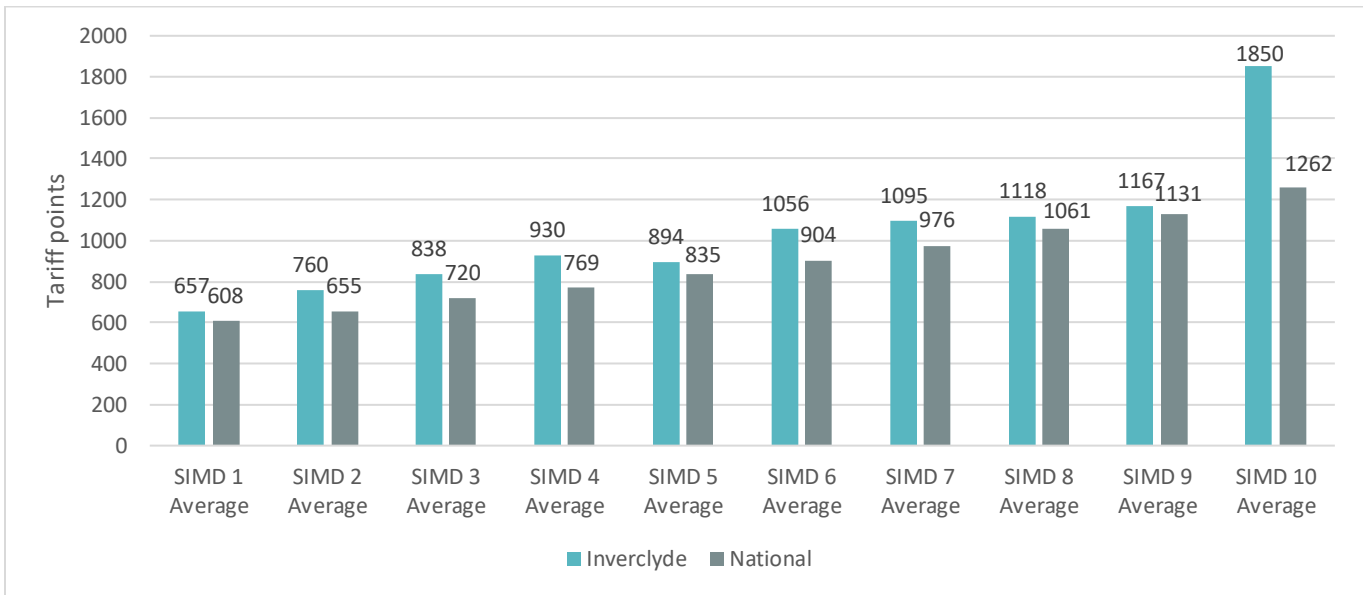
Attainment by SIMD decile (2016/17)



ATTAINMENT BY SIMD DECILE (2017/18)



ATTAINMENT BY SIMD DECILE (2018/19)



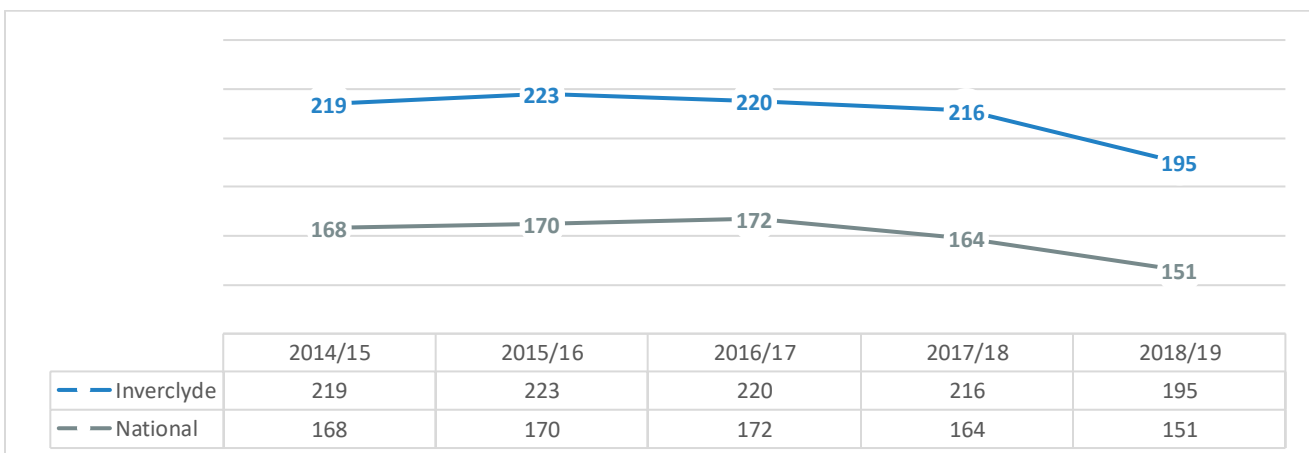
Source: *INSIGHT, 2020*

Improving Attainment for All

'Improving Attainment for All' is a national benchmarking measure that focuses on the attainment of school leavers in any given academic year. The selected cohort of school leavers is ordered according to their total tariff score and distributed into the following categories: the lowest performing 20% of pupils, the middle 60% and highest performing 20% of pupils.

Figures are expressed for Inverclyde, relative to Scotland and also to a Virtual Comparator. The Virtual Comparator is a combination of pupils from throughout the country who have a similar demographic and characteristic profile as Inverclyde – the virtual comparator is always comprised of 10x the number of pupils that we have within the Inverclyde cohort. Whilst presented, the virtual comparator data is to be used with caution in these tables. We would not expect a virtual comparator to be so much higher than the Scottish average. This is because Inverclyde has a very high percentage of pupils staying on at school compared to the rest of Scotland and the virtual comparator is limited in the comparisons it can make.

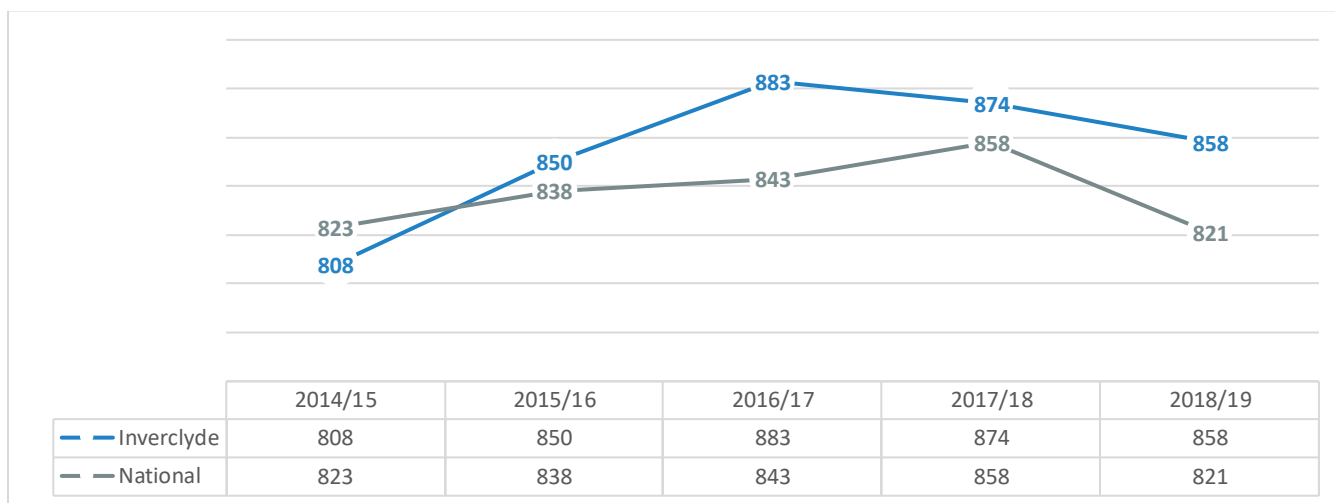
IMPROVING ATTAINMENT TARIFF POINTS INVERCLYDE (LOWEST 20%)



Source: *INSIGHT, 2020*

In Inverclyde the lowest performing 20% of school leavers have seen a 12% decrease in average total tariff points between 2014/15 and 2018/19, but have remained above the national average in all five years.

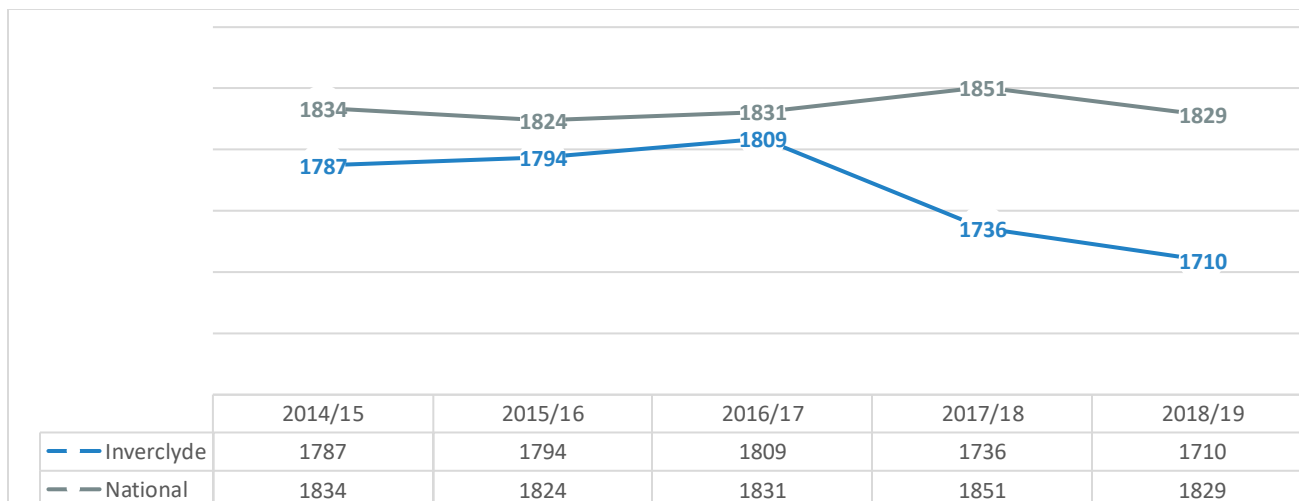
IMPROVING ATTAINMENT TARIFF POINTS INVERCLYDE (MIDDLE 60%)



Source: INSIGHT, 2020

For the middle 60% of school leavers there has been an increase of 6% in attainment between 2014/15 and 2018/19, and have been consistently above the national average since 2015/16.

IMPROVING ATTAINMENT TARIFF POINTS INVERCLYDE (HIGHEST 20%)



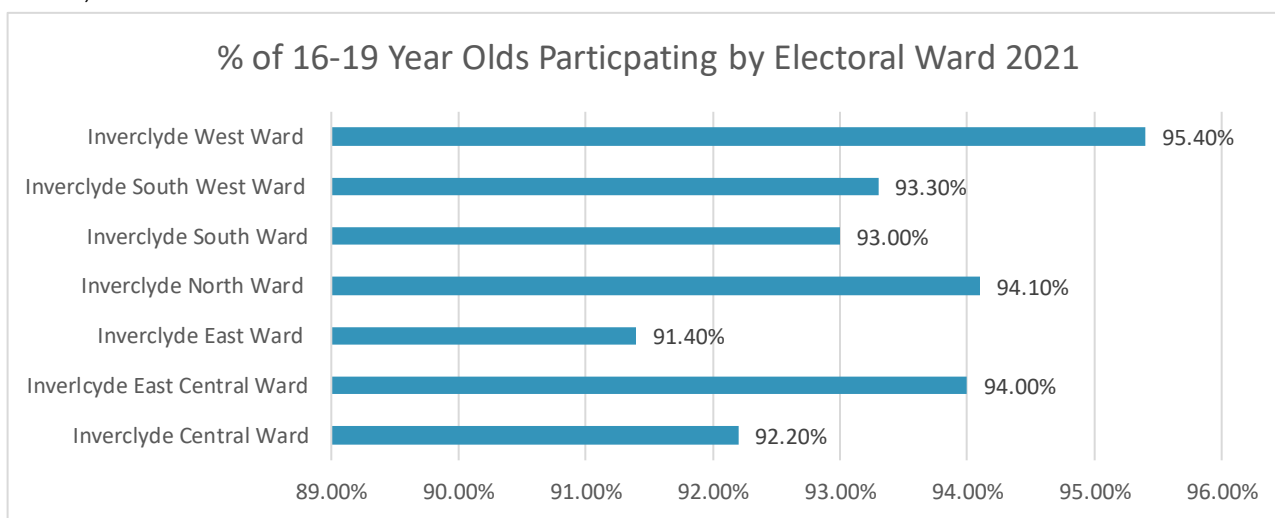
Source: INSIGHT, 2020

For the highest performing 20% of school leavers there has been a decreasing trend evident over the past two years, staying below the national average over the past five years.

5.6 Annual Participation Measure 2021

The annual participation measure takes account of each status from 1 April to the 31 of March 2021 for all 16-19 year olds. All statuses are combined to calculate the participation headline classification and the status grouping, figures for 2021 are provided below:

- The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment in Inverclyde is 93.3% compared to 92.2% in Scotland.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds reported as “not participating” for Inverclyde is 3.8% compared to 3.2% in Scotland.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds reported as unconfirmed for Inverclyde is 2.9% compared to 4.6%, in Scotland.



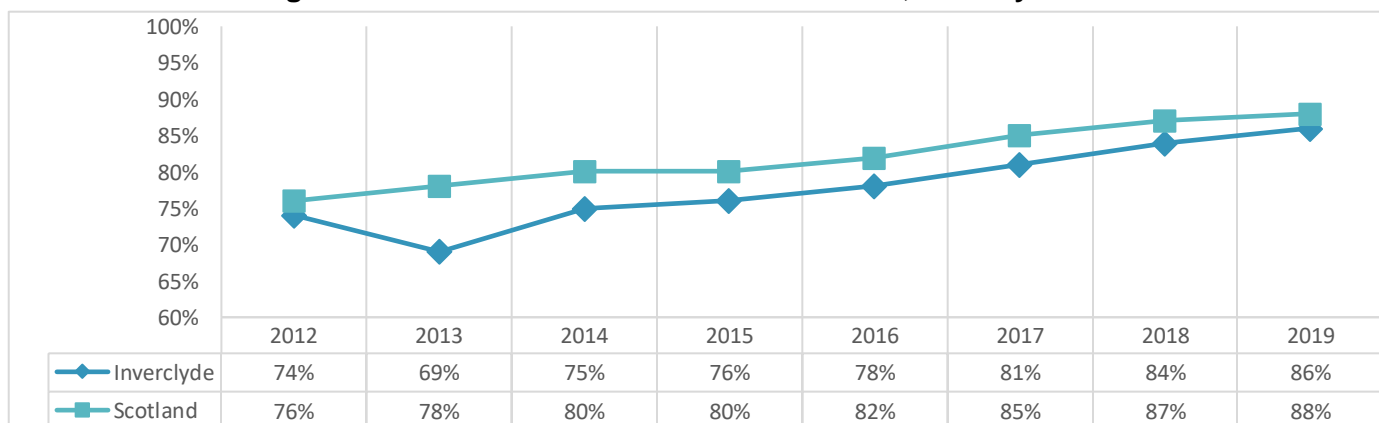
<https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/what-we-do/skills-planning/regional-skills-assessments/>

Electoral ward data has been extracted from Supplementary tables

5.7 Internet Access

Having access to the internet is increasingly important in order to be able to access a wide range of information for example in relation to education, jobs and welfare benefits. Low income households without internet access have limited access to lower cost financial products and services, online savings accounts and better deals such as energy packages. The Scottish Household Survey 2019 found that a slightly lower percentage of households in Inverclyde had home internet access compared to the Scottish average.

Percentage of households with home internet access, Inverclyde and Scotland



Source:

What issues arise from the Deprivation data?

- Income and employment deprivation is a significant issue for a large number of people living in Inverclyde. There is a need to ensure that those living in our most deprived areas maximise their incomes and that appropriate training and support is available to those that find it most difficult to move into the employment.
- Child poverty in Inverclyde is likely to be exacerbated by Covid-19, almost 1 in 4 children in Inverclyde are estimated to be living in poverty after housing costs. The root causes of child poverty need to be tackled by partners including, the promotion of the living wage, reducing unemployment, access to good quality, affordable childcare, adults skills provision to assist in accessing employment, affordable housing.
- People in our most deprived areas are spending a higher proportion of their income on fuel. We need to ensure that our homes are energy efficient to keep bills down and that fuel poverty support is targeted towards lower income households.
- Whilst performing above the national average, closing the attainment gap and raising the skills of our young people will ensure that young people from are not disadvantaged from an early age.

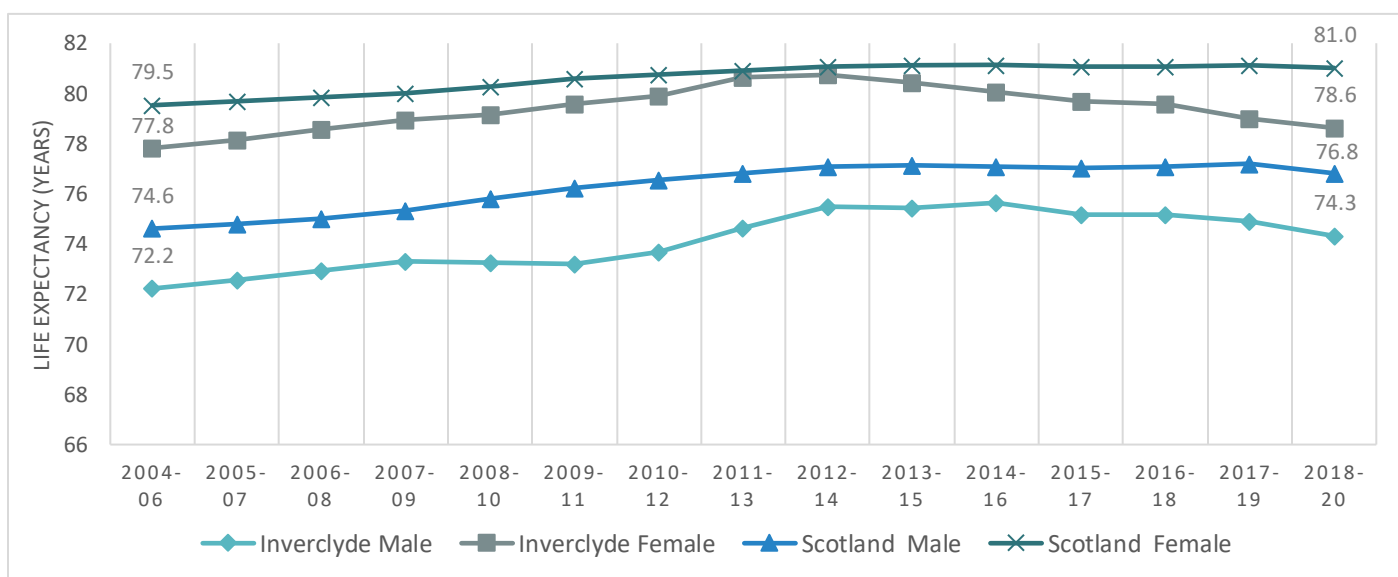
HEALTH

This section provides an overview of the health needs of Inverclyde’s population. If you would like additional information on this issue, please refer to the Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment which you can find here: <https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/health-and-social-care-partnership-strategic-plan>

6.1 Life Expectancy

Up until period 2012/14, Inverclyde was experiencing an increasing life expectancy. However, since that period there has been a decline. The most recent data for the period 2018/20 shows a small decline in life expectancy for both males and females. This is also reflected in the Scottish average which show a slight decline, contrary to the previous stable incline.

Life expectancy (males and females) Inverclyde and Scotland



Source: [Life Expectancy | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)

Longer lives do not necessarily mean healthier lives. Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of how many years a person might live in a ‘healthy’ state. Healthy life expectancy in Inverclyde is lower than that of Scotland as a whole. This has implications for services, particularly with a growth in those of pensionable age, which is not being matched by a growth in the working age population. Both males and females experienced a decrease in healthy life expectancy from the previous period (2017/2019)

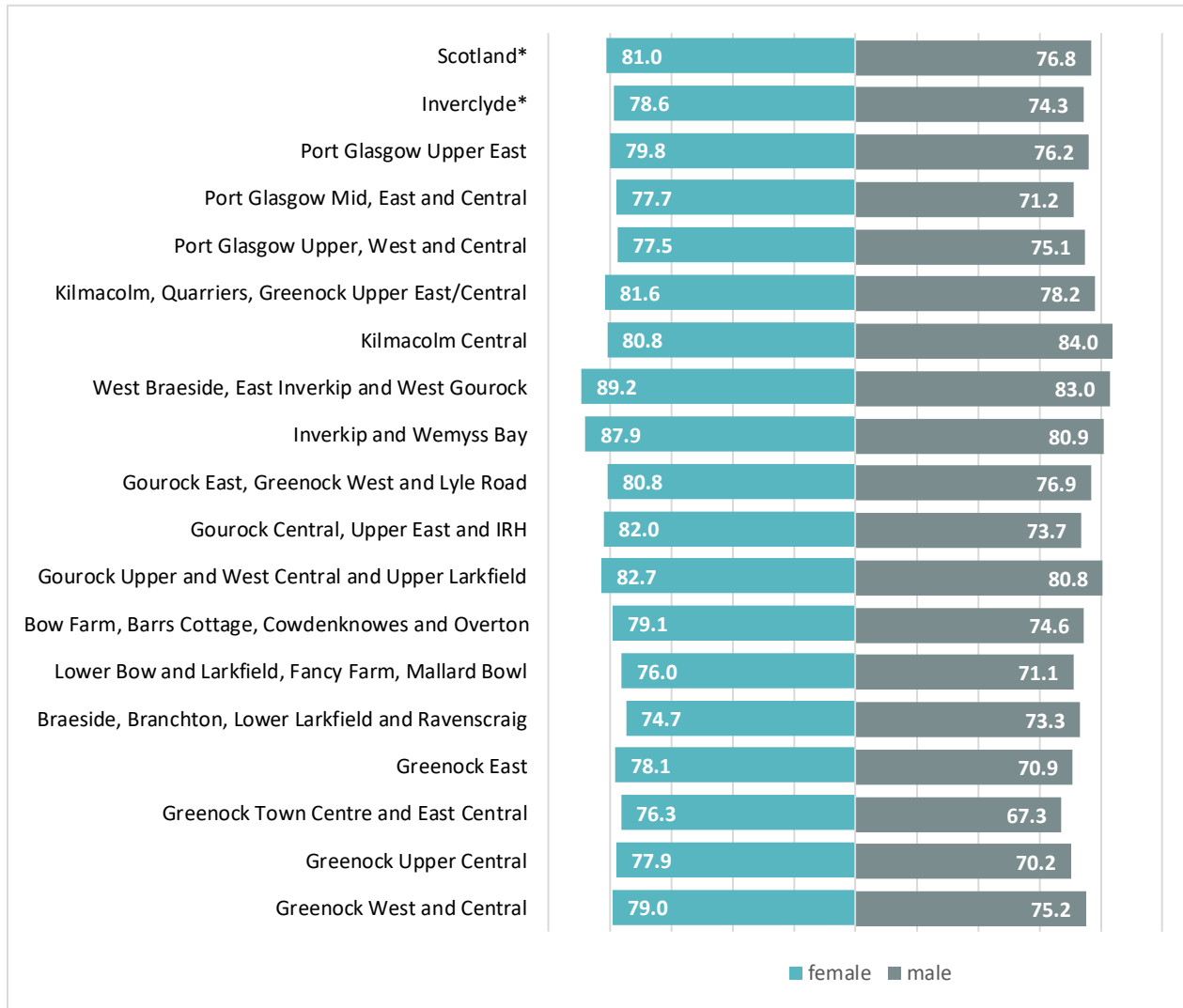
Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth	Inverclyde		Scotland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2018-2020	54.4 years	59.4 years	60.9 years	61.8 years

Source: [Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)

6.1b) Life Expectancy by Intermediate Geography (5 year aggregate 2016-2020)

Despite Inverclyde being a relatively small area, life expectancy can vary significantly depending on where you live with life expectancy being at its lowest in the most deprived areas. The chart below shows the difference in life expectancy across intermediate geographies in Inverclyde.

Life Expectancy by Intermediate Geography (5-year aggregate 2016 to 2020)



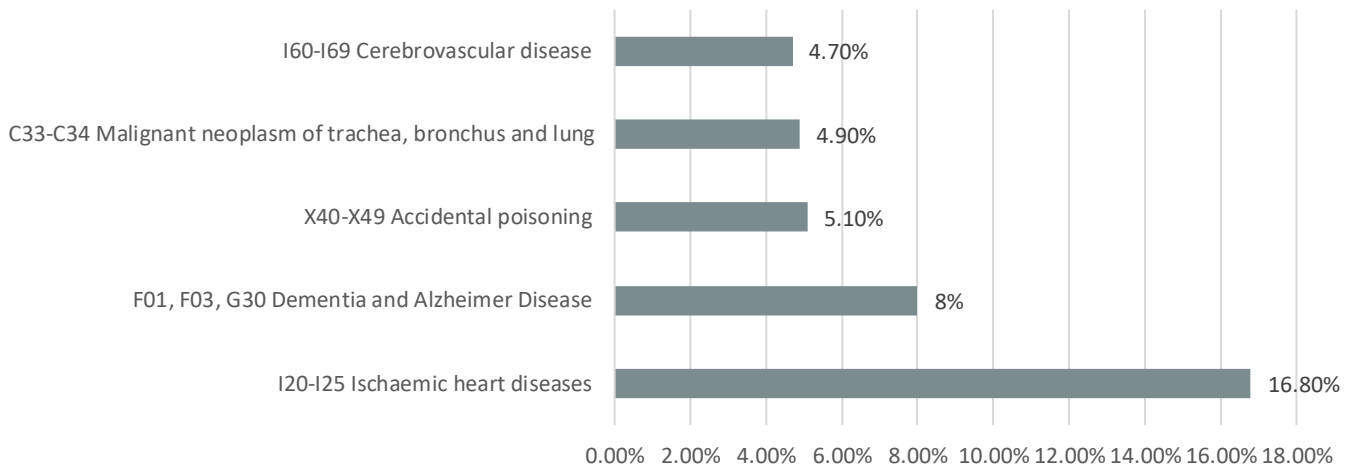
Source: <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Life expectancy is statistically higher in the localities of West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock, Kilmacolm, Inverkip and Wemyss Bay. The lowest are in Greenock Town Centre and East Central.

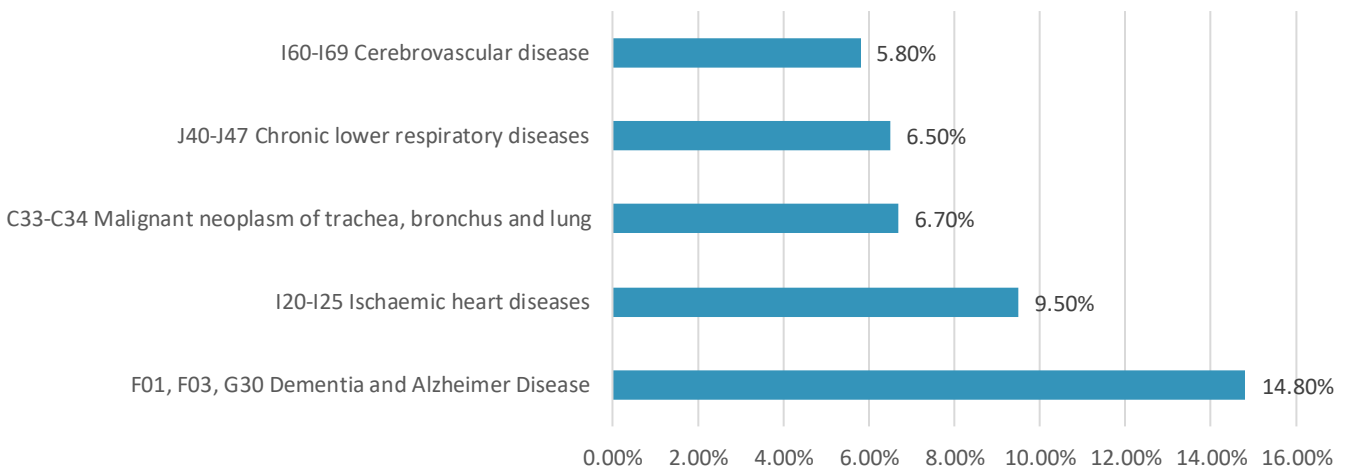
6.2 Leading Causes of Death

In Inverclyde, the leading cause of death for males in 2020 was ischaemic heart diseases (16.8% of all male deaths), followed by dementia and Alzheimer's disease (8%). In Scotland overall, the leading cause of death for males was also ischaemic heart diseases (13.9%), followed by dementia and Alzheimer's disease (7.6%). The leading cause of death for females in 2020 was Dementia and Alzheimer's disease (14.8% of all female deaths), followed by ischaemic heart diseases (9.5%). In Scotland overall, the leading cause of death for females was also dementia and Alzheimer's disease (14.4%), followed by ischaemic heart diseases (8.8%).

Leading Causes of Death 2020 (Inverclyde Males)



Leading Cause of Death 2020 (Inverclyde Females)



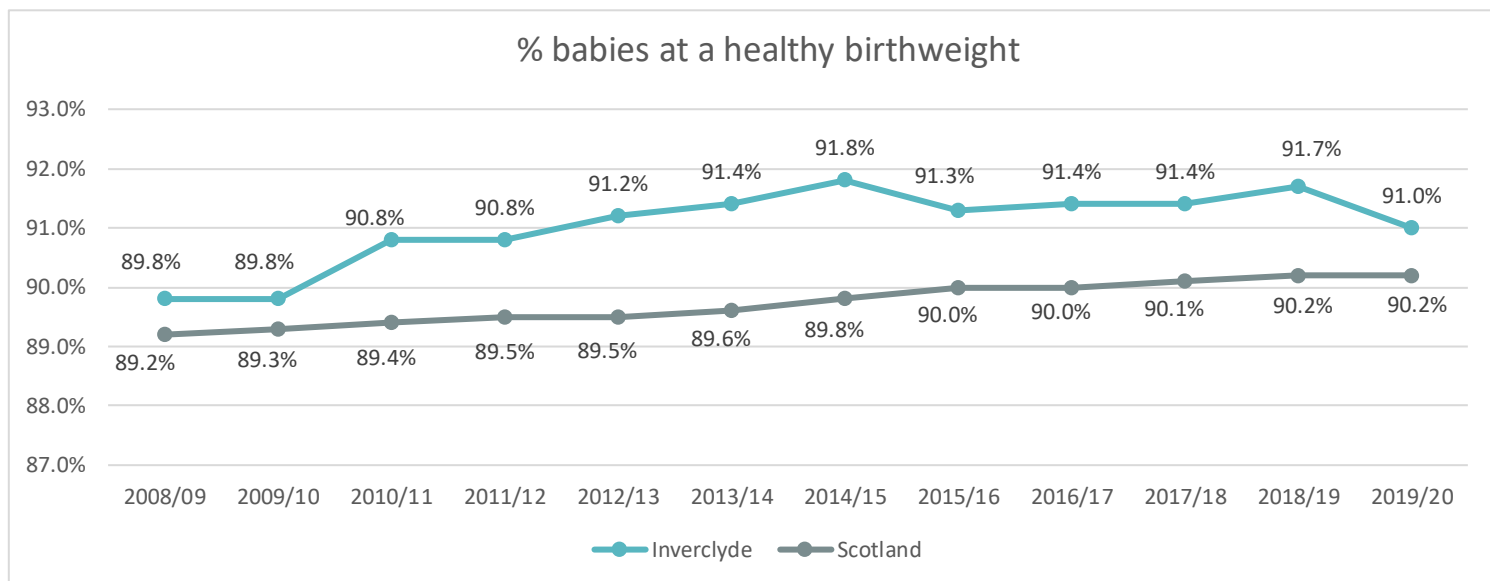
Source: Inverclyde Council area profile (NRS Scotland)

6.3 Birth Weight

Birth weight is an important indicator of foetal and neonatal health. Maternal smoking and obesity are particularly important influences on birth weight, respectively increasing the risk that babies are born small for gestational age or large for gestational age.

Birth weight that is not within normal ranges also has a strong association with poor health outcomes in infancy, childhood and across the whole life course, including long term conditions such as diabetes and coronary heart disease. A baby is considered to be of healthy birth weight when it lies between the 5th and 95th centile (of a reference standard) for weight at its gestational age.

The graphs below shows that the percentage of babies at a healthy birth weight in Inverclyde has been consistently above the Scottish average. This trend began in the period 2005/06 and has remained like that to the latest period available.



Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile

6.4 Infant mortality

Whilst there has been low numbers of still born babies, the rate of still births per 1,000 live and still births has been higher in Inverclyde than in Scotland in three of the five years shown below. In 2020 the rate of still births was below the Scottish average.

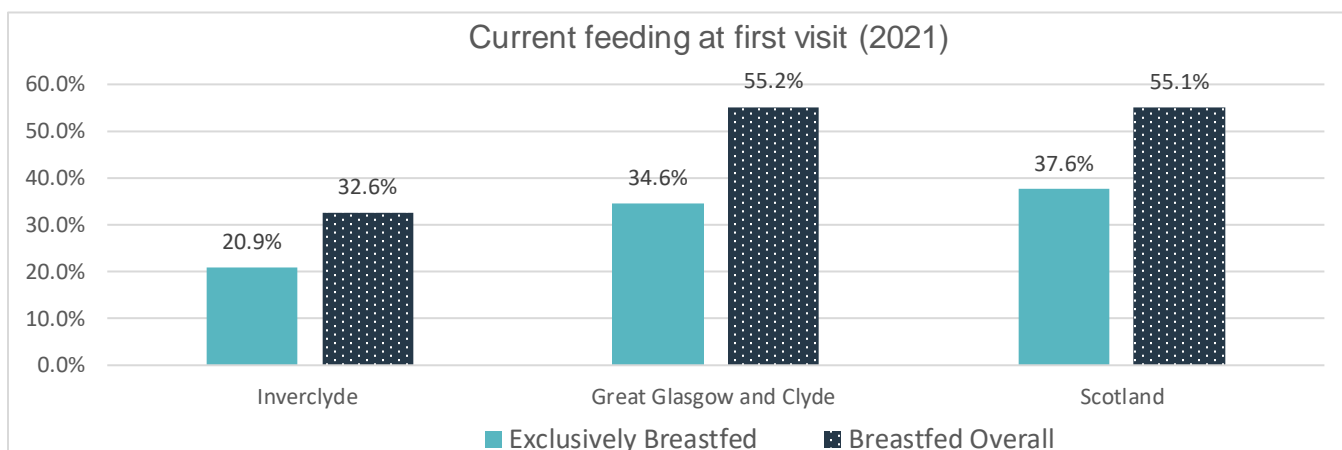
Year	Inverclyde	Scotland
	Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births
2015	4.2	3.8
2016	* No data available	4.3
2017	6.0	4.2
2018	4.3	3.7
2019	*No data available	3.5
2020	3.2	4.2

Source: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/general-publications/vital-events-reference-tables/2020/list-of-data-tables>

6.5 Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding promotes health, prevents disease and can help to reduce health inequalities. Research has found both short and long term health benefits of breastfeeding for both mothers and infants, including a reduced risk of infection and childhood obesity.

Breastfeeding statistics are published annually by ISD. The percentage of babies being breast fed at the First Visit is lower in Inverclyde than both the Scottish and Greater Glasgow and Clyde average.



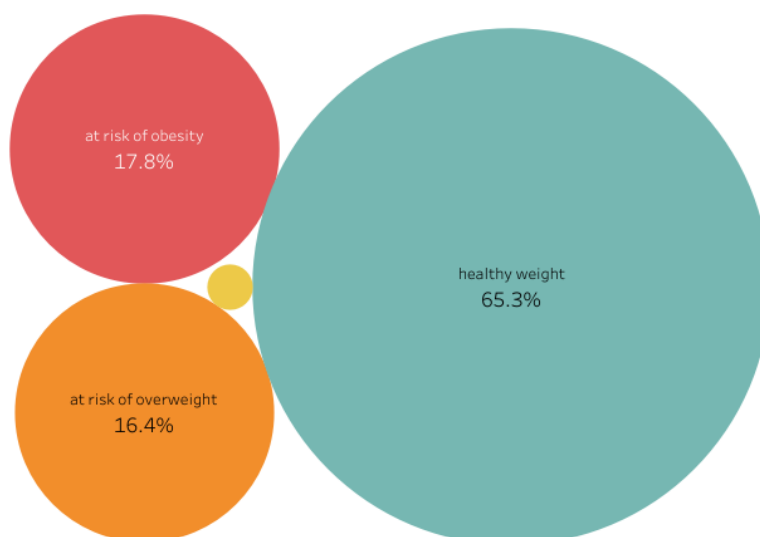
Source: <https://beta.isdscotland.org/find-publications-and-data/population-health/child-health/infant-feeding-statistics/27-october-2020/dashboard/>

6.6 Child Weight and Growth

Child weight and growth can be used as a marker of their general nutritional and physical health. Children in Inverclyde are at a slightly higher risk of weight problems compared to the national average. In Inverclyde:

- 65.3% of children are a healthy weight compared to 69.8% in Scotland
- 16.4% of children are at risk of being overweight compared to 14% in Scotland
- 17.8% of children are at risk of obesity compared to 15.5% in Scotland

Primary 1 Body Mass Index in [Inverclyde](#)
School Year: [2020/21](#)

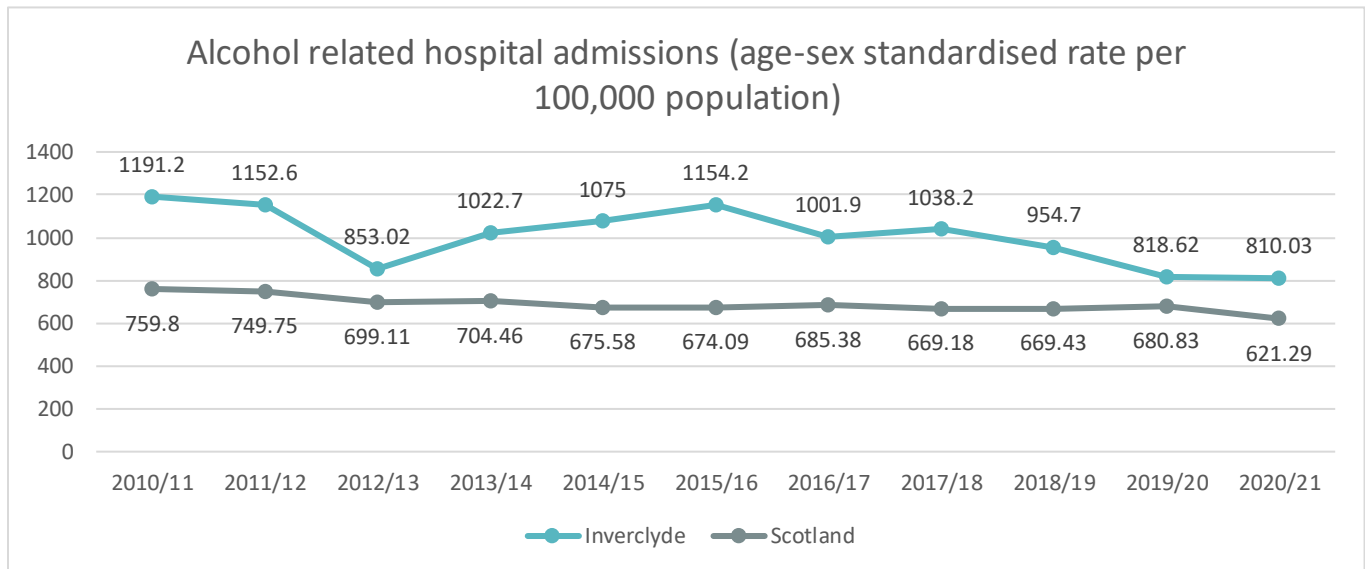


Source: <https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/primary-1-body-mass-index-bmi-statistics-scotland/primary-1-body-mass-index-bmi-statistics-scotland-school-year-2020-to-2021/dashboard/>

6.7 Alcohol Misuse

In 2020/21, the rate for alcohol related hospital stays (age-standardised rate per 100,000) was almost a fifth higher (23%) than the overall Scottish rate.

Over the ten year period shown in the chart below, the rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Inverclyde has fluctuated up and down however there are signs of an improving trend with the rate falling from 1191 / 100,000 in 2010/11 to 810 /100,000 in 2020/21.



Source: [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/ScotPHO_profiles/)

When taken over a 5 year aggregate, alcohol related deaths in Inverclyde are considerably higher than the rate for Scotland, at 32.9 per 100,000 population in Inverclyde, compared to 20.8 per 100,000 population in Scotland (2016/20).

Inverclyde	Inverclyde alcohol related deaths rate per 100,000	Scotland alcohol related deaths rate per 100,000
2010/14	32.2	20.6
2011/15	31.15	19.9
2012/16	30.36	19.8
2013/17	31.11	20.2
2014/18	31.98	20.6
2015/19	32.41	20.4
2016/20	32.93	20.8

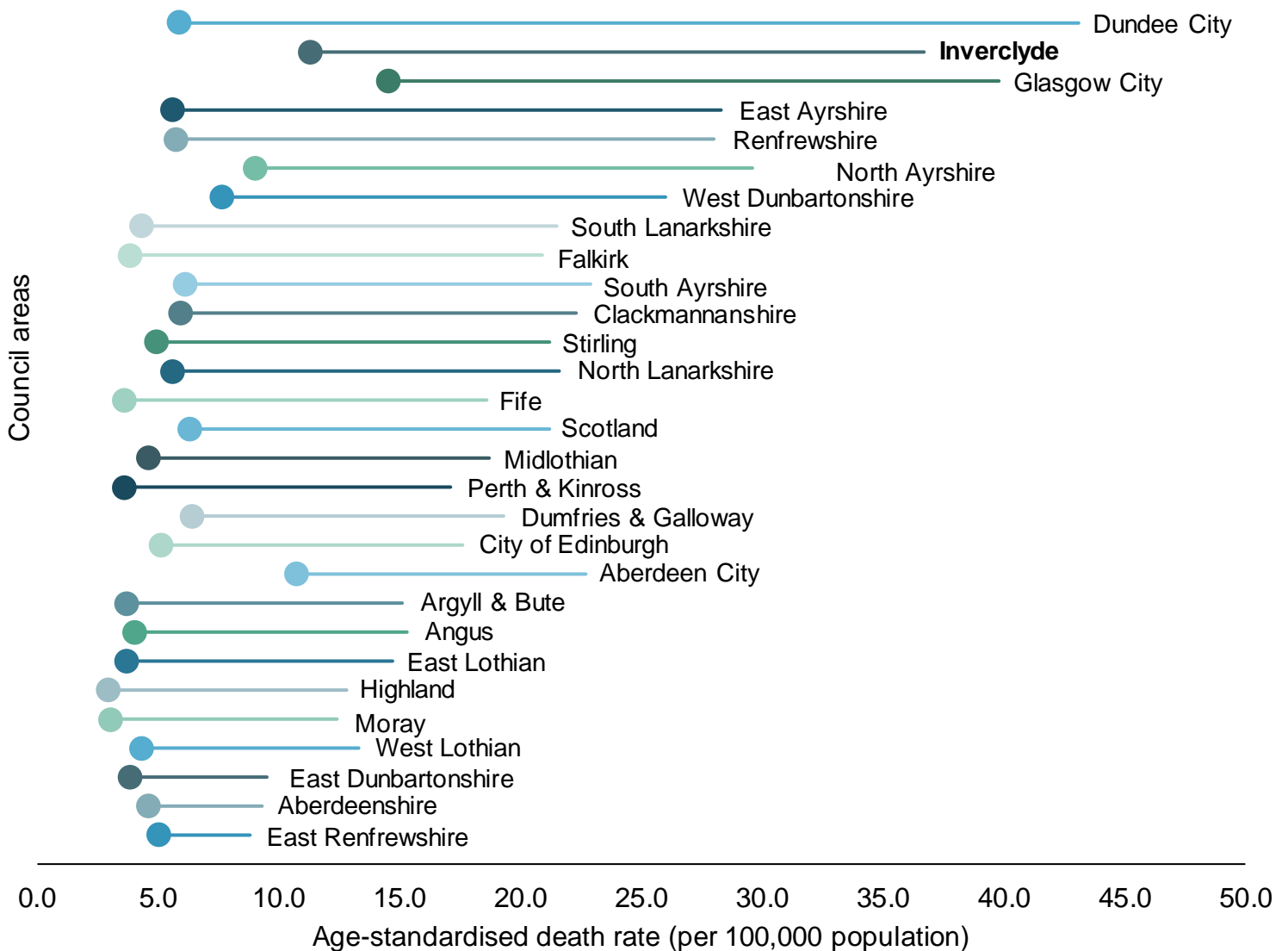
Source: [ScotPHO profiles \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/ScotPHO_profiles/)

6.8 Drug Related Deaths

In 2020 there were 34 drug-related deaths in Inverclyde, this is one more than the 2019 figure. However, this is a considerable rise from the 2018 figure of 24 deaths.

Inverclyde had the third highest drug related death rate over the period 2016 – 2020 and the second largest increase in its drug-related death rate since the 2000 – 2004 period.

Drug-related deaths for selected council areas, age-standardised death rates, change between 2000-2004 and 2016-2020

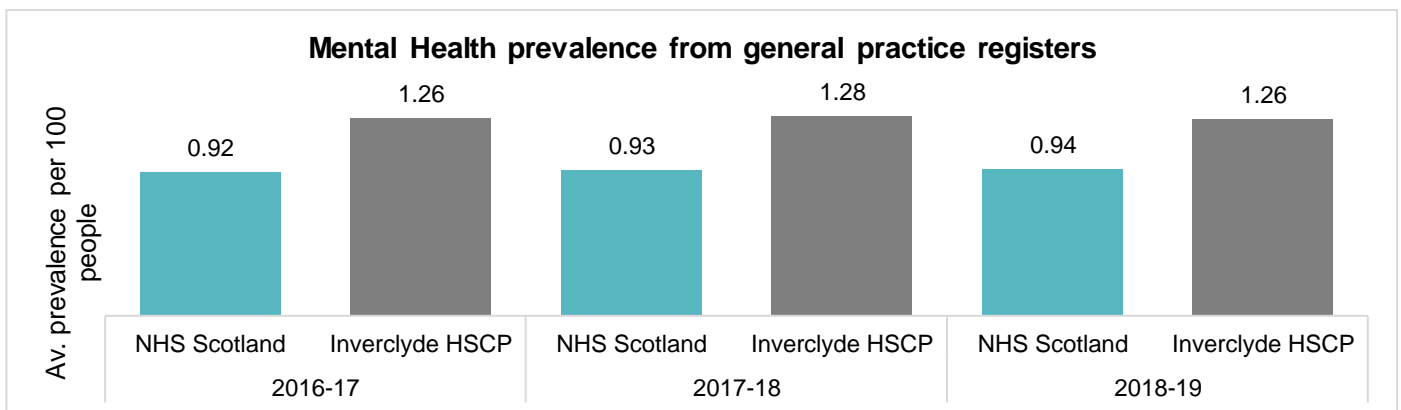


Source: [Drug-related Deaths in Scotland in 2020 | National Records of Scotland \(nrs.scot.nhs.uk\)](https://nrs.scot.nhs.uk/nrs-scotland/)

6.9 Mental Health

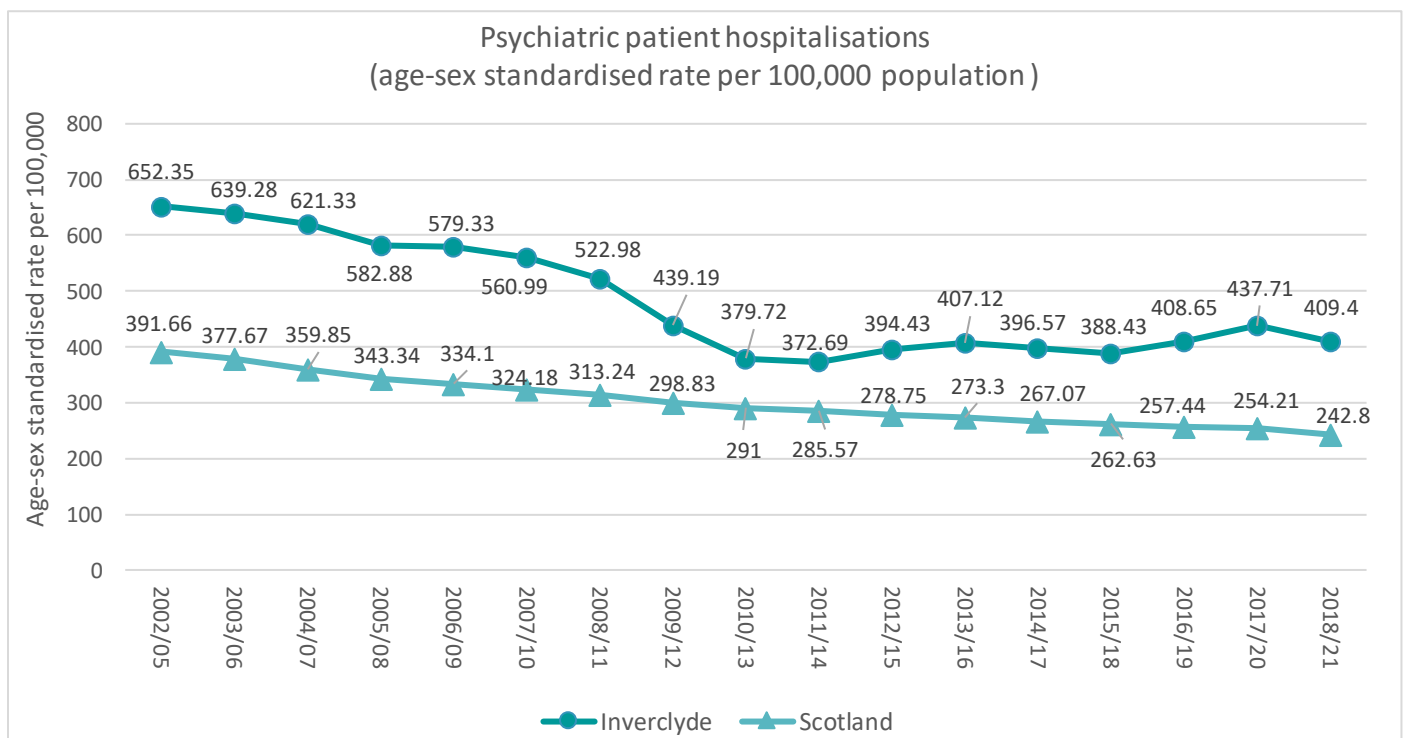
Health issues that are included within the area of mental health range from common problems such as dementia, stress and depression, to more severe issues like schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. There is a slightly higher percentage of people in Inverclyde with a mental health condition in comparison with the Scottish average. In Inverclyde 6.4% of the total population had a mental health condition recorded in the 2011 census, the Scottish figure was 4.4%.

The prevalence rates in Inverclyde for mental health are higher than the national rates. In 2018/19, Inverclyde had the highest prevalence rate of all 31 health and social care partnerships. There has not been a significant change in the prevalence rates between 2016/17 and 2018/19 in Inverclyde.

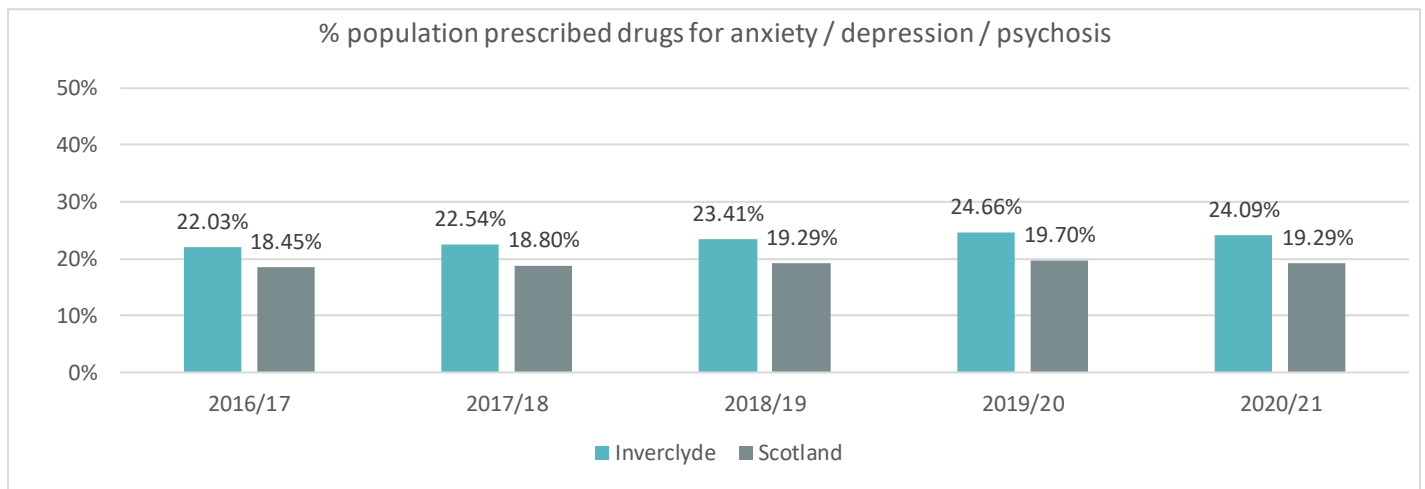


Source: HSCP Strategic Needs Assessment

Scotpho publishes data on psychiatric hospitalisation over a three year aggregate period. In 2018/21, the rate of patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation was higher in Inverclyde than the national average; 409.4 in Inverclyde compared to 242.8 in Scotland.

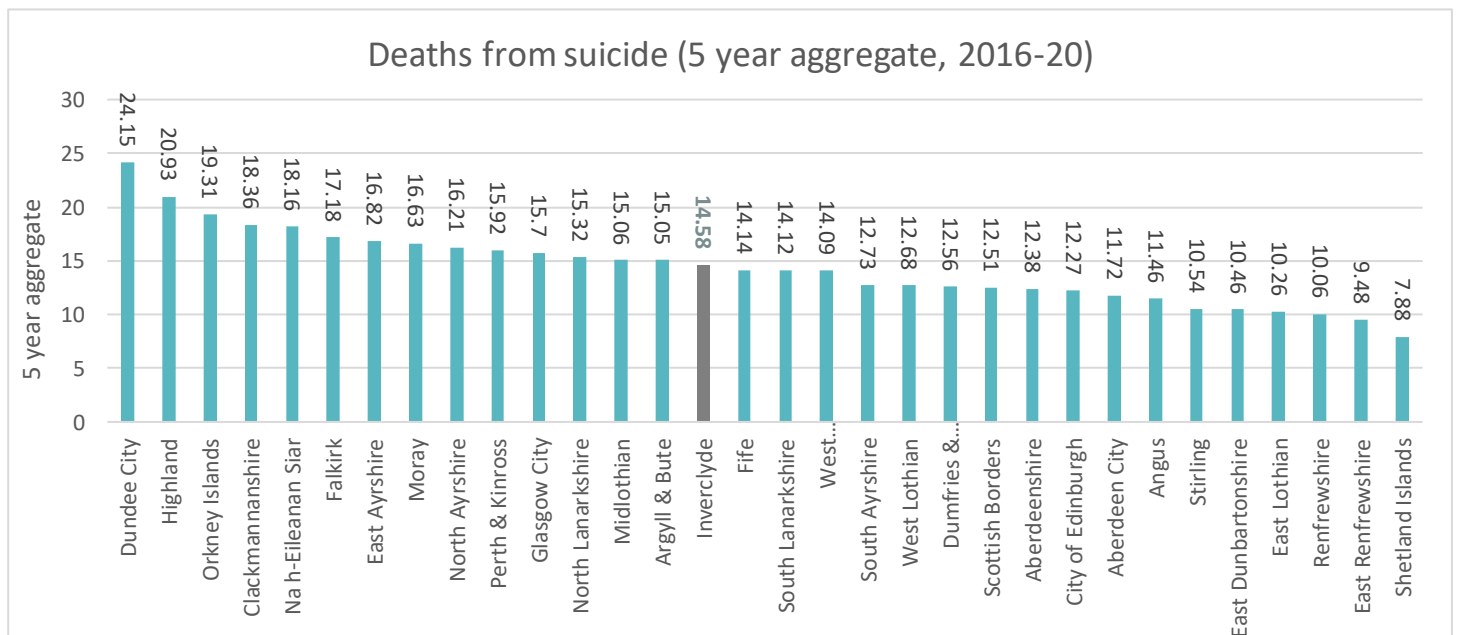


The percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis was higher than the national average in 2020/21; 24% of Inverclyde’s population compared to 19.29% of the whole Scottish population. The chart below shows how the percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety depression / psychosis compares over the period 2016 / 2021 in both Inverclyde and Scotland.



Source: www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool

The rate of death from suicide in 2016-2020 (five year average, age–sex standardised rate per 100,000 population) was slightly higher in Inverclyde at 14.58 than the Scottish average, 14.07. The chart below shows the rate of deaths from suicide of all Scottish Council areas.



Source: Scotpho online profiles tool

6.10 Dementia

As Inverclyde’s population ages, more people are at risk of developing dementia with women being at more likely than men to develop dementia in their lifetimes, partly because of their longer life expectancy. Dementia presents a significant challenge to individuals, carers and health and social care services across Scotland.

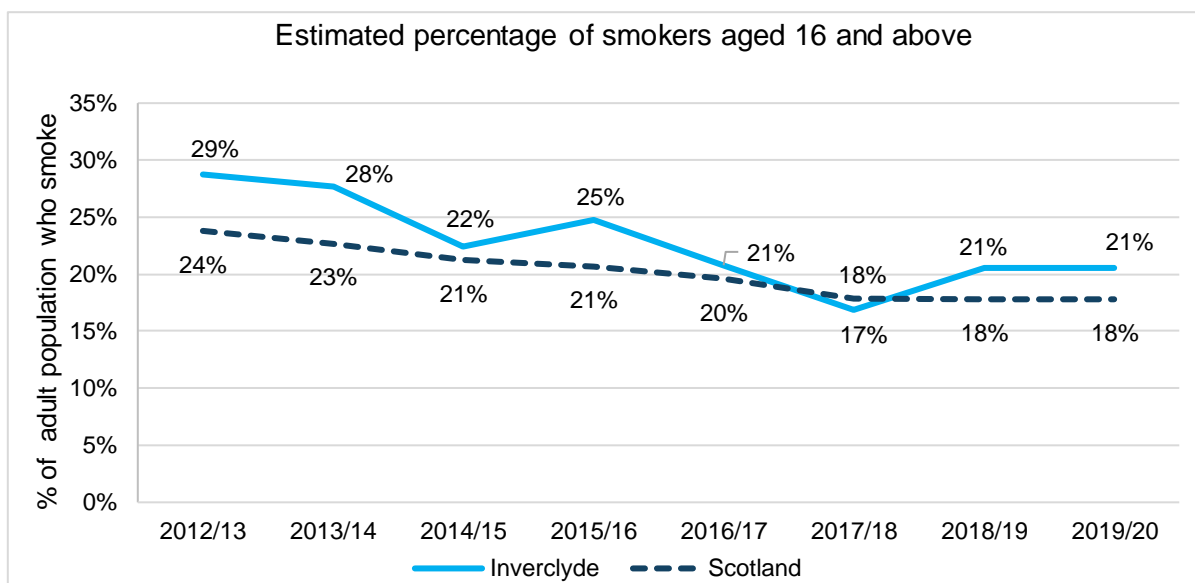
Alzheimer’s Research UK estimate that 1,149 people in Inverclyde are living with dementia, approximately 1.4% of Inverclyde’s population.

https://visualisation.polimapper.co.uk/?dataSetKey=aruk-dementia-prevalence#con_over=Inverclyde

6.11 Smoking

6.11a) Smoking prevalence

Smoking related illnesses can affect an individual’s health and socio-economic outcomes. There is a slightly higher percentage of adults who smoke in Inverclyde compared to Scotland as a whole. The chart below shows an overall decrease over time in both Inverclyde and Scotland, although more recently there has been an increase in Inverclyde.



Source: Inverclyde HSCP Strategic Needs Assessment

6.11b) Smoking during pregnancy

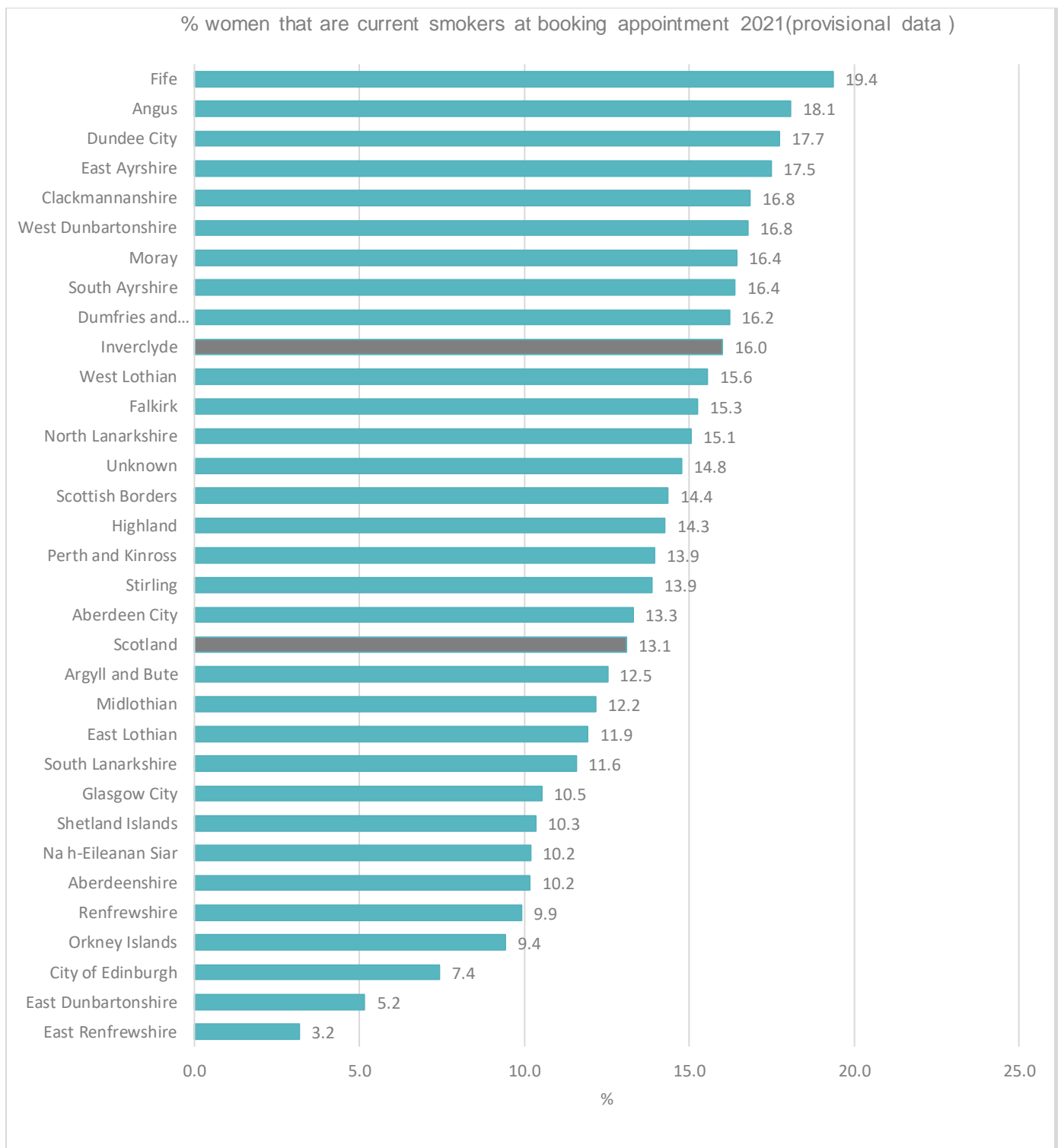
Smoking in pregnancy is related to other health issues, particularly the low birth weight of babies and child health. Smoking rates are also higher in the most deprived quintile (20% most deprived) as shown below.

Smoking during pregnancy 2017/18-2019/20

Smoking during pregnancy (% of women)	Inverclyde	Scotland
Quintile 1 (Most Deprived)	22.7	21.2
Quintile 2	20.7	11.5
Quintile 3	12.8	8.3
Quintile 4	6.4	3.9
Quintile 5 (Least Deprived)	2.1	2.5

Source: ScotPHO

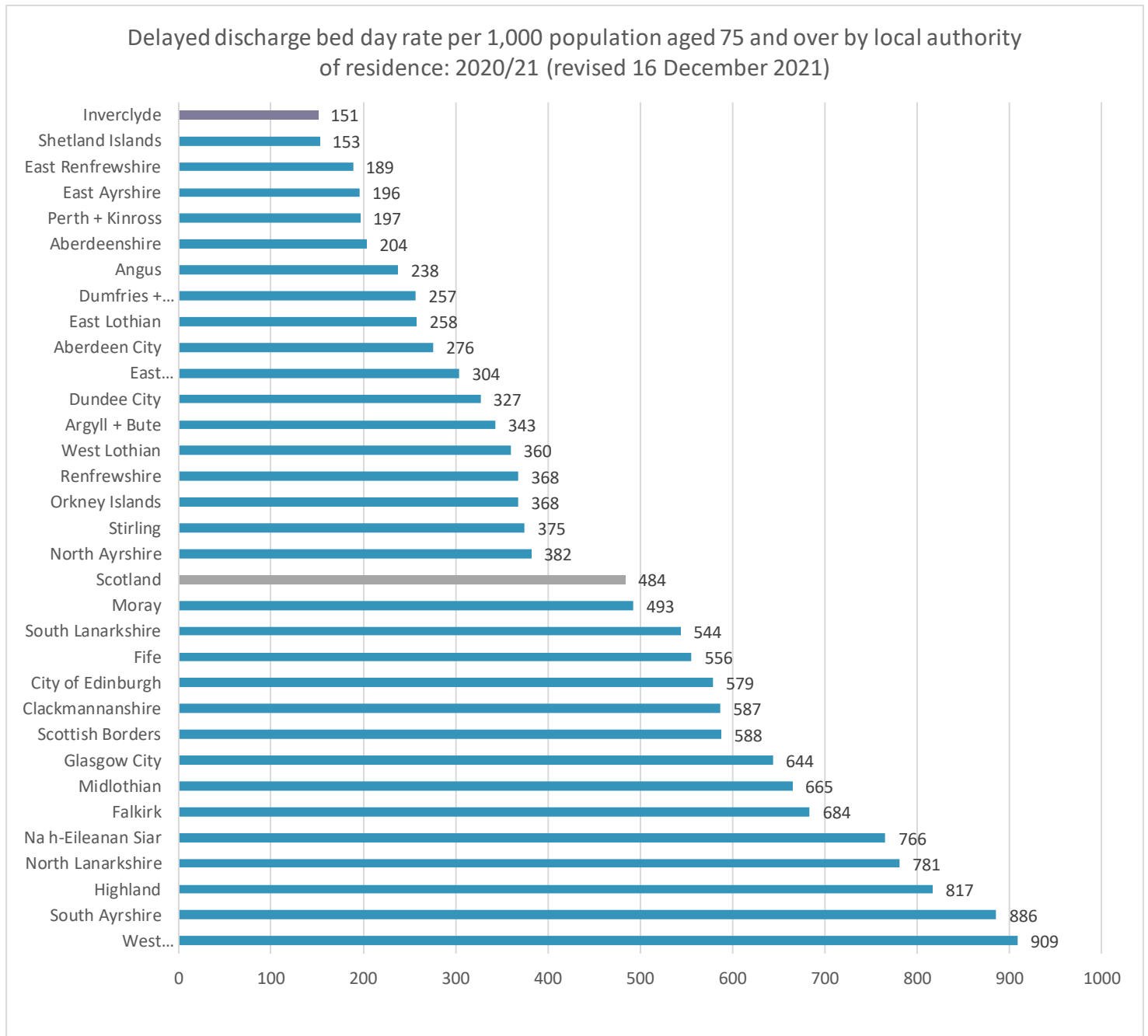
The chart below shows that in 2020/21, Inverclyde had the 10th highest percentage of pregnant woman that were smoking at the time of their booking appointment at 16%, almost 3% higher than the Scottish average.



Source: <https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/births-in-scottish-hospitals/births-in-scottish-hospitals-year-ending-31-march-2021/>

6.12 Delayed Discharge from Hospital

In 2020/21, Inverclyde had the lowest rate in Scotland for bed days occupied by delayed discharge patients aged 75 years and older as illustrated in the following graph.

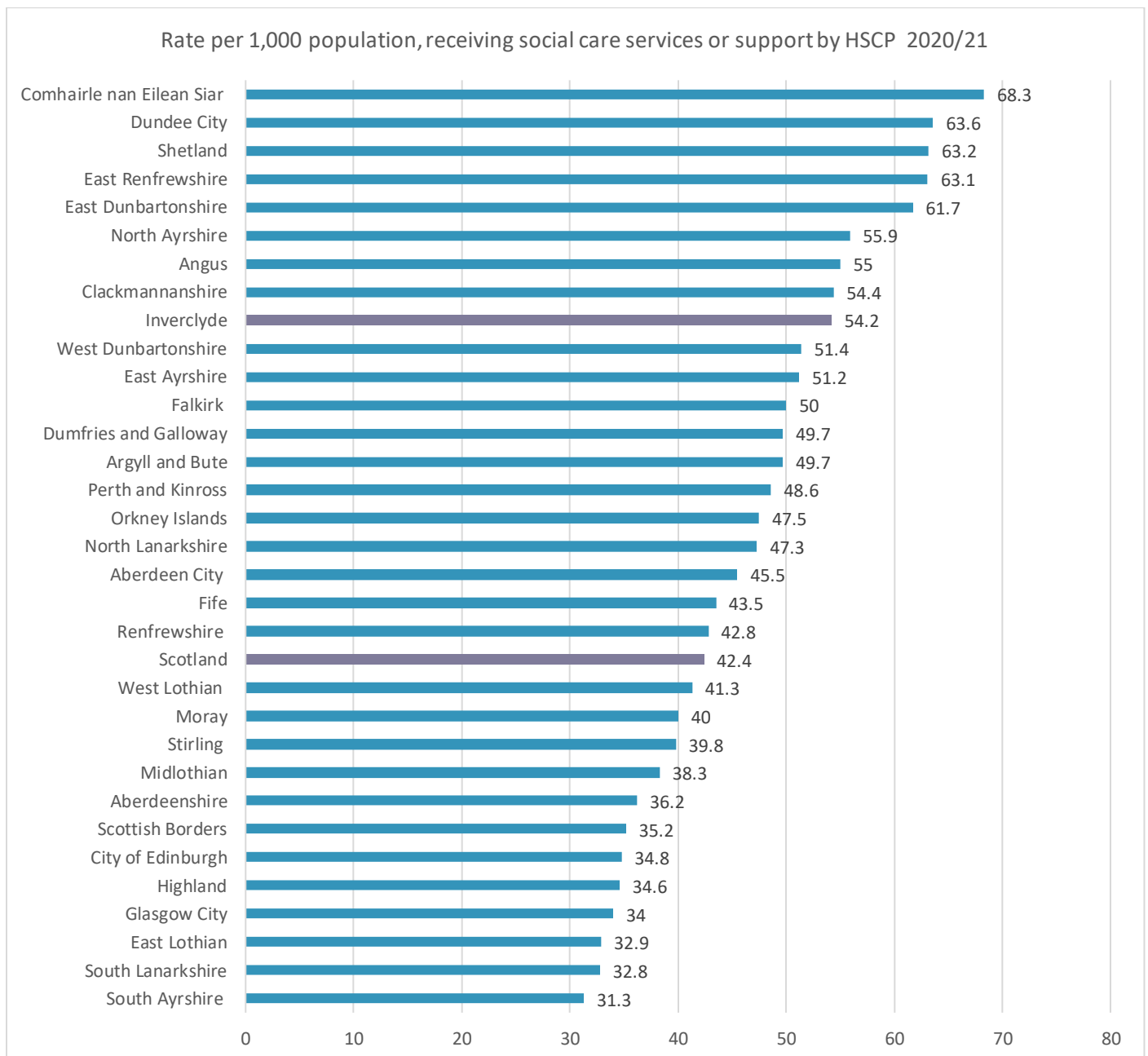


Source: <https://beta.isdscotland.org/find-publications-and-data/health-and-social-care/delayed-discharges/delayed-discharges-in-nhsscotland-annual/>

6.13 People supported by Social Care Services

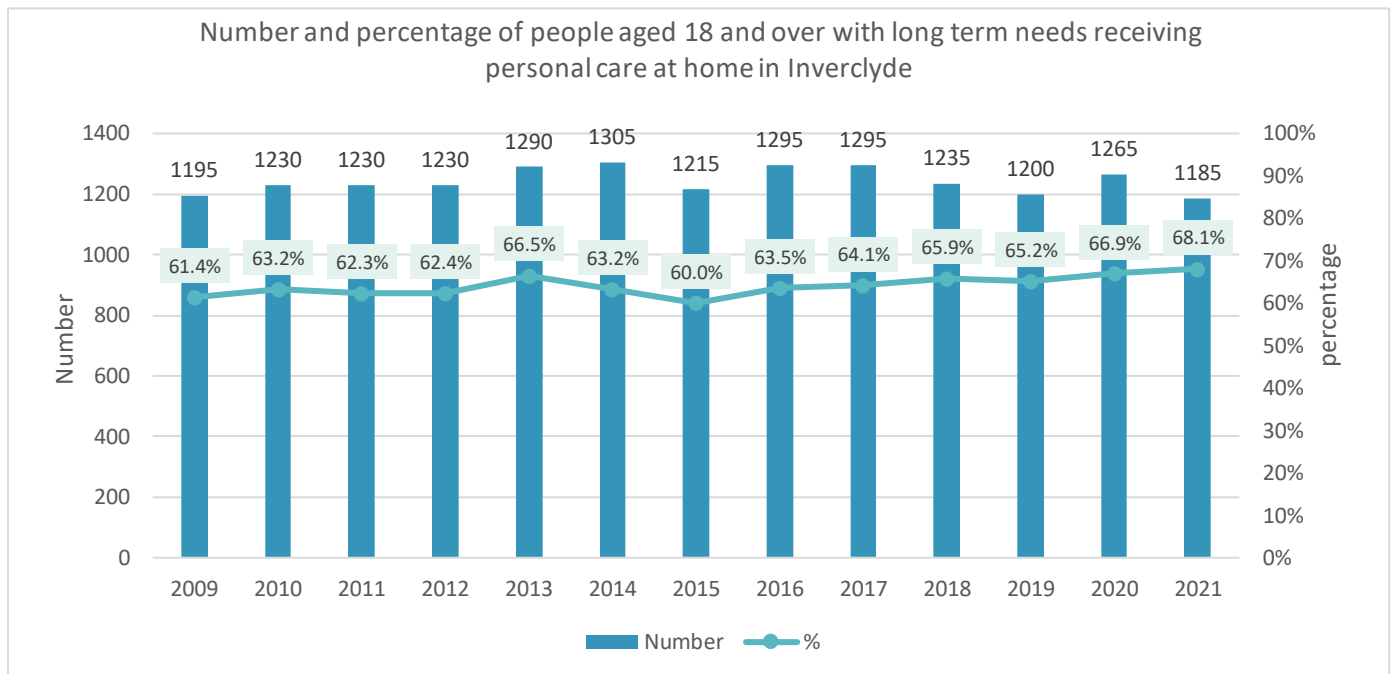
6.13a) Residents supported by Health and Social Care Partnership

The chart below presents information on the Rate per 1,000 Population of people who received social care services or support in Scotland, during 2020/21 and by the Health and Social Care Partnership providing this support. These services and support include: home care, care home, meals, community alarm/telecare, housing support, social worker and day care. People involved in choosing and controlling their support through self-directed support options are also included.



6.13b) Home care

The chart below presents data on the number and percentage of people with high level of care needs who receive care at home. The data relates to Census week, which is usually the last week in March. The chart shows that whilst the percentage of people receiving personal care at home has increased over the period from 61.4% to 68.1%, the number of people receiving personal care is at its lowest level over the period shown.



Source Public Health Scotland

The table below provides a breakdown of the balance of care for in Inverclyde for those with long term needs

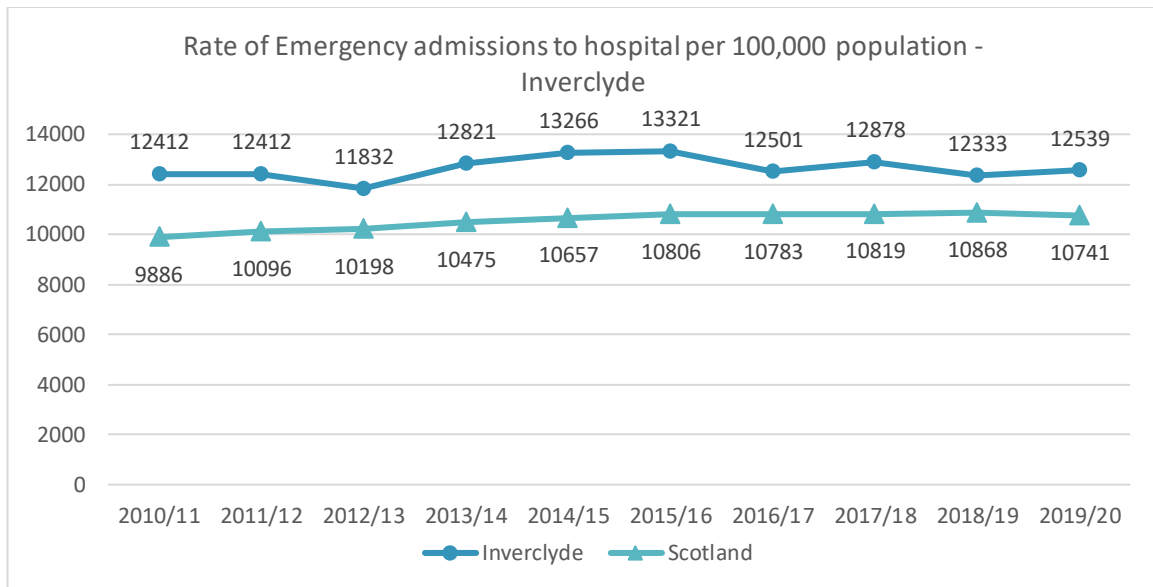
Type of care	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Personal Care at home	1,195	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,290	1,305	1,215	1,295
Long stay care home residents	675	640	685	680	595	700	750	695
Continuing care census / HBCCC	75	75	60	60	55	60	60	50
% receiving personal care at home	61.4%	63.2%	62.3%	62.4%	66.5%	63.2%	60.0%	63.5%

Type of care	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Personal Care at home	1,295	1,235	1,200	1,265	1,185
Long stay care home residents	675	615	600	585	515
Continuing care census / HBCCC	50	25	40	40	40
% receiving personal care at home	64.1%	65.9%	65.2%	66.9%	68.1%

[Insights in social care: statistics for Scotland - Support provided or funded by health and social care partnerships in Scotland 2019/20 - 2020/21 - Insights in social care: statistics for Scotland - Publications - Public Health Scotland](#)

6.14 Emergency Hospital Admissions (episodes per 100,000 population)

The rate of emergency admissions (per 100,000 people) to hospital in Inverclyde has been higher than the Scotland rate for the last fourteen years. There has been a steady increase in emergency admissions rates in Inverclyde and in Scotland. More recently, the rate in Inverclyde has levelled off and is now closer to the Scottish level.



Source: Source: PHS – Acute Hospitals & bed information (HSCP SNA)

What issues arise from the Health data?

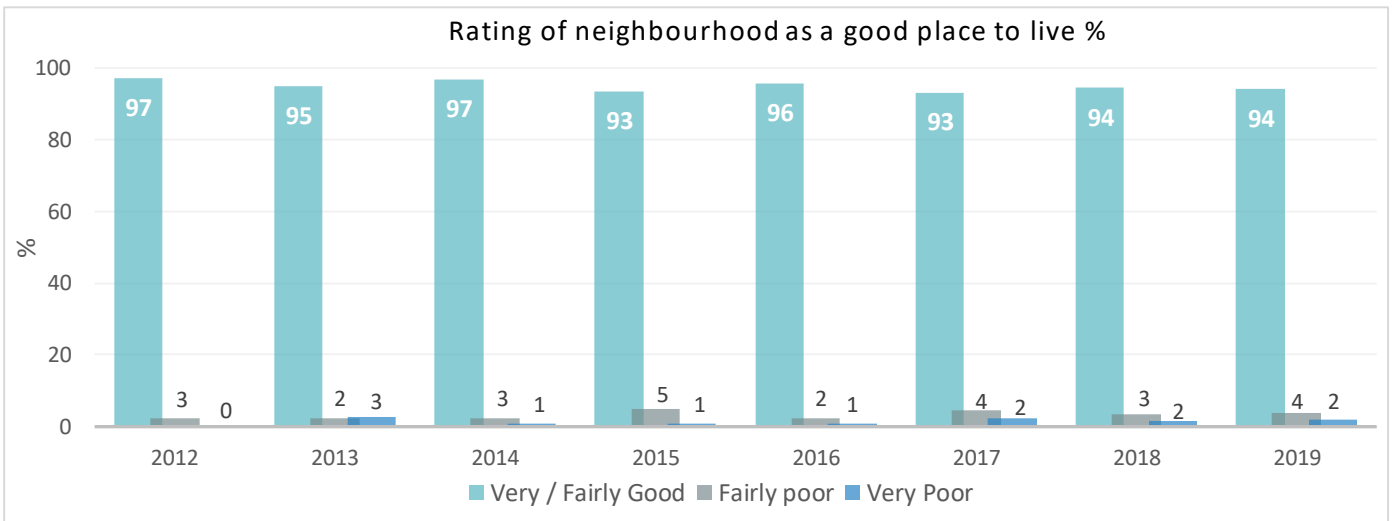
- There has been a further decrease in life expectancy for both males and females in Inverclyde following an improvement in recent years. Stark health inequalities continue to exist in life expectancy and other health outcomes across communities in Inverclyde.
- Obesity is a growing issue both nationally and locally. Children in Inverclyde are at a slightly higher risk of weight problems compared to the national average and this has potentially serious implications for their health later in life. There is therefore a need to promote healthy, active lifestyles from early years onwards.
- Alcohol and drug misuse continues to be far higher than the national levels and targeted approaches through the work of the Alcohol and Drug Partnership will continue to be important.
- Based on current trends, an ageing population will result in a continued increase in the number of hospital admissions as well as increased demand for home care services. This will place an even greater demand at a time of shrinking budgets

ENVIRONMENT

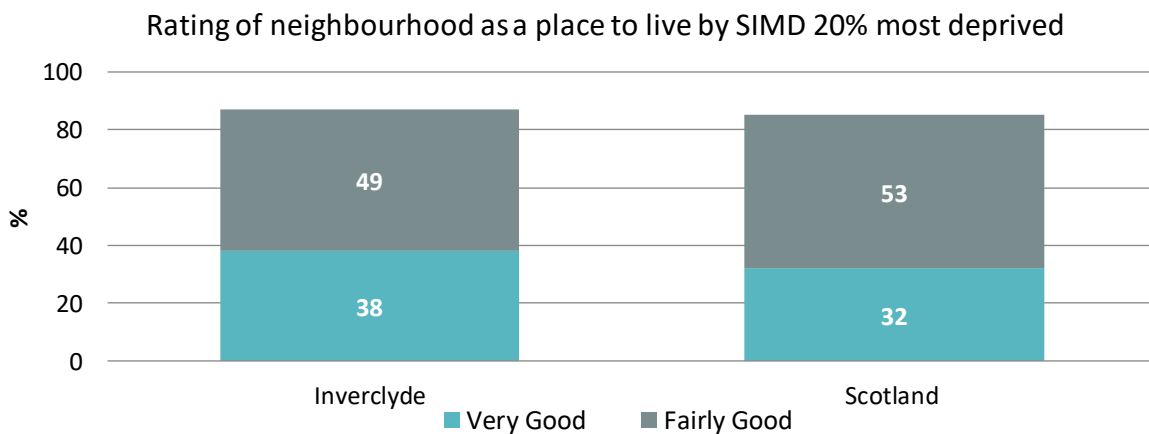
7.1 Living environment

Physical and social environments that nurture good health can help to reduce health inequalities and improve mental health and wellbeing. Those living in deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to environmental factors that have a negative impact on their overall health.

The Scottish Household Survey provides information on the composition, characteristics and behaviour of Scottish households at a national and local authority level. The chart below shows that the vast majority of Inverclyde respondents of Inverclyde, 94%, rated their neighbourhood as either very or fairly good to live.



A higher proportion of people living in the 20% most deprived communities in Inverclyde rated their neighbourhood as a very or fairly good place to live, 87%, compared to 85% in Scotland, however the difference between the two is not statistically different.



Source: Scottish Household Survey 2019, Local Authority Tables

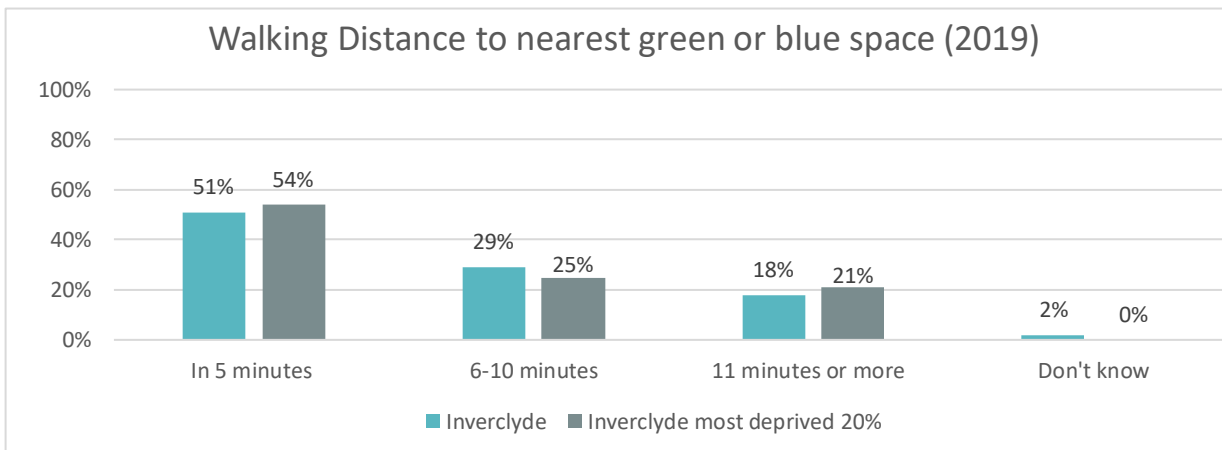
<https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

7.2 Open Space

7.2a) Access to Open Space

The Covid-19 pandemic has led to an increased the focus on the value of good quality outdoor space and the benefits that this can bring.

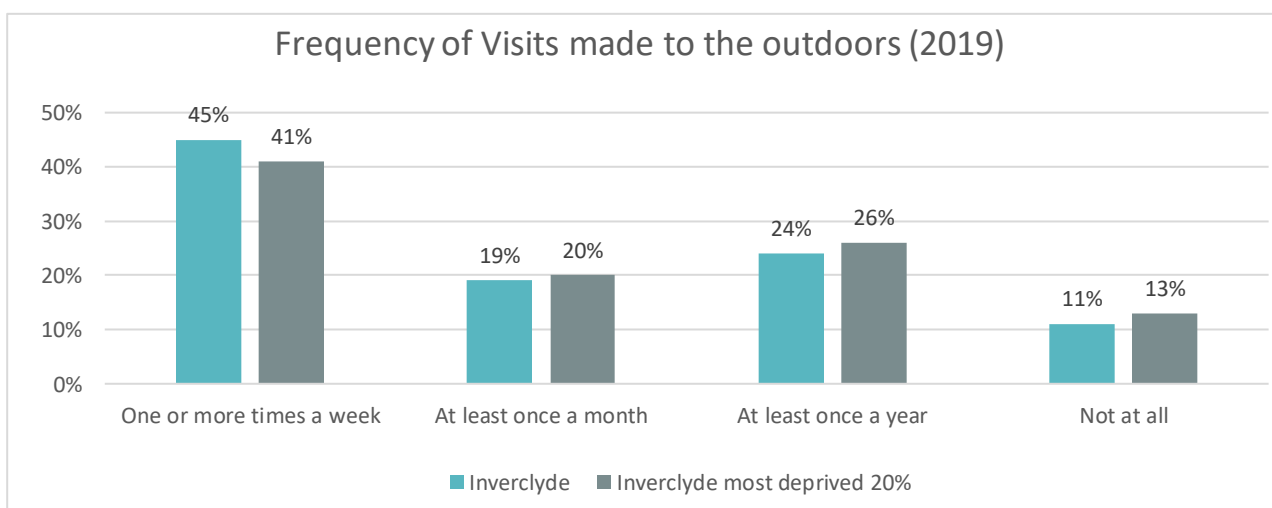
Just over half of Inverclyde respondents (51%) to the Scottish Household Survey 2019 said that they live within 5 minutes walking distance to their nearest green or blue space. The percentage increases slightly for those respondents living in the 20% most deprived communities. Whilst overall, 80% of Inverclyde respondents said that they live within 10 minutes walking distance to the nearest greenspace. Walking distance to the nearest greenspace for those living in the 20% most deprived areas in Inverclyde is not statistically different to the overall figures for Inverclyde.



Source:

Scottish Household Survey Local Authority Tables 2019 - <https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

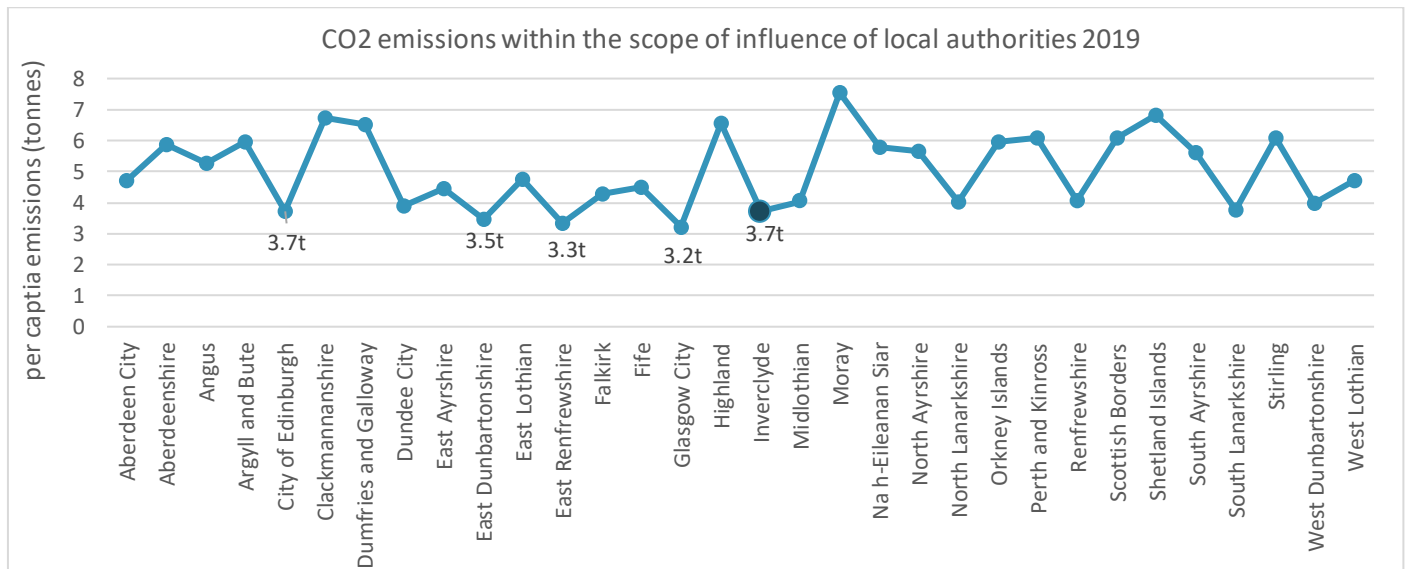
When comparing frequency of visits to the outdoors there is a slight difference between the overall percentage for Inverclyde and those living in the 20% most deprived, however the difference is not statistically different.



Source: [SHS Data Explorer \(shinyapps.io\)](https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/)

7.3 Emissions

CO₂ emissions within the scope of influence of the local authority have decreased in Inverclyde from 6.3 tonnes per capita to 3.7 tonnes per capita. The chart below shows how CO₂ emissions in Inverclyde compared with other local authorities in Scotland in 2019. Inverclyde has the joint fourth lowest emissions of all Scottish Councils,



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019>

7.4 Vacant and Derelict Land in Inverclyde 2020

There was 156.01ha (96 sites) of vacant and derelict land in Inverclyde at 31 March 2020.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (ha)	155.96	155.27	151.35	156.01

Of the land area, 64.66% was vacant land, 0.35% vacant land and buildings, and 34.97% derelict.

	Derelict	Vacant	Vacant land and buildings	Total
Site area (in ha's)	54.56	100.89	0.56	156.01
%	34.97%	64.66%	0.35%	100%
Number of sites	42	52	2	96
%	43.75%	54.17%	2.08%	100%

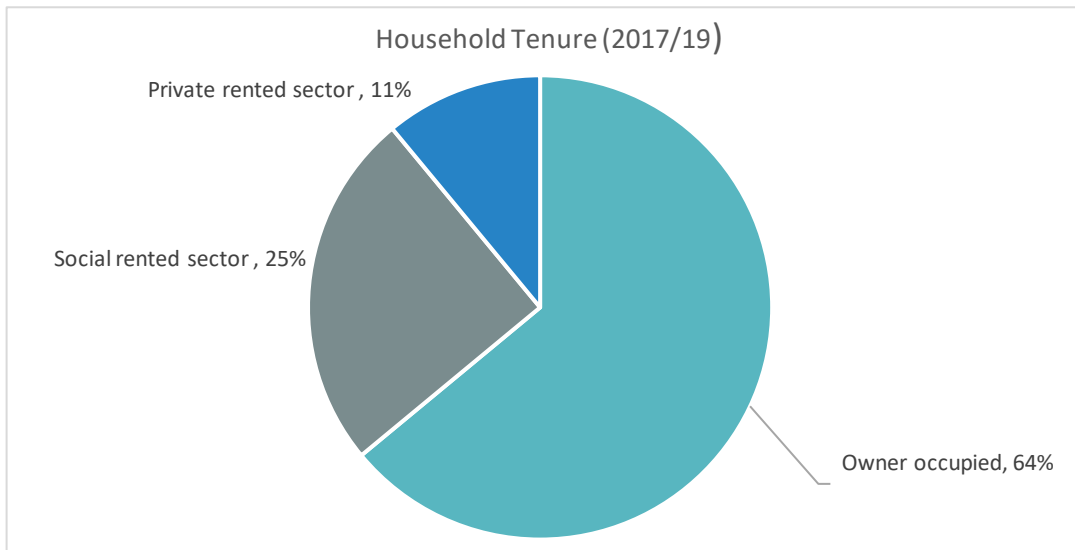
Inverclyde Council Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2020

Source: <https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/planning-and-the-environment/planning-policy/land-surveys>

7.5 Housing

7.5a) Household Tenure

According to the Scottish House Condition Survey, owner occupation is the largest sector in Inverclyde, accounting for 64% of the stock whilst the social rented sector accounts for 25% of the stock. The data shown below is taken over a three year period (2017-2019) to provide a sufficient sample size. Inverclyde's stock profile is not statistically different to Scotland's overall stock profile.

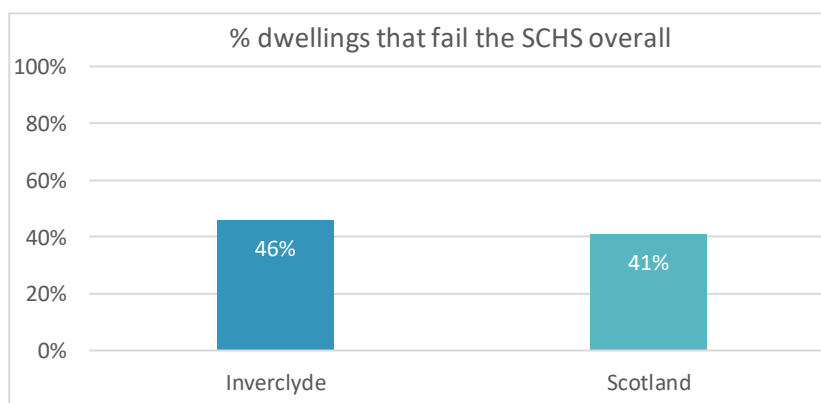


Source: [Scottish House Condition Survey: Local Authority Analysis 2017-2019 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/)

Owner occupation is more prevalent in Inverclyde West (81%) and Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village (86%), where income profile of households is above the Inverclyde average. (Inverclyde Local Housing Strategy 2017-22).

7.5b) Scottish Housing Quality Standard

The Scottish House Condition Survey 2017/19 estimates that 46% of dwellings in Inverclyde fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard, compared to 41% in Scotland. This does not represent a statistically significant difference.

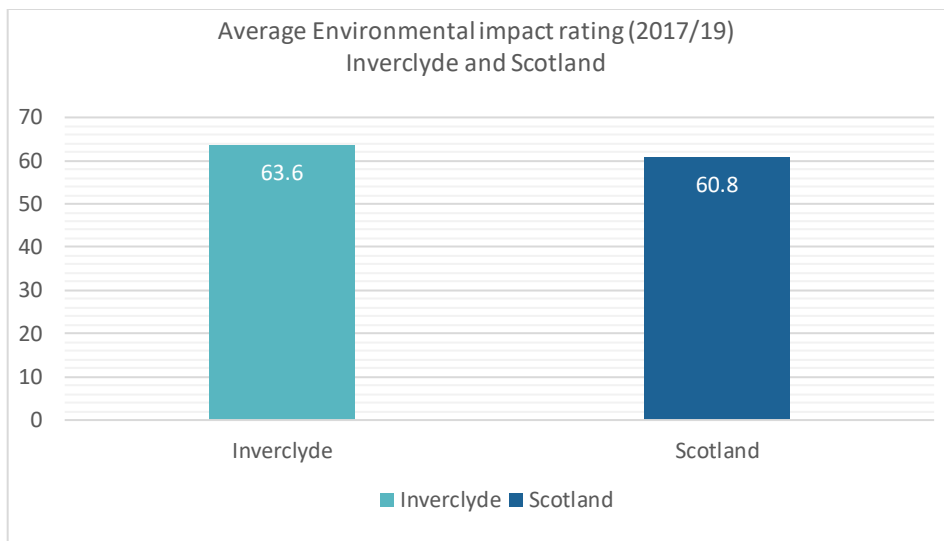


Source: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analysis-2017-2019/>

7.5c) Energy efficiency

The environmental impact rating is a measure of a home's impact on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide emissions. The higher the rating the less impact it has on the environment.

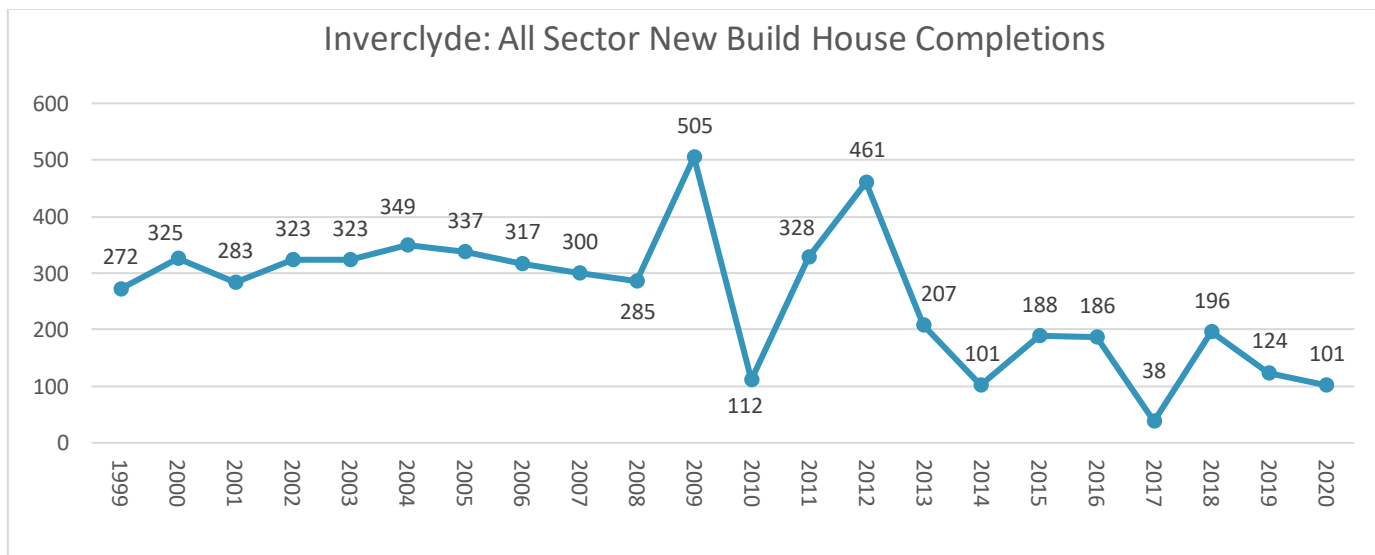
Data on environmental impact ratings is published in the Scottish House Condition Survey. The average environmental rating in Inverclyde is slightly higher than the Scottish average, 63.6 compared to 60.8.

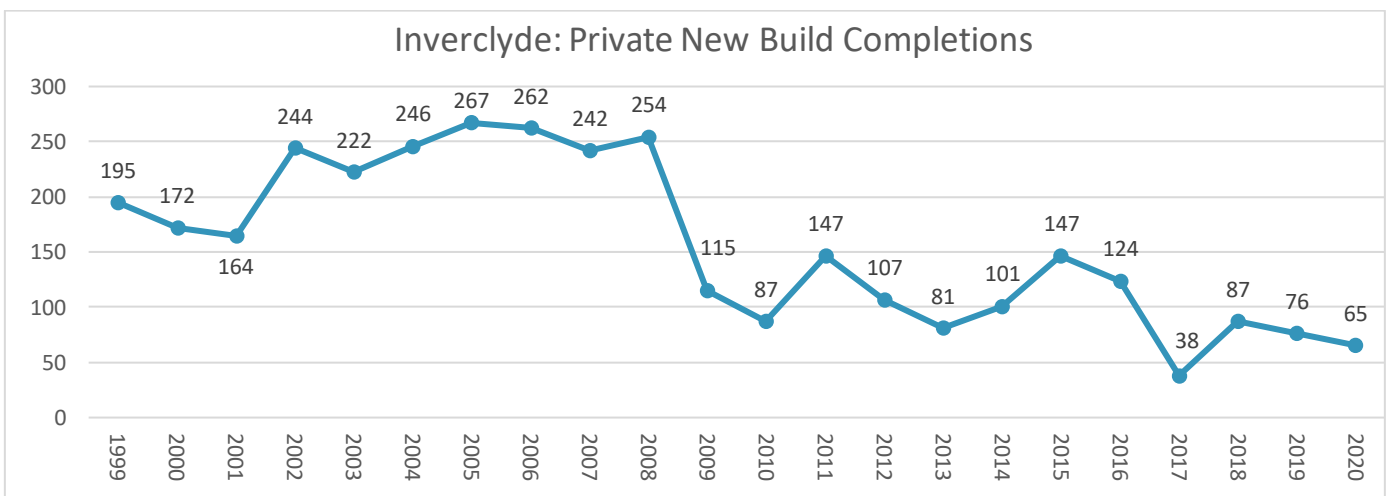
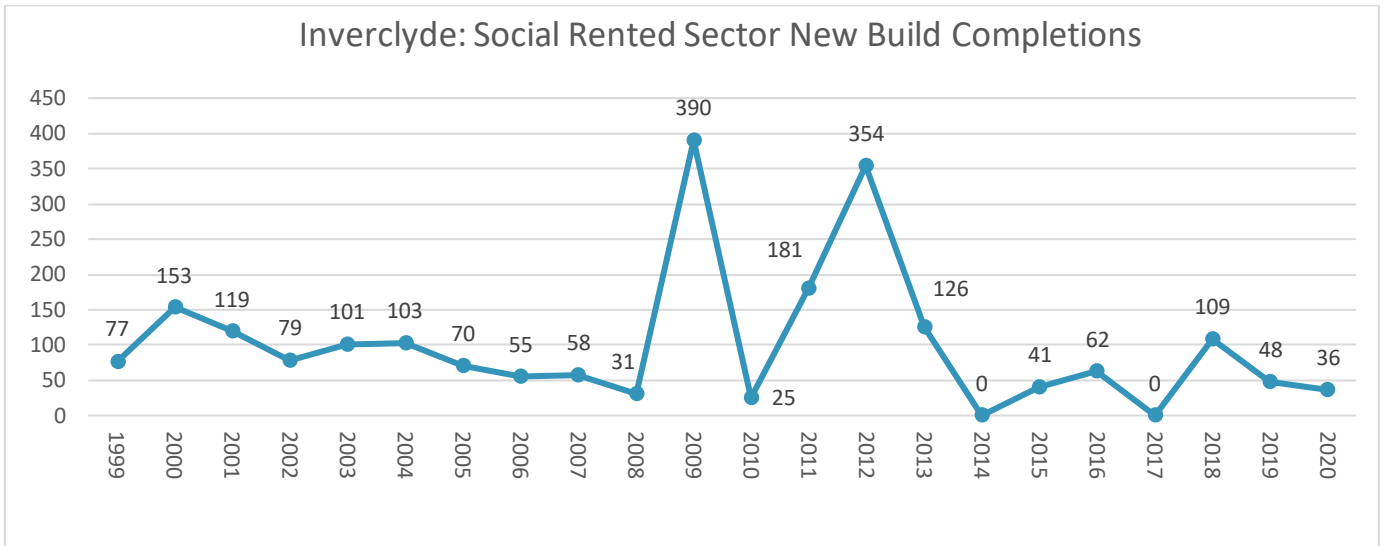


Source: [Scottish House Condition Survey: Local Authority Analysis 2017-2019 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

7.5d) Housing Completions 1999-2019

The charts below show the trend in new house building completions in Inverclyde in all sectors; the social rented sector; and the private rented sector over the period 1999-2020. The highest number of completions in any one year was 505 in 2009 and the lowest was 38 in 2017.





Source: Scottish Government Housing Statistics: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/housing-statistics-for-scotland-new-house-building/>

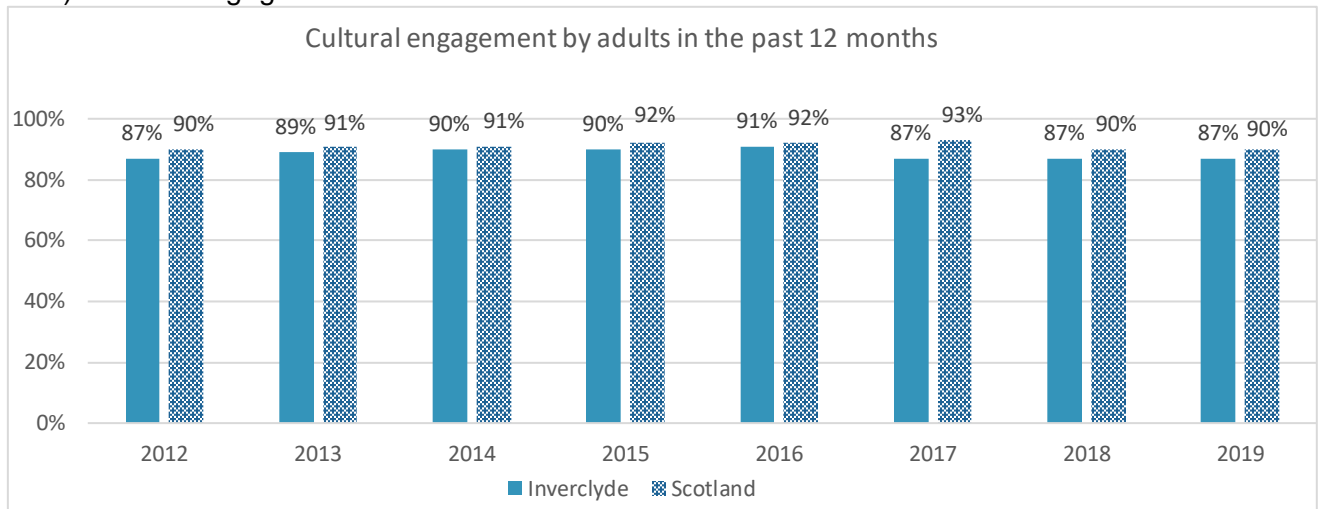
7.6 Arts and Local Heritage

There are a total of 247 listed buildings in Inverclyde which are of special architectural or historical importance. Buildings are categorised according to their relative importance and the table below shows the number of listed buildings Inverclyde has in each category.

Category	Number of Buildings
A – Buildings of national or international importance.	25
B – Buildings of regional or more than local importance.	129
C – Buildings of local importance.	93

Source: Inverclyde Council

7.6a) Cultural Engagement



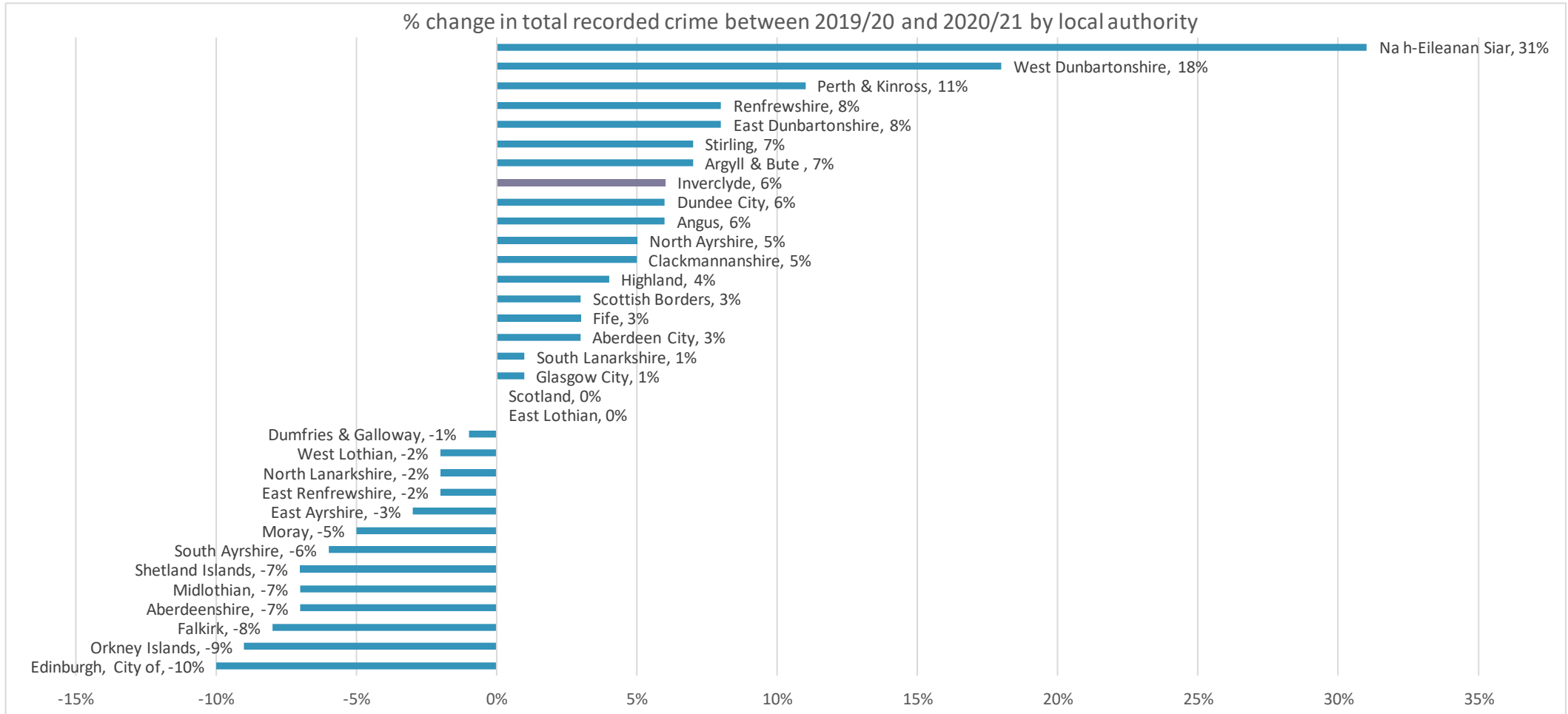
Figures from 2018 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in the wording of the cultural attendance and participation questions in 2018. Cultural engagement by adults remained unchanged in both 2018 and 2019 in Inverclyde and Scotland.

Source: *Scottish Household Survey Local Authority Tables 2019*

<https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sq-scottish-household-survey-data-explorer/>

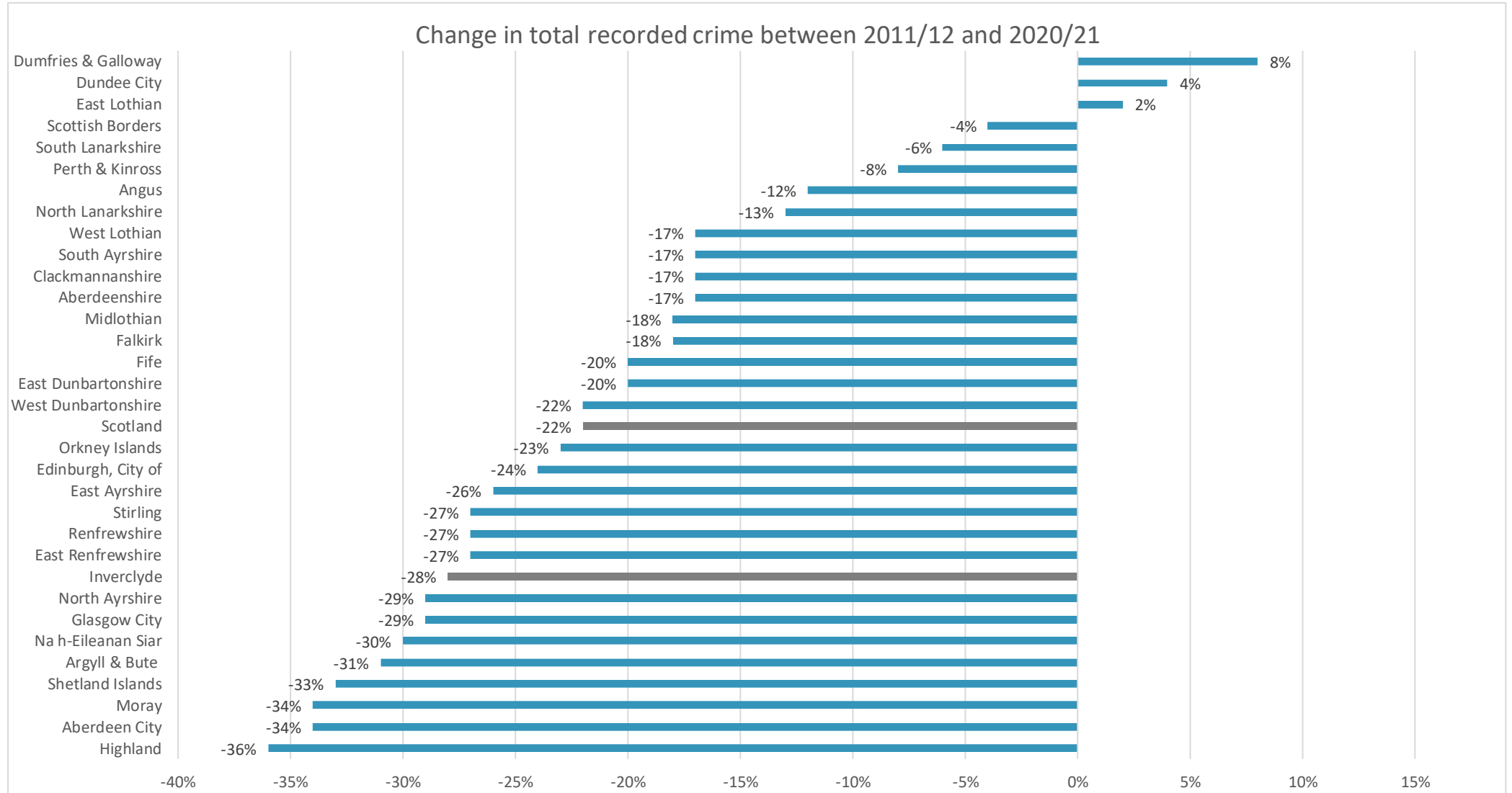
7.7 Community Safety

This section provides a snapshot of some Inverclyde statistics relating to community safety. Inverclyde recorded a 6% increase in crime between 2019/20 and 2020/21, the same percentage increase was recorded in the previous year 2018/19 to 2019/20.



Source: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/recorded-crime-scotland-2020-2021/pages/3/#:~:text=Total%20Recorded%20Crime%20The%20recording%20of%20crime%20remains.recorded%20in%202019-20%20%28Chart%20%20and%20Table%20%29.>

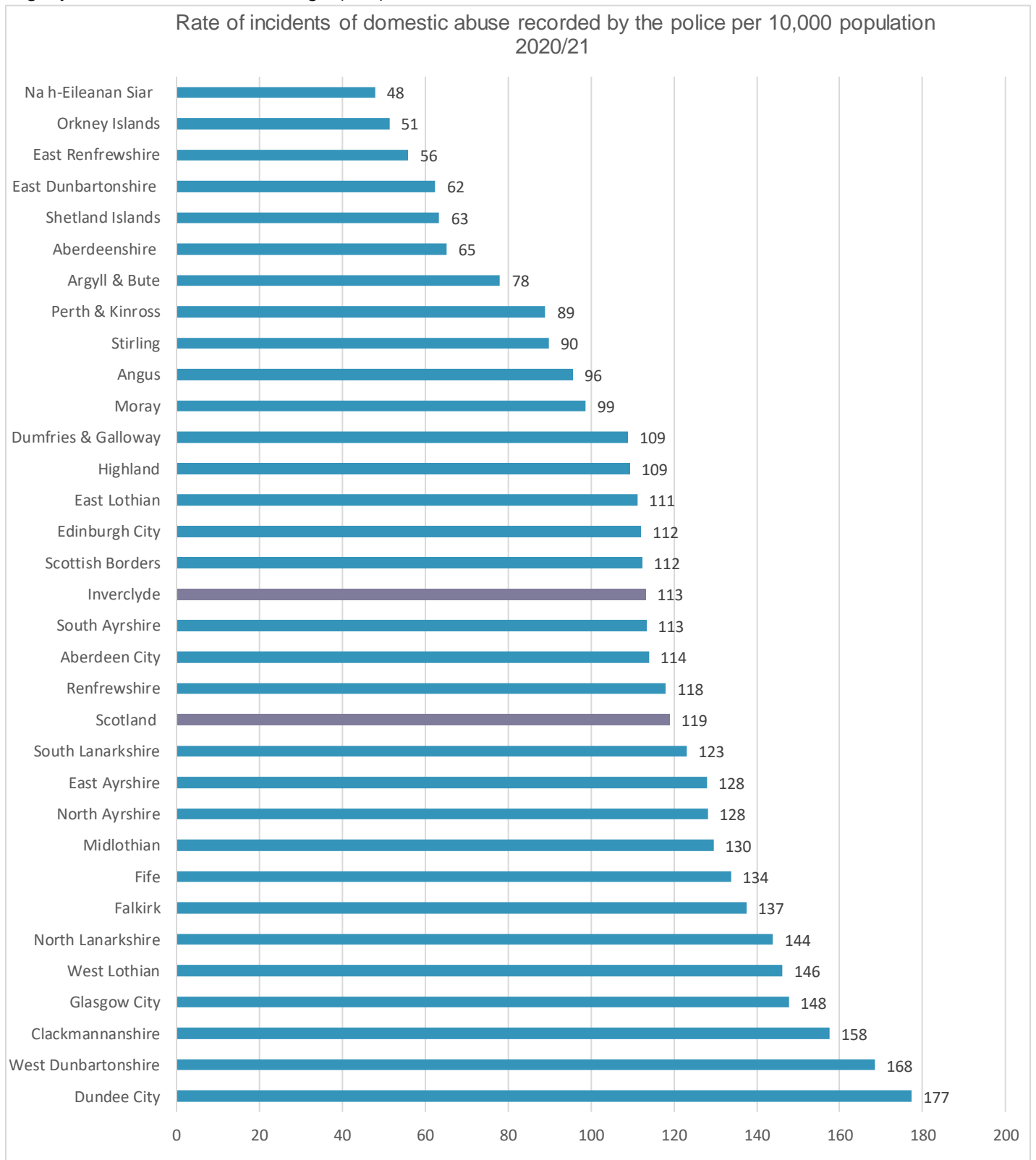
Over the longer period, 2011/12 to 2020/21, Inverclyde has had the 9^h largest drop in total recorded crime in Scotland.



Source: [recorded-crime-scotland-2019-20.pdf](https://www.gps.gov.scot/recorded-crime-scotland-2019-20.pdf)

Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police per 10,000 population, by local authority, 2020/21

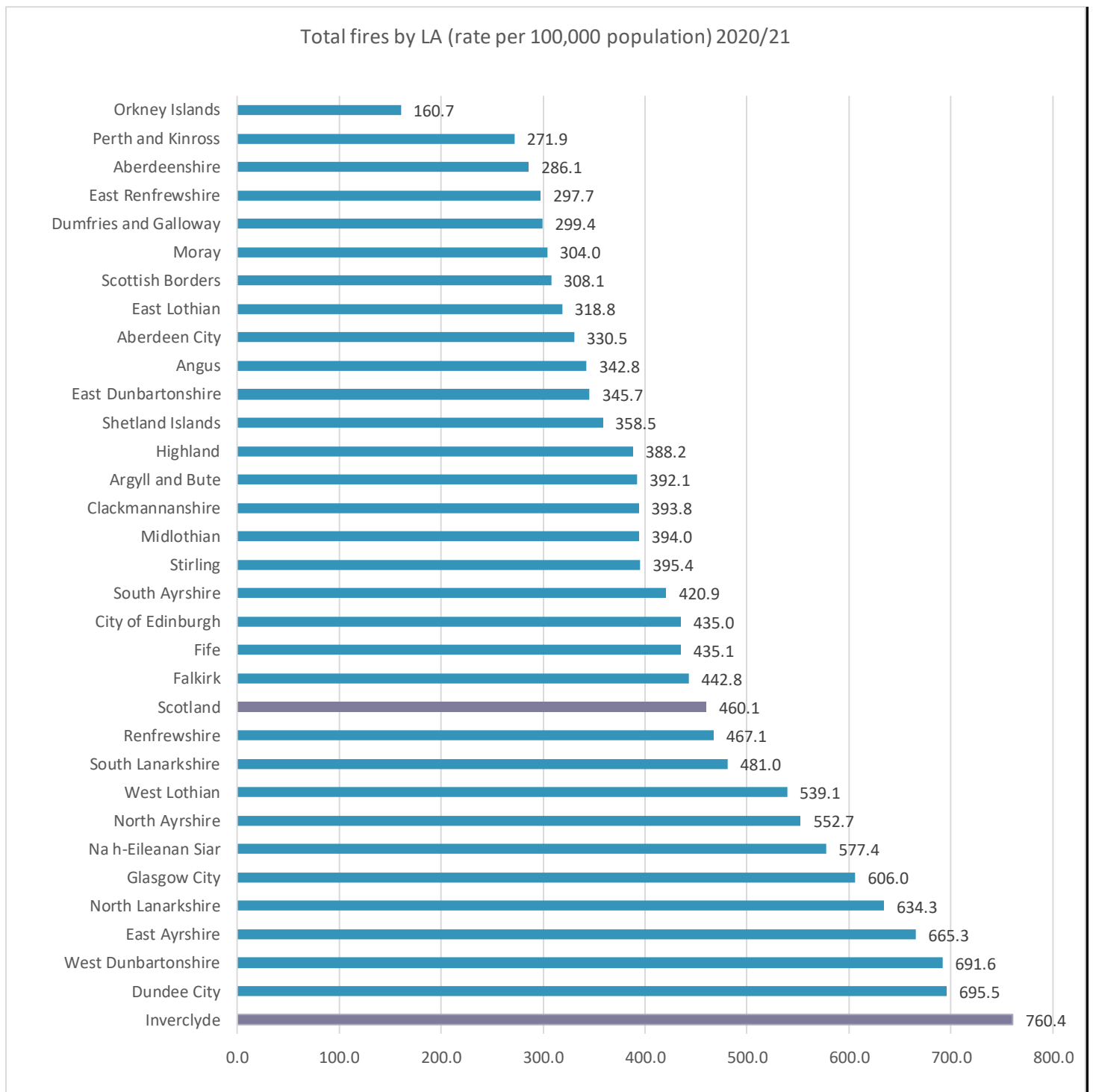
In 2020/21, the rate of domestic abuse incidents per 10,000 population in Inverclyde was 113, which was slightly below the Scottish average (119).



Source: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-recorded-police-scotland-2020-21/documents/>

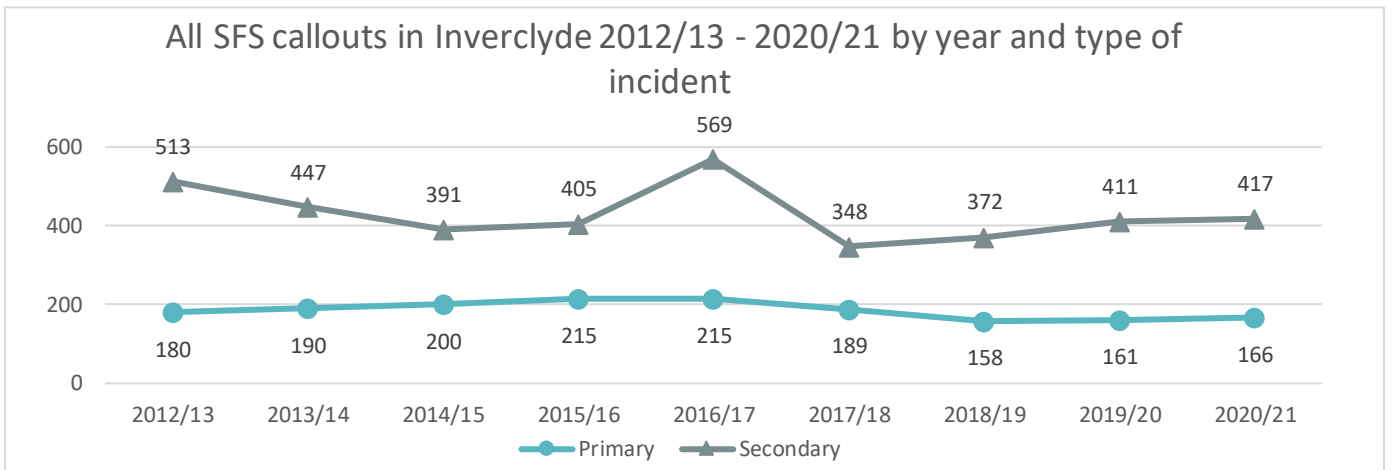
7.8 Fire Safety

In 2019/20 Inverclyde had the highest rate per 100,000 population for the total number of fires in Scotland. Inverclyde also had the highest rate of fires per 100,000 population in 2020/21.



Source: <https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/about-us/fire-and-rescue-statistics.aspx>

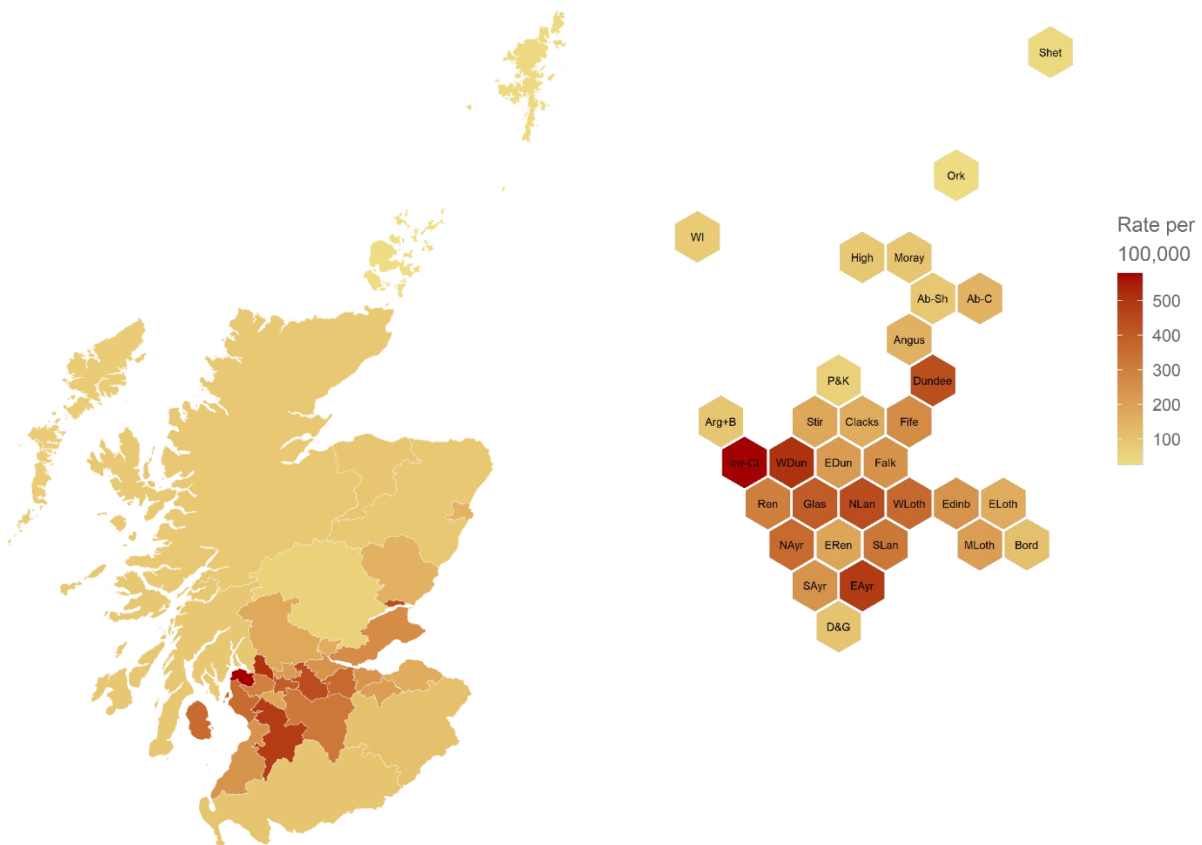
The chart below illustrates that the number of primary and secondary fires in Inverclyde increased again in 2020/21. The total number of fires in Inverclyde in 2020/21 was 586, which is an increase of 11 on the number of fires in 2019/20 (575).



Source: Scottish Fire and Rescue Statistics: <https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/about-us/fire-and-rescue-statistics.aspx>

In addition to the primary and secondary fires shown above there was also an additional 3 chimney fires. 446 of the 586 fires in 2020/21 were recorded as being deliberate with the remaining 140 recorded as accidental. The map below, which has been sourced from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Fire and Incidents Statistics, shows that Inverclyde has a far higher rate of deliberate fire raising per 100,000 than other areas of Scotland

Deliberate fires in Scotland 2020/21 – rates per 100,000 population



Local data highlights that there is an issue with deliberate fire raising in certain areas of Inverclyde rather than it being an area wide. This is an area of focus for the Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership which gathers more detailed data on this issue at a community level.

What issues arise from the Environment data?

- A high proportion of Inverclyde respondents to the Scottish Household Survey rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live which is encouraging.
- Inverclyde has made good progress in reducing its CO₂ emissions and has consistently reduced emissions year on year.
- Levels of cultural engagement in Inverclyde have remained relatively unchanged between 2012-2019 and whilst marginally lower than the Scottish average, the difference between the two is not statistically different
- Whilst there has been an increase in recorded crime between 2018/19 and 2019/20, there has been a significant overall decrease between 2011/12 and 2020/21.
- Fire call outs in Inverclyde continue to be the highest in Scotland and deliberate fire raising is a significant issue in certain areas of Inverclyde.

FURTHER INFORMATION

This document has been produced by the Corporate Policy Team, Inverclyde Council using the most up to date information at the time of writing (March 2022).

If you would like further information, please contact: corporate.policy@inverclyde.gov.uk or telephone (01475) 712146